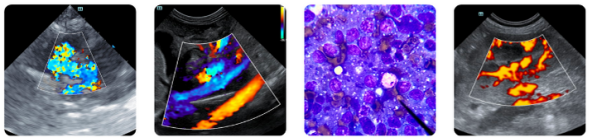


PATIENT

Hobbes Chan

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

Domestic Shorthair

SEX

Neutered male

AGE

13 years

WEIGHT

6.4 kg

INTERPRETED BY

Bradley Harris, DVM, DACVECC, DACVIM (cardiology)

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Gira

HOSPITAL NAME

Creekside VH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Singh

INVOICE

69176

DATE

11/29/25

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: 1-2 heart murmur, Pro BNP over 1500. No clinical signs . No arrhythmia. Patient requires dental procedure

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE HEART

The left atrium is severely enlarged. There are no distinct left atrial thrombi/clots or spontaneous echo contrast appreciated. The left ventricle is normal in dimension, with severe concentric hypertrophy, and no evidence of restriction. Left ventricular systolic function is normal, with adequate contractility based on fractional shortening and systolic left ventricular dimensions. The right atrium and ventricle are subjectively normal in dimension and systolic function. There is evidence of systolic anterior motion of the mitral valve with trace mitral regurgitation. The tricuspid valve leaflets presented normal linear structure, extension in systole, and union in diastole without regurgitation. The left ventricular outflow tract demonstrated turbulent flow and subjective structural valvular integrity. The visible aorta is unremarkable. Pulmonary outflow tract assessment revealed normal valve structure, laminar flow, and appropriate diameter and distensibility. There is no evidence of semilunar valve insufficiency or pulmonary hypertension documented. There is moderate pericardial and mild pleural effusion, but no free peritoneal fluid noted.

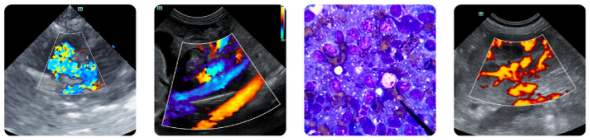
FELINE CARDIAC PARAMETERS	**BODY WEIGHT** (kg)	**HR** (BPM)	**IVSd** (cm)	**LVIDd** (cm)	**LVWd** (cm)	**FS** (%)	**EF** (%)
NORMAL PARAMETER	------	150-240	0.3-0.6	1.0-2.1	0.25-0.6	35-67	80-100
PATIENT	6.4	140	0.67	1.71	0.9	63	93
FELINE CARDIAC PARAMETERS	**LA/AO** (M-mode)	**LA/AO HEART BASE** (Sisson)	**LAD** LA MAX 4 Chamber		**LVOT VEL.** (m/s)	**RVOT VEL.** (m/s)	**IVRT** (m/)
NORMAL PARAMETER	<1.5	1.6	0.7-1.7		<1.6	<1.3	40-60
PATIENT	2.75	2.49	2.31		1.0	0.8	NM
Adapted from June Boon,Veterinary Echocardiography,1998 Sisson D et al. JVIM 1991; 5: 232, Jacobs et al. Am J Vet Res 1985; 46:1705							

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

These findings identify LV hypertrophy in the setting of an outflow tract obstruction, consistent with hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy (HOCM). The presence of significant left atrial dilation makes CHF a likely explanation for the cavitary effusions.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Therapy for CHF is indicated, and should include Lasix (2mg/kg q24 to BID) and enalapril (0.5mg/kg q24, assuming normal blood pressure and kidney function). There are significant dilemmas regarding additional therapy, as atenolol is often used in the setting of HOCM, and Vetmedin is indicated in patients with heart failure. Unfortunately, there are contraindications to the atenolol (heart failure) and



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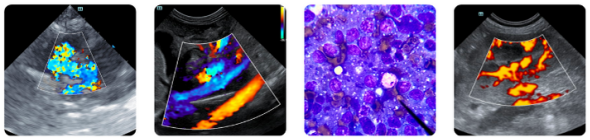
the Pimobendan carries a labeled contraindication in the setting of LV hypertrophy and outflow tract obstruction. Therefore, we will continue with just the furosemide and enalapril unless clinical signs change. A repeat evaluation is recommended in 1-2 weeks, at which time the blood pressure, chemistry, and thoracic radiographs should be repeated. At that time, the addition of Plavix (18.75mg q24) is recommended. Due to the bitter taste of this medication, it may be best to place it in an empty gelatin capsule or use products such as a Pill Pocket. A repeat echocardiogram, blood pressure, chemistry panel, and thoracic radiographs are indicated in another 3-6 months, or sooner if the condition worsens.

