

Wellness Screens

Because your Best Friend can't tell you when there is something wrong.

Today, most aspects of veterinary medicine are geared toward preventative care. It is the goal of the Lodi Veterinary Hospital to provide our patients, your pets, with the longest and highest quality of life possible.

What is a Wellness Screen?

A Wellness Screen is a comprehensive profile that gives your Veterinarian information to assess your pet's overall health. A routine physical exam allows your Veterinarian to identify and prevent medical conditions before they become major problems. Your pet is evaluated for signs of periodontal disease, skin problems, heart conditions and other abnormalities. When we combine simple blood work with your pet's examination, kidney and liver disease, anemia, and other internal problems can be discovered before any clinical symptoms appear.

Often times, pets can be ill and not show any signs. A comprehensive physical exam and a wellness screen can save your pet's life



DID YOU KNOW?
Kidney disease is the #1 killer of dogs and cats and affects more than 1 million animals each year. By screening your pet's kidneys and detecting disease early, preventative measures can be taken to extend your pet's life and happiness.

By electing to perform a Wellness Screen, you have provided your pet with the care they need and deserve. The following outlines the information your Veterinarian is able to obtain about your pet through these screens.

Chemistries: These tests are routinely performed to assist in evaluating system organ function,. These values are very important in evaluating your pet's health in all life stages.

Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN) - BUN is produced by the liver and excreted by the kidneys. Abnormal levels can indicate dehydration and liver or kidney abnormalities.

Creatinine (CREA) - Creatinine reveals kidney function. This test can help distinguish between kidney and non-kidney causes of elevated BUN.

Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT) - ALT is a sensitive indicator of active liver damage. This enzyme becomes elevated with liver disease or injury.

Alkaline Phosphatase (ALKP) - An enzyme produced by the cells lining the gall bladder and its associated ducts. Elevated levels can indicate liver disease or metabolic disorders.

Blood Glucose (GLU) - High levels can indicate diabetes. In cats, mild elevations in glucose can indicate stress which can merely be a result of the trip to the veterinary hospital. Low levels can indicate infection, certain tumors, or liver disease.

Albumin (ALB) - A protein produced by the liver. This protein can evaluate hydration and reduced levels can point to chronic liver or kidney disease, intestinal disease, or intestinal parasites.

Hematology: A CBC (complete blood count) gives us information on hydration status, anemia and infection. The CBC gives detailed information on red blood counts, white blood counts and platelets. The total WBC and differential (individual cell counts) can indicate infection, leukemia, stress, inflammation, or an inability to fight infection. The CBC can also tell us about the blood's clotting ability which is especially important in patients that need to undergo surgical procedures.

Urinalysis: The urine contains by-products from many organs such as the kidneys, liver and pancreas. Abnormal levels of these by-products can indicate disease including diabetes, liver disease, and kidney disease. A urinalysis can also rule out urinary tract infections and look for signs of bladder stones.