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## **WELCOME TO POINT GREY VETERINARY HOSPITAL!**

We are pleased that you have chosen our team to help you care for your furry family member(s).

In the coming months and years, you will most likely have some questions about the health of your companion. In this Adult/Senior package, we have compiled some information that we hope may answer some of those questions. If you cannot find the answers you are looking for about any of your concerns, please give us a call so that we may help you find those answers.

We enjoy taking care of mature pets and watching them age gracefully, so please bring in your pet for weight checks, treats, or just for some love from us. We would love to see them anytime.

We look forward to see you again in the near future.

Sincerely,

Drs. Carmen Chan and the team at Point Grey Veterinary Hospital

604-228-9633

[www.pointgreyvet.com](http://www.pointgreyvet.com)



## **THE FELINE GOLDEN YEARS HEALTH ASSESSMENT**

### **Physical Examination.**

The Veterinarian...

- Palpates size and shape of internal organs and notes irregularities.
- Listens to heart/lungs and assesses for abnormalities.
- Evaluates weight, coat quality and overall health.
- Assesses oral health (see next item).

### **Dental Examination.**

The Veterinarian...

- Looks for decayed/infected teeth and gum disease.
- Assesses accumulation of tartar, checks for oral masses, missing/broken teeth and other abnormalities.

### **Blood Testing**

- Tests the function of major organs, especially kidneys, liver, bone marrow, pancreas, thyroid gland.
- Evaluates red blood cells, white blood cells and platelet numbers and quality.
- Check general electrolyte and pH balance.

### **Urinalysis**

- Checks ability of kidney to filter wastes and concentrate urine.
- Detects presence of glucose in urine.
- Checks for presence of crystal and infection.

### **Fecal Analysis**

- Checks for parasites and other abnormalities that may indicate a health problem.

### **Blood Pressure Testing**

- Reflection of overall cardio-vascular function.
- Checks for high blood pressure, common in many senior disease processes.

**Vaccinations**

- To prevent infection with contagious diseases. The veterinarian will discuss with you which vaccines are appropriate for your cat based on life style, overall health, prior vaccination with individual consideration and input from you.



## **WELLNESS SCREENING FOR YOUR CAT**

**Wellness Screening** can detect current problems that are not yet evident on a physical exam, allowing us to provide treatment or preventive care before the problem gets more serious. The wellness blood testing can also be used to provide a baseline for comparison in the event of future illness, allowing us to quickly identify changes in your pet's condition which may assist in faster, more accurate diagnosis and treatment.

**This blood testing** is used to measure levels of various substances in the blood (see "Understanding Blood Results"). Abnormal levels of any substance may indicate infection, hormonal disease, clotting disorders or organ(s) degeneration. Testing while your cat seems healthy, helps establish what is normal for comparison if problems arise later. It may also reveal surprisingly abnormal results in an apparently healthy animal. Collecting a blood sample is safe and, very easy to do, with the vast majority of cats. Most clients watch while we do this. It's one of the ways we help stay transparent to you.

**Urine testing (urinalysis)** also provides us with insight as to what's going on within your animal and may help us detect conditions of the bladder that are painful and contribute to ill health. We typically are looking for signs of infection, crystals in the urine, chemical markers for diabetes and liver disease, as well as assessing kidney health. Collecting a urine sample is quick and easy and no more painful than blood collection.

**Blood pressure** is an important marker of overall health. Increased blood pressure levels, may indicate heart disease, kidney or thyroid problems, or problems with the adrenal glands. Measuring blood pressure in cats isn't quite as easy as it is with humans, but it still doesn't hurt and only takes a couple of minutes.

*Early detection of disease can mean a longer, healthier life, so please consider this as an option for the care of your cat.*



## **SIGNS OF ILLNESS IN THE FELINE GOLDEN YEARS**

### **Changes in Behavior**

- Unexplained hiding or aggression.
- Just is not “her/himself.”
- Sudden loss of interest in playing.
- Agitation, pacing and howling.
- Lethargy and depression.

