



PATIENT

Nero Sibunga

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

Domestic Medium Hair

SEX

Neutered male

AGE

12 years

WEIGHT

5.34 kg

INTERPRETED BY

Bradley Harris, DVM,
 DACVECC, DACVIM
 (cardiology)

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Amanda Stewart

HOSPITAL NAME

Preston AC

REFERRING VET

Dr. Rosenfeld

INVOICE

69288

DATE

12/3/25

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

This is a follow up echo from Dr Jones - previous findings Borderline left ventricular concentric hypertrophy with systolic anterior motion of the mitral valve causing a moderate left ventricular outflow tract obstruction - r/o individual variation vs. hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy vs. hyperthyroidism vs. systemic hypertension - normal left atrial size; compensated SAM+LVOTO+MR+LV CONCENTRIC Current Medications None
 Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Blood Panel (Complete Blood Count, Chemistry-17, Electrolytes, Pancreatic Lipase, Total T4, pro-BNP): - Complete Blood Count: Eosinopenia (0.08 x 10⁹/L). Mild increase in red cell distribution width. - Chemistry: Liver and kidney values are within normal limits. Blood glucose is normal. - Electrolytes: Potassium is low normal at 3.6 mmol/L. (RR 3.5-5.8) - Pancreatic Lipase: Increased at 10.9 U/L (normal range 0-4.4 U/L). - Total T4: Low normal. - pro-BNP: Abnormal, suggesting myocardial stretch. Primary Question to Be Answered in This Exam Follow up to previous cardiac US

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE HEART

The left atrium is normal in dimension. There are no distinct left atrial thrombi/clots or spontaneous echo contrast appreciated. The left ventricle is normal in dimension as well as wall thickness, 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 mild 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 no visible pericardial, pleural, or 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	5.34 kg	194	0.56	1.48	0.56	49	84
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	1.34	1.25	1.47		0.9	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							



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ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

These findings are consistent with dynamic subaortic stenosis, as there is SAM present, but no convincing hypertrophy is identified. It is unlikely that any of the clinical/radiographic signs are related to underlying heart disease.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the absence of any underlying heart disease, no cardiac therapy will be recommended. In addition, there are no cardiac objections to fluid therapy or steroid use. Owing to the presence of an outflow tract obstruction, a follow up echo is recommended in another 6-12 months to make sure no progression has occurred.

Anesthesia considerations:

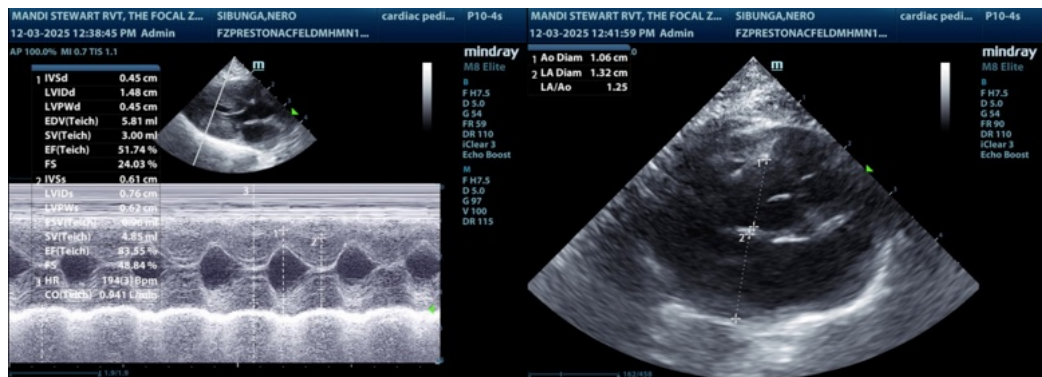
If anesthesia is necessary, then alpha-2 agonists, ketamine, high dose acepromazine, and Telazol should be avoided. Fluid therapy during anesthesia should be considered at a reduced rate (e.g., 5 ml/kg/hour) if possible (i.e., if not hypotensive). A shorter anesthetic duration will reduce the risk of 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 can be used to effect. Maintenance of anesthesia with isoflurane or sevoflurane is reasonable.

Diet:

No special considerations are necessary. Any high-quality food from Hills, Royal Canin, Science Diet, Eukanuba, Iams, or Purina is reasonable.

Activity:

No special considerations are necessary.





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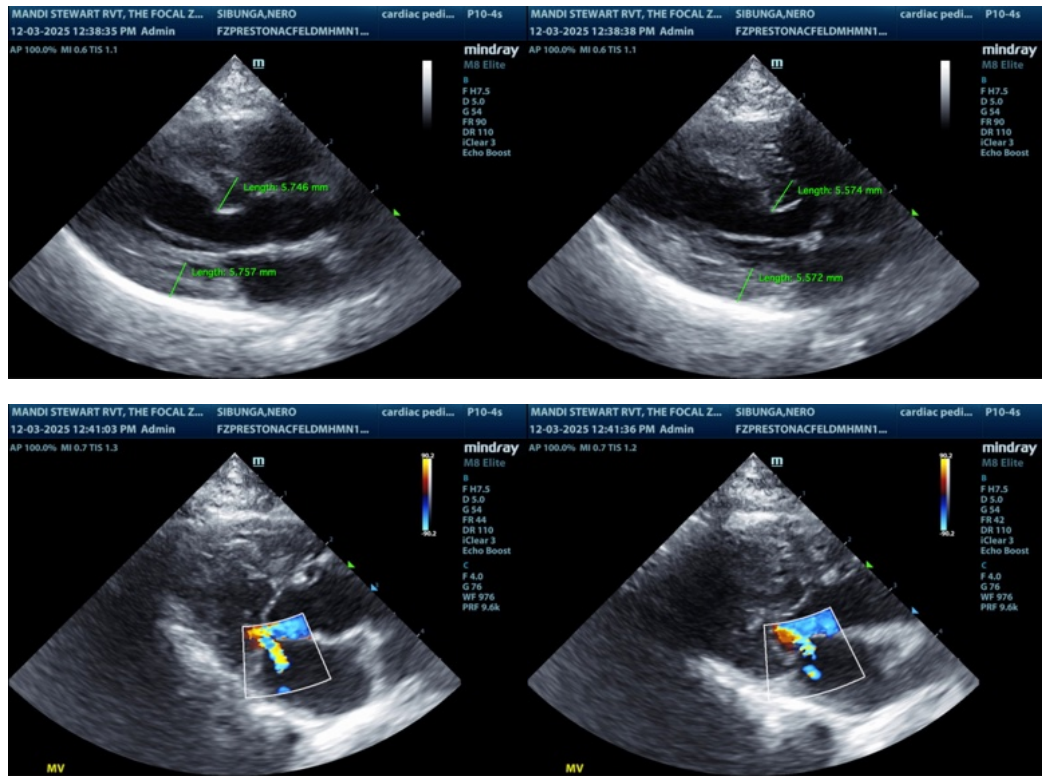
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

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