

PATIENT

Cheeto Pascoe

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

Siamese

SEX

Neutered male

AGE

10 years

WEIGHT

12.22 lbs

INTERPRETED BY

Bradley Harris, DVM,
DACVECC, DACVIM
(cardiology)

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Sara Hansen

HOSPITAL NAME

Eastgate VC

REFERRING VET

Dr. Dr. Iantz

INVOICE

78240

DATE

6/2/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Clinical Exam Findings:

Cardiovascular: **Intermittent arrhythmia and bradycardia noted on auscultation. ** Strong synchronous pulses.

Respiratory: Lungs auscultate clear. **Mildly increased inspiratory effort with intermittent musical wheezing noted.**

Abdomen: **A screening ultrasound (AFAST) revealed the presence of free fluid in the abdomen (ascites). ** Abdomen is soft and non-painful on palpation. No organomegaly or masses palpated.

Integument: healthy skin and coat. **Possible flea dirt noted.**

- Ascites (abdominal fluid) and cardiac arrhythmia - Top differential is heart disease (e.g., cardiomyopathy leading to congestive heart failure). Other differentials include neoplasia or inflammatory intestinal disease (e.g., IBD).

- Wheezing/Increased respiratory effort reported by owner.

- Differentials include feline asthma, allergic bronchitis, or secondary to cardiac disease (pulmonary edema).

- Mild periodontal disease - Gingivitis and tartar

ABNORMAL Labwork Values

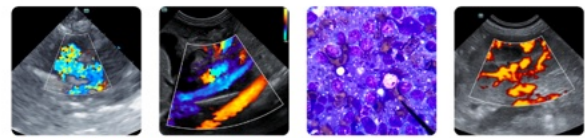
Renal tech prediction POSITIVE

BUN 29 14-36 mg/dL, CREATININE 1.7 0.6-2.4 mg/dL, SDMA 15.6 (MILD INC.) <15.0 UG/dL, WBC 23.0 3.5 - 16.0 x10³/mL, Neutrophils 19320 /mL 84 % 2500 - 8500, Eosinophils 1150 /mL 5 % 0 - 1000

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Current Medications Furosemide oral susp. 50mg/ml. Give 0.25ml by mouth every 12 hours for 30 days. Just started last week after radiographs taken

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE HEART

The left atrium is moderately enlarged. There are no distinct left atrial thrombi/clots or spontaneous echo contrast appreciated. The left ventricle is normal in dimension, with mild 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. The anterior and posterior mitral and tricuspid valve leaflets presented normal linear structure, extension in systole, and union in diastole without regurgitation. There is no evidence of systolic anterior mitral motion documented. The left ventricular outflow tract demonstrated normal laminar 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 no pericardial, or pleural, but mild free peritoneal fluid is noted.



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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	5.55 kg	240	0.61	1.97	0.61	45	NM
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	NM	1.72	1.9		0.7	0.7	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							

EKG:

A sustained ventricular tachycardia is noted. The R-R intervals are regular, with no overt P waves. There is a single break in the ventricular rhythm with 3 sinus QRS complexes with normal P-R intervals. There is no evidence of atrioventricular block or atrial ectopy documented.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

These findings identify LV hypertrophy, in the absence of an outflow tract obstruction, consistent with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM). The presence of significant left atrial dilation makes CHF a likely explanation for the clinical/radiographic signs. A ventricular arrhythmia is also noted. In cats, ventricular arrhythmias are usually secondary to underlying structural heart disease. Causes include cardiomyopathy (e.g., hypertrophic, restrictive, arrhythmogenic, dilated) or secondary myocardial disease (e.g., hyperthyroidism, hypertension). Rarely, ventricular arrhythmias develop secondary to extracardiac conditions (e.g., neurologic disease, metabolic disease, fever, anemia, trauma, GI disease, DIC and sepsis).