### **Oral Problems**

- Drooling, difficulty eating, bad breath (Unfortunately, the most common sign of oral problems is no sign at all...that's why it's so important to see us for exams!)

### **Changes in Appetite**

- Any decreased food intake or sudden refusal to eat.
- Increased hunger, especially when accompanied by weight loss.

### **Weight Loss or Obesity**

- Ribs should be easily felt but not prominent (see Body Condition Score Chart).
- Unplanned weight loss is often serious.
- Obesity makes cats more prone to many senior diseases and will shorten their lives by up to 15%, which amounts to about 3 years for your average cat.

### **Changes in Water Consumption**

- Abrupt or gradual increase or decrease may indicate life-threatening illness.

### **Changes in Urine Production**

- Small, frequent urinations may indicate infection (a common problem in age weakened bladders).
- Increases in volume may indicate life-threatening illness.

### **Constipation, Vomiting or Diarrhea**

- Any of these can indicate life-threatening illness.

The bottom line is that if you see a change in your pet, irrespective of age, you should bring him/her in for an exam, at least, so we can make sure to catch any potential emerging problem early. Cats are the masters at concealing problems, so if you start to see a problem, it's probably been going on for a while.



## **BEHAVIOUR CHANGES IN AGING PETS**

The rate at which a pet shows signs of aging will depend on inherited factors, such as breed and size and it also depends on general health. Large and giant breeds age more quickly than small and medium sized dogs do. Miniature and toy breeds, as well as cats, tend to live the longest.

As your pet ages, its behaviour may change. Though a pet may continue to be playful, its stamina and general level of activity may begin to decline. It is not uncommon for a senior pet to develop a behaviour problem even if there were none in the earlier years.

Behaviour problems in an older pet are very important and may be the first indication of an underlying medical disorder. It is important to distinguish between behaviour changes associated with treatable disorders and those underlying a normal aging change. Please do not assume that all problems in an older pet are incurable or unmanageable.

Annual (or even twice yearly) exams are even more important in the senior pet. You have an opportunity to discuss any changes that you've seen, allowing us to detect health problems sooner and to detect new problems you may not have noticed. Wellness testing (see page in this binder) is an integral part of this process and can help us make a diagnosis even earlier.

### **Progressive Loss of Sight or Hearing**

- A common in aging pets and can be difficult to detect. Look for your pet becoming tentative when the lights are dimmed or at dawn and dusk, reacting to things suspiciously or acting insecure.
- If sight is diminishing; avoid moving your pet's food and water and don't move the furniture around. If it is necessary to move furniture, your pet will be insecure. Stay close by. With your cat on a leash (if possible), carefully walk it through its new surroundings, stopping frequently so that it may become familiar with the new surroundings.
- You may notice deafness when you call your pet and it doesn't respond, or only responds to louder sounds. With hearing impaired dogs, you may rely on hand signals rather than voice commands.
- If your pet is both visually and hearing impaired, it will require special attention in new surroundings.
- Pets with either impairment should NEVER be permitted to roam freely outdoors.
- In addition, be more cautious about surprising your pet, they may be more likely to snap or lash out if startled.
- Finally, pets with either of these problems have a very good quality of life and are not suffering because of their problem.



## **Dental and Gum Disease**

- This is amongst the most common problems we see in the aging pet. The vast majority of pets over the age of 3 (YES, 3!) years of age have dental disease. Not only are oral problems painful, but they can disseminate infection to other parts of the body. Pets with poor oral health have an increased incidence of kidney disease, liver disease, heart disease and arthritis (and there are more problems that result because of an unhealthy mouth).
- Along with foul breath, the behaviour changes we see may include a decreased appetite, refusal to eat harder foods (even dry kibble), unusual tongue movements, pawing at the mouth and licking unusual surfaces.
- We can really help these pets and improve quality of life dramatically by addressing oral problems.

