



1. Pain medication (24 hour general pain control +-local nerve blocks) are needed for pain control for most surgeries.
2. Blood work options:
  - Chem 10 - checks 10 blood values pre anesthesia (glu, bun, cr, b/c, tp, alb, glob, a/g, alt, ap) to make sure we choose the best anesthesia and make sure kidneys, liver, etc are working well. This would be appropriate for younger pets. This data is also a great baseline comparison should your pet be ill or need blood work in the future.
  - Chem 17 - same as chem 10 with added amylase, lipase, calcium, phosphorus, cholesterol, ggt, total bilirubin. This would be appropriate for older pets or for very concerned owners.
  - SDMA - this would be appropriate for middle aged to older animals and finds kidney disease much earlier than the standard bun/cr/phos testing. This number starts to increase when 20% kidney damage. If it is elevated we can start early renal disease treatment much earlier.
  - T4 - this test would be appropriate for middle aged to older cats and especially those with weight loss. If this test is done with SDMA the price is discounted.
3. Anti nausea medication (Cerenia) is routine for all canine (dog) patients and is usually not necessary for feline (cat) patients.
4. Microchip - microchip placement for identification is ideally placed during anesthesia as it is a fairly large needle. Most owners do this at the time of spay/neuter.
5. Surgical laser - This is an option for surgery which replaces a cutting blade for a laser light. Healing is supposed to be quicker and easier. I recommend this for older spay/neuters, large tumors with large blood supplies and eyelid tumors.
6. Therapy laser - This is a nice post op incision treatment that decreases pain, swelling and helps healing. It is done post op at the surgical site. This is an "extra" thing that some owners may opt for.

PLEASE REVIEW THESE OPTIONS AND TALK TO DR ROTIGEL AT PATIENT CHECK IN ABOUT ANY QUESTIONS YOU MAY HAVE.