



## PATIENT

Crown CLAWS

## SPECIES

Feline

## BREED

DSH

## SEX

Female Spayed

## AGE

2 years

## WEIGHT

8.1lbs

## INTERPRETED BY

Maggie Machen Lamy,  
DVM, DACVIM  
(Cardiology)

## IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Kelly Vazquez, CVT

## HOSPITAL NAME

Animla General on  
Hudson

## REFERRING VET

Dr. Freedman

## INVOICE

23015

## DATE

3/9/22

## PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Patient with history of FELV (+) presents for decreased appetite, vomiting, mass effect in cranial chest.

-Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: ALT 310, Alk. Phos. 190, lipase 2772, glucose 171.

## ECHOCARDIOGRAM FINDINGS

2D, m-mode, color flow and doppler imaging is available. The left ventricular wall is normal in dimension. There is a mildly hyperechoic endocardium. The endocardium appears normal. The papillary muscles are normal in size. The left atrium is normal in size. The right atrium is normal in size. The right ventricle appears normal. The mitral valve is normal in structure and mobility. Trace TR. No other obvious valve regurgitation. Blood flow through both the LVOT and RVOT is normal in velocity. No pleural or pericardial effusion seen. No obvious cardiac tumors.

## CARDIAC CHART

FELINE CARDIAC PARAMETERS	BODY WEIGHT (kg)	HR (BPM)	IVSd (cm) (Moise, Pipers)	LVIDd (cm) (Moise, Pipers)	LVWd (cm) (Moise, Pipers)	FS (%)	EF (%)
NORMAL PARAMETER	-----	150-240	0.35-0.55	<2 (mean 1.5)	3.5-0.55	35-67	80-100
PATIENT	3.7	133	0.4	1.54	0.4	42	77
FELINE CARDIAC PARAMETERS	LA/AO (Boon)	LA/AO HEART BASE (Swe) (Abbott)	LA 2D short axis Base view (cm) (Abbott)		LVOT VEL (m/s)	RVOT VEL (m/s)	E max (m/s)
NORMAL	<1.5	<1.3	<1.2		<1.6	<1.3	<0.9
PATIENT	1.3	1.0	1.0		0.5	0.8	NM

*\*Note: All measurements based upon multi-modal images and methods. An average value is reported.*  
Adapted from June Boon, Veterinary Echocardiography, 1998  
Abbott J & MacLean H JVIM 2006;20: 111-119, Moise et al. Am J Vet Res 47:1476, 1986. Pipers et al. Am J Vet Res 40:882, 1979.

## INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Overtly normal cardiac structure and function. The LV wall thickness is normal, and there is no evidence of elevated left atrial pressure or underlying pathology at this time. Given these findings, no medications are indicated.

These findings support a non-cardiac cause for the CXR findings and clinical signs.

No cardiac contraindication for general anesthesia. Risk for complication with steroid use typically follows LA dilation, which in this case is low. That being said, any cat can experience unexpected signs of intolerance and monitoring of RR/RE is advised particularly in the initiation phase.

Recommend recheck echocardiogram in 1 year to assess for any progressive issues.

## IMAGES



**PATIENT**

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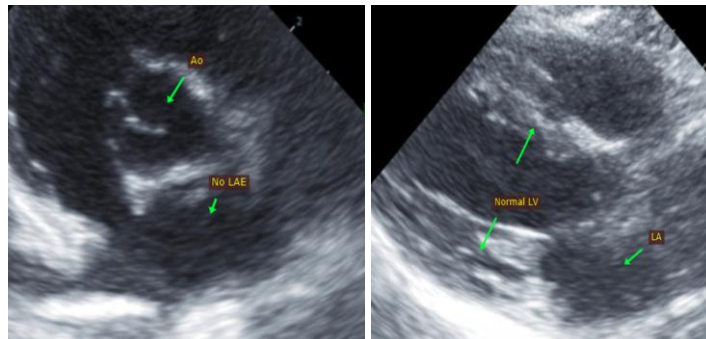
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

Thank you for this referral. This report was generated using transcription software, and minor dictation errors may be present. If the clinical or image interpretation does not parallel your findings or if I can be of any further assistance, please contact me.

**Maggie Machen Lamy, DVM**  
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