

Tester 123, Ed 1234567890

Acct Number: 03667 Patient ID: AI
Address.....: 12345 My Place
Here In, OH 12399
Phone.....: H: (440) 891-9533 W:(440) 234-5678 ext: 90
Cell Phone....: (980) 123-4567

Super Kitty Too

Medical Alert:
Sex.....:
DOB.....: 01/02/2004
Species..: Feline
Chronic Meds.....:
Chronic Cond.....:
Flea Prev Meds.....:
Heartworm Meds.:

Weight.: 6 lbs.
Age.....: 11 years and 8 months old
Breed...: Domestic Short-Hair

Date Due:
Date Due:

Problem History:

09/19/2015 SOAP Vomiting/bloody urine

Provider: Dr. Deborah Fegan DVM

S:
Super Kitty Too has been examined at our Middleburg Heights Facility.

Examination with 30 days of free recheck

Examinations: The examination is the cornerstone of assessing Super Kitty Too's health. This is where his/her plan for health is determined. This is also where your questions and concerns can be addressed.

During this examination we discovered issues that require follow-up care. We will not charge you for the examinations necessary to secure Super Kitty Too's health during the next 30 days. If additional testing or medications are necessary these will be provided at the standard costs. Please be sure to establish an appointment for the recommended recheck examination with our client relations staff at the admittance desk.

Dr. Fegan has performed this examination.

Vomiting
Weight loss
May have blood in urine

O: Super Kitty Too's Physical Examination:

Body Condition Score: This score has been developed to help evaluate Super Kitty Too's general health. An evaluation of Super Kitty Too's body condition is an important part of a good physical examination. Ideal body condition reveals an hourglass figure from the topline and a nicely tucked abdomen. You should be able to feel his/her ribs when you pet him/her. Body type and breed are taken into consideration as well as muscle development. The perfect figure is designated 5/9 with 1/9 being emaciated and 9/9 being obese.

Body Condition: 4/9: Super Kitty Too is 5% underweight



with ribs visible. This may be seen in an athletic pet or may be early signs of disease, especially if this represents weight loss since the previous weight. This is considered a "too thin" body score. This score indicates he/she has easily palpated ribs, obvious waist behind the ribs and an abdominal tuck is evident.

Super Kitty Too's Pain Assessment:

Colorado State University has developed a pain assessment scale that helps us assess comfort levels and to view changes over time. The assessment includes psychologic and behavior assessment as well as responses to palpation.

Pain Score 1

Super Kitty Too is content to slightly unsettled and distracted easily but reacts slightly to palpation by looking around, flinching or whimpering.

Assessment of Super Kitty Too's Hydration:

Super Kitty Too is 3-5% dehydrated.

Mucus Membrane Color/Refill Time:

Super Kitty Too's mucus membranes are pink.

Ears: Both the ear canal and pinna are normal. Super Kitty Too's tympanic membrane (ear drum) is normal and he/she seems to hear fine.

Eyes: Super Kitty Too's eye(s) are normal. The eyeballs, eyelids and associated structures appear normal. He/She appears to have normal vision.

GI/Abdominal Palpation: Super Kitty Too's abdominal palpation is normal. This means the kidneys, intestines, liver and other abdominal organs that are palpable are normal (no masses, lumps, fluid, pain).

Heart/Cardiovascular: Super Kitty Too's heart is normal. The heart sounds are clear with no murmurs or arrhythmia heard. The pulses are normal.

Lungs/Trachea: Super Kitty Too's lungs sound normal with no fluid, crackles or wheezes. The trachea sounds normal and palpates normal.

Lymph nodes/Thyroid gland: Super Kitty Too's external lymph nodes (submandibular, pre-scapular, axillary and popliteal) all palpate normally. There are no abnormal structures associated with the thyroid gland (cats).

Musculoskeletal: Super Kitty Too's muscles are in good condition. The skeleton is observed to be normal with no lameness noted.

Nervous System: Super Kitty Too's nervous system is normal. There are no observable defects in the nerves, spinal cord or brain function.

Nose/Throat: Super Kitty Too's nose and throat are normal. Air flows freely through nostrils, no discharge is noted and there are no difficulties with vocalizing or swallowing.

