

TABLE 6**Conditions That Pose Challenges When Addressing Individual Fluid Compartment Needs**

Condition	Challenge
Hypovolemic shock in cats	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cats typically develop bradycardia, hypothermia, and hypotension.• This triad of events makes cats more susceptible to hypervolemia and overhydration compared with dogs, when similar fluid resuscitation strategies are used (see Table 2).
Increased capillary permeability (e.g., due to systemic inflammation, burns, trauma)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Can result in both hypovolemia and overhydration.
Acute congestive heart failure in a patient receiving diuretics and afterload reducers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Can result in poor perfusion and signs of shock due to cardiovascular dysfunction.
Osmotic diuretic therapy or uncontrolled hyperglycemia	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Can lead to hypervolemia and reduced interstitial and intracellular water volume.

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.