## **Arthritis**

- The majority of senior dogs and cats have arthritis (up to 80% of cats over the age of 8).
- The impact of arthritis is much more profound in those senior pets that are overweight and even more dramatic in our obese patients.
- Getting these overweight pets down to a healthy weight will be more effective than pain killers and will help prolong their lives. Pain medication plays an integral role in the beginning of this process, because we need to get these pets moving.
- Pets with arthritis may begin to urinate and defecate in unusual places because of the physical discomfort or decreased mobility. Cats may find it difficult to climb over the edge of the litter box. Cats and dogs may have trouble navigating stairs.
- Make sure that food, water or litter are easily accessible. Ramps may be helpful, or “steps” up to the couch or bed if your pet sleeps in those locations. Make sure your pet has an extra thick comfy bed to pad those sore bones.
- Aggression is more common with these pets as well as they cope with the physical pain and emotional frustration.

## **Separation Anxiety**

- Though you may never have seen the signs during your pets more youthful years, older pets may become anxious in your absence.
- Separation anxiety may take on many forms. Including increased vocalization, destructiveness, self-inflicted wounds, excessive grooming and inappropriate elimination.
- Separation anxiety may result in part, from the discomfort of degenerative changes related to aging or undiagnosed medical problems. For example, inappropriate urination may be associated with bladder infection, kidney disease, neurological disease, hormonal imbalances, diabetes or other physical ailments. Many of these problems are treatable.
- If no medical cause of your pet's anxiety can be found, we can provide counseling to help modify the behaviour, possibly supplemented with medication.

The long and the short of it is some behaviour changes seen in older pets are NOT simply because “they’re getting old.” There may be a medical problem underlying the change and it’s up to us to find that problem and not just attribute the change to age.



## **COMMON DISEASES IN THE FELINE GOLDEN YEARS**

### **Kidney Failure**

- The kidneys lose the ability to filter wastes and keep fluids/electrolytes in the body. Cats usually show signs such as drinking and urinating more, weight loss and a decreased appetite.
- Diagnostic Tests: Exam, Blood and Urine Tests
- Treatment: Fluid therapy, medications, special diet.

### **Hyperthyroidism**

- A usually benign tumor of the thyroid gland in the neck causes overproduction of thyroid hormone putting metabolism into overdrive. Cats usually come in to see us with weight loss, a great appetite and good energy level. Some people report that their cats are more vocal than ever. Untreated, this disease will eventually kill. It causes high blood pressure, blindness, heart disease and kidney failure. This is a very rewarding disease to treat and cats do great with treatment.
- Diagnostic Tests: Exam, Blood and Urine Tests
- Treatment: Radioactive iodine or medication for life

### **Diabetes Mellitus**

- The pancreas loses the ability to produce insulin and sugars are unable to get to the body's cells. Cats with diabetes look very much like cats with kidney failure, but these guys usually have a good appetite to start, then they lose their appetite, and go into a life-threatening metabolic state
- Usually associated with obesity.
- Diagnostic Tests: Exam, Blood and Urine Tests
- Treatment: Insulin, special diet, perhaps fluid therapy. If caught early enough, some cats respond to diet changes alone once initially stabilized.

### **Dental Disease**

- Infected and decaying teeth causing pain, difficulty eating and spreading infection to heart, liver and kidneys, causing failure of these organs. This is an extremely common problem in the mature cat.
- Diagnostic Tests: Exam/Dental X Rays
- Treatment: Dental cleaning, extraction when necessary, home care.

## **Cancer**

- Benign or malignant tumors can occur in any body system, at any age, but are most common in the senior cat. Many cancers are readily treatable especially if caught early.
- Diagnostic Tests: Exam, Blood and Urine Tests, X Rays
- Treatment: Varies, but often involves surgery or chemotherapy.

## **Obesity**

- This is the most common health problem of the senior cat. Excess fat will shorten life by about 15% and will result in more visits to the veterinarian. Fat secretes hormones that promote cancer and promote inflammation, so heavy cats get an extra dose of pain so to speak.
- Diagnostic Tests: Exam, possibly Blood and Urine Tests (to rule out other causes of obesity)
- Treatment: Exercise and diet. There are many tools at our disposal to help these chubby souls.

