



Yelm Veterinary Hospital
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Ovariohysterectomy (Spay) Surgery

(This procedure is the surgical removal of the female reproductive organs, including the two ovaries, the uterine horns, and the uterus itself, through an abdominal incision.)

Components of Surgery:

Surgical Procedure

- It is important that your pet's surgery receive the time and care it requires
- We have a limited number of surgical procedures per day to ensure that our veterinarians have the time they need to perform your pet's surgery.

Pre-Anesthetic Blood Test

- PCV: Packed Cell Volume, this is a light blood count to be sure your pet is not anemic and has adequate clotting ability prior to undergoing anesthesia.
- Pre-Op: Ensure your pet's organs are functioning properly so that there are no complications with anesthesia.
- Greatly reduces risk of complications and death
- Provides a baseline reference in case of any further health issues.

Pre-Medication

- Drug injection prior to anesthesia to sedate your pet and provide some pre-emptive pain relief to ensure that they are calm and comfortable.
- Reduces amount of anesthesia needed to keep your pet asleep during surgery, lowering anesthetic risks.

Intravenous Catherization

- Placing catheter before surgery allows instant access to your pet's circulatory system (blood) while they are anesthetized.
- Saves crucial time if medications need to be administered during anesthetic emergency.

Intravenous Fluids (I.V. Fluids)

- Ensures your pet's blood pressure is maintained, the pet remains hydrated and organs function as required.
- Pet recovers faster so can get them home sooner.

Anesthetic Monitoring

- Use of technologically advanced equipment allows for immediate detection of any abnormalities by monitoring vital parameters such as heart rate, respiration, blood pressure, and temperature during the procedure.
- Helps keep your pet safe during the procedure and while under anesthesia.

Inhalant Anesthetic

- Allows for more controlled plan of anesthesia and is safer and more comfortable for your pet.
- Very safe drug keeps your pet "deep" enough under anesthesia so that they do not feel any surgical pain, but not so deep as to be dangerous.

Suture Material

- Technologically advanced materials strong enough to support the healing tissue while not causing an immune system reaction.
- Helps to ensure proper healing as opposed to tissue glue which can cause the incision to open and can lead to serious complication

Analgesia (Pain Medication)

- Much like humans who are given pain medication post-surgery, the pain medication for your pet helps keep them comfortable after their procedure and ensures they are not suffering from any pain.