

The benefits of wellness care

- 1. Establish healthy baseline values
 - Many patients show subtle changes in their blood values over time. These changes cannot be identified without knowing the normal level for that individual patient.
 - It is especially important to obtain these values when the patient is young, prior to any illness or age related changes.
- 2. Identify unseen disease at an early stage
 - Disease identified before clinical signs are evident, increases the likelihood of a successful outcome.
 - Diagnosing disease early often lessens the cost of treatment.
 - Early identification of a problem prevents waiting for obvious signs of tragic illness.
- 3. Serves as a pre-anesthetic health screen for any surgical or dental procedure
- 4. Patients starting or receiving medication
 - A blood profile may help avoid using medications that may be unsafe for a pet’s medical condition or health status.
 - Regular blood tests ensure that we can identify unwanted side effects that can occur with many medications.

Age	0-20 lbs	21-50 lbs	51-90 lbs	>90 lbs
8 months	13-16	13-16	13-16	13-16
2	24	24	24	24
3	28	28	29	32
4	32	33	34	38
5	36	37	39	42
6	40	42	45	49
7	44	47	50	56
8	48	51	55	64
9	52	56	61	71
10	56	60	66	78
11	60	65	72	86
12	64	69	77	93
13	68	74	82	101
14	72	78	88	108
15	76	83	93	115
16	80	87	99	123
17	84	92	104	
18	88	96	109	
19	92	101	115	
20	96	105	120	

My next appointment

Pet: _____

Date: _____

Doctor: _____

Contact Number: _____

Reason for Appointment: _____

ON-SITE DIAGNOSTICS PERFORMED HERE.
RESULTS IN MINUTES.



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Your pet’s complete health care involves several important procedures. Obtaining a complete and thorough history or your pet’s activity and behavior is important. A complete physical examination is also a vital component of pet care. Regardless of age, all pets can benefit from routing blood testing. Dogs and cats age much faster than humans and their organ systems also age at a much faster rate.

As animals age, they are prone to many of the same diseases as humans; diabetes, kidney, liver disease and heart disease, cancer, hypo-thyroidism (low thyroid hormone level) and hyperthyroidism (high thyroid hormone level). As a preventive measure, we recommend blood testing at least every year, and more frequently as your pet ages.

Testing recommendations

Testing recommendations are made based on your pet’s breed, age or history. These may include:

Level 1*
Chemistry Panel
Complete Blood Count

Level 2*
Chemistry Panel
Complete Blood Count
Urinalysis

Level 3*
Chemistry Panel
Complete Blood Count
Urinalysis
Thyroid Testing
Blood Pressure
Electrocardiogram



Wellness Testing Recommendations (non-surgical):
Twice Yearly Physical Examinations, Yearly Heartworm Testing (dogs),
Twice Yearly Fecal Examinations.

Pediatrics and young patients

It is important for puppies and kittens to visit the veterinarian early in life to receive regular examinations, vaccinations and screening for parasitic and/or congenital conditions. In most cases, blood testing serves as a preventive measure and provides baseline organ function information about your pet. This information will be useful when assessing future health issues and anesthetic safety. If pediatric assessments uncover any existing conditions, early diagnosis provides the best approach to effective treatment.

Preventive care

Chemistry and hematology blood tests provide a detailed look at your pet’s health from the inside. While a physical examination is vital to your pet’s health care, there are many conditions that cannot be diagnosed by looking, listening and touching. We can tell you a lot about your pet’s health through quick, simple and affordable chemistry and hematology blood tests. Chemistry and electrolyte blood tests provide useful indicators of the health and function of your pet’s organ systems and fluid balance.

Hematology blood tests provide a detailed look at blood cells. Red Blood Cells (RBCs) provide information regarding oxygen-carrying ability, while White Blood Cells (WBCs) provide information about your pet’s immune system and overall health. Platelets are important to evaluate the ability of blood to clot. All of these values can be affected by many different diseases and infections.

We use a VetScan® state-of-the-art, in-clinic laboratory system to evaluate your pet’s overall health. Results are obtained in under 12.5 minutes allowing for immediate diagnosis and interpretation by your doctor.

Chemistry blood tests

Alanine Amino-transferase (ALT)
Increased levels of this enzyme maybe a sign of liver damage or disease. ●

Albumin (ALB)
Most important protein in the body. Low levels indicate such things as liver, kidney or intestinal disease. ●●●●

Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP)
Elevations can indicate liver swelling or decreased bile flow caused by liver disease or endocrine disorders such as thyroid disease, diabetes, Cushing’s Disease or Addison’s Disease and may also be an indicator of certain bone disease. ●●

Amylase (AMY)
Amylase is an enzyme produced to help digest food. Elevated levels can indicate disease of the pancreas, intestines or kidney. ●●●●

Calcium (Ca)
Important to monitor for early signs of certain cancers. Imbalanced calcium and phosphorus levels are indicative of certain metabolic diseases such as those of the parathyroid gland and kidney disease. ●●

Electrolytes (Na+, K+)
Potassium levels are important for normal muscle function and heart rate. Sodium levels are important for body fluid balance. Both are critical to your pet's health and aid in the diagnosis and treatment of several life threatening diseases. ●●●●

Bile Acids (BA)
Bile acids are one of the best measures of liver function and are vital in identifying and monitoring liver disease, especially when taking medication that may affect the liver. ●

Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN)
BUN is made in the liver and removed from the body by the kidneys. It helps us evaluate both of these organs. ●●

Cholesterol (CHOL)
Elevated levels may be an indication of a variety of disorders including hypothyroidism in dogs, liver and kidney disease. ●●●

Creatinine (CRE)
An important value to monitor kidney function. ●

Globulin (GLOB)
A body protein that indicates problems such as inflammation or infection.

