BigCreek PetHospital

Big Creek Pet Hospital
16949 Bagley Rd
Middleburg Heights, OH
(440) 234-5831
08/25/2015

Tester 123, Ed 1234567890

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

Kitten

Medical Alert:
Sex.....: F
DOB.....: 05/15/2015
Species..: Feline
Weight.: 0 lbs.
Age.....: 14 weeks and 4 days old
Breed...: Domestic Medium-Hair

Chronic Meds.....:
Chronic Cond.....:
Flea Prev Meds....: **Date Due:**
Heartworm Meds.: **Date Due:**

Problem History:

08/25/2015 **Surgery** Spay **Provider:** Big Creek Pet Hospital

Pre-Op Classification: Minimal Risk

Pre-Surgical Notes: Surgery Report for Kitten:

Pre-anesthetic Examination: Kitten has received a complete 12-body systems examination by our Registered Veterinary Technician prior to undergoing a surgical procedure. This examination is used by our Doctors to access surgical risk and establish fluid, medication and anesthetic plans.

Kitten's Physical Examination:

Body Condition Score: This score has been developed to help evaluated Kitten's general health. An evaluation of Kitten'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 her ribs when you pet 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: 5/9: Kitten's body condition score is five. This is considered an ideal body score. This score indicates she is well-proportioned, minimal abdominal fat and has a nice abdominal tuck. her ribs are just palpable without excess fat covering them.

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

Eyes: Kitten's eye(s) are normal. The eyeballs, eyelids and associated structures appear normal. Kitten appears to have normal vision.

GI/Abdominal Palpation: Kitten'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: Kitten's heart is normal. The heart sounds are clear with no murmurs or arrhythmia heard. The pulses are normal.

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

Lymph nodes/Thyroid gland: Kitten's external lymph nodes (submandibular, pre-scapular,

axillary and popliteal) all palpate normally. There are no abnormal structures associated with the thyroid gland (cats).

Mouth/Teeth/Gums: Kitten's oral examination is normal. There is no evidence of tartar on the teeth or gum disease.

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

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

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

.

Skin/Haircoat: Kitten's haircoat and skin are normal. The fur is shiny with a soft texture. There are no signs of parasites or inflammation of the skin.

Urinary/Reproductive: Kitten's urogenital system is normal. The urinary system is functioning normally. The reproductive organs examined are normal.

Perianal Area: Kitten perianal area is the area around her rectum The perianal area including the rectum and anal glands are within normal limits.

Pre-surgical bloodwork: Pre-surgical bloodwork is used to see how the internal organs will handle anesthesia. These results will be used to set a specific plan of anesthesia for Kitten.

Complete Blood Count (CBC)

Kitten CBC results were within normal limits

Clotting Panel: The clotting profile determines the ability of the blood to clot as well as the speed at which it clots. Clotting is a natural defense mechanism against injury. Blood that clots abnormally can result in dangerous hemorrhaging during surgery. Abnormalities in the clotting panel can be due to toxicity, immune related disorders, hereditary clotting factor deficiencies and other disease that result in problems with abnormal bleeding.

Kitten's clotting panel results are within normal limits

Serum Mechanical Assessment Chemistry (SMAC):

This routine blood screen (SMAC) acts as a "Window into the Body" for Kitten 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.

Routine SMAC: A routine blood screen is most often ordered in a healthy patient or as a pre-surgical assessment of Kitten's health. The test screens:

Liver - ALP and ALT
Kidney - BUN and Creatinine
Glucose
Total Protein

Kitten's SMAC2 results are within normal limits.

