

PATIENT

Siren Long

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DSH

SEX

Female Spayed

AGE

15.6 years

WEIGHT

9.63lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Maggie Machen Lamy,
DVM, DACVIM
(Cardiology)

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Loetitia Saint-Jacques,
LVT

HOSPITAL NAME

VCA Feline Animal Hospital

REFERRING VET

Dr. Fleming

INVOICE

47801

DATE

5/7/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: 4/29/29 Progressive weight loss. Elevated PSL 30. CKD +/- AKI 30. Gallop rhythm. Hyporexia. Improving. CKD IRIS stage 1. Hypertensive. IBD - Inflammatory bowel disease. Bladder mass. BP: 180, 80, 140mmHg. Cuff size 2 cm; left hind foot with Gabapentin 100mg PO 2 hours prior.

ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

A six lead ECG is available at 25mm/s; 10mm/mV. The average heart rate is 140bpm. The rhythm is sinus in origin, with a p for every QRS complex and vice versa. The P wave morphology is positive with a normal dimension. Normal PR. The QRS morphology is positive with normal dimension. MEA is normal. No ectopic beats, pauses or dysrhythmias observed. ECG diagnosis: Normal sinus rhythm.

ECHOCARDIOGRAM FINDINGS

2D, m-mode, color flow and doppler imaging is available. The left ventricular wall is mildly increased in dimension. The LV chamber is decreased. There is a mildly hyperechoic endocardium consistent with fibrosis. Mild symmetric papillary muscle hypertrophy and remodeling. The right ventricle is subjectively normal in size and morphology. There is no left atrial enlargement present. No right atrial enlargement present. Normal RVOT velocity. Trace TR. Normal LVOT velocity. There is no obvious systolic anterior motion (SAM) of the mitral valve present. No MR. No significant AI or PI. There is no pericardial effusion noted. No pleural effusion appreciated. No obvious cardiac tumors.

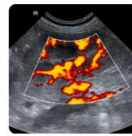
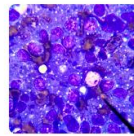
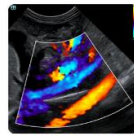
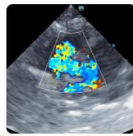
CARDIAC CHART

| FELINE CARDIAC PARAMETERS | BODY WEIGHT (kg) | HR (BPM) | IVSd (cm) <small>(Moise, Pipers)</small> | LVIDd (cm) <small>(Moise, Pipers)</small> | LVWd (cm) <small>(Moise, Pipers)</small> | FS (%) | EF (%) |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|--|---|-------------------------------|--------|
| NORMAL PARAMETER | ----- | 150-240 | 0.35-0.55 | <2 (mean 1.5) | 3.5-0.55 | 35-67 | 80-100 |
| PATIENT | 4.4 | 142 | 0.67 | 1.0 | 0.64 | 59 | 92 |
| FELINE CARDIAC PARAMETERS | LA/AO <small>(Boon)</small> | LA/AO HEART BASE (Swe) <small>(Abbott)</small> | LA 2D short axis Base view (cm) <small>(Abbott)</small> | LVOT VEL <small>(m/s)</small> | RVOT VEL <small>(m/s)</small> | E max <small>(m/s)</small> | |
| NORMAL | <1.5 | <1.3 | <1.2 | <1.6 | <1.3 | <0.9 | |
| PATIENT | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 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

Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM) is a rule out diagnosis once a patient is deemed normotensive and euthyroid. Follow-up for the BP is recommended as below. Pseudohypertrophy can also have this appearance, which may be contributing given renal disease. Regardless, the degree of disease is mild, with only mild LVH and no LA dilation. This would indicate the risk for clinical issues is low at this time. Flow through the great vessels is



PATIENT

normal, and no significant valve regurgitation is seen. No additional pathology is identified. The ECG is unremarkable with a normal sinus rhythm.

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SPECIES

The BP is elevated and vasodilator therapy may be warranted, given a history of CKD. Follow up and treatment should be dictated by IM.

Feline

BREED

No medications are typically indicated prior to significant atrial dilation, as many cats will experience naturally slow progression. It is important to note that no medications have been shown to definitively alter long term outcome at this stage, particularly in the absence of SAM.

