## TABLE 3

Estimated % Dehydration	Physical Examination Finding
<5%	Not detectable
5–6%	Some change in skin turgor
6–8%	<ul> <li>Mild decreased skin turgor</li> <li>Dry mucous membranes*</li> </ul>
8–10%	<ul><li>Obvious decreased skin turgor</li><li>Retracted globes within orbits</li></ul>
10–12%	<ul> <li>Persistent skin tent due to complete loss of skin elasticity</li> <li>Dull corneas**</li> <li>Evidence of hypovolemia</li> </ul>
>12%	<ul><li>Hypovolemic shock</li><li>Death</li></ul>

## Estimated Interstitial Dehydration (%) Based on Physical Examination Findings<sup>a</sup>

Note: There is substantial clinical variation in the correlation between clinical signs and degree of dehydration, so this is an estimate only.

<sup>a</sup> Reprinted from Silverstein DC and Hopper K, eds., *Small Animal Critical Care Medicine*, 3rd ed., Rudloff, E, Assessment of hydration, p. 1054-58, Elsevier (2022), with permission from Elsevier.

\*Xerostomia can be present in AKI and CKD patients without dehydration. \*\*Retracted globes may also be present.

## The 2024 Fluid Therapy Guidelines for Dogs and Cats are available at aaha.org/fluid-therapy.

These guidelines were prepared by a Task Force of experts convened by the American Animal Hospital Association (AAHA) and were subjected to a formal peer-review process. This document is intended as a guideline only, not an AAHA standard of care. These guidelines and recommendations should not be construed as dictating an exclusive protocol, course of treatment, or procedure. Variations in practice may be warranted based on the needs of the individual patient, resources, and limitations unique to each individual practice setting. ©2024 AAHA.

