

Animal Family Veterinary Care Center - Pet Wellness Recommendations

Juvenile - birth - 2 years Adult 2-7 years Senior 7+ years

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| Puppy | 1 TO 6 YEARS | 7+ YEARS |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Puppy Package | <input type="checkbox"/> Comprehensive Exam | <input type="checkbox"/> Senior 6 Month Exam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Comprehensive Exam | <input type="checkbox"/> Microchip | <input type="checkbox"/> Microchip |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Microchip | <input type="checkbox"/> Parasite check (stool) | <input type="checkbox"/> Parasite check (stool) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre Anesthetic Bloodwork | <input type="checkbox"/> Blood profile | <input type="checkbox"/> Senior blood profile |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Spay/Neuter | <input type="checkbox"/> Urinalysis | <input type="checkbox"/> Thyroid screen |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Behavioral training | <input type="checkbox"/> Leptospirosis | <input type="checkbox"/> Urinalysis |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Parasite check (stool) | <input type="checkbox"/> Distemper, Adenovirus Parainfluenza, Parvo | <input type="checkbox"/> Leptospirosis |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Leptospirosis | <input type="checkbox"/> Lyme disease | <input type="checkbox"/> Distemper, Adenovirus Parainfluenza, Parvo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Distemper, Adenovirus Parainfluenza, Parvo | <input type="checkbox"/> Kennel cough | <input type="checkbox"/> Kennel cough |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lyme disease | <input type="checkbox"/> Rabies | <input type="checkbox"/> Rabies |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Kennel cough | <input type="checkbox"/> Professional Dental Care | <input type="checkbox"/> Professional Dental Care |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rabies | <input type="checkbox"/> Home Dental Care | <input type="checkbox"/> Home Dental Care |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Heartworm test and prevention | <input type="checkbox"/> Weight control | <input type="checkbox"/> Weight control |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Flea/Tick prevention | <input type="checkbox"/> Heartworm test and prevention | <input type="checkbox"/> Blood pressure check |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dental plaque prevention | <input type="checkbox"/> Flea/Tick prevention | <input type="checkbox"/> Heartworm test and prevention |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Flea/Tick prevention |

How To Minimize Parasite Health Hazards for Your Family & Pet

The veterinarians at Animal Family Veterinary Care Center recommend you implement a "Parasite Prevention Program."

- The Center for Disease Control (CDC) recommends a microscopic fecal examination for each pet should be performed every 6 months to check for internal parasites.
- Treat your adult pet monthly with a broad-spectrum dewormer.
- Make unprotected outdoor sand boxes off-limits; cover sandboxes when not in use and promptly collect and hygienically dispose of any animal feces in your environment.

The risk of zoonosis should not scare anyone away from the unique and rewarding experience of owning a pet. It is, however, a reminder of our responsibilities toward our pet and toward our families and community.

Learn more about pets and parasites at: www.petsandparasites.org

DENTAL DISEASE & HOME DENTAL CARE

Dental Disease is one of the most common pet health problems diagnosed at Animal Family Veterinary Care Center.

Dental disease puts tremendous demands on your pet's organs, weakening the liver, kidney and heart. **This additional stress can lessen your pet's happiness and life expectancy.**

The absolute best way to keep your pet's teeth clean and healthy is to brush them. Other options include:

- Chlorhexidine based oral hygiene rinse and gel or C.E.T. Chews which contain enzymes to remove plaque and provide natural abrasive cleansing action to help clean teeth.
- Greenies use the pet's natural chewing habits to keep the teeth clean and freshen the breath
- Prescription Diet® t/d® dog food. Its special fiber matrix scrubs the tooth surface like a toothbrush.



PET NUTRITION - KEY TO GOOD HEALTH

Proper nutrition is key to a long and healthy life for your pet. Far too frequently, pet owners neglect their pet's nutritional needs. **Pet foods vary greatly in quality and in satisfying a pet's unique or changing nutritional needs.** That's why it's important to pay special attention to your pet's diet.



Most pet foods fall into one of two categories: **PREMIUM FORMULATIONS** or standard formulations. Pet owners who want the best for their pets feed a premium formulation. Premium foods are more digestible which enable efficient delivery of important nutrients throughout the body and contain the proper balance of the five basic nutrient categories for your pet's life stage: proteins, fats, carbohydrates, vitamins, and minerals.

We recommend iVet Professional Formula Pet Foods.

