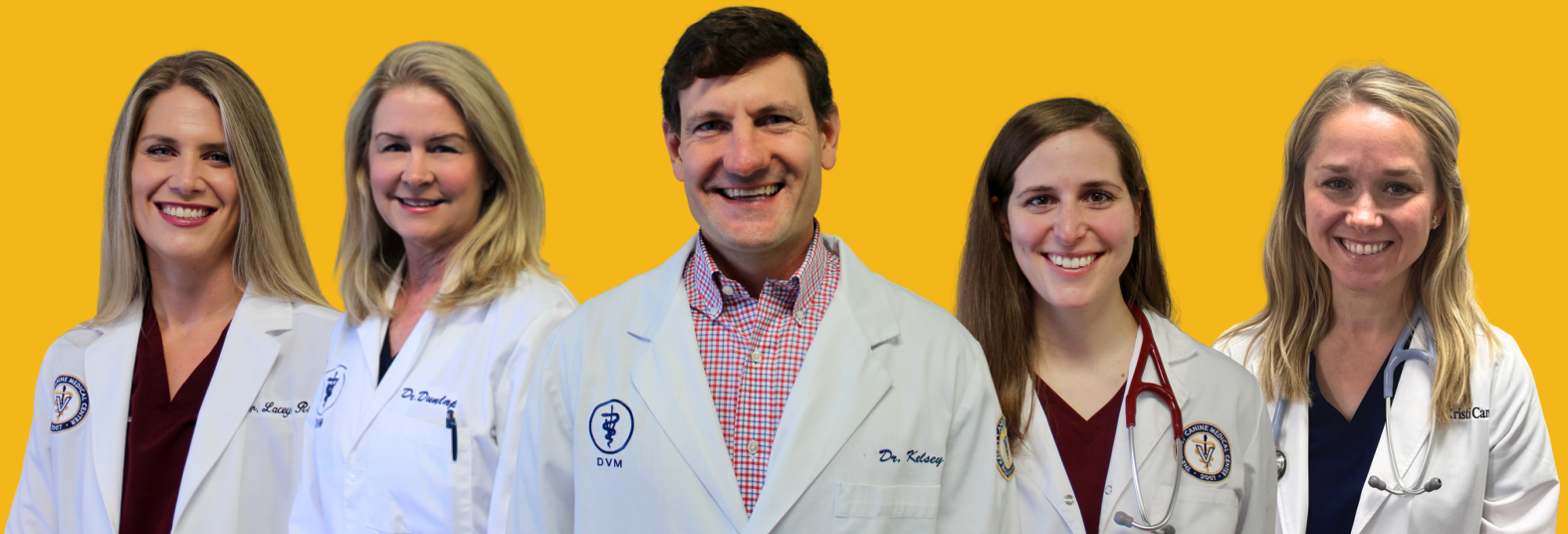


Welcome



to the family!



We are so glad you have chosen us to take care of your canine companion. This digital folder includes a myriad of information on caring for your furry family member.



Why choose Kelsey Canine?

We are dogs only! No need to worry about your dog being distracted by cats or other animals in our lobby. Here at the Kelsey Canine Medical Center, dogs are our priority. Therefore, we are able to focus on providing the best possible canine medicine.

We are locally owned and operated! Kelsey Canine is one of the few Memphis-area clinics that is not owned by a national corporation. There is a big difference between small private practices and large corporate national chains that own hundreds of vet clinics. Our doctors are not under pressure from the corporate suits to see high numbers of patients or give large numbers of vaccines that do not necessarily fit the pet's lifestyle.

We have the best staff! Our medical team is friendly, knowledgeable, and professional. You'll easily be able to tell how much they love dogs. We have five veterinarians and seven licensed veterinary technicians that provide consistent, individualized care for your pet through effective communication and consultation.

We are conveniently located! Our office is centrally located in Collierville on Poplar, just west of the intersection at Byhalia. We also have our own online store and pharmacy, which lets you shop for your dog's medications and other products and have them delivered directly to you. After every annual vaccination visit, you'll also receive a canine ID card. The card has your dog's picture, basic information, and dates of vaccination, as well as our clinic information on the back. It's a handy little perk to keep in your wallet for whenever you may need to use it.

We provide high quality medical care in a clean, comfortable environment. We work hard to keep our clinic looking (and smelling) its best. We would love to give you a tour to show it off!

