

Peace of mind!

We will screen for some of the following conditions to determine your pet's health status and ability to tolerate anesthesia.



Liver

Tests can indicate:

- Liver disease
- Dehydration
- Obstruction of the bile ducts
- Abnormalities resulting from long-term medications



Heart and Lungs

Tests can detect heartworm infection, which can cause disease in the heart as well as in the lungs.



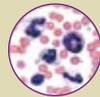
Thyroid

Total T₄ tests can indicate thyroid disease.



Teeth

Dental exams uncover abnormalities in teeth and the soft tissue of the mouth. Oral disease may indicate secondary health problems.



Blood

CBC is used to screen for:

- Anemia (low red blood cell count)
- Inflammation
- Infection
- Stress
- Leukemia
- Bleeding problems
- Inability to fight infection
- Hydration status



Kidney

Blood and urine tests can indicate:

- Early kidney disease
- Kidney failure
- Infection
- Stones
- Cancer
- Abnormalities resulting from long-term medications

Urinalysis and urine protein: creatinine ratio tests are used to better evaluate:

- Kidney function
- Urinary tract infection
- Kidney infection



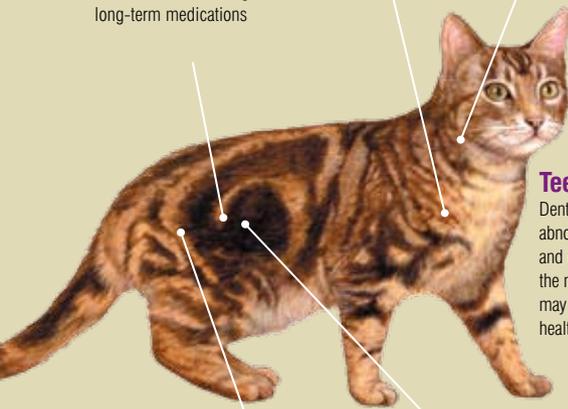
Pancreas and Intestine

Tests can indicate:

- Pancreatitis (inflammation of the pancreas)
- Diabetes mellitus
- Abnormalities resulting from long-term medications
- Cancer

Fecal tests identify parasites that can cause:

- Diarrhea
- Weight loss
- Blood loss



Help us keep your pet healthy with preanesthetic testing.

To ensure your pet can properly process and eliminate an anesthetic agent, we run tests to confirm that your pet's organs are functioning properly and to find possible hidden health conditions that could put your pet at risk.

THE TOP FOUR REASONS TO TEST YOUR PET BEFORE ANESTHESIA:

1. Enjoy peace of mind.

Testing can significantly reduce anesthetic and surgical risk.

2. Detect hidden illness.

Healthy-looking pets may be hiding signs of a disease or ailment. Testing helps detect this kind of illness so we can avoid problems with anesthesia.

3. Reduce risks and consequences.

If the preanesthetic testing results are normal, we can proceed with confidence. If not, we can alter the anesthetic procedure or take other precautions to safeguard your pet's health. Proper protocols and fluids ensure a faster recovery time for your pet.

4. Protect your pet's future health.

These tests become part of your pet's medical record, providing a baseline for future reference.

Call us if you have questions or need more complete information about your pet's procedure.

telephone



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What you should know about

anesthesia and your pet



Early detection, early intervention...



Liver

Tests can indicate:

- Liver disease
- Cushing's syndrome
- Abnormalities resulting from long-term medications



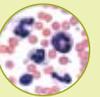
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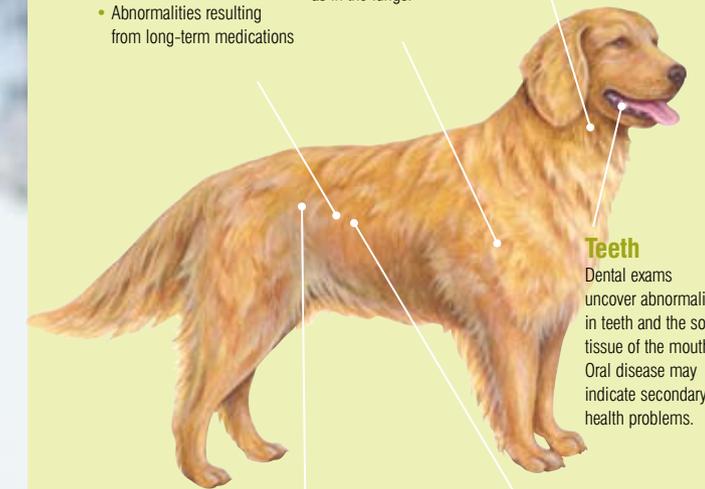
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Dental exams uncover abnormalities in teeth and the soft tissue of the mouth. Oral disease may indicate secondary health problems.

To help ensure safe anesthesia for your pet, we will run a combination of the following tests.



Appointment schedule

Pet: _____

Date: _____

Doctor: _____

Telephone number: _____

Reason for appointment:

- Dental procedure X-ray or ultrasound*
- Spay/Neuter Ear flushing*
- Grooming*
- Surgery _____
- Other _____

*We will administer a sedative if your pet is too anxious or overactive for this procedure.

HEMATOLOGY

Complete Blood Count (CBC) A CBC includes an absolute reticulocyte count, a five-part white blood cell differential, red blood cell count and platelet count, and it provides detailed information about each of these different cell types. Anemia is the most common blood disorder in pets and is defined by a decrease in the number of red blood cells. An absolute reticulocyte count may help identify an underlying disease process and may also help to determine whether an anemic pet is responding to treatment or not. The total white blood cell count, along with individual

counts of the five different types of white blood cells, can help identify underlying stress, inflammation, an inability to fight infection and, potentially, leukemia. Low platelet numbers can indicate a potential bleeding problem. It might be advised that surgery be delayed if anemia, inflammation or a low platelet count is present, as these conditions may cause serious anesthetic, surgical and postoperative complications.

