



PATIENT

Sage McConathy

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DMH

SEX

Female Spayed

AGE

5 years

WEIGHT

10lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Maggie Machen Lamy,
DVM, DACVIM
(Cardiology)

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Karen Ebersole, DVM,
DABVP

HOSPITAL NAME

Scanvet

REFERRING VET

Dr. Fortin

INVOICE

47499

DATE

4/9/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Recheck echo. Doing well. Low-grade murmur. On Atenolol 6.256mg BID. Sedated with Gabapentin.

-Pertinent previous echo findings (2023 Dr. Cole): HOcm- LV: 0.53/0.51, LA/AO: 1.4. AV max: 4.8.

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 consistent with mild fibrosis. The endocardium also appears mildly remodeled. The papillary muscles are normal in size and hyperechoic. 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. No 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	4.5	150	0.40	1.3	0.40	47	90
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	1.1	1.0		1.2	0.9	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 with no evidence of HOcm. This likely reflects a positive response to Atenolol. The LV wall thickness has normalized and no LVOT obstruction is appreciated. The LA is normal and no structural disease is identified.

Given these findings, continue Atenolol going forward. Prognosis is good.

Anesthetic risk is considered mild. Risk for complication with steroid use or fluid administration 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.



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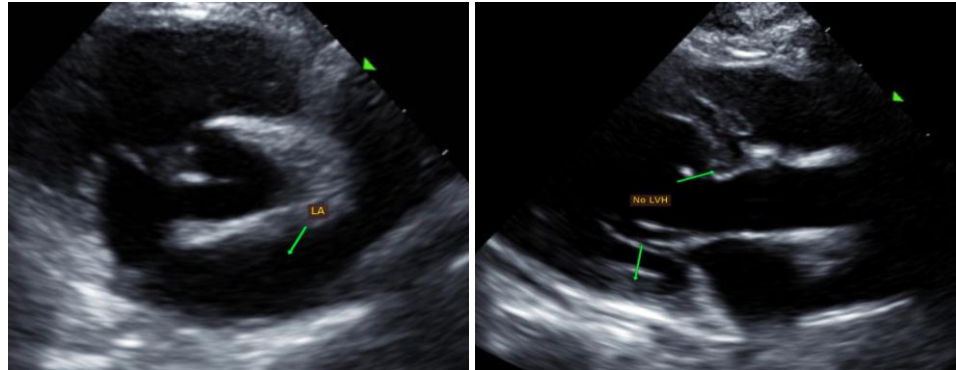
4/9/26

PLAN

Continue Atenolol as previously prescribed. Monitor BP and T4 every 6 months.

Recommend recheck echocardiogram annually, sooner if clinical signs arise.

IMAGES



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.

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