



PATIENT

Sophie Markwart

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

Devon Rex

SEX

Female Spayed

AGE

15 years

WEIGHT

9.3lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Maggie Machen Lamy,
DVM, DACVIM
(Cardiology)

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Belan, DVM

HOSPITAL NAME

Aspen Animal
Hospital

REFERRING VET

Dr. Ross

INVOICE

21262

DATE

9/28/21

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Has developed 2/6 murmur since last wellness exam, suspicious shadow seen in the areas of the right atrium on the lateral chest x ray. Patient has become dyspneic. Patient sedated with butorphanol, midazolam and alfaxone for scan.

ECHOCARDIOGRAM FINDINGS

2D, m-mode, color flow and doppler imaging is available. The left ventricular wall is asymmetric with a significant septal thickening and a borderline free wall dimension. There is a diffusely 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. No TR. Normal LVOT velocity. There is no obvious systolic anterior motion (SAM) of the mitral valve present. Trace MR. Trace AI. 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) (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	4.2	230	0.83	1.1	0.53	57	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	1.1		0.7	0.75	NM
<p><i>*Note: All measurements based upon multi-modal images and methods. An average value is reported.</i> 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.</p>							

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM) is a rule out diagnosis once a patient is deemed normotensive and euthyroid. Both should be ruled out in this case as contributing factors, particularly given a small aortic leak. While the thickening of the septum is significant, the remainder of the LV measures largely normal and the LA is normal. This would indicate the risk for clinical issues is low at this time. No additional issues are identified. No cause of the murmur is seen in this study, which may be due to sedation. That being said, the patient's heart rate is relatively high even when sedated and no obvious cause is seen.

Given these findings, no medications are clearly indicated at this time. 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.

Dyspnea is noted on exam, which is not suspected to reflect CHF based upon atrial dimensions. Consider other possible causes.



PATIENT

Sophie Markwart

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

Devon Rex

SEX

Female Spayed

AGE

15 years

WEIGHT

9.3lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Maggie Machen Lamy,
DVM, DACVIM
(Cardiology)

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Belan, DVM

HOSPITAL NAME

Aspen Animal
Hospital

REFERRING VET

Dr. Ross

INVOICE

21262

DATE

9/28/21

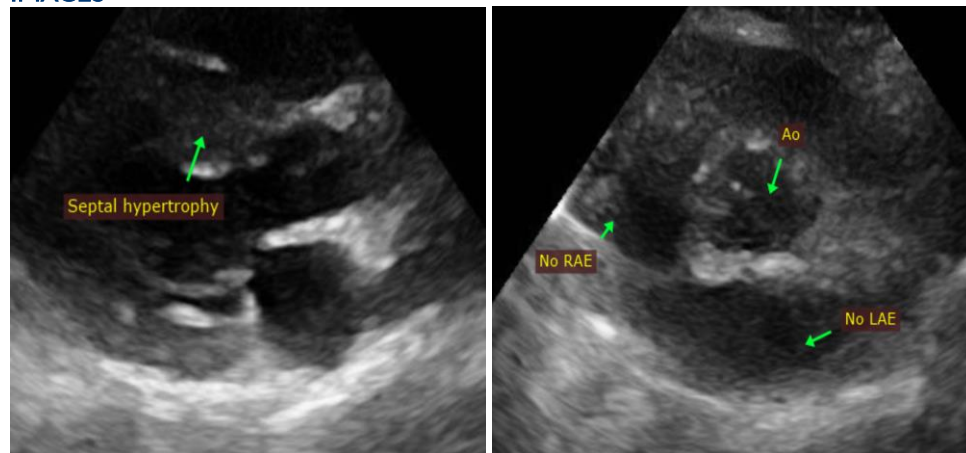
Monitor at home for any respiratory issues or signs of blood clot events (neurologic change, paralysis, etc.). Anesthetic risk is considered mild, however judicious fluid administration is advised if needed with careful RR/RE monitoring to screen for fluid overload. Additionally, drugs that stimulate heart rate should be avoided unless clinically necessary (glycopyrrolate, atropine). Risk for complication with steroid 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.

PLAN

A screening blood pressure and T4 are recommended, then every 6 months lifelong.

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

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