



Goose
Creek
Veterinary
Clinic
LLC

Surgical Information Form

Anesthetic Procedures & Risks

We use a combination of medications, injections and/or inhalants 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 sedation for quick recovery.

For most procedures: the pet is anesthetized and then intubated – a tube is inserted into the trachea or wind pipe to ensure that your pet is able to receive oxygen at all times, and prevents aspiration of any fluid into the lungs.

For procedures that use minimum sedation: an injectable anesthetic is given and maintained with a gas called Isoflurane, which is very safe for most pets and is not metabolized by the body. This allows us to have better control over anesthetic depth and is less irritating to the pets' airways. Another advantage to using Isoflurane is a quick induction with a mask versus using the injectable anesthetics that require the body to metabolize them.

Monitoring & Pain Management

Monitoring pets during anesthesia is done in a few different ways. One example is that a veterinary nurse is with your pet throughout the entire duration of the procedure. We also use computerized monitors to observe heart rate, respiratory rate, oxygen levels, pulse, & core temperature.

Our clinic strongly believes in providing compassionate, quality medical care for all of our new and existing patients. As a result, all surgery patients will be given pain medication during the procedure and a small amount to go home with. Additional information will be given at discharge to help reduce any discomfort the pet may experience and aid in a prompt recovery.

Intravenous Catheterization & Fluids

All of our surgery patient have an IV (intravenous) catheter placed to administer IV fluids during the procedure. This allows us to have prompt access to the circulatory system in case of an unforeseen emergency. The fluids also help by providing support to the circulatory system and prevent dehydration, as well as aid in recovery from anesthesia.

Potential Surgical Complications

1. Canine & Feline Spay

- Bleeding
- Infection
- Recurrent heat cycle
- Urinary incontinence
- Weight gain
- Suture reactions

2. Canine & Feline Neuter

- Bleeding
- Infection
- Testicular Swelling
- Suture Reaction

3. Feline Declaw

- Bleeding
- Infection
- Limping/Lameness
- Regrowth of nail/quick

4. Tumor/Growth Removal

- Bleeding
- Infection
- Swelling & Drainage
- Suture Reaction

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