

**TABLE 1****Intravascular Volume Assessment**

Criteria	Hypovolemia	Hypervolemia*
<b>Patient history</b>	Vomiting, diarrhea, decreased water intake, anorexia or hyporexia, respiratory signs, fever, blood loss and hemorrhage	Iatrogenic fluid overload, polydipsia, salt intoxication, osmotic agent administration
<b>Physical examination findings</b>	See Table 2 Can occur with severe dehydration (>12%) May see evidence of hemorrhage (bleeding, epistaxis, etc.)	Bounding pulse quality, new cardiac murmur, wet lung sounds, ocular/nasal discharge, jugular vein distention, peripheral edema
<b>Blood pressure or electrocardiogram findings</b>	Hypotension, arrhythmia	Arrhythmia
<b>Laboratory test results</b>	Hyperlactatemia, metabolic acidosis, acute anemia, hypoproteinemia (may be secondary to hemorrhage)	Hemodilution of packed cell volume, blood urea nitrogen, and electrolytes
<b>Diagnostic imaging results</b> (e.g., radiography, ultrasonography, computed tomography)	Microcardia, small caudal thoracic vena cava, caudal vena cava collapsibility index >27%	Abdominal venous distension, caudal vena cava collapsibility index <27%, pleural effusion, ascites, retroperitoneal effusion, perirenal effusion

\*Usually occurs in conjunction with signs of overhydration of the interstitial space (see Tables 4 and 5).

**The 2024 Fluid Therapy Guidelines for Dogs and Cats are available at [aaha.org/fluid-therapy](https://aaha.org/fluid-therapy).**

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