Unfortunately, there are many other problems that can afflict the mature cat, but these are the most common ones we see.



## **UNDERSTANDING YOUR PET'S BLOOD TEST RESULTS**

The blood tests we run help us discover the causes of your pet's symptoms and allow us to monitor progress and response to medical treatments. Blood tests also enable us to detect illnesses early, before symptoms appear generally making the outcome more favorable. As partners in your pet's health care, we want to make sure you understand why we are recommending certain tests and treatments. Here is an explanation of some of the more common blood tests.

### **COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT (CBC)**

The results inform us about dehydration, anemias, blood clotting disorders and infection.

- a) **White blood cell count** is the number of cells of the immune system. Increased or decreased numbers can indicate certain types of infection and other disease processes, such as problems with the bone marrow.
- b) **Neutrophils, lymphocytes and monocytes** are types of white blood cells. Numbers go up or down depending on the type of infection present.
- c) **Eosinophils** are white blood cells associated with allergies and parasites.
- d) **Red blood cell count** is the number of red blood cells and is used to detect problems like anemias or dehydration.
- e) **Hemoglobin** is the substance INSIDE the red blood cell that carries oxygen to tissues.
- f) **Hematocrit** is the ratio of red blood cells to plasma. Useful in detecting dehydration and anemia.
- g) **Platelets** are cells that cause blood to clot.
- h) **Reticulocytes** are young immature red blood cells. Their presence tells us that the bone marrow is responding to anemia.

## CHEMISTRY SCREEN

These tests measure for hormone imbalances, electrolyte imbalances and organ dysfunction.

- a) **Glucose** measures blood sugar level. It will be elevated in diabetic patients and may be too low in cases of infection, malnutrition or after seizures.
- b) **Blood Urea Nitrogen** reflects kidney function. A high value may indicate kidney disease, dehydration or urinary obstruction. A low value may indicate liver disease.
- c) **Creatinine** reflects kidney/liver function. Helps distinguish between kidney and non-kidney causes of high blood urea nitrogen test values.
- d) **Sodium** is an electrolyte and may be lowered because of vomiting or diarrhea. It will be elevated in patients that are suffering from dehydration.
- e) **Chloride**: an essential electrolyte often depleted through vomiting.
- f) **Potassium** is an electrolyte that may be lowered due to diarrhea, vomiting or chronic kidney disease. High levels may indicate kidney failure or urinary obstruction.
- g) **Calcium** is a mineral typically associated with bone, but is much more important in assessing for other diseases. Abnormal values may be the result of cancer, kidney disease or hormone imbalances.
- h) **Phosphorus** is a mineral usually linked to kidney and nutritional diseases.
- i) **Total protein** reflects hydration level and gives us more insight about liver and kidney function.
- j) **Albumin** is a type of body protein. Measurement of albumin helps evaluate dehydration, bleeding, bowel, kidney and liver function.
- k) **Globulin** is also a body protein and reflects chronic inflammation, especially dental disease and autoimmune diseases (like Lupus).
- l) **Bilirubin** comes from the bile tract in the liver. Elevations in bilirubin reflect liver/bile tract disease and blood disorders.
- m) **Alkaline phosphatase (alk phos)** is an indicator of MANY problems and is an important marker for us. Elevations in alk phos may indicate liver /gall bladder damage. It may also indicate problems with the intestinal tract and is a useful tool in screening for a hormonal condition called Cushing's Disease.
- n) **SGPT** originates in the liver and elevations suggest liver damage.
- o) **SGOT** elevations suggest liver, heart or skeletal muscle damage.
- p) **Creatinine phosphokinase** is a muscle enzyme and its elevation reflects muscle injury/trauma generally.
- q) **Gamma GT** originates in the liver and elevations indicate liver/gall bladder disease.
- r) **Amylase** is an enzyme from the pancreas and its elevation may indicate pancreas inflammation or problems with the intestinal tract.
- s) **Lipase** is also a pancreatic enzyme and elevations may indicate pancreas inflammation.
- t) **Cholesterol** is altered by hormonal and metabolic diseases, such as problems with the thyroid.
- u) **T4** is a thyroid hormone. High levels of T4 indicate hyperthyroidism. Low levels occur with hypothyroidism and secondary to significant diseases.

