

Surgical Information Form

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

Anesthetic Procedures and Risks

We use a combination of pre-anesthetic medications/injectable and/or inhalant anesthetics to achieve optimum levels of anesthesia that are safe for your pet.

For short procedures, an injectable anesthetic is given alone that produces a good plane of surgical anesthesia with a quick recovery. This is the type of anesthesia performed on most equine short procedures, such as a castration.

For most procedures on dogs and cats, your pet is anesthetized and then intubated (insertion of a tube into the trachea). This will ensure that your pet is able to receive oxygen at all times and prevents aspiration of any fluids into the lungs.

Monitoring and Pain management – Monitoring of patients during anesthesia is done in two ways. First, a veterinary nurse is with your animal continuously from beginning of anesthesia to recovery. Second, we have a computerized monitor in the clinic that records heart rate, pulse rate, oxygen levels, and ECG.

Our clinic strongly believes in compassionate, quality, medical care for our patients. As a result, all surgery patients will receive pain management before, during, and after surgery. Additionally, pain medication may be prescribed to give at home. Additional information will be given at discharge or the end of the farm call. We hope this program will reduce any discomfort experienced and aid in a quicker recovery.

Intravenous Catheterization and Fluids

We almost always place an IV catheter in our small animal patients, and will also do this for our large animal patients that will be laying down for their procedure. This allows us to have quick, available access to the circulatory system in case of an unforeseen emergency. Fluids help increase blood pressure and prevent dehydration, as well as aid in a quicker recovery from anesthesia.

Potential Surgical Complications

1. Canine and Feline Spay
 - a. Bleeding
 - b. Infection
 - c. Recurrent Heat
 - d. Urinary Incontinence
 - e. Weight Gain
 - f. Suture Reactions
2. Canine and Feline Neuter
 - a. Bleeding
 - b. Infection
 - c. Scrotal Swelling
 - d. Suture Reaction (Canine)
3. Feline Declaw
 - a. Bleeding
 - b. Infection
 - c. Limping/Lameness
 - d. Regrowth of the Nail
4. Tumor/Lump Removal
 - a. Bleeding
 - b. Infection
 - c. Swelling and Drainage
 - d. Suture Reaction

5. Equine Castration

- a. Bleeding
- b. Infection
- c. Swelling
- d. Tissue Protrusion

It is important for you to understand that there is always a risk of anesthetic and surgical complications anytime these procedures are performed. We strive to take the highest quality care of your pet and take all the added precautions you allow to avoid potential problems. Thank you for entrusting your pet to us.