Pre-anesthetic medications: Pre-anesthetic medications are used to ease Kitten into anesthesia.
Acepromazine: This medication has many uses. It is a sedative that can be used to reduce anxiety or aggressiveness and it may also be used to reduce nausea from motion sickness. Acepromazine is also commonly used as a premedication in preparation for general anesthesia. This medication may discolor your Kittens urine to a pink or red-brown color for a few days; this is not abnormal. **Kitten as been given an injection of Acepromazine to achieve a high therapeutic level in her blood stream quickly.**
Amount-2.3 cc Route-SQ Time-12:45pm

Pain Control Medications

Rimadyl: Carprofen (a member of a drug class known as NSAIDs) is indicated for the relief of pain and inflammation in dogs. Although rare, serious adverse effects have been reported with the use of this drug. There are risks associated with its use and be alerted to monitor for signs of potential adverse effects. Should these signs present, you should stop the drug immediately and contact your veterinarian. Client NSAID Checklist: Do not administer corticosteroids or aspirin along with NSAIDs unless proscribed by your Veterinarian. Check with your Veterinarian if other over-the counter preparations will be used. Caution should be used if Kitten has kidney, liver or gastrointestinal disease. Never administer NSAIDs unless directed by a veterinarian. Never assume as NSAID for one pet is safe for another pet. Administer the NSAID only as prescribed by the veterinarian. Monitor Kitten for adverse effects.

Adverse Effects Checklist: Not eating:eating less Change in drinking habits Lethargy, depression or change of behavior Vomiting Diarrhea, black or bloody stool Change in urination habits Yellowing of gums, skin or white of eyes Changes in skin (scabs, redness and/or scratching) Call us if you notice any of these signs.

Adverse Effects/Warnings - Because ketoprofen is a relatively new agent, its adverse effect profile in horses has not been clearly elucidated. Preliminary studies and reports indicate that ketoprofen appears relatively safe to use in horses and may have a lower incidence of adverse effects than either phenylbutazone or flunixin. Potentially, gastric mucosal damage and GI ulceration, renal crest necrosis, and mild hepatitis may occur.

Do not administer intra-arterially and avoid SC injections. While not labeled for IM use in horses, it reportedly is effective and may only cause occasional inflammation at the injection site.

In dogs, ketoprofen may cause vomiting, anorexia, and GI ulcers.

Kitten as been given an injection of Rimadyl to achieve a high therapeutic level in her blood stream quickly.

Amount-2.3 cc Route-SQ Time-12:45pm

Anesthetic Induction: We begin surgery by placing a mask over Kitten's nose which delivers a precise mixture of oxygen and Isoflurane anesthetic gas to her.

Endotracheal Tube: An Endotracheal Tube is used to deliver oxygen and gas anesthesia during surgery.

The endotracheal tube was cuffed and inflated to the proper pressure to prevent air escape from the trachea.

A size 6 endotracheal tube was used during Kitten's surgery.

Intravenous Fluids (IV): Intravenous (IV) fluids are used during surgical procedures to help maintain the normal fluid balance, support internal organ function and reduce fluctuation in blood pressure that can occur in Kitten under anesthesia. Kitten received 123 mls during surgery and 15mls/hr post-surgically until release.

IV Set-up: IV catheterization is used for the intravenous introduction or withdrawal of fluids. IV catheterization and fluid therapy aid in maintaining proper blood pressure during anesthesia or in illness or emergency. Having direct vascular access also allows prompt response should complications occur. Sterile tubing and attachments are used to connect the fluids to Kitten's catheter.

Lactated Ringers Solution (LRS): The balances fluid known as LRS has been chosen for Kitten. This fluid mimics blood serum and helps to balance blood pH (acid/base balance) but does not have any protein.

Potassium Chloride: The element Potassium has been added to Kitten fluids to support muscle function especially the heart.

In-Surgery Notes:

Anesthesia: Anesthesia will be administered to Kitten to eliminate any experience of pain during the surgical procedure. Anesthesia has some inherent risks to cardiac and respiratory function so she will be monitored carefully while under it's effects.