Glucose (GLU)
Elevated levels can indicate problems such as diabetes. Low levels can be associated with liver disease or other issues. ●●●

Thyroxine Test (T4)
An excellent screening test for function of the thyroid gland in dogs and cats. The thyroid glands play a major role in metabolism. ●

Total Protein (TP)
We utilize this value to determine many conditions such as anemia and disease of the liver, kidney and gastrointestinal tract. ●●●●

Total Bilirubin (TBIL)
An important value to evaluate the liver and when there is a low red blood cell count. ●

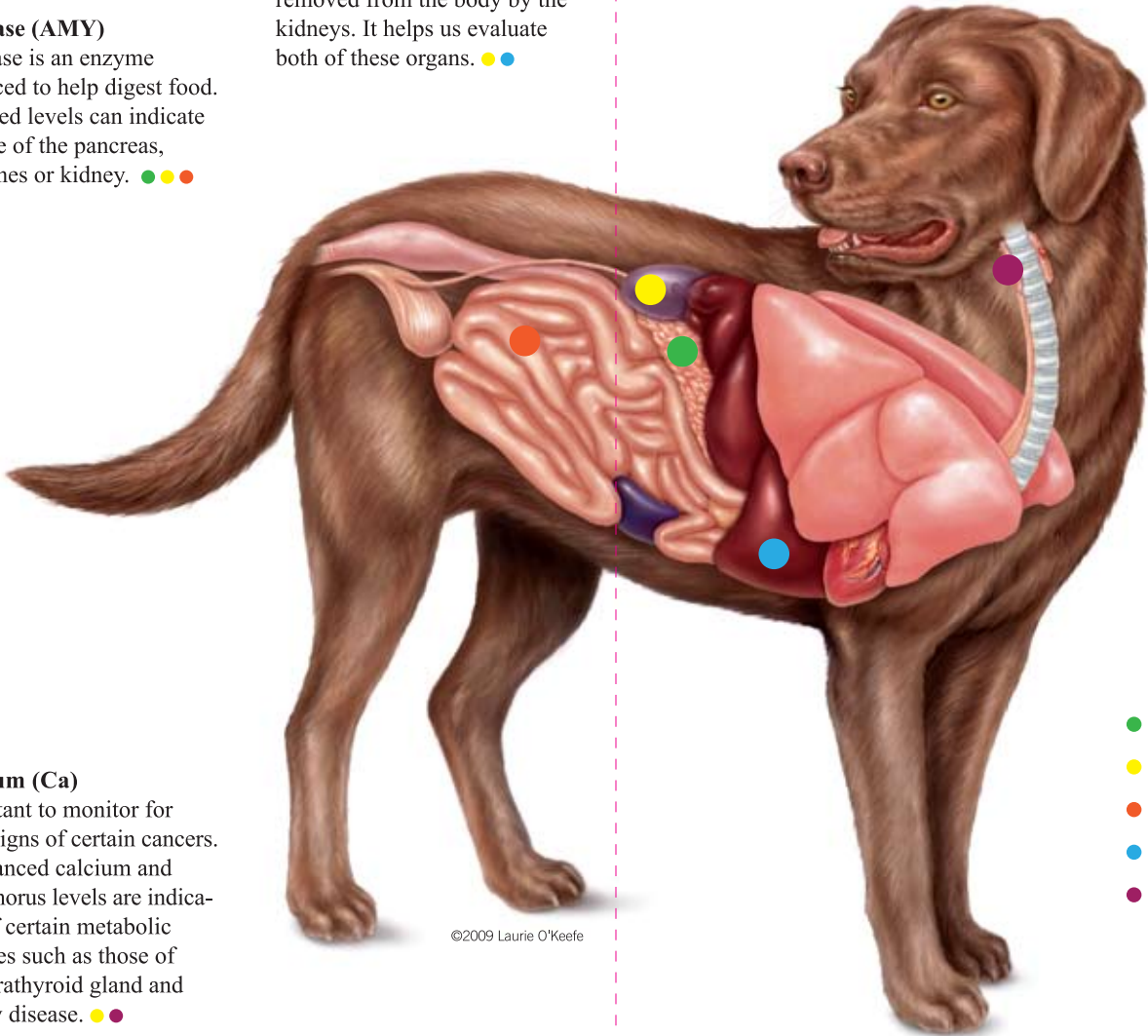
Hematology blood tests

The Complete Blood Count (CBC) is a test that provides measurements of red blood cells, white blood cells and platelets. The CBC is an important tool that can detect conditions such as anemia, leukemia and other blood disorders as well as assess stress levels, inflammation, infection and blood clotting capabilities.

CBC Components
Red Blood Cells (RBCs) carry oxygen to the tissues of the body and transport carbon dioxide to be exhaled by the lungs. Anemia results when RBCs are not present in sufficient numbers. Determination of the cause of anemia is vital.

White Blood Cells (WBCs) play a major role in your pet’s immune system function. Normal baseline levels are very important to determine the importance of changes seen with infection of inflammation. Elevations noted without signs or symptoms can help us treat your pet more effectively.

Platelets are a crucial component of the blood clotting system. Adequate numbers must present to prevent or stop bleeding. Therefore, it is very important that platelet numbers are known prior to any surgical procedure being performed and to identify clotting issues before they become critical in the non-surgical patient.



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- pancreas
- kidney
- intestine
- liver
- thyroid

Gamma Glutamyl Transferase (GGT)
Measurement and monitoring is important for differentiating types of liver disease. ●

Phosphorus (PHOS)
Important to monitor for kidney disease as well as its balance with calcium to monitor many conditions. ●