PARASITE PREVENTION MEDICATION

Animal Family Veterinary Care Center recommends the following monthly parasite prevention medication:

- Heartgard® Plus** is a monthly soft chewable and contains Ivermectin and Pyrantel Pamoate. It is for use in dogs to prevent canine heartworm disease by eliminating the tissue stage of heartworm larvae (Dirofilaria immitis) for a month (30 days) after infection and for the treatment and control of ascarids (Toxocara canis, Toxascaris leonina) and hookworms (Ancylostoma caninum, Uncinaria stenocephala, Ancylostoma braziliense).
- Frontline®** contains fipronil, which affects the parasite's nervous system causing hyperexcitability and death. It kills 98% -100% of fleas and ticks within 24 - 48 hours. **Frontline® Plus** also contains (s)-methoprene, which prevents fleas from maturing or reproducing. Both products stay on the pet through bathing or swimming. These products are applied once a month on the skin of the pet's back.

FOLLOW-UP & HEALTH RECOMMENDATIONS

- Periodontal therapy is recommended which can help add quality years to your pet's life.
 - Immediately Within 30 days Within 60 days
- Sign-up on our website www.AnimalFamilyVeterinaryCare.com for PetPortals to set up your monthly medication reminders and view vaccination history and due dates.



COMPLETE CARE PET WELLNESS PROGRAM

PATIENT INFORMATION Date: _____

Name _____

HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT

- Is your dog allowed to run free or come in contact with other animals? YES NO
- Do you board, professionally groom or show your dog? YES NO
- Do you take your dog hunting, swimming, hiking in areas with increased exposure to ticks, wildlife or access to rivers or streams? YES NO
- Do you travel with your dog? YES NO
- What diet is your dog fed? _____

CANINE DENTAL REPORT CARD

Keep your pet happy and healthy – proper dental care can potentially add years of life and happiness to your pet.

NICE JOB!

No sign of plaque or tartar. Brushing your pet's teeth regularly is ideal.



STAGE 1 – (reversible stage) Gingivitis:

The margin of attached gum is inflamed and swollen. Plaque can be seen on the teeth.



STAGE 2 – (irreversible stage) Early Periodontitis:

The gum tissue is inflamed and swollen. The mouth is painful and odor is noticeable. Infection is destroying gum and bone tissue.



STAGE 3 – (irreversible stage) Established Periodontitis:

The gums and bone are further damaged by infection resulting in 25%-50% attachment loss around the tooth. There is pocket formation, gingival recession and tooth mobility resulting in a painful mouth for your pet.



STAGE 4 – (irreversible stage) Advanced Periodontitis:

Chronic infection has caused more than 50% attachment loss, resulting in a painful mouth, deep pockets, tooth mobility and/or severe gingival recession. Bacteria in the mouth may cause changes in the heart, liver and kidneys.



dental photos courtesy of: Dr. Jan Bellows



In 2002 we received our accreditation as a member of the American Animal Hospital Association (AAHA) and have maintained our accreditation in good standing. Our most recent review was April 2008. We are one of less than 18 percent of North American veterinary hospitals with this accreditation. AAHA accreditation means that we meet strict standards for excellence in over 400 areas of patient care.

WELLNESS EXAM

Temp _____ Pulse _____ Resp _____

Attitude

- Bright/Alert
- Lethargic

Mouth, Teeth & Gums

- Appears Normal Loose Teeth
- Broken Teeth Missing Teeth
- Ulcers Pyorrhea (pus)
- Tartar Buildup Growth/Mass
- Gingivitis (Inflamed Gum Tissue)
- _____

Eyes

- Normal: L ___ R ___
- Discharge: L ___ R ___
- Inflamed: L ___ R ___
- Infection: L ___ R ___
- Cataract: L ___ R ___
- Eyelid Deformities
- Lenticular Sclerosis
- _____

Ears

- Normal: L ___ R ___
- Dirty: L ___ R ___
- Inflamed: L ___ R ___
- Itchy: L ___ R ___
- Mites: L ___ R ___
- Bacterial Infect. L ___ R ___
- Yeast Infection L ___ R ___
- _____

Abdomen

- Appears normal Mass
- Enlarged Organs Fluid
- Tense/Painful
- _____

Gastrointestinal System

- Appears Normal
- Excessive Gas
- Anorexia
- Abnormal Feces
- Vomiting
- Diarrhea
- Parasites
- _____

Urogenital System

- Normal
- Abnormal urination
- Genital discharge
- Abnormal testicles
- Recommend neutering
- Mammary tumors
- Anal sacs
- Enlarged prostate
- Inappropriate urination
- _____

Lymph Nodes

- Normal Enlarged
- _____

Musculoskeletal

- Normal Pain
- _____

Coat & Skin Appearance

- Normal Growth /Mass
- Dry Pigmented skin
- Scabs Bacterial Infection
- Hot Spot(s) Fleas
- Itchy Ticks
- Matted
- Hair Loss
- _____

Cardio/Respiration

- Normal
- Murmur
- Arrhythmia
- _____

Nervous System

- Normal Pain
- _____

Body Condition

Body Condition Score _____
1 - Emaciated 2 - Thin 3 - Ideal
4 - Overweight 5 - Obese

Weight: _____



important
**HEALTH
ALERT**

ZOONOTIC ALERT – What is zoonosis and why you should care?