Isoflurane: Isoflurane is an inhalant anesthetic that has some distinct advantages over either

halothane or methoxyflurane due to its lessened myocardial depressant and catecholamine sensitizing effects, and the ability to use it safely in patients with either liver or kidney disease. Isoflurane gas is a relatively new gas anesthetic that has fewer side effects on the patient than other commonly used anesthetics. This gas does not require internal organ metabolism for the patient to "wake-up". This gives us more accurate control of the depth and length of the anesthetic period, thereby allowing for rapid recovery and minimal "hangover" effects.

Anesthetic Monitoring: Kitten's vital signs are carefully monitored during and after anesthesia to assure safe plane of anesthesia and to identify any variations so that adjustments can be made before difficulties arise.

EKG: The EKG, or Electrocardiogram, monitors the electrical activity of the heart. It can help determine the reason for irregular heartbeats and abnormal heart sounds, and determine heart dysfunction in pets that have no external signs of heart disease.

Toe Nail Trim: Kitten's nails were trimmed to the proper length during surgery.

Canine Ovariohysterectomy/Spay

A spay is defined as the surgical removal of the ovaries and the reproductive tract in a female animal. An elective spay is performed in a healthy animal in order to prevent reproduction, reduce the incidence of mammary cancer, and to reduce the behavioral frustration of the heat cycle in captivity. The surgical procedure involves an incision into the abdomen just below the umbilicus (belly button). The ovaries are removed first, followed by the uterus. In this process the vessels feeding the ovaries and uterus are ligated, or tied, to prevent leakage. The incision in the abdomen is then sutured closed.

Kitten was placed in dorsal recumbency and the surgical site prepped. A midline abdominal incision was made from just caudal to the umbilicus. The left ovary is located and clamps placed at the ovario-uterine ligament and just proximal to the ovary. A circumferential suture is placed proximal to the ovary followed with a transfixation suture. A second circumferential suture is placed proximal to the first suture using 2/0 Vicryl suture. The right side was done the same. Both ovaries were removed entirely. The uterine stump was clamped and blood vessels were double ligated and transfixed using 2/0 Vicryl. The uterus was removed entirely. The abdominal wall was closed using 2/ Vicryl in a continous pattern. The subcutaneous tissue and skin was closed using 2/0 Vicryl in a subcuticular pattern.

Post-Surgery Notes: **Post-surgical Recovery:** Kitten's post-surgical recovery period was uneventful and within normal limits. She was extubated once her chewing reflex was present. Her IV was kept running at maintenance volume and was removed once she was well recovered.

Laser Therapy:

Companion Animal Class IV Laser therapy is the application of red and infrared light over any anatonical area to improve and augment wound and soft tissue healing and provide relief for both acute and chronic pain. Laser light photons stimulate cellular processes that improve circulation to the treated tissue, reduce inflammation and relieves pain and accelerates tissue repair and cell growth. It also reduces fibrous tissue (scar) tissue formation and improves nerve function.

Sammy's spay incision was treated today.

Microchip Placement:

Sammy's Microchip was done today. Her registration number is 985112005143355.

Post-Surgical Medications: These medications are carefully choosen for Kitten to manage pain and inflammation.

Rimadyl:

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and inflammation in dogs. Although rare, serious adverse effects have been reported with the use of this drug. There are risks associated with its use and be alerted to monitor for signs of potential adverse effects. Should these signs present, you should stop the drug immediately and contact your veterinarian. Client NSAID Checklist: Do not administer corticosteroids or asparin along with NSAIDs unless proscribed by your Veterinarian. Check with your Veterinarian if other over-the counter preparations will be used. Caution should be used if Kitten has kidney, liver or gastrointestinal disease. Never administer NSAIDs unless directed by a veterinarian. Never assume as NSAID for one pet is safe for another pet. Administer the NSAID only as prescribed by the veterinarian. Monitor Kitten for adverse effects. In field studies, the most common side effects were gastrointestinal signs of vomiting, diarrhea and reduced appetite and if used post-surgically, incision site leakage. Adverse effects are very rare, less than 3-5 events in 5000 patients who use NSAID's. If you see gastrointestinal signs, STOP THE MEDICATION IMMEDIATELY AND CONTACT US AT (440)234-5831 OR THE EMERGENCY CLINIC AT (216) 362-6000.