We offer multiple promotions and community programs throughout the year. Keep an eye out for Dental Month, Microchip Month, Flea/Tick Prevention Month, and other monthly promotions. We love to get involved in our local pet community with our annual Chow Down Food Drive and Charity Calendar benefitting local animal shelters.

Our quality care comes with a personal touch. When your dog comes to us with a problem, we make sure to follow up with a phone call to you—we want to know your dog is feeling better! We always call you back with lab results, even when they are completely normal—we want you to know that your dog is healthy. Our doctors and staff are easily accessible—just a phone call, text, or email away!

We believe in educating the responsible dog owner. If your dog has a health issue, we always try to give you reliable, up-to-date information and reading material that you can take home with you. We want you to be informed and understand your dog's medical condition. We try to answer all your questions during your visit, but if you have more at a later time, please call us. New puppy owners always go home with an informational packet, and our website, www.kelseycanine.com, is full of articles and videos to help make our clients the best dog owners they can be!

We reward our clients for referring their friends to us. The greatest compliment we can receive from a client is a "ruff-erral" to their friends, family and co-workers. We have a Ruff-erral Rewards program to thank you for sending new clients our way!

Value. In veterinary medicine, you often "get what you pay for." We offer exceptional service at competitive prices. Upon request, we provide written estimates for more extensive procedures to detail exactly what your dog's treatment plan includes. Your dog is special to us and we want them to get the best care!

Thank you for entrusting us with your pet!

Check out our **online pharmacy** at www.KelseyCanineRX.com to get your pup's **medicine and food shipped straight to your door!**



LATE NIGHT @ KELSEY CANINE

OPEN UNTIL 7:30 EVERY TUESDAY

for all of your veterinary needs!



The best compliment we can receive is a ruff-erral from our clients. **Recommend Kelsey Canine to your friends and family for a \$20 account credit after their first appointment!**

Welcome to the South!

Helpful tips for you and your dog

Heartworm Prevention:

- Make sure your dog is on monthly heartworm prevention.
- If your dog has been off prevention or has missed doses, they will need to be tested before starting prevention again.
- Heartworm disease is an endemic problem in the South because of the mosquitoes. Your dog needs to stay on heartworm prevention 12 months out of the year.

Fleas and Ticks:

- On top of the mosquitoes, here in the South we also have fleas and ticks.
- We recommend flea and tick prevention from March through October.
- Some areas are known for being "hot spots" for fleas and ticks. If you live in these areas, you need to keep your dog on prevention year round.

Allergies:

- A new dog to the area may start showing signs of allergies such as licking paws, sneezing, scratching at ears, and bright pink skin.
- Our allergy season typically runs from March through October.

Vaccines:

- Vaccine recommendations vary across the country depending on exposure levels and certain diseases.
- We recommend a 3 year rotating schedule of Rabies and Distemper/Parvo/ Adeno/Parainfluenza (DAPPV)
- Bordetella (Kennel Cough) is given annually for most dogs. If your dog boards or is groomed, we recommend a booster every 6 months.
- Leptospirosis and Lyme are given on an as-needed basis depending on exposure and location.
- Giardia and Corona vaccine are not recommended.

The Heat Is On:

- Summertime in the South can be brutal.
- Make sure not to leave your Bulldogs, Pugs or any other short-snouted dog outside in the heat, because these dogs are already prone to respiratory problems have a harder time breathing in heat and humidity.
- Make sure to shave any long haired dog that is going to live outside. A shorter coat will make any outside dog a lot happier in the heat.
- Never leave a dog unattended in a vehicle.

Don't Get Bitten:

- The South has lots of pesky creatures in the spring and summer that will not be fond of their new canine neighbors. These creatures include; snakes, bees, wasps, and fire ants-- be aware these pests exist and might be in your yard!
- If your property backs up to a creek, river, or heavily wooded area your chances of seeing one of these unfriendly neighbors increases.
- Try not to let your curious dog get bitten.

What Is ProHeart 12?

ProHeart 12 is an injectable medication that is used in dogs to prevent heartworm disease. Your veterinarian will administer ProHeart 12 as a single injection under your dog's skin. Once the drug is given, it continuously prevents heartworm disease for 6 months. Using ProHeart 12 means that you don't need to remember to administer a monthly oral or topical heartworm preventive medication to your dog. Heartworm disease is transmitted by mosquitoes. ProHeart 12 treats hookworm infections. Hookworms are parasites that can live in the intestines of dogs. In young puppies, severe hookworm infections can even be fatal. Hookworms can also infect humans, so treating infected dogs also helps to protect other family members.



