


## Prevention for cancer starts at home

- 1 in 3 dogs are diagnosed with cancer.
- Early diagnosis is the most important and effective step in cancer treatment.
- Our screening check only takes about 10 minutes!
- Examine your dog regularly, for example on the 14th of each month.
- Preferably in his familiar environment and without distractions.
- Check your dog according to the instructions and note down any abnormalities with the **CODES** and  **Stars** of the areas in the last page's table.

### External Appearance - **Ext**

- Is your dog behaving normally, is he active, alert and easily responsive?
- Does he eat, drink and move as usual?



### Weight - **W**

Your dog is


- too thin, if the ribs are clearly visible.
- overweight, if the ribs are difficult to palpate.
- normal weight, if the ribs are easy to palpate.

### Dehydration - **D**

- If anatomically possible: pull the skin of the Neck upward and release. If the skin quickly returns to its original position, this means that the dog is not dehydrated.
- If not possible: gum test, compare the section mouth and jawline



### Skin - **S**

- Brush the coat against the grain and look for excessive dandruff, greasy hair or parasites (fleas, ticks and lice).
- Watch for changes in skin color (including dark or red discoloration) or sudden loss of fur.
- Palpate the skin for lumps and bumps. These may be under the skin and can be discovered by gently massaging the animal.
- Is a lump or bump on your dog larger than one centimeter (pea size) and present for more than a month? 





# Prevention check-up

## From nose to tail

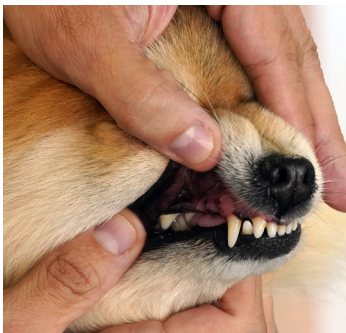
- Next, examine your dog from nose to tail.
- Look for any changes or abnormalities since the last examination.
- Are there inflamed areas, sores that won't heal, lumps, bumps or asymmetries (swellings)?

### Nose - N

Is there an unusual amount of discharge or crusting?

### Eyes - Eye ★★

- Are the eyes red since a long time or is there an unusual amount of discharge or crusting?
- Does the eye lens look gray or discolored?
- Are the pupils the same size?



### Mouth and jawline - M

- Teeth should be free of tartar and plaque.
- Examine the tongue and gums. Both are pink in most breeds.
- Gum test: Gently press the gums until they turn white. As soon as the pressure is released, it should quickly return to its normal color again. The dog should respond painlessly to the touch.

### Ear - Ear

- Are the ears clean?
- Is there an unusual odor or does your dog scratch his ears frequently?



### Spine and Abdomen - S and Ab

- Gently palpate the spine to detect deformities or pain.
- Gently palpate the abdomen and pay attention to whether your dog is more sensitive than you are used to.



## Remember

- As part of their survival instincts, dogs may hide signs of disease in early stages, what makes it even more difficult to identify.
- Regular examinations can help you better detect changes.



## Legs - L

- Check if there are any warm or tender spots. Joints should move freely.
- Look for changes in movement, such as limping, awkward moving or abnormal position of the limbs.

## Paws - P

- Examine the claws, the pads, the spaces between the toes and nail bed for cuts, swelling or discoloration.
- Check if there are any unusually warm or tender spots.



## Anus and Tail - An and T


- Examine the anus for inflammation, accumulation of feces, unusual amount of discharge, or discoloration.
- Check if there are any unusually warm or tender spots.

## Genitals - G

### Male

- Examine the prepuce and penis. Look for Discharge, inflammation, thickening and lesions.
- In unneutered males, check testicles for uneven size or unusual appearance. Both testicles should be directed downwards.

### Female

- Palpate mammary glands and visually check for lumps, swelling or discharge.
- Does the vulva show discharge, such as blood or pus? 





# Prevention check-up

## Document regularly every month

in the following table the day of the examination, the **codes for abnormalities** and, if applicable, the **★ stars** from the areas. Take pictures to document changes.

Jan		July	
Feb		Aug	
March		Sep	
April		Oct	
May		Nov	
June		Dec	

### When should I visit the veterinarian?

Usually symptoms caused by environmental factors (summer temperature, pollen season) disappear quickly.

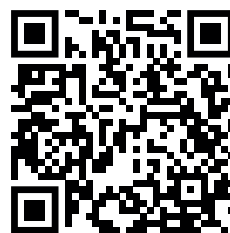
In case the symptoms

- are present for more than 3-4 days, or they occur frequently or
- you have recorded a **star** in the table,
- you should immediately make an appointment with your veterinarian.
- In case you entered two **stars**, consult a veterinarian within 24 hours!

**Early diagnosis of cancer is the key to saving our pets' lives and HT Vista® is there to help us do it!**

In case you have noted a **star** for Skin -  
Book an appointment with HT Vista® now

Here you can find vets with HT Vista®  
[aveto.ch/ht-vista-locations](http://aveto.ch/ht-vista-locations)



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