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Regarding the newly available drug Felycin-CA1: Recent data reports that Felycin-CA1 may improve the degree of LV hypertrophy in some cats with naturally occurring subclinical HCM. The clinical benefit is currently unknown and is still being investigated. The HALT trial is actively enrolling HCM cats all over the US in order to acquire prospective data on a larger sample size of cats. Should you wish to use the medication, the published dose is 0.3mg/kg weekly, and the drug should be avoided in cats with advanced cardiac changes, diabetes, non-healing wounds, active infections or liver disease. The medication is an immunosuppressant and should be used with caution. For further information, please visit www.triviumvet.com.

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Long term prognosis is guarded for subclinical HCM, with a great deal of variability in rate of progression. The REVEAL study showed that approximately 7% of asymptomatic cats with HCM will develop CHF or a cardiogenic thrombus within 1 year, 20% within 5 years, and ~30% within 10 years. Close monitoring for progressive LA dilation going forward will help better predict long term outcome.

Maggie Machen Lamy,
DVM, DACVIM
(Cardiology)

Monitor at home for any respiratory issues or signs of blood clot events (neurologic change, paralysis, etc.).

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Anesthetic risk is considered mildly elevated; however, judicious fluid administration is advised if needed with careful monitoring to screen for fluid overload. A reasonable protocol includes opioid/benzodiazepine premedication, propofol induction, isoflurane maintenance. Avoid ketamine, telazol, acepromazine and Dexdomitor. Additionally, drugs that stimulate heart rate should be avoided unless clinically necessary (glycopyrrolate, atropine).

Loetitia Saint-Jacques,
LVT

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Hospital

Risk for complication with steroid or fluid use typically follows LA dilation, which in this case is mildly elevated. If needed, monitoring of RR/RE is advised particularly in the initiation phase.

REFERRING VET

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PLAN

Follow up for the BP as dictated by IM.

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A recheck echocardiogram is recommended in 6 months to assess for progression, sooner if any issues arise in the interim.

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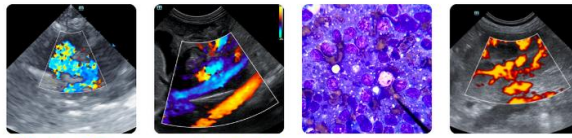
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pawsonography@gmail.com
530-786-8340



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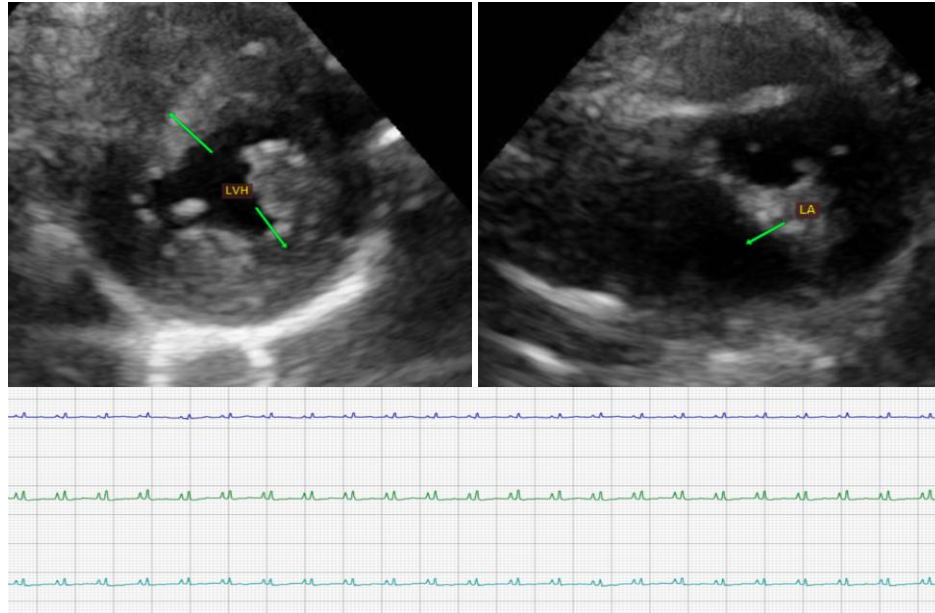
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IMAGES



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.

Maggie Machen Lamy, DVM
Diplomate of the American College of Veterinary Internal Medicine (Cardiology)
info@sonopath.com