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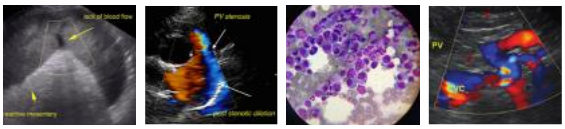


ANIMAL SOUNDS NW
MOBILE VETERINARY ULTRASOUND
IMAGING PERFORMED BY
AnimalSoundsNW.com 541-357-9423

PATIENT
Rasputin Lanier

SPECIES
Feline

BREED
DLH

SEX
Male Neutered

AGE
7 years

WEIGHT
12.8lbs

INTERPRETED BY
Maggie Machen Lamy, DVM, DACVIM (Cardiology)

IMAGING PERFORMED BY
Sara Hansen

HOSPITAL NAME
Q Street Animal Hospital

REFERRING VET
Dr. Bretschneider

INVOICE
32396

DATE
8/16/23

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Dyspnea. Sedated with Dexdomitor.
Radiographs: Show pleural fluid. able to remove 7 ounces of blood-tinged fluid

ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS *Note: Single lead ECGs are evaluated as a rhythm strip. Morphology/MEA cannot be definitively commented on.

A single lead ECG is available; 50mm/s, 20mm/mV. The average heart rate is 200bpm with a largely regular rhythm. The rhythm is sinus in origin, with a p for every QRS complex and vice versa. The P and QRS morphologies are positive. No ectopic beats, pauses or dysrhythmias observed.
ECG diagnosis: Normal sinus tachycardia.

ECHOCARDIOGRAM FINDINGS

2D, m-mode, color flow and doppler imaging is available. The left ventricular wall is normal with regions of remodeling and irregularity. There is a diffusely hyperechoic endocardium consistent with fibrosis. The systolic function is decreased with evidence of diastolic dysfunction as well. The papillary muscles are mildly remodeled. The left atrium is markedly dilated. No obvious spontaneous contrast; no obvious thrombus. Mild central MR due to annular stretch. The right ventricle is also affected, with diffuse fibrosis and remodeling. Mild RA dilation. Mild central TR; normal velocity. Blood flow through the RVOT and LVOT is low normal velocity. Trace pericardial effusion. No significant pleural effusion. No obvious cardiac tumors.

CARDIAC CHART

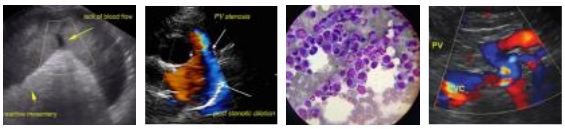
FELINE CARDIAC PARAMETERS	BODY WEIGHT (kg)	HR (BPM)	IVSd (cm) (Moise, Pipers)	LVIDd (cm) (Moise, Pipers)	LVWd (cm) (Moise, Pipers)	FS (%)	EF (%)
NORMAL PARAMETER	------	150-240	0.35-0.55	<2 (mean 1.5)	3.5-0.55	35-67	80-100
PATIENT	5.8	NM	0.30	1.8	0.43	27	50
FELINE CARDIAC PARAMETERS	**LA/AO** (Boon)	**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	2.7	2.8	2.4		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

The finding of severe biatrial enlargement in the face of normal/decreased LV wall thickness and systolic dysfunction is most consistent with Restrictive Cardiomyopathy (RCM), however some historical infectious or inflammatory insult to the myocardium cannot be definitively ruled out. The biatrial dilation is causing insufficiency of both AV vales, and systolic dysfunction has developed. The ECG is unremarkable with a normal sinus tachycardia.

The finding of this degree of biatrial dilation confirms the origin of the tachypnea and effusion is spontaneous congestive heart failure, and lifelong medications are warranted as below. This patient is at high risk for thromboembolic events regardless of medications and this should be



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expressed to the owner (monitor for neurologic change, acute paralysis/lameness, etc.). Consider hospitalization for continued stabilization, oxygen and Lasix therapy. The prognosis is poor to grave, with a mean survival time for cats with CHF <8-12 months, however most are able to maintain a good quality of life on medications if able to be stabilized. There will always remain risk for recurrent episodes of CHF, development of blood clots, arrhythmias, and/or sudden death in the future. Monitoring of sleeping breathing rates at home is recommended as the best way to screen for recurrent CHF at home.

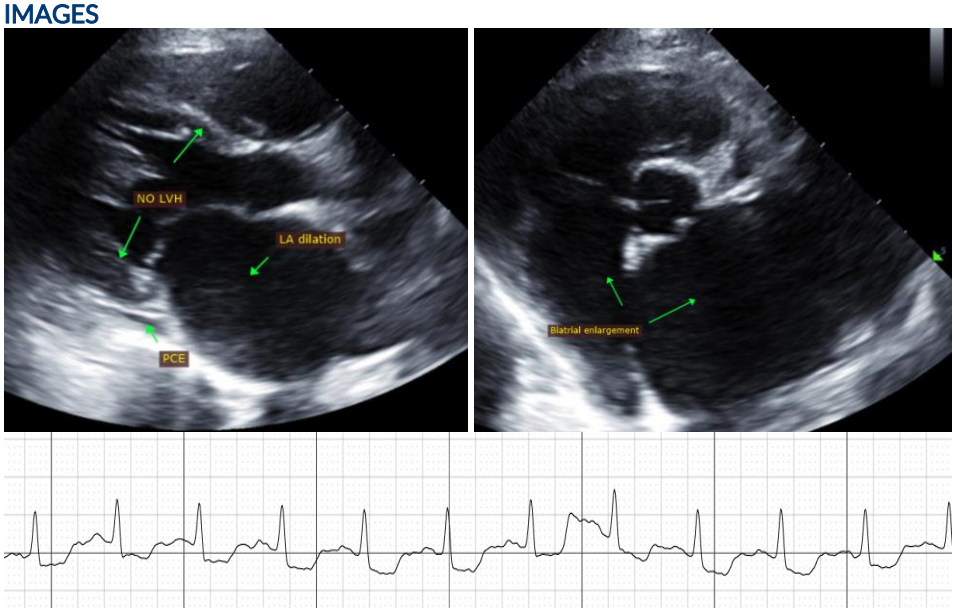
PLAN

Consider hospitalization, oxygen, IV diuretic in hospital until stabilized due to effusion. Oral medications: furosemide 1-2mg/kg PO q12h. Institute blood thinner Clopidogrel (Plavix) 75mg tablets; give ¼ tab orally once daily (NOTE: this medication is very bitter on the cut edges). Institute Pimobendan (off label use) 0.625mg PO q12h.

Once stabilized, eating well at home and BP >130mmHg, consider addition of vasodilator ACE-I (benazepril or enalapril) 0.5mg/kg PO q12h.

Recheck renal values in 10-14 days to ensure tolerance of medications, then every 3-4 months lifelong. A recheck echocardiogram is recommended in 4-6 months to assess for progression.

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
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