Zoonosis refers to a parasite or other disease, like rabies, that can be passed from animals to humans. Members of your family can unknowingly pick up a zoonotic disease at the park, on a sidewalk, or even in their own backyard. Children are especially vulnerable to zoonotic disease, mostly because children play outside and sometimes have a tendency to put objects in their mouths. The most common zoonotic parasites are roundworms and hookworms. ***In fact, in the U.S. alone, the Centers For Disease Control (CDC) reports that almost 14% of the U.S. population is infected with Toxocara (Roundworms).***

Animal Family Veterinary Care Center takes parasites and zoonotic disease transmission very seriously. We STRONGLY recommend annual parasite testing and a monthly prevention program.

- Hospital Exam Collection Sample** – We will send the sample to our outside laboratory where it will be reviewed by a skilled technician and results will be available in about 24-48 hours.
- Home fecal collection vial (prepaid)** – You can collect your pet’s sample at home and drop it off with our front office staff. We will send the sample to our outside laboratory where it will be reviewed by a skilled technician and results will be available in about 24-48 hours.

■ ROUNDWORMS This parasite is very common in our pet population and is also a human health concern. Signs of a roundworm infection may include diarrhea, vomiting, stunted growth, rough coat and bloated belly, however some pets may be asymptomatic and show no signs of infection. **A Roundworm infection in humans can result in vision loss.**



■ HOOKWORMS This parasite is a tiny, thread-like bloodsucking parasite with razor-sharp mouth parts that pierce your pet’s small intestine, resulting in tissue damage, blood loss, anemia, and diarrhea. Hookworms can infect your pet in two ways. Eggs are deposited in the stool of the infected animal and the surrounding soil becomes contaminated with these eggs, which your pet may ingest. The second way is that hookworm eggs that are in the soil develop into larvae. These larvae can penetrate your pet’s feet after a walk through a contaminated area. Hookworms can present a health risk to family members if the larvae come in contact with the skin.



■ TAPEWORMS This parasite is very common in our pet population. **Tapeworm infections normally occur when your pet eats fleas, mice, or rats that carry the tapeworm larvae.** Tapeworms do not generally cause any outward signs of disease. An infection may cause your pet to sit down and drag its rear along the ground.



■ WHIPWORMS This infestation occurs when your pet swallows whipworm eggs found in contaminated soil. Whipworms cause bloody diarrhea, anemia, dehydration and loss of appetite. A female whipworm can produce 2,000 eggs daily. Eggs are passed in feces, and can survive for years in the soil. Whipworms are very difficult to eradicate.



■ GIARDIA Giardia are protozoa, a microscopic single-celled organism with a flagellated teardrop shape which can take up residence in the small intestine. Both animals and humans can contract these organisms by drinking contaminated water from streams and ponds. **For your dog, just one lap of contaminated water or a bite on a contaminated stick is all it takes to contract Giardia.** Pets may also become infected by eating the droppings of contaminated animals or by licking their paws/fur after walking in an infected area.



■ FLEAS Fleas transmit a number of diseases, including epidemic typhus, and bubonic plague, and they are also a carrier for tapeworms. **In addition, flea saliva has been called one of the most irritating substances known to man.** Many dogs and cats are allergic to it, causing a reaction called flea allergy dermatitis, the most common allergic disease among pets.



Blood Parasite Screen - SNAP 4Dx® Test

Comprehensive annual screenings give us a snapshot of how widespread a certain disease is in our area. With pets and people increasingly on the move — and tick habitats expanding into new areas — vector-borne diseases are also migrating to parts of the country we wouldn’t necessarily expect. Screening is an accurate way to stay current with incidence in our area.

The SNAP® 4Dx® Test is the standard of care for annual parasite screening. It provides an accurate, in-house result in just eight minutes for heartworm disease, ehrlichiosis, Lyme disease and anaplasmosis.

HEARTWORM disease in animals is a serious health threat. **ONE BITE** from an infected mosquito can transmit heartworms to your pet. Dogs are the most common victims, but cats, ferrets and other animals are also susceptible. The heartworms restrict blood flow and cause organ damage and ultimately death.

EHRlichiosis – The organism responsible for this disease is a rickettsial organism. Rickettsiae are similar to bacteria. Ehrlichiosis is transmitted to dogs through the bite of infected ticks; the brown dog tick, *Rhipicephalus sanguineus*, is the main reservoir of the organism in nature.