**Please do not hesitate to ask for further explanation if you have any questions.**



## **GENERAL ANESTHESIA**

Our priority during any procedure is the **SAFETY, HEALTH** and **WELL BEING** of your pet. If your pet must undergo surgery or dental work, she/he may require an anesthetic. To ensure the procedure is the least traumatic and stressful, the following steps are taken:

### **PRE-ANESTHETIC**

1. A blood sample is taken to obtain more detailed information about your pet's health and organ function. THIS PROVIDES
  - a) peace of mind,
  - b) detects hidden illness,
  - c) reduces anesthetic risk and
  - d) a baseline for future test results.
2. A physical exam is performed by the veterinarian.
3. A sedative is given to help reduce anxiety for a smooth anesthetic induction and post-operative discomfort.

### **ANESTHETIC**

4. Gas anesthesia is delivered by an endotracheal (breathing) tube. This tube ensures the uninterrupted supply of oxygen, which is a very important feature of safe anesthesia.
5. Intravenous fluid therapy is given during the procedure to help maintain blood pressure and prevent dehydration post-operatively.
6. The Anesthesia Technologist continuously monitors body temperature, blood pressure, heart rate, breathing, level of anesthesia and amount of intravenous fluids received throughout the surgery and recovery periods.
7. Pets are kept warm during and after the surgery with warm blankets, hot water bottles and circulating warm water heating pad.
8. Our surgeons use a separate pack of surgical instruments, gloves, gowns and drapes for each patient, ensuring sterility.

### **POST-ANESTHETIC**

9. Post-operative discomfort is kept to a minimum with the use of appropriate pain medication.
10. Our Veterinarian will review the homecare instructions at the time of discharge and address any concerns that you may have.
11. A complimentary re-examination appointment is scheduled after the surgery for suture removal and to assess wound healing.

If you have any further questions, would like to see any of our equipment or have a tour of the hospital please ask. Thank you for choosing Point Grey Veterinary Hospital and trusting your pet's care to us!



## **WAYS TO INCREASE YOUR CAT'S WATER CONSUMPTION**

1. Canned food is an excellent way to encourage water consumption. Canned food is high in water content and most cats love the taste.
2. Provide fresh water every day. Cats are very aware of the temperature and taste of water.
3. Make sure the water bowl is filled to the brim at all times. Cats have very sensitive whiskers and most do not like putting their face deep into a bowl.
4. Some cats do not like the taste of tap water. You might wish to refrigerate the tap water, try Brita filtered water, try distilled water or bottled water.
5. Some cats will drink more if a drop or two of tuna juice (tuna in water) is added. If you try this, always make sure a separate bowl of fresh water is available.
6. Some cats will drink more water if it looks more like milk. Try adding a little skim milk powder to the water. If you try this, always make sure a separate bowl of fresh water is available.
7. If your cat prefers to drink from a tap, make sure they can always get to a tap. If your schedule permits, turn the tap on for the cat as often as possible throughout the day. There are also re-circulating water fountains available.
8. Keep food and water bowls away from litter area.
9. Keep the water bowl clean. Stainless steel or ceramic dishes are the easiest to keep clean.
10. Some cats prefer a clear glass bowl or glass to drink from.

Please do not hesitate to call us if you have any questions at 604-228-9633.



## **FIRST AID FOR YOUR PET**

The following situations generally require veterinary attention. These tips are designed to help you stabilize your pet while veterinary help is being obtained.

