



What to Expect for Surgery Patients

Anesthetic Procedures and Risk:

- **Short Procedures:**
 - o An injectable anesthetic is often given alone. This allows us to complete the procedures quickly with a rapid and safe recovery for the pet.
- **Other Procedures:**
 - o We use a combination of injectable and inhaled anesthetics. The inhaled anesthetic is administered via endotracheal tube (intubation). This allows us to keep the patient under anesthesia while always providing oxygen.

Monitoring and Pain Management:

- We have a monitor that tracks heart rate, ECG, pulse rate/strength, blood oxygen levels (SpO₂), respiration, end tidal carbon dioxide (ETCO₂), and internal body temperature. Manual monitoring is also done by Registered Veterinary Technologists throughout the entire procedure.
- We strongly believe in compassionate, quality care for our patients. All surgical patients receive pain management during their procedure and additional pain medications may be prescribed to give at home, depending on the procedure that was completed.

Intravenous (IV) Catheterization and Fluids

- An intravenous catheter is placed in most 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 support the cardiovascular system (heart and blood) and aids in a smoother/quicker recovery from anesthesia.

Potential Surgical Complications for Most Common Procedures:

- Canine and Feline Spay
 - o Bleeding, infection, recurrent heat, urinary incontinence, weight gain, suture reaction
- Canine and Feline Neuter
 - o Bleeding, infection, scrotal swelling, suture reaction (canine only)
- Tumor / Lump Removal
 - o Bleeding, infection, swelling and drainage, suture reaction