

Feline Pre-Anesthetic Blood Work Information Sheet

Basic Pre-Anesthetic Blood Screen:

The basic pre-anesthetic blood screen will check to make sure your pet's kidneys and liver are working as they should for anesthesia. This testing also allows us to look at other parameters which help determine whether your animal will be able to filter the anesthetic out of their body properly. The complete blood count (CBC) looks into the red blood cells, white blood cells, and platelets, all very crucial for your pet's procedure and recovery. Red blood cells carry oxygen to your pet's tissue, white blood cells respond to infection or inflammation, and platelets are responsible for blood clotting. Finding any abnormalities in your pet's cells can help to diagnose anemia, infections, or potential blood clotting deficiencies. Based on the results, our veterinarian and staff can ensure that your pet has the proper anesthetic plan.

CBC/Chem Blood Test:

The CBC/Chem test is a complete blood count and serum biochemistry analysis. The complete blood count (CBC) looks into the red blood cells, white blood cells, and platelets, all very crucial for your pet's procedure and recovery. Red blood cells carry oxygen to your pet's tissue, white blood cells respond to infection or inflammation, and platelets are responsible for blood clotting. Finding any abnormalities in your pet's cells can help to diagnose anemia, infections, or potential blood clotting deficiencies. The serum biochemistry (Chem) examines the number of chemicals in the blood associated with organ function. It tests for 17 different parameters, including blood glucose levels. More specifically, the enzymes and proteins of the kidneys and liver are looked at since those two organs play a major role in how your pet will metabolize the anesthetic.

FIV/FelV Test:

The FIV/FelV test will screen for Feline Immunodeficiency Virus and Feline Leukemia Virus.

Feline Immunodeficiency Virus is spread by an infected cat biting a non-infected cat. This virus attacks the cat's immune system, making them more susceptible to other infections. It tends to go unnoticed for years, but will eventually allow harmless bacteria, fungi, viruses, and protozoa to cause severe illnesses. Infected cats frequently become ill, loss of appetite, inflammation of the gums, urinary issues, skin

infections, and persistent diarrhea, among other issues. At this time, there is no definite cure for FIV.

Feline Leukemia Virus is spread from cat to cat through saliva, blood, and in some cases urine or feces. It commonly causes anemia and lymphoma, but due to its suppression of the cat's immune system, it can allow the smallest infection to become deadly. In the early stages after being infected, many cats exhibit persistent fevers, progressive weight loss, a loss of appetite, and seizures, among a multitude of possible other health issues. There is currently no cure for FeLV.

UIUC Feline Panel:

The UIUC Feline Panel will screen for Feline Immunodeficiency Virus, Feline Leukemia Virus, Toxoplasmosis, and Feline Infectious Peritonitis.

This includes the FIV and FeLV testing as listed above.

Toxoplasmosis is a disease caused by the parasite *Toxoplasma gondii*. Most cats infected with *T. gondii* show no clinical symptoms of the disease, but occasionally, some are infected with Toxoplasmosis. The most common symptoms include fever, loss of appetite, and lethargy, however, depending upon whether the infection is acute or chronic, symptoms can vary from pneumonia to issues with the eyes and central nervous system. This infection may spread, through cat feces, to child-bearing women, which can cause pregnancy complications and even still births. The prognosis for cats diagnosed with toxoplasmosis depends upon the organs or systems affected, the time between infection and treatment, and initial responses to therapy.

Feline Infectious Peritonitis (FIP) is a viral disease caused by the feline coronavirus, which is different from COVID-19 in humans. FIP itself is not believed to be contagious, but the feline coronavirus, which can lead to FIP, is passed through the animal's saliva or feces. When the feline coronavirus changes to a specific strain of coronavirus, FIP can develop. There are two different forms of FIP, the "dry" form and the "wet" form. The dry form typically causes infections and inflammatory lesions around the animal's blood vessels, which can cause infection to many vital organs. The wet form causes a buildup of fluid in the abdomen and sometimes the lungs, making it hard to breathe.