

**NORTH CHANNEL ANIMAL HOSPITAL
DENTAL FORM**

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY BEFORE SIGNING THIS DOCUMENT

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PET'S NAME: _____

TREATMENTS TO BE PERFORMED TODAY: _____

I understand that my pet is being left in the medical care of North Channel Animal Hospital, its veterinarians and staff. I further understand that every effort will be made to insure my pet's safety and comfort. I hereby authorize the use of anesthesia for any procedures or treatments performed in the care of my pet. Some veterinary procedures need to be performed with your pet under anesthesia (for example: dentistry, surgery, and some diagnostic imaging). Like any medical procedure, anesthesia does have risks. These risks can run from minor problems, such as mild vomiting after recovery from anesthesia, to life-threatening problems such as cardiac arrest or stroke. Anesthesia-related deaths are rare, though, and while complications can occur, the veterinary team will take all of the necessary precautions to ensure that your pet is safe and can handle anesthesia.

My pet will have the pre-anesthetic blood testing done today (\$55.00 charge)

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ADDITIONAL CHARGES

1. I HEREBY AUTHORIZE NORTH CHANNEL ANIMAL HOSPITAL TO ANESTHETIZE MY PET TO HAVE HIS/HER TEETH CLEANED AND POLISHED. WE MAY FIND THAT SOME TEETH WILL NEED TO BE EXTRACTED DURING THE DENTAL AT THE DOCTOR'S DISCRETION. SHOULD YOUR ANIMAL REQUIRE AN EXTRACTION, A PAIN INJECTION WILL BE GIVEN. I GIVE MY PERMISSION FOR THE DOCTORS TO USE DISCRETION FOR EXTRACTIONS MY PET MAY NEED. MINOR EXTRACTATIONS ARE AN ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF \$16.00 EACH AND MAJOR EXTRACTATIONS ARE AN ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF \$36.00 EACH.
2. POST-SURGICAL PAIN RELIEF MEDICATIONS MAY BE SENT HOME. THE COST OF THIS PAIN MEDICATION IS ESTIMATED AT \$35.00 - \$45.00.
3. I FURTHER UNDERSTAND THAT MY PET WILL BE INSPECTED FOR EXTERNAL PARASITES UPON CHECK IN. IF EVIDENCE OF FLEAS, TICKS, EAR MITES, OR SARCOPTIC MANGE IS FOUND, MY ANIMAL WILL BE TREATED AT THE HOSPITAL'S DISCRETION AND APPROPRIATE CHARGES WILL BE MADE TO MY ACCOUNT.

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY AND INITIAL _____

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OTHER PROCEDURES

We require your pet to be up to date on core vaccines in order to be hospitalized

Canine: DHLPPC _____ Leptospirosis _____ Bordetella _____ Rabies _____ Influenza _____
DHPPC _____ Heartworm Test _____ Fecal _____ Microchip _____

Feline: Microchip _____ Feline FELV/FIV test _____ Fecal _____
FVRCP _____ FELV _____ Rabies _____

I am the owner/guardian of this pet and I am over the age of 18 years of age and can legally make medical decisions regarding this pet

**OWNERS NAME
(PLEASE PRINT)**

OWNERS SIGNATURE

DATE

CONTACT PHONE NUMBER TODAY

UNDERSTANDING YOUR PET'S BLOODWORK

What does it mean when a veterinarian says she needs to run some blood work on your pet? Blood work – pre-surgical or otherwise - is usually a combination of a complete blood count (CBC) and a blood chemical analysis. Blood work is a basic evaluation tool. Pets, particularly senior ones, should have a CBC at every annual examination. In addition, blood work allows a veterinarian to monitor the progression of a pet's disease.

When the blood sample is drawn from your pet, both the cells and the fluid they "travel" in are examined.

The cell part of the blood is examined in the CBC. The CBC determines the number of erythrocytes (red blood cells), the number and type of leukocytes (white blood cells), the number of platelets (thrombocytes), the hemoglobin level, and the hematocrit (packed cell volume, PCV). Erythrocytes carry oxygen throughout the body. Leukocytes fight infection and are part of the immune system. There are five different types of white blood cells: neutrophils, lymphocytes, basophils, eosinophils, and monocytes. Platelets are clotting proteins and indicate how fast your pet's blood can clot; slow clotting can be a serious problem. A CBC can tell your veterinarian if your pet has an unusual number of erythrocytes (anemia, polycythemia), leukocytes (leukopenia, leukocytosis), or platelets (thrombocytopenia).

A chemistry panel (blood chem, chemistry screen), tests kidney function, liver function, electrolyte levels, etc. Blood chemistries are run on the fluid in the blood sample. (The CBC is the examination of the cells in the blood sample.)

The chemistry panel usually includes the following tests: alkaline phosphatase (SAP, ALP), alanine transaminase (alanine aminotransferase, ALT), bilirubin total (T Bili), blood urea nitrogen (BUN), creatinine, creatine kinase (CK, CPK), sodium, potassium, glucose, total protein, albumin, etc. Alkaline phosphatase, alanine transaminase, bilirubin, and albumin give your veterinarian information about the pet's liver function. Blood urea nitrogen, creatinine, and creatine kinase tell your veterinarian how well your pet's kidneys are functioning.

Alkaline phosphatase: An elevated alkaline phosphatase is the most common biochemical abnormality seen in "normal" animals. (In other words, clinically-normal animals can have mildly elevated levels.) Elevated levels are seen in liver injury, bone injury, pregnancy, dental disease, skeletal growth, reactive hepatopathies, and animals who are or have been taking glucocorticoids. Growing animals also normally have higher levels of this enzyme. Elevated levels can be used as a tumor marker, particularly with tumors that have metastasized to the liver. Low levels of alkaline phosphatase may not be clinically significant. However, in humans, decreased serum levels have been observed in hypothyroidism, scurvy, achondroplastic dwarfism, magnesium deficiency, malnutrition, cardiac surgery, cardiopulmonary bypass, and hypophosphatasia.

Alanine transaminase: Decreased ALT in combination with increased cholesterol levels is seen in cases of a congested liver. Increased levels are also seen in liver damage, kidney infection, chemical pollutants, or myocardial infarction.

Bilirubin (total): Elevated in liver disease, hemolytic anemia, low levels of exposure to the sun, and toxic effects to some drugs. Decreased levels are seen in people with an inefficient liver, excessive fat digestion, and possibly a diet low in nitrogen bearing foods.

Blood urea nitrogen: Increases can be caused by excessive protein intake, kidney damage, certain drugs, low fluid intake, intestinal bleeding, exercise, or heart failure. Decreased levels may be due to a poor diet, malabsorption, liver damage, or low nitrogen intake.

Creatinine: Low levels are sometimes seen in kidney damage, protein starvation, liver disease, or pregnancy. Elevated levels are sometimes seen in kidney disease due to the kidneys job of excreting creatinine, muscle degeneration, and some drugs involved in impairment of kidney function.

Glucose: Elevated in diabetes, liver disease, obesity, and pancreatitis due to steroid medications, or during stress. Low levels may be indicative of liver disease, overproduction of insulin, or hypothyroidism.

Total protein: Decreased levels may be due to poor nutrition, liver disease, malabsorption, diarrhea, or severe burns. Increased levels are seen in lupus, liver disease, chronic infections, leukemia, etc.

Albumin: High levels are rarely seen and are primarily due to dehydration. Low levels are seen in poor diets, diarrhea, fever, infection, liver disease, inadequate iron intake, third-degree burns and edemas, and hypocalcemia.