### **Bleeding**

Possible causes: Car accident, animal fight, fall, severe wound, clotting problem, rat poisoning

#### **Action steps**

- Arterial bleeding is an immediate life-threatening situation if the vessel is large. Arterial blood will be bright red, will bleed in “spurts,” will be difficult to stop and requires immediate veterinary attention.
- For any type of bleeding, place a clean cloth or sterile gauze over the injured area.
- Apply direct pressure for at least 5-7 minutes to stop bleeding.

### **Unconsciousness**

Possible causes: Drowning, electrocution, trauma, drug ingestion

#### **Action steps**

- In case of drowning, clear the lungs of fluid. Lift animal’s hindquarters high over head and squeeze chest firmly until chest stops draining.
- In case of electrical shock, DO NOT touch the pet until it is no longer in contact with electricity source.
- In case of airway obstruction, the object will need to be gently removed. See “Choking.”
- If animal is not breathing and has no pulse see “CPR.”

### **Vomiting**

Possible causes: Poisoning, abdominal injury, motion sickness, disease, overeating, fear, brain injury, parasites

#### **Action steps**

- Examine vomit for blood or other clues as to the cause.
- If poisoning is suspected, bring a sample of the suspected poison, preferably in its original packaging.
- Gently press on stomach to detect any abdominal pain.
- Withhold all food and water until you call us or another veterinarian.

***Abdominal pain, enlarged stomach, and unproductive vomiting are serious signs. Call a veterinarian immediately.***



## Choking

Possible causes: Foreign object (needle, bone, food, plant material) lodged in throat, esophagus or teeth, allergic reaction

### Action steps

- Gently pull tongue forward and inspect mouth and throat.
- If a foreign object is spotted, hold the mouth open and attempt to remove it by hand, with tweezers or pair of small pliers. Take care not to push the object farther down the throat.
- If animal is not breathing, see "CPR."

## Heat Stroke

Possible causes: Excessive heat and/or lack of shade, overexertion, lack of water (animals differ in how much heat they can tolerate, even mildly warm humid temperatures can stress some pets)

### Action Steps

- Place in a cool and shaded area.
- Immediately bathe animal with tepid water (do not leave pet unattended while soaking even if conscious).
- Monitor rectal temperature. When temperature drops to 103 F/38 C, dry pet.
- Continue monitoring temperature and transport to a veterinarian.

***Do not allow the pet to become excessively chilled.***

## Limping

Possible causes: Broken limb or digit, acute arthritis, injury to foot pad, dislocation, sprain, muscle soreness, neurological disease

### Action Steps

- Attempt to localize injury through gentle inspection.
- Once localized, examine affected area to check for pain, heat, injury and swelling.
- If fracture is suspected, gently stabilize limb for transport. See "Handling and Transportation Tips."
- Cover any wounds with a clean cloth. See "Bleeding."

## Bee or Wasp Sting

### Action Steps

- Bee stings are acid; neutralize with baking soda.
- Wasp stings are alkaline; neutralize with vinegar or lemon juice.
- Apply cold pack.
- Apply calamine or antihistamine cream.
- In case of severe swelling or difficulty breathing, transport to a veterinarian right away.

## HANDLING AND TRANSPORTATION TIPS

- Don't assume your pet won't bite or scratch.
- Don't try to comfort an injured pet by hugging it. Don't put your face near its head.
- Muzzle dogs if necessary with gauze, soft towel strips, or stockings. Wrap cats or other small animals in a towel or place in a carrier.
- Perform any examinations slowly and gently. Stop if pet becomes agitated.
- Don't attempt to lift or drag a large dog. Improvise a stretcher out of a board, throw rug or child's plastic toboggan, etc.
- Before transport, try to stabilize injuries. Rolled magazines or newspapers can serve as impromptu splints. Pad limb generously with rolled cotton and gauze if on hand, or improvise with pillows, pieces of blanket, towels etc. Make sure splint immobilizes joint above and below injury.

