## Quality of Life Scale

When evaluating the quality of life of your pet, personalized patient and family information is important when reaching an educated, informed, and supported choice that fits not only your pet's medical condition, but also your wishes and expectations. In short, quality of life applies not only to the pet, it also applies to you!

Your Pet's Name:	Your Name:
Date & Time:	-
	= AGREE WITH STATEMENT (DESCRIBES MY PET) = SOME CHANGES SEEN = DISAGREE WITH STATEMENT (DOES NOT DESCRIBE MY PET)
SOCIAL FUNCTIONS	HEALTH
<ul> <li>Desire to be with the family has not changed</li> <li>Interacts normally with the family or other pets (i.e. no increased agression or other changes</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>No changes in breathing or panting patterns</li> <li>No outward signs of pain (excessive panting, pacing and whining are most commonly seen)</li> <li>No pacing around the house</li> <li>My pet's overall condition has not changed recently</li> </ul>
MENTAL HEALTH	NATURAL FUNCTIONS
<ul> <li>Enjoys normal play activities</li> <li>Still dislikes the same thing (i.e. still hates the mailman = 0, or doesn't bark at the mailman anymore = 2</li> <li>No outward signs of stress or anxiety</li> <li>Does not seem confused or apathetic</li> <li>Nighttime activity is normal, no changes seen</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Appetite has stayed the same</li> <li>Drinking has stayed the same</li> <li>Normal urination habits</li> <li>Normal bowel movements habits</li> <li>Ability to ambulate (walk around) has stayed the same</li> </ul>
RESULTS	
your veterinarian may help you identify sign	
from veterinary oversight and guidance to e 17-32: Quality of life is a definite concern. Changes	ntervention is suggested. Your pet would certainly benefit evaluate the disease process he/she is experiencing.  It will likely become more progressive and more severe in pyou better understand the end stages of your pet's

disease process in order to make a more informed decision of whether to continue hospice care or

elect peaceful euthanasia.

# Quality of Life Scale

SCORE EACH ITEM ON A SCALE OF 0-2:

0 = I am not concerned at this time1 = There is some concern2 = I am concerned about this

I AM CONCERNED ABOUT THE FOLLOWING THINGS:		
Pet suffering	Desire to perform nursing care for your pet	
Pet dying alone	Ability to perform nursing care for your pet	
Not knowing the right time to euthanize	Coping with loss	
Concern for other household animals	Concern for other members of the family (i.e. children)	
RESULTS		
Total score added from each section		
0-4: Your concerns are minimal at this time. You h	ave either accepted the inevitable loss of your pet and	

- understand what lies ahead, or have not yet given it much thought. If you have not considered these things, now is the time to begin evaluating your own concerns and limitations.
- 5-9: Your concerns are mounting. Begin your search for information by educating yourself on your pet's condition; it's the best way to ensure you are prepared for the emotional changes ahead.
- 10-16: Although you may not place much value on your own quality of life, your concerns about the changes in your pet are valid. Now is the time to prepare yourself and to build a support system around you. Veterinary guidance will help you prepare for the medical changes in your pet while counselors and other health professionals can begin helping you with anticipatory grief.

## DISCUSS THE QUESTIONS BELOW, AND THE ENTIRE QUALITY OF LIFE SCALE, WITH YOUR VET

Below are some open-ended questions that assist gauge your family's time, emotional, and (when appropriate, financial) budgets:

- 1. Have you ever been through the loss of a pet before? If so, what was your experience (good or bad, and why)?
- 2. What do you hope the life expectancy of your pet will be? What do you think it will be?
- 3. What is the ideal situation you wish for your pet's end of life experience? (at home, pass away in her sleep, etc.)

### Suggestions on using this quality-of-life scale:

- 1. Complete the scale at different times of the day, note circadian fluctuations in well-being. (We find most pets tend to do worse at night and better during the day.)
- 2. Request multiple members of the family complete the scale; compare observations.
- 3. Take periodic photos of your pet to help you remember their physical appearance.

#### Resources:

1. AAHA/AAFP Pain Management Guidelines for Dogs and Cats, www.aahanet.org/Library/PainMgmt.aspx