LYME DISEASE – Lyme Disease was first recognized in 1975 after a mysterious outbreak of arthritis occurred near Lyme, Connecticut. Since then reports of Lyme Disease have increased dramatically in both humans and pets. Lyme Disease is spread by the bite of ticks of the genus *Ixodes* that are infected by an organism referred to as a spirochetal bacterium named *Borrelia burgdorferi*.



ANAPLASMOSIS – *Anaplasma phagocytophilum* (formerly *Ehrlichia phagocytophila*) is an emerging tick disease transmitted by the same tick that spreads Lyme disease. The symptoms of the two diseases are similar.

Canine Vaccines

- | | Accept | Decline |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Distemper – A highly contagious viral disease. You will find the disease wherever there are dogs. It affects the respiratory and nervous system eventually causing death. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hepatitis – A contagious viral disease of the liver and can also cause severe kidney damage. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Leptospirosis – A bacterial infection carried by many wild animals. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Parvovirus – A highly contagious and often fatal disease that causes severe vomiting and bloody diarrhea leading to dehydration and death. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Parainfluenza – Frequently referred to as one of the “kennel cough” diseases. This virus is highly contagious and causes a dry hacking cough. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bordetella – Part of the kennel cough complex. Symptoms include severe coughing spells sometimes followed by vomiting and gagging. Some dogs may also have watery eyes and a nasal discharge. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Influenza – This is a highly contagious respiratory infection that can have a significant impact on dogs. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lyme Disease – A bacterial disease caused by a bite from an infected tick. Can cause permanent and painful disabilities. It can cause lameness, joint and muscle pain, fever and depression. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rabies – A disease feared by all. The virus attacks the brain. There is no treatment available for pets so the disease is always fatal. Pets are exposed to rabies by a bite from a wild animal. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Wellness Blood Screening Test Accept Decline

A simple blood test will give your veterinarian information that can uncover potential medical problems. It is recommended prior to anesthesia and surgery and also for our senior pets. Blood work allows us to check the functions of critical organs, such as the liver and kidneys.

Remember, early diagnosis means better disease management and prevention, and a longer, happier life for your pet.

BLOOD CHEMISTRY

Albumin (ALB)
A protein produced by the liver. Reduced levels can point to chronic liver or kidney disease, intestinal disease, or intestinal parasites such as hookworms.

Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT)
An enzyme that becomes elevated with liver disease or injury.

Alkaline Phosphatase (ALKP)
An enzyme produced by the cells lining the gall bladder and its associated ducts. Elevated levels can indicate liver disease or Cushing’s syndrome.

Amylase (AMYL)
An enzyme produced by the pancreas to aid in digestion. Elevated blood levels can indicate pancreatic and/or kidney disease.

Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN)
BUN is produced by the liver and excreted by the kidneys. Abnormal levels can indicate dehydration and liver or kidney abnormalities.

Calcium (Ca2+)
Increased levels can be seen with diseases of the parathyroid gland and kidneys, or as an indicator of certain types of tumors.

Cholesterol (CHOL)
Elevated levels of cholesterol are seen in a variety of disorders including genetic disease, liver and kidney disease, and hypothyroidism.

Creatinine (CRE)
This test measures how effectively your pet’s kidneys are filtering. As the kidneys become impaired for any reason, the creatinine level in the blood will rise due to poor clearance by the kidneys.

Blood Glucose (GLU)
High levels can indicate diabetes. Low levels indicate liver disease, infection, or certain tumors.

Phosphorus (PHOS)
Elevated levels can be an indicator of kidney disease.

Total Bilirubin (TBIL)
Bilirubin is secreted by the liver into the intestinal tract. Bilirubin levels are useful in diagnosing anemia and problems in the bile ducts.

Total Protein (TP)
The level of TP can detect a variety of conditions, including dehydration and diseases of the liver, kidney, or gastrointestinal tract.

ELECTROLYTES

Sodium, Potassium, Chloride (Na+, K+, Cl-)
The balance of these electrolytes is vital to your pet’s health. Abnormal levels can be life threatening. Electrolyte testing is important in evaluating vomiting, diarrhea, dehydration and cardiac symptoms.

HEMATOLOGY

Hematocrit (HCT)
Provides information on the amount of red blood cells (RBCs) present in the blood. A low hematocrit indicates anemia.

Complete Blood Count (CBC)
A CBC provides detailed information on red blood counts (RBCs), white blood counts (WBCs) and platelets. The total WBC and differential (individual cell counts) can indicate infection, leukemia, stress, inflammation, or an inability to fight infection. Low platelets can indicate a bleeding problem. Surgery can be delayed if anemia, infection, or especially a low platelet count is present. These conditions can cause serious surgical complications.

Morphologic Inspection
Looking at the cells through a microscope can provide information on the type of anemia or inflammation, or other abnormalities such as leukemia.

Serum T4
This is a measurement of the level of thyroid hormone circulating in the blood stream 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.