



# Waunakee VETERINARY CLINIC

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# Pet Wellness Report Card

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Family name: \_\_\_\_\_

Pet name: \_\_\_\_\_

Weight \_\_\_\_\_ lbs.   Temp \_\_\_\_\_  
 Underweight    Ideal    Overweight   Heart Rate \_\_\_\_\_/M

## Vaccination Program

### Canine Vaccines Administered

- Rabies 1 yr.    Rabies 3 yr.  
 DHPP 1 mo.    DHPP 1 yr.  
 DHPP 3 yr.    Bordetella  
 Lepto 1 mo.    Lepto 1 yr.  
 Lyme 1 mo.    Lyme 1 yr.

### Feline Vaccines Administered

- Rabies 1 yr.  
 FDRC 1 mo.  
 FDRC 1 yr.  
 FDRC 3 yr.  
 Leukemia (FeLV) 1 mo.  
 Leukemia (FeLV) 1 yr.

## Parasite Program

### Annual Heartworm Test/Tick Screen

- Negative    Positive    Pending  
 *Recommended*  
 Not Recommended

### Annual Intestinal Parasite Test

- Negative    Positive    Pending  
 *Recommended*  
 Not Recommended

### Parasite/Zoonotic Preventative

- Yes/Current    No  
 *Recommended*

## Blood Screen

### Chemistry/CBC Profile

- Yes    No    *Recommended*

### Senior Screening Profile

- Yes    No    *Recommended*

## Recommendations:

- Schedule spay/neuter surgery  
 Schedule dental procedure  
 Lab results pending  
 Monthly parasite prevention  
 Special diet needed  
 Medication dispensed  
 Recheck needed in \_\_\_\_\_ days  
 Recheck needed in \_\_\_\_\_ months  
 \_\_\_\_\_

## Wellness Exam

### Eyes

- Normal:   L\_\_\_ R\_\_\_  
 Discharge:   L\_\_\_ R\_\_\_  
 Inflamed:   L\_\_\_ R\_\_\_  
 Infection:   L\_\_\_ R\_\_\_  
 Cataract:   L\_\_\_ R\_\_\_  
 Eyelid:   L\_\_\_ R\_\_\_  
 IOP (glaucoma):   L\_\_\_ R\_\_\_  
 Lenticular Sclerosis (normal aging)  
 \_\_\_\_\_

### Legs & Paws

- Appears Normal  
 Lameness (LF, RF, LR, RR)  
 Stiff Joints / Arthritis  
 Nails long  
 Foot/Hair Discoloration  
 \_\_\_\_\_

### Cardio/Respiration

- Normal  
 Murmur  
 Arrhythmia  
 \_\_\_\_\_

### Abdomen

- Appears normal  
 Enlarged Organs  
 Tense/Painful  
 Mass    Fluid

### Ears

- Normal:   L\_\_\_ R\_\_\_  
 Inflamed:   L\_\_\_ R\_\_\_  
 Itchy:   L\_\_\_ R\_\_\_  
 Bacterial Infect.   L\_\_\_ R\_\_\_  
 Yeast Infection   L\_\_\_ R\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

### Coat & Skin Appearance

- Normal    Growth / Mass  
 Dry    Bacterial Infection  
 Scabs    Fleas  
 Hot Spot(s)    Yeast/Fungus  
 Itchy  
 Matted  
 Hair Loss  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

## DENTAL REPORT CARD

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. We have a selection of easy-to-use home dental care products.

dental photos courtesy of:  
Dr. Jan Bellows

### Gingivitis

- Mild  
 Moderate  
 Severe



### Mouth, Teeth & Gums

- Broken Teeth  
 Ulcers  
 Loose Teeth  
 Pyorrhea (pus)  
 Growth/Mass  
 \_\_\_\_\_

### Tartar

- Mild  
 Moderate  
 Severe



**Dental cleaning recommended**



### Feline Oral Resorptive Lesion Present

There is a cavity-like lesion in at least one tooth. This "hole" will get larger and larger until the tooth breaks, causing more and more pain. This disease process cannot be medically stopped. Extraction of the tooth needs to be scheduled to stop your cat's pain.



Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

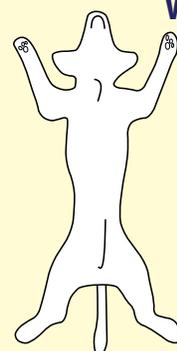
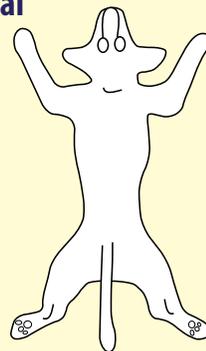
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Dorsal

Ventral



## ZOONOTIC ALERT –

### What is zoonosis and why you should care?

important  
**HEALTH  
ALERT**

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).**

**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.**



**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.



**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 comes in contact with the skin.



**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.

**TICKS & LYME DISEASE** – 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. Ticks live in tall grasses and heavily wooded areas, and can survive cold fall temperatures. It is important that anytime you or your pets are in these environments that you check for ticks because you or your pet may develop this disease. Don't forget to check between the toes and behind the ears where ticks love to hang out.

**HEARTWORM DISEASE** – This 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. Symptoms include coughing and labored breathing. Treatment is available for dogs although it is expensive and painful



**LEPTOSPIROSIS** – A bacterial disease often leading to liver or kidney failure. The disease is carried by rodents, "carrier" dogs or other wildlife and is transmitted through infected urine. If you plan to take your pet swimming in streams, lakes or other bodies of standing water, talk to your veterinarian about the Leptospirosis vaccine. Leptospirosis is a zoonotic disease, which means it can be transferred to people.

WVC MyChart

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- ✓ Access medical records
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- ✓ Check vaccination status
- ✓ Request prescription & pet food refills
- ✓ Request and view appointments
- ✓ Print pet ID cards
- ✓ Research health issues
- ✓ Keep a pet journal
- ✓ Add pet photos to your gallery
- ✓ **And so much more!**

To access your PetSite and your pet's health information, visit:  
[www.waunakeevetclinic.com](http://www.waunakeevetclinic.com)

Click on the PetSites login button, then enter this email address and password:

Email:



No email and password entered here? No problem!  
You can request one right on the PetSites™ login page.

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Once you've logged in, you can connect with your veterinarian and your pet like never before!

## Wellness Blood Screening Test

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 critical bodily functions, such as the liver and kidneys.

### 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 (ALP)

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 (AMY)

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 (Ca)

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

#### Creatinine (CRE)

This test measures how effectively your pet's kidneys are filtering. If the kidneys become impaired for any reason, the creatinine level in the blood will rise due to poor functioning of the kidneys.

#### Blood Glucose (GLU)

High levels can indicate diabetes. In cats, high levels can indicate stress, which can merely be a result of the trip to the veterinary hospital. 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.

The level of TP can indicate a variety of conditions, including dehydration and diseases of the liver, kidney, or gastrointestinal tract.

#### Serum (T4)

This is a measurement of the level of thyroid hormone circulating in the bloodstream 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.

#### Cholesterol (CHOL)

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

### 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 present, and on other abnormalities such as leukemia.