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Do not administer intra-arterially and avoid SC injections. While not labeled for IM use in horses, it reportedly is effective and may only cause occasional inflammation at the injection site.
In dogs, ketoprofen may cause vomiting, anorexia, and GI ulcers.

Rimadyl 75 mg: Give one tablet/caplet orally every 12 hours.

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

Mortality Information: This report was prepared by GR

Laser Therapy:

Companion Animal Class IV Laser therapy is the application of red and infrared light over any anatonical area to improve and augment wound and soft tissue healing and provide relief for both acute and chronic pain. Laser light photons stimulate cellular processes that improve circulation to the treated tissue, reduce inflammation and relieves pain and accelerates tissue repair and cell growth. It also reduces fibrous tissue (scar) tissue formation and improves nerve function.

Kitten's incision was treated today.
The laser was set to allow the appropriate delivery of protons to the affected area.
Kitten's body type is average.
Kitten's coat length over the treated area is medium.
Kitten's coat color over the treated area is medium.
Kitten's coat color over the treated area is medium.
The area that was treated is 2x3.
1678 Joules of energy penetrated the treated area.
This energy was administered over 1:55.
The light protons penetrated at 3 power.

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

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Client: Ed 1234567890 Tester 123
12345 My Place
Here In, OH 12399
(440) 891-9533

atient: Kitten
DOB: 05/15/2015
Veight: 0 lbs.
pecies: Feline
Breed: Domestic Medium-Hair
Sex: F

Reminders	Date Due
ABC Health Plan	
Preventive Care Exam	
Senior Preventive Care Exam	
Feline Rabies	
Feline Distemper (FVRCP)	
Feline Leukemia	

Take Home Instructions

Surgery/Anesthesia

The following information pertains to your pet's anesthetic, surgical and/or other procedure.

Dog Spay Discharge

Kitten has been through a major abdominal surgery. She will need special attention for a full, uneventful recovery, just as a human would. Please read and review the following instructions. If you have any questions at any time, please call.

Activity: No free running (must be on leash) or jumping for a minimum of seven days, including outside time for going to the bathroom. No bathing or swimming for a minimum of 14 days after surgery. Prevent access to steps and climbing. If Kitten is an outdoor dog, she will need to be kept indoors overnight.

Diet: Only offer small amounts of food and water this evening. If Kitten becomes sick to her stomach, discontinue food until the next morning. You can resume Kitten's normal diet the day following surgery, as long as she is able to keep food in and doesn't exhibit signs of illness.

Medications: Begin all medications the day following surgery unless otherwise directed. Directions for medications are printed on each bottle. Please observe recommendations for giving with food if stated.

Incision Care: Please check the incision daily. Some redness and swelling is a normal consequence of surgery and healing. If the incision becomes painful, opens or discharges pus or blood, please call the clinic for a re-check. A small amount of clear fluid may ooze from the incision and is considered normal. DO NOT allow Kitten to lick, chew, rub or pull at her sutures. If she does, you must stop the behavior right away and begin using an e-collar. If you do not have a collar at home, please pick one up from the clinic at your earliest ability. Occasionally, putting a t-shirt on Kitten will prevent her from reaching the incision. There are no sutures to be removed.

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Special Instructions:
A small pressure bandage was placed at the IV catheter site; This can be removed 1 - 2 hours after discharge.

Thank you for allowing us to provide Kitten with the best care possible. She was a wonderful patient and we wish her a quick and easy recovery. If you have any questions or concerns, do not hesitate to call us at 440-234-5831.

www.bigcreekpet.com
supervet1@gmail.com
08/25/2015