

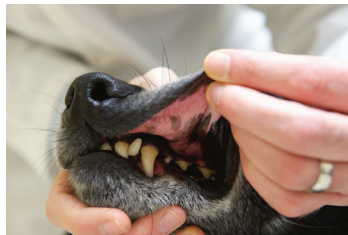
CANINE CANCER CHECK

Use these pictures to help you check every area. Start with the tip of their nose, and work your way to the tip of their tail. For the greatest potential for success, conduct the exam in a familiar environment where your pet is not easily distracted. For example, avoid the time of day the UPS gal makes deliveries, or at dinner time. It might be a good idea to make a body chart: Using a simple outline, note any points of concern in each area. This will help identify when something changes. ***Please be sure to do a K9 cancer check of your dog once a month.**

NOSE/MUZZLE: Check the nose for lesions, debris or excessive drainage and take note of whether it is wet or dry. (Your pet's nose will not always be wet, it will typically vary from moist to dry throughout the day.) Check for symmetry of the nose and note any differences from one side to the other.



MOUTH: Check inside the pet's mouth for lesions, swelling, and bad breath. Their gums should be pink, their teeth free of tartar and plaque. Check the tongue and underneath it. Pay special attention to the gums and the roof of the mouth for symmetry or any obvious masses. Pay attention to the normal ridges and ensure that there is no difference from one side from the other. Not all animals are comfortable with checking their mouth. Take it slow if this is the first time working in their mouth (and while you are there, go ahead and give their teeth their weekly brushing - a healthy mouth ensures a healthy pet!)



SKIN: Brush back the hair and look at the skin and coat. Check for excessive flakiness, lumps and bumps. Pay special attention to either side of the spinal cord. Make note of the normal color of the skin. Note any changes in skin color including darker or red spots.



LEGS: Check for heat, bumps and swelling and test the range of motion of the joints. All joints should move freely with no discomfort to the pet.



UNDERBELLY: Gently palpate the belly to look for lumps and notice if your pet seems to experience discomfort or pain. Note any bumps, lumps and sensitive areas over the skin. Examine your pet regularly to determine what is normal so you can determine when there are changes.



EYES: Take a look to see whether there is abnormal eye discharge (each pet has different eye weeping. Pay attention to what is normal for your pet and make note when it increases or decreases.) Check the symmetry between both eyes - consider shape, color, discharge, and active movement. Observe all parts of the eye including the whites of their eyes. Note any change in color including increased redness or graying.



JAWLINE: checking outside the mouth, the jaw line should maintains a consistent texture along the entire length of the jaw with no sensitivity to touch and is the same on both sides of the mouth.



EARS: Check the ears for any abnormal swellings, debris, and odor.



TORSO: Evaluate muscle tone and weight. Note any changes. If your animal is overweight, work to address the issue. Carrying excessive weight can be very harmful to their overall health.



FEET: Look at the claws and the pads of their feet, there should be no debris between their toes and should be fairly symmetrical to the alternate side. Examine the nail bed for any abnormal masses or discoloration. Note excessive heat in the paws. Take note to determine what is normal for your pet.



ANUS: Also examine your pet's anus for cleanliness, uniformity and a consistent color.

