



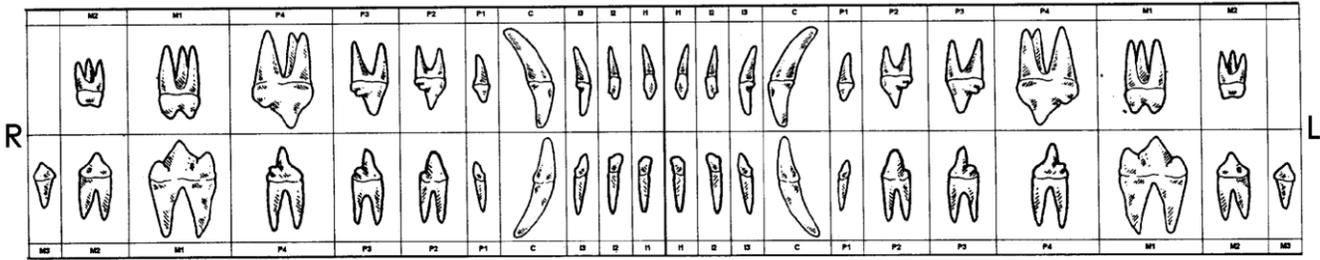
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 (Date: _____)

_____ 's DISCHARGE INSTRUCTIONS

DIAGNOSES: Gingivitis Periodontitis (bone destruction) Fractured teeth Non-vital teeth
 Oral mass or ulcer Tooth resorption _____

TODAY'S TREATMENT:

- Periodontal treatment: Ultrasonic cleaning above and below the gumline; air-polishing.
- Oral surgery (X = extraction, PS = periodontal surgery) Root canal treatment (RCT)
- Advanced periodontal therapy (scaling/root planing, Arestin®) Orthodontic treatment
- Biopsy: Results are expected in ____ days. Dental sealers
- _____ Dissolving sutures were placed



MEDICATIONS GIVEN DURING THIS VISIT:

- IV fluids Injectable pain medications: NSAID Opiate Other
- IV antibiotics Local anesthetics

MEDICATIONS TO GIVE AT HOME:

- 1) _____: Give _____ every ____ hrs for ____ days for pain. Start ____ am/pm today/tomorrow
 - 2) _____: Give _____ every ____ hrs for ____ days for pain. Start ____ am/pm today/tomorrow
 - 3) _____: Give _____ every ____ hrs for ____ days. Start ____ am/pm today/tomorrow
- Antibiotics: _____: Give _____ every ____ hours for ____ days. Start ____ am/pm today/tomorrow
 _____: _____ Start ____ am/pm today/tomorrow

Discontinue medications and call us if there is any vomiting or diarrhea.

RESTRICTIONS:

- Small meal (1/3-1/2 normal size) tonight Limit activity/exercise for 1-2 days
- Soft food* (soaked kibble, cottage cheese & rice) x ____ days. No chew toys x _____ days
- Wear OutFox FieldGuard or basket muzzle to prevent picking up inappropriate objects for ____ days
- Begin or resume daily toothbrushing in ____ days. We recommend products accepted by the Veterinary Oral Health Council (vohc.org) for home care, such as HealthyMouth drinking water additive.

*Raw food should not be offered for 48 hours after general anesthesia. Also, because soft foods contain a high percentage of water, your pet may not drink much water during this time. If your pet is constipated, adding a few tablespoons of canned pumpkin to each meal will facilitate a return to normal bowel movements.

Your pet may have a cough or voice change due to airway irritation from the anesthesia. You may also notice bloody drool and/or nasal bleeding. If bleeding or coughing is severe or does not resolve in 2-3 days, please call.

We will need to see your pet again for recheck in ____ weeks if needed; progress review in ____ weeks/months; anesthesia, x-rays/CBCT & periodontal treatment in _____ months; annual oral evaluation.

Please call or e-mail us (aggivetdentist@gmail.com) if you have any concerns about your pet following a visit to Aggie Animal Dental Center. We thank you for entrusting the care of your furry family members to us!

MEDICATION INFORMATION

Pain medications - General information: Given as needed; you will likely not use all of the medication provided. Some pets need only 1 or 2 doses, while others may need 3-5 days of pain medications. A painful pet will sleep more and be less engaged with the family. A pet who is usually with you may go off by itself, while a normally independent pet may act "clingy". If your pet is acting 80% of its normal self or better, it likely does not need continued pain medications.

