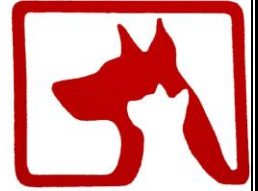


Hillcrest Veterinary Clinic

3083 Point Marion Rd
Morgantown, WV 26501
304-292-6933

www.hillcrestveterinaryclinic.com



Dental Information

*Surgery drop offs will be scheduled between 7:30am and 8:10am. Please do not feed your pet **after 6:00 PM** the night before. Water is fine up until the time of surgery. You can call and check on your pet's status **after 1:00 PM** and your pet is usually ready for pickup **after 4:00 PM** unless otherwise directed.*

Non-Optional Services:

General Health Bloodwork: Pre-anesthetic blood work assesses the organ function of the patient and can forewarn us of any organ problems. This is very important since anesthetics and pain medications are metabolized through the liver and kidneys. When patients have dental disease, the bacteria can be filtered through the bloodstream causing additional stress on organs. Even if the patient is young or otherwise appears normal, the bloodwork may show us otherwise.

Pre-Medication: A mild sedative given when the patient is admitted to help them relax and get some pain medication in their system before surgical operation is performed.

Anesthesia Induction: An induction of injectable anesthesia given by intravenous method to obtain unconsciousness to allow an endo-tracheal tube to be placed and the patient put on inhalant anesthetics.

Inhalant Gases: Isoflurane gas is a safe anesthetic gas used to maintain unconsciousness for the procedure to be performed.

Dental Propphy: The teeth will be ultrasonically cleaned to remove all plaque and calculus. The teeth and gingival will be evaluated for any medical attention. There will be a paste applied to the teeth at the end to seal them.

Extractions: Dental extractions are not always necessary; it depends on the stage of disease. However the teeth may appear "normal" while the patient is awake, and then problems are revealed with further evaluation under anesthesia. If there are any teeth that at all appear problematic, they will be extracted. If there are any major extractions consisting of increased charges, the owner will be notified.

Dental Block: If there are any extractions needed, then a local dental block will be performed to reduce pain in the mouth after the patient awakes.

Injectable Pain Medication: An injection of pain medication is given after the procedure has been performed to start immediate effects for inflammation reduction and post surgical pain.

Oral Pain Medication: Comes in either a chewable tablet or liquid depending on the veterinarian's discretion. The pain medication helps to reduce inflammation and decrease post surgical pain in the days to follow.

Antibiotic Medication: Not all patients will go home on antibiotics. Antibiotics come in either a chewable, tablet, or liquid depending on the Doctors' discretion. Antibiotics prevent any infection that can be caused by the bacteria circulating into the bloodstream through the gums.

Oral Pain Medication: Not all patients will need pain medication to take home. It comes in either a chewable tablet or liquid depending on the Doctors' discretion. The pain medication helps to reduce inflammation and decrease post surgical pain in the days to follow.

Elizabethan Collar: If the patient begins chewing or licking at the incision site while with us, he or she will be fitted with a collar to prevent doing so. It is also optional to the owner to request one if they feel that their pet is likely to chew or lick.

Rabies Vaccine: Rabies vaccine is required by the state so unless we have written proof that your pet is current on this vaccine it will be administered. The first vaccine can be administered at 16 weeks of age and then boosted in a year; after that it will need boosted every 3 years.

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Flea Medication: If the patient has any fleas evident when brought into our clinic, we retain the right to treat the patient with a topical preventative to prevent any infestation to other patients.

Elective Services:

Pre-Anesthetic Lab Work: Blood work to assess the organ function of the patient and can forewarn us of any organ problems. This is very important since anesthetics and pain medications are metabolized through the liver and kidneys. Even if the patient is young or otherwise appears normal, it is still an excellent choice to check the organ levels and have reference values.

PetLink Microchip: A microchip, the size of a grain of rice, is implanted between the shoulder blades of the patient. The chip can be scanned if the patient were to go missing and brought into a facility. The cost includes the first year of activation.

Heartworm Test (Canine): This test checks for heartworms, Lyme disease, and Anaplasmosis. This is recommended yearly and if the patient is on a preventative then it is required yearly. If this is the first time, once tested Negative, then preventives can be started.

FELV/FIV Test (Feline): This test checks for Leukemia and Aids Viruses. They are common in cats, especially kittens, with an unknown background outside. These viruses can be life threatening and can suppress the immune system enough to cause death.

DPV Vaccine (Canine): Making sure that your puppy has at least 3 boosters at 3-4 week intervals gives proper immunity. If there is a lapse or not enough boosters given, proper immunity may not be obtained, putting your pet at risk. Yearly (every 12 months) boosters are recommended for continued immunity unless the veterinarian recommends otherwise.

FVRCP Vaccine (Feline): Making sure that your kitten has at least 3 boosters at 3-4 week intervals gives proper immunity. If there is a lapse or not enough boosters given, proper immunity may not be obtained, putting your pet at risk. Yearly (every 12 months) boosters are recommended for continued immunity unless the veterinarian recommends otherwise. Even if they are only "inside", it is still highly recommended.

FELV Vaccine (Feline): This vaccine is highly recommended for outside kittens and cats. Making sure that your kitten has at least 2 boosters at 3-4 week intervals gives proper immunity. If there is a lapse or not enough boosters given, proper immunity may not be obtained, putting your pet at risk. Yearly (every 12 months) boosters are recommended for continued immunity unless the veterinarian recommends otherwise.

Bordetella {Kennel Cough} Vaccine (Canine): Most boarding facilities and some groomers require this vaccine. Highly recommended for any patient who is groomed, boarded, attends puppy/training classes or any place that there is exposure to other dogs (Dog parks, College Apartments, Agility Trial, Etc.)

Fecal Checks: Every puppy and kitten need to be checked for intestinal parasites at least once, because all puppies and kittens have intestinal parasites. If the pet was adopted from an organization that likely dewormed it, it is still recommended to check. Intestinal Parasites can not only be immune-suppressing, making it more complicated for a patient to recover from anesthesia and surgery, but can also increase bleeding after surgery. These parasites can also be transmitted to humans. These intestinal parasites can reside outside in the soil for a long time. Adult patients should have a fecal sample checked yearly as a preventative measure.

Lyme Vaccine (Canine): Your pet should receive 2 boosters 3-4 weeks apart initially for proper protection, then yearly. Protects against Lyme disease caused by ticks and is recommended for any dog that is likely to have exposure to ticks.

De-worming: Patients should receive at least 2-3 dewormings at 3-4 week intervals to be properly de-wormed. Yearly fecal samples should be checked thereafter or every 6 months, depending upon exposure.

Preventatives: We highly recommend monthly flea, heartworm and intestinal parasite preventatives. For best results, we recommend using them every 30 days, 12 months a year. There are several different products available, tailored to you and your pet's needs.