Annual Blood Work for Dogs Under 7 Years of Age

Blood Chemistries

- This is a list of blood tests run annually by your pet's doctor to assess your dog's overall health. Blood tests are often recommended for pets about to undergo anesthesia, sick patients and also for healthy pets in order to establish a baseline and monitor any changes. Interpretation of these tests allows for a quick and non-invasive assessment of the major organ systems of the body.

Kidney

- BUN (blood urea nitrogen)- elevations may be seen with decreased kidney function, dehydration, heart disease, shock or urinary obstruction as well as following a high protein diet; lower levels may be seen with overhydration.
- CREA (creatinine)- elevations may be seen with decreased kidney function and other conditions as noted with BUN, but it is not affected by recent high protein diet; lower levels may be seen with overhydration.

Liver

- ALT (alanine aminotransferase)- elevations are a sensitive indicator of liver cell damage
- ALKP (alkaline phosphatase)- elevations may indicate a liver abnormality (cholestasis), Cushing's Disease, active bone growth in young pets, active remodeling bone growth after bone injury; may be induced by multiple drugs and nonspecific conditions.
- ALB (albumin)- elevations may indicate dehydration; lower levels may be seen with decreased liver function, blood loss, gastrointestinal disease and kidney disease.

Protein Profile

- TP (total protein)- elevations may indicate dehydration or an inflammatory condition; lower levels may be seen with decreased liver function, blood loss, gastrointestinal disease and kidney disease.
- GLOB (globulin)- elevations may be seen with inflammation and potential chronic infection; lower levels may be seen with blood loss, gastrointestinal disease, and immune deficiencies.

Electrolytes

- K⁺ (potassium)- elevations may indicate kidney disease due to decreased excretion, with Addison's disease, dehydration and kidney obstruction; lower levels may be seen with loss during diarrhea or vomiting.

Miscellaneous Chemistries

- GLU (glucose)- elevations may indicate diabetes mellitus; decreases may be due to liver disease, pancreatic disease and other conditions and could lead to collapse, seizure or coma.

Complete Blood Count (CBC)

This is a common test performed to provide objective information about the general health status of your dog. The objective data obtained from a CBC can be helpful in monitoring ill patients.

Red Blood Cell (RBC) Parameters

- RBC (red blood cell count), HCT (hematocrit) and HGB (hemoglobin)- elevations in these parameters may support dehydration or a disease of increased production of RBC's; lower levels indicate anemia and decreased oxygen-carrying capability of the blood.
- MCV (mean cell volume)- elevations indicate the presence of larger than normal cells, which may be related to the emergence of young cells during response to anemia; lower levels indicate the presence of smaller than normal cells, which may be associated with chronic blood loss/iron deficiency.
- MCH (mean cell hemoglobin) and MCHC (mean cell hemoglobin concentration)- elevations suggest the presence of hemolysis or an interference in hemoglobin measurement; lower levels suggest decreased hemoglobin concentration, which can be seen during response to anemia and chronic blood loss/iron deficiency.

White Blood Cell (WBC) Parameters

- WBC (white blood cells)- elevations may be due to inflammation, stress, excitement, and leukemia; lower levels may be due to overwhelming inflammation and bone marrow failure.
- Leukocyte Differential- Various patterns of change in numbers of Neutrophils (NEU), Lymphocytes (LYM), Monocytes (MONO), Eosinophils (EOS), and Basophils (BASO) may be seen with different types of inflammation, stress, excitement, and leukemia.

NEU- inflammatory cell associated with infectious and noninfectious disease processes

LYM- immune cell highly responsive to "stress" and potentially increased during chronic infection.

MONO- inflammatory cell associated with repair of tissue injury.

EOS- inflammatory cell associated with parasitic disease, hypersensitivity and allergy

BASO-inflammatory cell associated with parasitic disease, hypersensitivity and allergy

Platelet (PLT) Parameters

- PLT (platelet) and PCT (platelet crit)- elevations in the parameters of the overall platelet mass are potentially associated with hypercoagulable state; lower levels may be seen with decreased production (bone marrow failure), increased consumption (coagulation, inflammation, etc.) and destruction in the blood (infectious, immune-mediated, etc.)