CHEMISTRIES

Albumin (ALB) A protein that is produced by the liver. Reduced levels of this protein can point to chronic liver, kidney, inflammatory or intestinal disease.

Calcium (Ca⁺) Increased levels can be seen with diseases of the parathyroid gland and kidneys, or as an indicator of certain types of tumors.

Glucose (GLU) High blood glucose levels can indicate diabetes. In cats, high levels can also indicate stress, which can be a result of the trip to the veterinary hospital. Low levels can indicate liver disease, infection or certain tumors.

Total Protein (TP) The level of total protein can indicate a variety of conditions, including dehydration, inflammation and diseases of the liver, kidney or intestine.

Alkaline Phosphatase (ALKP) An enzyme present in multiple tissues, including liver and bone. Elevated levels can indicate liver disease, Cushing's syndrome or abnormalities from steroid therapy.

Cholesterol (CHOL) Elevated levels of cholesterol are seen in a variety of disorders, including hypothyroidism and liver or kidney disease.

Lipase (LIPA) Elevated levels of lipase in the blood, along with a clinical assessment, can signify possible pancreatitis, gastrointestinal disease and abnormalities from certain drug treatments.

ALB/GLOB Subtle changes in this ratio may alert the veterinarian to serious infectious or inflammatory disease, even when albumin and globulin are at normal levels.

Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT) An enzyme that becomes elevated with liver cell injury.

Creatinine (CREA) Creatinine is a by-product of muscle metabolism and is excreted by the kidneys. Elevated levels can indicate kidney disease, urinary tract obstruction or dehydration.

Phosphorus (PHOS) Elevated phosphorus can be an indicator of kidney disease.

BUN/CREA Subtle changes in this ratio may alert the veterinarian to serious disease of the kidneys or intestines or may reflect dehydration even when the BUN and creatinine are at normal levels.

Amylase (AMYL) An enzyme produced by the pancreas. The pancreas secretes amylase to aid in digestion. Elevated levels in the blood can indicate pancreatic disease.

Gamma-Glutamyl Transferase (GGT) Increases in GGT may indicate a problem with the liver, gall bladder and associated structures

Total Bilirubin (TBIL) Bilirubin is a breakdown product of hemoglobin, as well as a component of bile. Blood bilirubin levels are useful in indicating liver disease and may help identify certain types of anemia.

Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN) BUN is produced by the liver and excreted by the kidneys. Abnormally high levels can indicate kidney disease or dehydration, and low levels can be associated with liver disease.

Globulin (GLOB) A protein that is measured to help assess an animal's immune function and response to infectious and inflammatory disease.

Sodium (Na⁺), Potassium (K⁺), Chloride (Cl⁻) Normal electrolyte values are vital to an animal's health. Abnormal levels can be life-threatening. Electrolyte tests are important when evaluating vomiting, diarrhea, dehydration and cardiac (heart) symptoms.

ELECTROLYTES

Thyroxine (Total T₄) This is a measurement of the level of thyroid hormone circulating in the blood and is helpful in identifying thyroid disease. Thyroid disease occurs in both dogs and cats and can have a serious impact on health if left untreated. Testing is especially important in cats older than 7 years.

ENDOCRINOLOGY

Urinalysis (UA) The urine contains waste products that are removed from the blood by the kidneys and liver. Routine screening of the urine often helps identify serious disease, such as diabetes, kidney and liver disease, and infection and cancer of the urinary tract.

URINALYSIS

Heartworm Heartworms are parasites that can live in the heart, major blood vessels and the lungs. Left untreated, heartworms can be life-threatening.

Electrocardiogram (ECG) Evaluates heart rate and rhythm. Certain abnormal rhythms and heart rates can be harmful to animals undergoing anesthesia and surgery.

Canine Tick-borne Diseases Common tick-borne diseases, such as Lyme disease, ehrlichiosis and anaplasmosis, can cause serious illness.

Feline Infectious Diseases Feline immunodeficiency virus (FIV) and feline leukemia virus (FeLV) infections are two of the most serious, life-threatening illnesses in cats.

OTHER RECOMMENDED TESTS



Suggested Preanesthetic Testing Guidelines— Canine and Feline			
Same-Day Fasted Results			
	Healthy Juvenile (1 year or younger)	Healthy Adult (1–7 years)	Healthy Senior (7+ years) or Sick All Ages
Hematology	Complete blood count (CBC)	Complete blood count (CBC)	Complete blood count (CBC)
Chemistries	ALB, ALB/GLOB, ALKP, ALT, BUN, BUN/CREA, CREA, GLOB, GLU, TP	ALB, ALB/GLOB, ALKP, AMYL [†] , ALT, BUN, BUN/CREA, Ca ⁺ , CHOL, CREA, GGT, GLOB, GLU, LIPA [†] , PHOS, TBIL, TP	ALB, ALB/GLOB, ALKP, AMYL [†] , ALT, BUN, BUN/CREA, Ca ⁺ , CHOL, CREA, GGT, GLOB, GLU, LIPA [†] , PHOS, TBIL, TP
Electrolytes	Na ⁺ , K ⁺ , Cl ⁻	Na ⁺ , K ⁺ , Cl ⁻	Na ⁺ , K ⁺ , Cl ⁻
Endocrinology			Thyroxine (total T ₄)
Urinalysis	✓	✓	✓

[†]AMYL and LIPA are recommended for canines.