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Referral to a veterinary cardiologist is recommended. In the meantime, therapy for CHF is indicated. This should include Lasix (1mg/kg q24 to BID), Vetmedin (0.25-0.35mg/kg BID), and enalapril (0.5mg/kg q24, assuming normal blood pressure and kidney function). Given the severity of the ventricular arrhythmia, also consider atenolol (1mg/kg BID) despite the presence of congestive heart failure. A systemic blood pressure and thyroid panel (to include a total T4 and free T4 by ED) are recommended to rule out systemic hypertension and hyperthyroidism as a cause for the left ventricular hypertrophy, respectively. If normal, then the left ventricular hypertrophy is secondary to primary hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. A repeat evaluation is recommended in 1-2 weeks, at which time the blood pressure, chemistry, thoracic radiographs should be repeated. At that time, the addition of Plavix (18.75mg q24) +/- rivaroxaban (2.5mg 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,



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blood pressure, chemistry, and thoracic radiographs are indicated in another 3-6 months, or sooner if the condition worsens.

Anesthesia considerations:

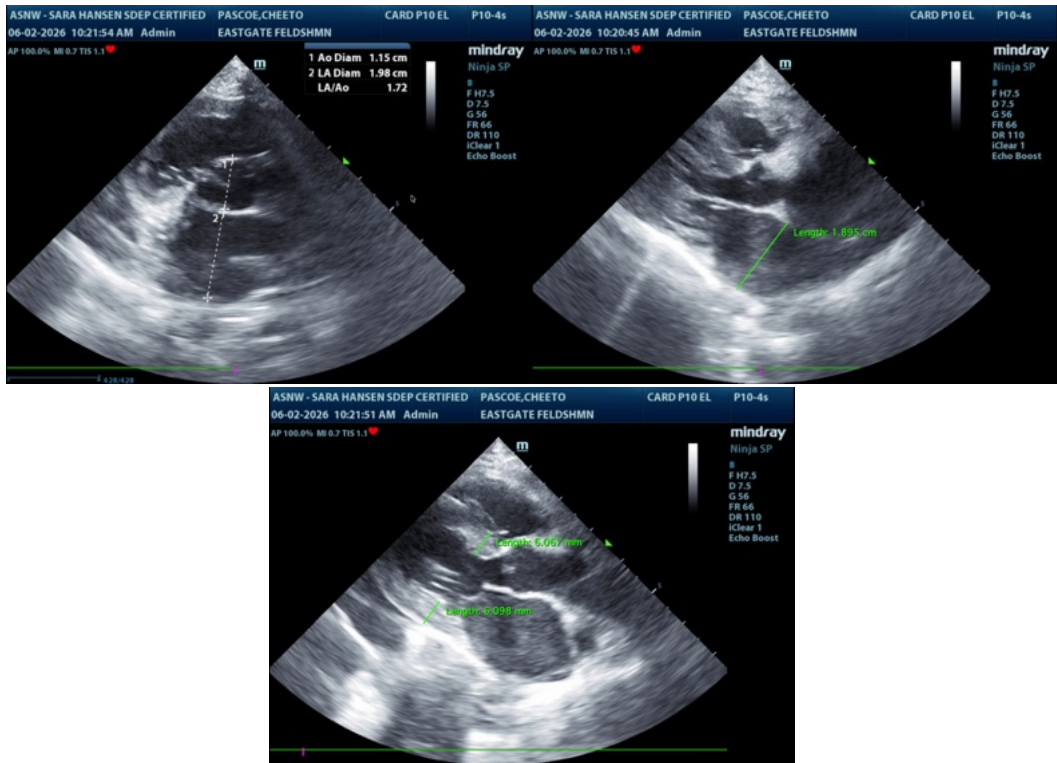
Anesthesia should be avoided until signs of congestion have resolved. If anesthesia is necessary, then alpha-2 agonists, ketamine, high dose acepromazine, and Telazol should be avoided. If an ACE inhibitor (enalapril, benazepril) or spironolactone is being given, it should not be administered on the 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.

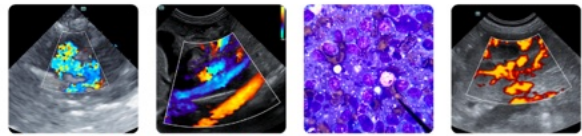
Diet:

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