Other Possible Tests

- Canine Heartworm- test for deadly parasites that can live in the heart, major vessels, and the lungs.
- Canine Fecal- test for potentially harmful parasites that live within gastrointestinal tract and are shed through the feces.

Annual Blood Work for Dogs Over 7 Years of Age

Blood Chemistries

This is a list of blood tests run annually your pets doctor to assess your dog's overall health. Blood tests are often recommended for pets about to undergo anesthesia, sick patients and also for healthy pets in order to establish a baseline and monitor any changes. Interpretation of these tests allows for a quick and non-invasive assessment of the major organ systems of the body.

Kidney

- BUN (blood urea nitrogen)- elevations may be seen with decreased kidney function, dehydration, heart disease, shock or urinary obstruction as well as following a high protein diet; lower levels may be seen with overhydration.
- CREA (creatinine)- elevations may be seen with decreased kidney function and other conditions as noted with BUN, but it is not affected by recent high protein diet; lower levels may be seen with overhydration.
- PHOS (phosphorus)- elevations are seen with decreased kidney function through conditions like kidney disease, increased intake through the gastrointestinal tract and increased release from injured tissues; increases in growing puppies can be normal; lower levels may be seen with increased loss or decreased intake.
- Ca⁺(calcium)- elevations may be seen as a result of a variety of diseases including kidney disease, certain types of cancers and toxicities, and parathyroid disease; lower levels may be seen with certain parathyroid diseases and low albumin.

Liver

- ALT (alanine aminotransferase)- elevations are a sensitive indicator of liver cell damage •
- ALKP (alkaline phosphate)- elevations may indicate a liver abnormality (cholestasis), Cushing's Disease, active bone growth in young pets, active remodeling bone growth after bone injury; may be induced by multiple drugs and nonspecific conditions. •
- ALB (albumin)- elevations may indicate dehydration; lower levels may be seen with decreased liver function, blood loss, gastrointestinal disease or kidney disease.
- TBIL (total bilirubin)- elevations may be seen with liver disease (cholestasis and insufficiency) and certain types of anemia.

Pancreas

- AMYL (amylase)- elevations may be seen with pancreatitis, kidney disease, gastrointestinal disease or certain drug treatments; degree of change and other laboratory data may help identify pancreatitis specifically.
- LIPA (lipase)- elevations may be seen with pancreatitis, kidney disease, gastrointestinal disease and certain drug treatments; degree of change and other laboratory data may help identify pancreatitis specifically.

Protein Profile

- TP (total protein)- elevations may indicate dehydration or an inflammatory condition; lower levels may be seen in decreased liver function, blood loss, gastrointestinal disease and kidney disease.
- GLOB (globulin)- elevations may be seen with inflammation and potential chronic infection; lower levels may be seen with blood loss, gastrointestinal disease, and immune deficiencies.

Electrolytes

- Na⁺ (sodium)- elevations may indicate dehydration; lower levels may be seen with loss during diarrhea and vomiting or with Addison's and kidney disease.
- K⁺ (potassium)- elevations may indicate kidney disease due to decreased excretion, with Addison's disease, dehydration and kidney obstruction; lower levels may be seen with loss during diarrhea or vomiting.
- Cl⁻ (chloride)- elevations may be seen with dehydration; lower levels may be seen with loss during diarrhea and vomiting.

Miscellaneous Chemistries

- GLU (glucose)- elevations may indicate diabetes mellitus; lower levels may be due to liver disease, pancreatic disease and other conditions and could lead to collapse, seizure or coma.
- AST (aspartate aminotransferase)- elevations are associated with liver or muscle damage.
- CHOL (cholesterol)- elevations may be seen with a variety of metabolic disturbances including diabetes mellitus, hypothyroidism, Cushing's disease, pancreatitis and some types of disease; lower levels may be seen with liver insufficiency and intestinal disease.
- TRIG (triglycerides)- elevations may be seen in a variety of conditions including non-fasted samples, in miniature schnauzers, and in a patient with pancreatitis, diabetes, Cushing's disease, or hypothyroidism.
- T₄ (thyroxine)- elevations may indicate hyperthyroidism (primarily in cats); lower levels may indicate hypothyroidism (primarily in dogs).

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- RBC (red blood cell count), HCT (hematocrit) and HGB (hemoglobin)- elevations in these parameters may support dehydration or a disease of increased production of RBC's; lower levels indicate anemia and decreased oxygen-carrying capability of the blood.
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