

2018 Canine First Aid Study Guide

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Chapter 6, M Z; pages 25-27 “normal”, 37 CPR

Mammary Glands glands found on the underbelly of a dog from the from of the armpit to the back legs. In females, these glands are used to feed puppies.

Mastitis swollen, painful, or red mammary glands usually caused by blocked milk ducts.

Treating Mastitis place warm compresses on the affected gland every 3-4 hours for 10-15 minutes at a time.

Subcutaneous under the skin

Abscess an infected area filled with pus causing soft swelling around a wound. If unruptured, the area will appear red, hot, and painful. Often accompanied by a foul smell.

Lipoma a fatty tumor under the skin which is benign

Benign Mass non-cancerous mass which cannot spread in body

Malignant Mass a mast cell tumor which is cancerous. **Malignant** cells can also spread to other parts of the body through the blood and lymph systems.

Dew Claws the thumb toe located higher on the foot

<u>Bleeding Nail care</u>	take soap bar and push into nail or apply flour or corn starch to the area with firm pressure for five minutes
<u>Nosebleed care</u>	apply ice pack wrapped in cloth to the nose and apply steady pressure on bleeding nostril. Call vet if bleeding continues
<u>Pad Wounds care</u>	pads contain many blood vessels that cause them to bleed heavily. Remove foreign objects and wash area with saline. Bandage area using nonstick pad over wound and wrap foot with gauze starting with toes working the gauze up the leg.
<u>Parasitic Disease</u>	includes chiggers, fleas, intestinal worms, mites, and ticks
<u>Chiggers</u>	small reddish orange mites about the size of a pinhead (resembling paprika) found on the legs, heads, and abdomen of dogs
<u>Chigger treatment</u>	wash dog with mild shampoo and contact vet for antihistamine
<u>Fleas</u>	small, wingless insects with elongated back legs which allow them to jump onto a passing animals host. Fleas feed on blood of numerous animal species including humans.
<u>Flea symptoms</u>	intense scratching which may cause hair loss, redness or raised red bumps on the skin.
<u>Flea Dirt</u>	feces that a female flea deposits when laying eggs. If flea dirt is sprayed with water, it will turn red
<u>Flea development Stages</u>	eggs, larvae, pupae, and adult
<u>Flea Prevention</u>	topical flea medication, oral flea medication, flea collars, sprays, dips, shampoos, and powders

Internal Parasites

Roundworms

intestinal worms which look like pieces of spaghetti

Hookworm

intestinal worms that live in the digestive system of your **dog**. The **hookworm** attaches to the lining of the intestinal wall and feeds on your **dog's** blood that can lead to significant blood loss

Whipworm

Whipworms are intestinal parasites that are about 1/4 inch long. They live in the cecum and colon (large intestine) of **dogs** where they cause severe irritation to the lining of those organs. **Whipworm** infection results in watery, bloody diarrhea, weight loss, and general debilitation.

Signs of Worms

anemia (Pale gum color), bloating, diarrhea, vomiting, weight loss, loss of appetite, or animal that is hungry all the time but not gaining weight, poor looking coat

External Parasites

Mites

tiny 8-legged critters similar to spiders

3 kinds of Mange

Demodectic, Cheyletiella, and Sarcopic

Demodectic Mange

also known as red mange, follicular mange, or puppy mange

Demodectic mange is transferred from mother to offspring in the first few days of life.

Demodex Canis

the mite responsible carrying demodectic mange

Cheyletiella Mange

This mange is caused by a reddish mite that can be seen with a magnifying glass. Also, known as walking dandruff

Sarcoptic Mange Known as canine scabies; These microscopic mites burrow into the skin of dogs or puppies where they lay eggs. Newly hatched mites continue tunneling under the skin. These mites can survive for several days off the host so dogs can become infected without coming into direct contact with infected dog.

Sarcoptes Scabiei The parasite causing sarcoptic mange

Signs of Mites/ Mange crusty ear tips, hair loss, oozing sores or lesions, pin point bite marks, severe itching, small reddish pustules, yellow crust on skin

Otodectes Cynotis mite that takes up residence in the animal's ear canal and severe itching

Tapeworm a round or flat small white worm that look like moving pieces of rice seen around the dog's anus or in stool.

Tapeworm are spread when an animal bites an itch or eats fleas that harbor the tapeworm larvae.

Tapeworm prevention practice flea control, deworm dog, clean animal bedding

Ticks blood-sucking parasites responsible for the transmission of several diseases to dogs, cats, and humans.

Common Tick-Borne Lyme, Ehrlichia, Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever, Babesiosis

Diseases

Lyme Disease also called borreliosis; is an infectious, tick-borne disease. In order for Lyme to be transmitted, an infected tick must be attached to the host for 48 hours. 85% of all cases in the US are located on the east coast. Lyme Disease is caused by a bacteria called *Borrelia burgdorferi*.
TREATMENT: antibiotics

Symptoms:
tick disease

fever, rash, lameness, joint pain, swelling in the joints, swollen lymph nodes, lethargy, and loss of appetite, paralysis, anemia,

Ehrlichia

an infectious bacteria commonly spread by ticks which affects the white blood cells.

Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever

one of the most commonly known tick-borne diseases to affect dogs.

Rickettsia rickettsii

the organism responsible for Rocky Mountain spotted fever lives parasitically in ticks and is transmitted by bite to vertebrate hosts.

