601 Vernon Tharp Street
Columbus, OH 43210
Phone: (614) 292-3551
Fax: (614) 292-2053

ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY REPORT - CARDIOLOGY & INTERVENTIONAL MEDICINE SERVICE
THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY VETERINARY MEDICAL CENTER
John Bonagura, DVM, DACVIM Karsten Schober, DVM, DECVIM Jaylyn Rhinehart, DVM, DACVIM
Michelle Rohrbaugh, DVM Samantha Kochie, DVM Alicia Byrd, RVT Olivia Stepp, RVT

Patient Number: 000 **475081**
Patient Name: **Sweeney, Coonalley SilverRose**
Date of study: **02/06/2018**
Diagnosing Cardiologist: **JDB**

Species: **FEL**
Breed: **Maine Coon**
Age: **0**
Birthdate: **04/24/2017**

Sex : **Female**
Weight (kg): **4.3 kg**
BSA: **0.26 m²**
Systolic BP:

Diagnosis & Recommendations

Normal screening examination
Functional (intermittent) murmur
No evidence of hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
(JDB)+WNL

Clinical Findings

The echocardiogram was performed as a screen for hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM) phenotype.

Auscultation: sinus rhythm; a systolic heart murmur was evident with the following characteristics: brief, right sternal edge transiet; abated with slower heart rate

Screening Exam for Feline Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy; details: This examination includes subjective evaluation of long and short axis images from the parasternal (intercostal) right-sided acoustic windows. M-mode examination of the LV is also performed. The examination screens for ventricular hypertrophy using 2D long and short axis image planes as well as the standard M-mode images with the cursor placed dorsally to the posterior papillary muscle. Left atrial size is also assessed subjectively and by long-axis maximal diameter. Doppler studies are only performed if needed to evaluate gallop sounds or any murmurs if present.

Echocardiographic Findings

There were no structural lesions observed by 2D echocardiography. All chambers were within normal size. No overt valvula lesions were identified. Left ventricular ejection fraction (shortening fraction) was normal. Color Doppler studies of the cardiac valves were within limits of normal. There was physiological backflow noise of the tricuspid valve (<20% of systole) NSR present throughout study.

2D Measurements

LA Diam	13.5 mm
IVSd-max-Laxis	5.0 mm
LVPWd-max-Laxis	4.1 mm
LA2D/LVIDd	0.83

M-Mode

IVSd	4.5 mm	
LVIDd	16.2 mm	
LVPWd	4.8 mm	
IVSs	7.1 mm	
LVIDs	10.1 mm	
LVPWs	7.0 mm	
EDV(Teich)	7.4 ml	
ESV(Teich)	2.1 ml	
EF(Teich)	71.3 %	(> 48.0)
%FS	37.6 %	(> 25.0)
SV(Teich)	5.27 ml	
IVSd	4.7 mm	
LVPWd	4.4 mm	

Doppler Measurements

PV Vmax	0.56 m/s	(< 1.60)
PV maxPG	1.24 mmHg	

Abbreviations: N=normal or WNL=within normal limits; N/E=not evaluated; NSF=no significant findings; EF=ejection fraction; FS=fractional shortening
FAC=fractional area change; LA=left atrium; LV=left ventricle; RA=rigth atrium; RV=right ventricle; PA=pulmonary artery
PHT=pulmonary hypertension; PR (or PI) = pulmonary regurgitation (insufficiency); AV = aortic valve; AR=aortic regurgitation; MV=mitral valve
AMV=anterior mitral leaflet; PMV=posterior mitral leaflet; MR=mitral regurgitation; TV=tricuspid valve; TR=tricuspid regurgitation