Perianal Area: Super Kitty Too's perianal area is the area around his/her rectum. The perianal area including the rectum and anal glands are within normal limits.

Mouth/Teeth/Gums:

The following abnormalities were found on Super Kitty Too's oral examination:

Super Kitty Too has tartar and plaque present on his/her teeth. Tartar is mineralized plaque. Plaque is a mucopolysaccharide (starchy) film that is left on the teeth after eating. This film serves as food for bacteria, which can cause inflammation of the gums and supporting structures of the teeth. This inflammation is evidenced by tartar accumulation. Dental tartar by itself is not a culprit of disease, yet it is a perpetuating factor to chronic gingivitis and periodontitis that may eventually lead to tooth loss.

Urinary/Reproductive:

The following abnormalities were found with Super Kitty Too's urinary/reproductive system:

Inappropriate Urination: Super Kitty Too has been urinating in the house.

Skin/Haircoat/Feet:

The following abnormalities were found with Super Kitty Too's skin/haircoat:

The haircoat feels greasy.

Super Kitty Too's Test Results:

Results of Super Kitty Too's Complete Blood Count (CBC):

Super Kitty Too Complete Blood Count (CBC) is Within Normal Limits.

Results of Super Kitty Too's Serum Mechanical Assessment Chemistry (SMAC):
Increased BUN and creatinine

A:
Super Kitty Too's Dental Assessment:

Dental Level III: Super Kitty Too has presented with the beginning signs of pocket formation or periodontitis, which

causes an infection and the gums to recede supported by the swelling of the gums and chronic inflammation. This is the first stage of permanent loss of the bone that supports the tooth. Tartar is present above and below the gum lines and radiographs are recommended to determine how much of the bone supporting the teeth has been lost. **He/She needs a professional dental cleaning.** The dental cleaning includes the removal of tartar from the teeth above and below the gum line, flushing the gingival crevice and polishing above and below the gum line. Gingival debridement using the laser may be accomplished to attempt to stimulate gingival reattachment. A two-day antibiotic treatment is needed prior to the dental procedure to help reduce the amount of bacteria in the mouth and will continue for 14 days following the surgery. Once his/her gums recover from the dentistry, brush his/her teeth daily with a C.E.T.® Toothpaste/Brush that is specifically designed for dogs and cats. In addition, daily use of C.E.T.® Chews or C.E.T.® Oral Spray will help to prevent accumulation of tartar forming bacteria. With this level of damage, Super Kitty Too may need his/her teeth cleaned and treated every six months.

Super Kitty Too's diagnosis includes:

Thyroid Disease:

Hyperthyroidism: Signs of weight loss, a rapid heart rate, and elevated thyroid levels on recent blood work are typical of Hyperthyroidism. Many cats with this condition have secondary hypertension as well as heart problems (cardiomyopathy). Evaluation for the severity of these possibilities is recommended prior to treatment. The drug methimazole will reduce circulating thyroid levels. It can be given in pill form or compounded into an ear smear preparation. It will usually work for several years and then the body becomes immune to it's effect. Surgical removal of the affected thyroid gland is an effective method of correction, however, re-growth after surgical removal is possible though unlikely and deadly low calcium is occasionally seen in these patients. Radioiodine therapy (I_{131}) is the best available treatment as a non-surgical option at some referral centers. Although expensive it completely cures the disease.

Chronic renal (kidney) failure (CRF): This is a common problem. The digestion of food produces waste products, which are carried by blood to the kidneys to be filtered and excreted in the form of urine. When the kidneys fail, they are no longer able to remove these waste products, and toxins build up in the blood producing clinical signs of kidney disease. This is most often a disease of older pets and the symptoms often come on gradually or may be noticed abruptly in situations where other illness causes a decrease in water intake or dehydration.

P:

This report was prepared by GR

Emergency Clinic: If at any time after our normal business hours you become concerned about Super Kitty Too's response to treatment, his/her condition appears to become painful or he/she becomes very ill, call the emergency clinic at (216) 362-6000.

Examination:

A Veterinarian performed the examination for Super Kitty Too today.

Dental care is necessary to correct Super Kitty Too's problem.

