Help us keep your pet healthy with preanesthetic testing.

To ensure your pet can properly process and eliminate an anesthetic, we run tests to confirm that your pet’s organs are functioning properly and to find 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 medical risk.
2. **Detect hidden illness.** Healthy-looking pets may be hiding symptoms 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.
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.
To help ensure safe anesthesia for your pet, we will run a combination of the following tests.

**HEMATOLOGY**
- Complete Blood Count (CBC)
- Sodium, Potassium, Chloride (Na⁺, K⁺, Cl⁻)
- ECG
- Thyroxine (T₄)

**BLOOD CHEMISTRY**
- Preanesthetic Panel (PAP)
  - Alkaline Phosphatase (ALKP)
  - Total Protein (TP)
  - Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN)
  - Blood Glucose (GLU)
  - Urea Nitrogen (BUN)
  - Creatinine (CREA)
  - Creatinine (CREA)
  - Lipase (LIPA)
  - Gamma-Glutamyl Transferase (GGT)
- Electrolytes
- Total Protein (TP)
- Cholesterol (ChoL)
- Triglycerides (TG)
- Albumin (ALB)
- Bilirubin (Bil)
- Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT)
- Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST)
- Lactate Dehydrogenase (LDH)
- Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP)
- Alanine aminotransferase (ALT)
- Aspartate aminotransferase (AST)
- Lactate dehydrogenase (LDH)
- Alkaline phosphatase (ALP)
- Amylase (aMyL)
- Lipase (aLb)

**URINALYSIS**
- (UA)
- Urine contains byproducts from many organs, such as the kidneys, liver and pancreas.

**ELECTROCARDIOGRAM**
- (ECG)
- Detects heart rate and electrical rhythm.
- Certain abnormal rhythms and heart rates can be harmful to animals undergoing anesthesia.

**ENDOCRINOLOGY**
- Thyroxine (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 seven years.

**OTHER TESTS**
- Heartworm
- Heartworms are parasites that can live in the heart, major blood vessels and the lungs. Left untreated, heartworms can be life-threatening.
- Gamma-Glutamyl Transferase (GGT)
- Increases in GGT, a liver enzyme, are a measure of cholestasis.

**CANINE-SPECIFIC TESTS**
- Lipase (LIPA)
- Elevations of lipase in the blood, along with a clinical assessment, can signify possible pancreatitis, gastrointestinal disease and certain drug treatments.
- Tick-Borne Diseases
- Common tick-borne diseases, such as Lyme disease, ehrlichiosis and anaplasmosis, can cause serious illness.

**FELINE-SPECIFIC TESTS**
- Feline Immunodeficiency Virus (FIV) and Feline Leukemia Virus (FeLV)
- FIV and FeLV infection are two of the most serious, life-threatening illnesses in cats.

**GENERAL HEALTH PROFILE (GHP)**
- 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.
- Cholesterol (CHOL)
- Elevated levels of cholesterol are seen in a variety of disorders, including hypothyroidism and liver or kidney disease.
- Phosphorus (PHOS)
- Elevated phosphorus can be an indicator of kidney disease.
- Calcium (Ca²⁺)
- Increased levels can be seen with diseases of the parathyroid gland and kidneys, or as an indicator of certain types of tumors.

**Suggested Preanesthetic Testing Guidelines**

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<th>All Small Pets</th>
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<th>Adult (1-5 years)</th>
<th>Senior (&gt;5 years)</th>
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*The Diagnostic Health Panel (DHP) gives you a choice when establishing a minimum database; LIPA monitors pancreatic health and GGT better characterizes cholestatic liver disease in dogs and cats. This is the recommended testing protocol for any patient when illness is suspected prior to an anesthetic event.

*ALB (albumin) plays a role in maintaining intravascular volume, regulating blood volume as well as transporting many hormones, drugs and other substances used during anesthesia. ALB is also used to determine GLOB (globulin) levels.

**Appointment schedule**

Pet: ____________________________

Date: ____________________________

Doctor: ____________________________

Telephone number: ____________________________

Reason for appointment:
- [ ] Dental procedure
- [ ] X-ray or ultrasound*
- [ ] Spay/Neuter
- [ ] Ear flushing*
- [ ] Grooming*
- [ ] Surgery
- [ ] Other*