- **Buprenorphine:** An opiate pain reliever in a 0.3mg/ml liquid, given every 8-12 hours. It must be squirted into the cheek pouch or under the tongue, not swallowed. Dilated pupils, sleepiness and displays of affection are the most common side effects, but a small number of patients become "hypervigilant" (pacing, not settling down). If your pet displays those signs, wait a longer period of time before giving another dose or discontinue the medication altogether.
- **Gabapentin:** A neuropathic analgesic given orally every 8-12 hours. The most common side effects are low energy/sedation and loss of coordination. The compounded liquid formulation must be shaken well prior to administration. Capsules may be opened and the contents mixed with food.
- **Tramadol:** A synthetic opioid receptor agonist that also inhibits reuptake of serotonin and norepinephrine, tramadol is a DEA schedule IV controlled drug. It is given orally every 8-12 hours for pain. It should be avoided in pets who are receiving other medications that inhibit serotonin reuptake (e.g. fluoxetine, mirtazepine, trazodone) and should be used in reduced doses in pets receiving SAME or amitriptyline. Common side effects are sedation or dizziness; agitation occurs in some pets. It has an extremely unpleasant taste and should not be crushed and mixed with food.

Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) for pain: The most common side effects of all NSAIDs are mild GI effects (vomiting, diarrhea, constipation, inappetence) and lethargy. Extremely rare side effects include neurologic problems (seizures, disorientation, aggression), hematologic disorders (immune-mediated hemolytic anemia or thrombocytopenia), skin-related (itchiness, hair loss, moist dermatitis, hives), GI ulceration, and toxicity to the liver or kidneys. Please **stop** administration and **call us** if your pet exhibits any of the following: eating less than normal, vomiting, diarrhea, lethargy, seizures, aggression, weakness, incoordination, yellowing of the gums, or increased drinking and/or urination. Should not be given to pets with severe liver or kidney disease, GI ulcers, or receiving systemic steroids.

- **Robenacoxib (Onsior):** A coxib-class NSAID which specifically inhibits the COX-2 enzyme, this drug is given every 24 hours. It is available in tablets of 6mg, 10mg, 20mg and 40mg. Pregnant women near full-term should wear gloves when handling Onsior.
- **Carprofen:** Caplets or chewable tablets in 25mg, 75mg or 100mg forms, given orally every 12 or 24 hours depending on dose.
- **Meloxicam:** Given orally every 24 hours. Dispensed in 10ml or 32ml bottles of 1.5mg/ml concentration and usually administered based on body weight in pounds. The liquid should be shaken well before drawing up each dose. Adding the liquid to food is the best way to administer, but it can be given directly in the mouth.

Antibiotics: If you miss a dose and it is ≥ 8 hours until the next dose is due, administer the missed dose as soon as you remember. Because any antibiotic can change the balance of bacteria in the GI tract, consider giving probiotics (e.g. ProViable, Fortiflora) once daily while your pet is receiving antibiotics. Probiotics should be given > 1 hour before or 2-3 hrs after antibiotics.

- **Clindamycin:** A lincosamide antibiotic, used to treat infections of bone, teeth and skin. Available in liquid (25mg/ml), tablets (25mg, 75mg, 150mg) or capsules (25mg, 75mg, 150mg, 300mg). Given orally twice daily (every 12 hrs). Best to give with food. Has a bitter taste, so hide it in a soft treat like a Pill Pocket, peanut butter, cream cheese, or liverwurst. May cause drooling due to the bitter taste. Common side effects are vomiting and diarrhea, which usually resolve after the first few doses. Complete loss of appetite, trouble swallowing, and/or bloody diarrhea are indications to stop the medication and call us.
- **Amoxicillin-clavulanate:** A potentiated aminopenicillin antibiotic, used to treat infections of skin, respiratory tract, urinary tract and oral cavity. Available in liquid (45.7mg/ml, 62.5mg/ml or 97.5mg/ml) or tablets (62.5mg, 125mg, 250mg, 375mg). Best to give with food to minimize potential for GI side effects (vomiting, diarrhea, decreased appetite). A complete course (5 to 14 days, depending on your pet's specific prescription) should be given.
- **Cephalexin:** A cephalosporin antibiotic, used to treat infections of skin, respiratory tract, urinary tract and occasionally oral cavity. Available in capsules of 250mg, 500mg, 750mg or chewable tablets of 75mg, 150mg, 300mg, 600mg. The most common side effects are decreased appetite, vomiting, and diarrhea - possibly prevented if the medication is given with food. Fever, rash, or trouble breathing are extremely rare side effects which would indicate an allergic reaction - you should seek emergency veterinary care if these occur. Cephalosporin antibiotics have an odor that resembles cat urine; this is normal.

Note: If your pet vomits after receiving a medication on an empty stomach, try giving the next dose with food. If vomiting continues or occurs with diarrhea, stop giving the medication(s) and contact us.

Do not dispose of medications in the toilet. If a community "drug take-back" program is available, use this option. If there is no take-back program, mix the drug with coffee grounds or cat litter (to make it undesirable to animals and children and unrecognizable to people who might go through trash), and place it in the trash.

I acknowledge that these instructions have been reviewed with me and that I was given a copy.

Signature: _____ Date: _____