Please contact our Client relations specialist staff at the front desk to arrange a date and time for dental procedure for Super Kitty Too.

Options for Hyperthyroid treatment:

1. The best treatment for hyperthyroid disease is the administration of irradiated iodine also known as I_{131} . Since iodine is only taken up in the body by the thyroid tissue, this radioactive iodine enters the thyroid tissue and destroys it. Super Kitty Too would receive a non-painful intravenous injection of the I_{131} and then is housed in a special facility for several days since he/she will be radioactive for these days. He/She is then sent home with post-treatment care instructions and progress examination information. This treatment is not performed at Big Creek Pet Hospital. You can arrange this treatment by contacting [The Cat Company at 330-664-6505](#) or by calling [Akron Veterinary Referral and Emergency Center at 330-665-4996](#). This treatment can be relatively expensive but in most cases will totally cure the patient permanently.

2 A medication called Methimazole (also known as Tapazole) can be used orally or transdermally in some patients to reduce the thyroid load to the cells. Tapazole works well in many patients for about 2 years, then the patient becomes immune to the medication and it ceases working. Some cats can not take Tapazole as it makes them ill with gastrointestinal signs of poor appetite, vomiting and/or diarrhea. This treatment is relatively inexpensive but must be given once or twice daily and will eventually not work.

3. A new diet called Y/D by Hills has shown great promise. Y/D contains no iodine, so it starves the thyroid into not making thyroid hormone. It is easy and safe but must be THE ONLY FOOD Super Kitty Too consumes or it will not work. Since you have to feed him/her anyway, this is a good solution and is relatively inexpensive.

4. The offending thyroid gland or glands can be removed surgically. This surgery has its limitations. Most cats have small islands of thyroid cells all along their trachea that we can not remove. Over time these cells can overgrow and create the hyperthyroid situation again. Also, occasionally the parathyroid gland is damaged during surgery, as it occasionally shares the

same blood supply as the thyroid gland. When this happens Super Kitty Too may die, or at best would be left with a disease that is much more difficult and expensive to manage.

Diagnostic Plan:

Complete Blood Count (CBC): A CBC looks at the kinds of cells present in the blood. Erythrocytes are red blood cells (RBC), which carry hemoglobin. Hemoglobin contains iron and globular proteins and acts to transfer oxygen from the lungs to the tissues. The RBC is normally produced in the bone marrow but other sites of production, such as the spleen, may become involved in times of extreme need. There are five types of white blood cells in our bodies and the bodies of our pets and they are Neutrophils, Eosinophils, Basophils, Lymphocytes, and Monocytes. These white blood cells all play roles in our immune system response. It is helpful to know the difference between these cell types because elevation or depression of the numbers of these cells can give us many clues about the type of disease process in Super Kitty Too.

[A CBC has been performed for Super Kitty Too.](#)

Blood Organ Function Screen: This blood screen acts as a "Window into the Body" for Super Kitty Too to help us assess internal organ function that cannot be determined based on physical examination alone. Indications of internal organ function such as the liver and kidney can be determined.

Thyroid Screening:

Results of T4 Screen:

T4 is higher than normal

Urinalysis:

The biochemical properties of the urine are tested by an urinalysis, and can help to determine the cause of a urinary tract disorder. The presence of blood or white blood cells in the urine indicates inflammation, while a change in the acid content of the urine may indicate infection. Microscopic evidence of crystals may indicate that bladder or kidney stones are present and microscopic evidence of casts (from the kidney) can be an early warning of kidney disease. The concentration of the urine can reflect kidney function and the presence of dehydration. The presence of glucose is suggestive of diabetes. Other biochemical tests can be completed and if infection is suspected, a culture of the urine will be recommended.

[An Urinalysis has been performed for Super Kitty Too.](#)

Treatment Plan:

Methimazole 5 mg: give a half tablet orally every 12 hours.

Iams Feline Renal Multi-Stage Renal Indications



**Big Creek Pet Hospital
16949 Bagley Rd
Middleburg Heights, OH
(440) 234-5831
09/19/2015**

Chronic Renal Failure

For any questions on Super Kitty Too's health, please call (440) 234-5831.