



What to expect for surgery patients:

Anesthetic Procedures and Risk:

- **For short procedures**, an injectable anesthetic is often given alone. This allows us to do the procedure quickly with a rapid recovery for the pet.
- **For most other procedures:** we use a combination of injectable and inhaled anesthetics. The inhaled anesthetic is administered via a tube that is placed into the trachea or wind pipe. (intubation). This allows us to keep the animal under anesthesia while providing oxygen at all times.

Monitoring and pain management:

- We have a computerized monitor that records heart rate, pulse rate, Respiration, ECG, core and rectal temperatures. The monitoring is also done by the staff throughout the entire procedure.
- We strongly believe in compassionate, quality care for our patients. All surgical patients receive pain management while in the clinic. Additional pain medications may be prescribed to give at home depending on what procedure was done.

Intravenous (IV) Catheterization & fluids

- An intravenous catheter is placed in most all of our surgical patients, even for most short procedures. This allows us to have direct access to the blood stream in the case of an emergency.
- IV fluids help to support the circulatory system (heart and blood) and prevent dehydration, as well as aid in a quicker recovery from anesthesia.

Potential surgical complications for most common procedures.

- Canine and feline spay:
 1. Bleeding, 2. Infection 3. Recurrent Heat 4. Urinary incontinence 5. Weight gain 6. Suture reaction.
- Canine and Feline Neuter
 1. Bleeding 2. Infection 3 scrotal swelling 4. Suture reaction (canine only)
- Tumor/Lump Removal
 1. Bleeding 2. Infection 3. Swelling and drainage 4. Suture Reaction