Anesthesia considerations:
Anesthesia should be avoided until signs of congestion have resolved. If anesthesia is necessary, then alpha-2 agonists, ketamine, high dose acepromazine, and Telazol should be avoided. If an ACE inhibitor (enalapril, benazepril) or spironolactone is being given, it should not be administered on the morning of general anesthesia. Other cardiac medications should be administered per the normal dosing schedule. Anesthetic IV fluid use should be limited to < 3 ml/kg/hr and, if IV fluid therapy is administered during the procedure, a 1 mg/kg dose of IM Lasix should be administered when the patient is awake and standing in recovery. A shorter anesthetic duration will reduce the risk of complications. Pre-oxygenation is advised. Premedication with an opioid (i.e., butorphanol, hydromorphone, oxymorphone) with or without a benzodiazepine is generally the safest protocol. An induction agent such as Propofol, alfaxalone, or diazepam/etomidate can be used to effect. Maintenance of anesthesia with isoflurane or sevoflurane is reasonable.

Diet:
A high-quality food from Hills, Royal Canin, Science Diet, Eukanuba, Iams, or Purina that is highly palatable with adequate protein and calories for maintaining optimal body condition with mild dietary sodium restriction (<100 mg/100 kcal) is recommended. Consider omega-3 fatty acid supplementation.

Activity:
Avoid strenuous activity.



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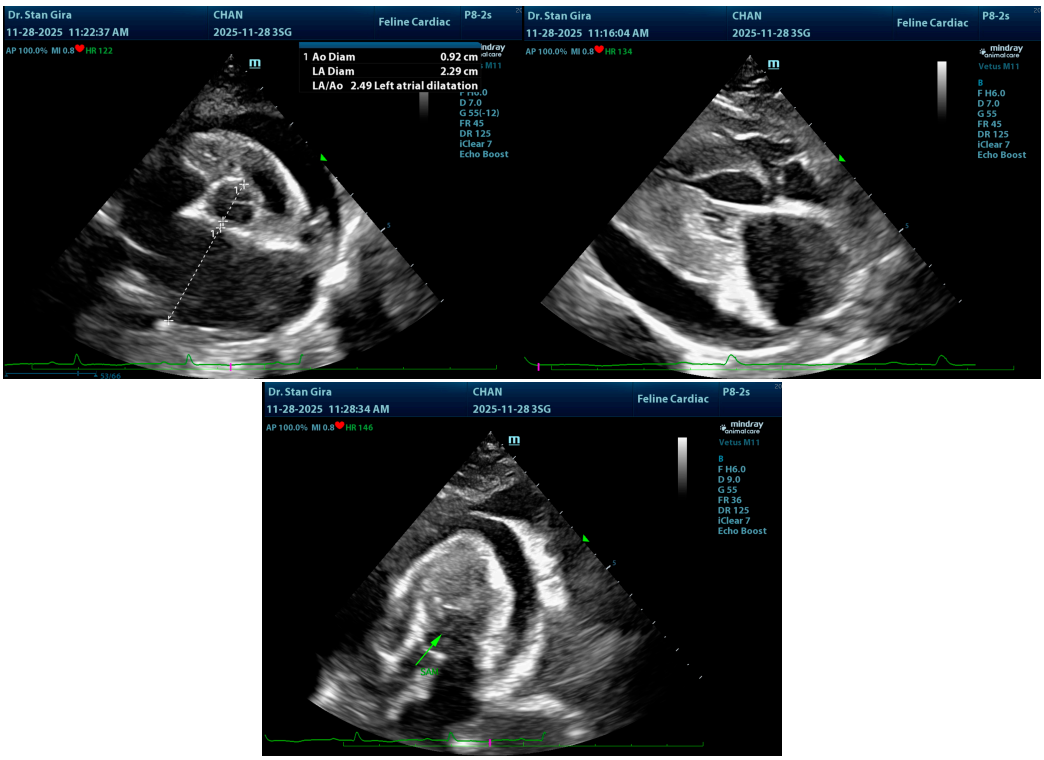

The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

Thank you for this referral. If the clinical or image interpretation does not parallel your findings or if I can be of any further assistance please contact me.

Bradley Harris, DVM, DACVECC, DACVIM (cardiology)

info@SonoPath.com