

Feline Perineal Urethrostomy (PU) Discharge Instructions

Provided by your Primary Veterinary Clinic on behalf of H&M VetSurg

Clinic Name/Phone: [Primary Clinic: Insert Name and Phone Number Here]

Patient: [Pet's Name]

Procedure: Perineal Urethrostomy (PU)

Surgeon: Hani M Korani, DVM, DACVS-SA

Your cat has undergone a successful Perineal Urethrostomy (PU) procedure performed by Dr. Korani. This surgery creates a new, wider opening (stoma) for urination to prevent future urinary obstructions. Diligent home care, especially stoma protection and litter management, is vital for success.

1. **General Recovery & Confinement**

Your cat has received general anesthesia and advanced pain control. They may be sleepy and unsteady for the first 12–24 hours.

- **Confinement:** Keep your cat strictly confined in a small, quiet, secure area (like a large crate or a small room) for the first **14 days**. This is necessary to prevent stretching or tearing of the sensitive sutures around the new stoma.
- **Activity: No jumping, climbing, or strenuous activity.** Limit all activity to standing, sitting, and walking short distances to the food/litter box within the confinement area.
- **Feeding:** Offer small amounts of food and water when you return home. If vomiting persists for more than 12 hours, please contact your primary veterinarian immediately.

2. Pain Management & Medications

Pain control is essential to keep your cat comfortable and aid healing.

- **Prescribed Medications:** You must administer all medications exactly as prescribed by your primary veterinarian.
 - **Anti-Inflammatory (NSAID):** [Name of NSAID, e.g., Meloxicam] – [Dose and Frequency]
 - **Pain Relief (Opioid/Other):** [Name of other medication, e.g., Gabapentin] – [Dose and Frequency]
 - **Antibiotic:** [Name of antibiotic] – [Dose and Frequency] (Antibiotics are often prescribed to prevent post-surgical urinary tract infection.)
- **Crucial Warning: NEVER** give your cat human medication, including Tylenol (Acetaminophen), Advil (Ibuprofen), or Aleve (Naproxen). These are toxic and potentially fatal.

3. Stoma and Incision Care (CRITICAL)

The new urinary opening (stoma) is highly delicate and vulnerable to trauma and infection until fully healed.

- **Licking Prevention (E-Collar): The Elizabethan collar (cone) is mandatory.** Your cat **must** wear the cone **24 hours a day** for the full **14-day recovery period** until the sutures are removed/healed. Licking or rubbing the stoma will cause severe swelling, infection, and may ruin the surgery.
- **Stoma Appearance:** It is **normal** for the stoma area to look severely swollen and bruised for the first 5-7 days.
- **Spotting/Bleeding:** It is **normal** to see a few drops of **blood in the litter box or around the stoma** for the first **7–10 days**. This is the surgical site healing.
- **Abnormal Bleeding:** If bleeding is profuse (more than a few drops, or constantly dripping) or persistent after 10 days, contact your primary veterinarian immediately.
- **Bathing:** Do not bathe your cat or allow the stoma to get wet until after the final recheck appointment.

4. Litter Box Management (MANDATORY CHANGE)

You **must** change the type of litter used to prevent dust, granules, or debris from entering the stoma and causing severe infection or obstruction.

- **Required Litter:** Use only **shredded paper** or **commercially available non-clumping paper pellets** (such as Yesterday's News).
- **Duration:** Continue using the paper-based litter for the entire **14-day recovery period** and until your primary veterinarian confirms the stoma is fully healed.
- **Avoid:** Clumping clay litter, sand, silica gel, or dusty litters are strictly forbidden during recovery.
- **Cleanliness:** Scoop the paper litter frequently (3-4 times daily) to keep the stoma area clean and dry.

5. Emergency Warning Signs (Call Immediately)

A PU procedure's primary complication is re-obstruction. **Contact your primary veterinary clinic or nearest emergency clinic immediately** if you observe:

- **Difficulty Urinating:** Straining, crying, or spending excessive time in the litter box without producing urine.
- **No Urine Output:** Failure to urinate for more than 12 hours.
- **Excessive Swelling:** The surgical area swelling to the point where the new opening appears blocked or closed.
- **Pale or Blue Gums:** Sign of circulatory failure or shock.

6. Follow-Up Appointments

Follow-up appointments are essential to monitor the healing of the new stoma and ensure long-term urinary health. Please schedule these with your primary veterinary clinic as soon as possible.

- **Suture Check/Removal (10–14 Days Post-Surgery):** This appointment is for assessing stoma healing and removing any external sutures. Your primary vet will also review your cat's home care progress.
- **Urinary Recheck (4–6 Weeks Post-Surgery):** A follow-up to check your cat's overall urinary health and confirm the patency (openness) of the new urethral stoma.



Post-Surgical Support

For all routine questions, medication refills, or urgent concerns, please contact **your primary veterinary clinic** at the number listed above.

H&M VetSurg (Specialist Contact): Dr. Korani is available for specific surgical complications or specialist consultation via your primary veterinarian.

- **Specialist Phone:** 415-853-7600
- **Specialist Email:** dr.korani@hmvetsurg.com