## **CPR (CARDIO PULMONARY RESUCITATION)**

- Lay animal on side and remove any obstructions in airway (open mouth, pull tongue forward, extend neck and sweep mouth with finger).
- If airway is clear, extend neck, hold tongue out of mouth and gently close animal's jaw over tongue.
- Holding jaw closed, breathe into animal's nostrils for 5-6 breaths. If no response, continue artificial respiration. If there is no pulse, begin cardiac compressions.
- Cardiac compressions: Depress widest part of chest wall 1.5 to 3 inches with one or 2 hands.
  - Dogs over 30kg = 60 times/min
  - Animals 5-30kg = 80-100 times/min
  - Animals less than 5kg = 120-140 times/min (place hand around rib cage and apply cardiac massage)
- Continue artificial respiration
  - Dogs over 30kg = 12 breaths/min
  - Animals 5-30kg = 16-20 breaths/min
  - Animals less than 5kg = 30+ breaths/min

## **VITAL SIGNS**

### **a) What should they be?**

- Normal temperature: dogs and cats = 38-39.2 degrees Celsius (100.4-102.5 F)
- Normal heart rate: dogs = 60-160 beats/min, cats = 160-200 beats/min
- Normal respiratory rate: dogs = 10-30 breaths/min, cats = 20-30 breaths/min

### **b) How do you check them?**

- Use rectal, not oral, thermometers for pets. Human digital thermometers are best.
- Heart rate can be checked by placing a hand over pet's chest just behind elbows.
- Respiration can be measured by observing the flanks or holding a wet finger in front of nostrils
- Measure both rates for 15 seconds, then multiply by 4 to get rate/min. Make sure pet is calm and resting to get normal rates.

## **HELPFUL ITEMS TO HAVE ON HAND**

- Gauze pads/rolls, rolled cotton and veterinary self-adhesive elastic wrap
- Thermometer
- Tweezers and pliers
- Antibiotic cream and antiseptic solution
- Calamine lotion
- Cotton swab sticks
- Blunt end scissors, to cut bandages or cut hair away from a wound
- Extra blankets, towels, pillows and tube socks for slipping over injured paw
- Eye dropper
- Transportation materials, such as a crate. A child's toboggan or a flat piece of board can be used to carry a larger dog.

<p><b>Our number: 604-228-9633</b> <b>Vancouver Animal Emergency: 604-734-5104</b> <b>Poison Control: 604-682-5050</b></p>
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***IF AT ALL POSSIBLE, PLEASE CALL US/THE EMERGENCY CLINIC TO LET US KNOW YOU'RE COMING SO WE CAN BE PREPARED FOR YOUR ARRIVAL.***



## **WEBSITE RECOMMENDATIONS**

- [www.pointgreyvet.com](http://www.pointgreyvet.com) Get to know us better!
- [www.veterinarypartner.com](http://www.veterinarypartner.com) Veterinary Information Network....a continuing education organization for veterinarians, this is their pet owner site.
- [www.dentalvet.com](http://www.dentalvet.com) Great site for information and pictures regarding dental disease in dogs and cats....Diagnosis, treatment and home care.
- [www.BCVMA.org](http://www.BCVMA.org) British Columbia Veterinary Medical Association web site
- [www.CVMA-ACMV.org](http://www.CVMA-ACMV.org) Canadian Veterinary Medical Association web site
- [www.upei.ca/~cidd](http://www.upei.ca/~cidd) University of Prince Edward Island College of Veterinary Medicine Canine Inherited Disorders Database
- [www.napcc.aspca.org/](http://www.napcc.aspca.org/) American SPCA National Animal Poison Control Center web site
- [www.ckc.com](http://www.ckc.com) Canadian Kennel Club
- [www.growingupwithpets.ca](http://www.growingupwithpets.ca) Pet preventive health care, training tips, children and pets
- [www.animaler.com](http://www.animaler.com) Web site for the Vancouver Animal Emergency Clinic
- [www.pethealthnetwork.com](http://www.pethealthnetwork.com) Web site about pets health, behavior and care