Babesiosis

an illness caused by microscopic parasites that infect red blood cells and are spread by certain ticks

Tick Prevention

Using tick prevention products, staying out of high grass, checking dog's coats, inspect feet and in between toes, and checking outside and inside ears regularly for ticks

Tick Removal

1. Put on non-latex gloves
2. Place a small amount of tick spray on a gauze and hold gauze for 30-60 seconds where tick has attached
Alcohol, mineral oil, or petroleum jelly can be used instead of tick spray
3. when tick starts to back out, grab the entire tick with tweezers
4. Save tick in a plastic bag for vet to identify.
5. Apply disinfectant such as alcohol or antibiotic cream to the area.

Poisoning Causes

Accidental ingestion, animal abuse, eating foods that are toxic to dogs, eating garbage, improper medication

Toxins to Dogs antifreeze, drugs, medications, heavy metals, household chemicals, foods (such as chocolate, onions, moldy cheese, raisins, grapes), inhaled toxins, many plants, non-prescription drugs (such as Tylenol, aspirin, ibuprofen, and cold remedies), rat or mouse poisons, mothballs

Poison Control # 888-426-4435

Induce Vomiting give 3% hydrogen peroxide orally
(1 teaspoon / 10 pounds so if dog weighing 30 pounds = 3 teaspoons hydrogen peroxide)

NEVER GIVE DOG SYRUP OF IPECAC

Puncture Wound a deep **wound** that occurs due to something sharp and pointed, such as a nail. The opening on the skin is small, and the **puncture wound** may not bleed much. **Puncture wounds** can easily become infected so need medical attention.

Puppy Strangles Also known as Juvenile Cellulitis
A genetic immune disorder that occurs between the ages of 3 weeks to 4 months where the lymph nodes under the jaw or chin become enlarged and look as though they are strangling the puppy.

Rectal Prolapse a sausage-shaped mass which pushes out of the anus due to dog straining to defecate. **THIS IS AN EMERGENCY WHICH NEED IMMEDIATE VETERINARY ATTENTION**

Seizures common neurological problem seen in dogs which occur when the cerebral cortex, part of the brain, functions abnormally resulting in the dog to convulse, twitch, and lose consciousness. **Seizures** can be caused by head injuries, brain tumors, lead poisoning, maldevelopment of the brain, genetic and infectious illnesses, and fevers.

3 Stages of Seizures Pre-ictal (before), ictal (active), Post-ictal (after)

Pre-ictal the stage before a seizure where dog may appear dazed or anxious

Ictal Active stage of seizure when dog falls over, twitch, urinate, defecate, get stiff, rigid, and drool. Some dogs in this stage just stare into space or bite at invisible objects.

Post-ictal the stage after the active seizure is over. In this stage, the dog may be disoriented and may appear to be blind

Seizure Safety 1. Make sure dog is in a safe place
2. record length of seizures
3. keep log of seizure (date, time of day, length
4. Keep hands away from dog's mouth. **DO NOT ATTEMPT TO HOLD TONGUE**
5. Do not disturb dog
6. Call veterinarian if first seizure or if seizure lasts more than 2 minutes or has a cluster of seizures.

Shock Shock is the body's response to a change in blood flow and oxygen to the internal organs and tissues.

3 Stages of Shock Early Shock, Middle Shock, and End Stage or Terminal Shock

Early Shock In early shock, the body attempts to compensate for the decreased flow of fluids and oxygen to the tissues.

Signs of Early Shock -body temperature either lower or elevated
-capillary refill time of 1-2 seconds
-increased heart rate
-mucous membrane are redder than normal
-normal to increased intensity of pulses (pounding)

Middle Shock During middle shock, the body has a more difficult time compensating for lack of blood flow and oxygen.

Signs of Middle Shock -cool limbs

- depressed mental state
- hypothermia (low body temperature of less than 98 degrees)
- cool to touch
- increased heart rate
- pale mucus membranes
- prolonged capillary refill time
- weak pulse

End Shock
Terminal Shock This last stage of shock occurs when the body can no longer compensate for the lack of oxygen and blood flow to its vital organs

Signs of End Shock

- unconsciousness
- prolonged capillary refill time
- slow respiratory rate
- slow heart rate
- weak pulse

Normal Heart Rate

Puppy (Under 1 year)	120-160 beats per minute
Small dog (30 pounds or less)	100-140 beats per minute
Medium dog (over 30 pounds)	60-100 beats per minute

Normal Breathing Rate 10-30 breaths per minute
 Up to 200 pants per minute (mouth open and tongue out)

Normal Temperature 100° F – 103.5° F
 A temperature under 100° F or greater than 104° F is an emergency and advised to call veterinarian

Slipped Disc/ Intervertebral Disc Disease A disorder of the disc which occurs when the disc (the cushiony material between each of the vertebrae) becomes damaged and presses on the adjacent spinal cord

Fibrocartilaginous Emboli clot located in the spinal cord

Signs of Disc Problems arched back, crying in pain, evidence of trauma, trembling, painful back or belly, lack of control of urination or defecation, inability to walk, rear legs that collapse, paralysis, stumbling, dragging feet, not putting head down to eat or drink, not going up or down stairs

Smoke Inhalation Smoke inhalation can be more deadly than burns. Inhalation can result in body fluid imbalance, corneal ulcers or damage to the eye surface, fluid accumulation in the lungs or chest cavity, pneumonia, swelling of the mouth and throat

Reverse Sneezing this episodic behavior happens when the dog inhales and has a reverse snort. Several snorts in a row may look dramatic but do not pose any risk to the dog's health. This may be the result of Post Nasal Drip. No need to call a vet unless the dog seems to be in respiratory distress

Post Nasal Drip also termed upper airway cough syndrome occurs when excessive mucus is produced and accumulates in the throat or back of the nose

Testicular Torsion this painful disorder occurs when the spermatic cord, which provides blood flow to the testicle, rotates and becomes twisted. The twisting cuts off the testicle's blood supply and causes sudden pain and swelling.

Testicles organ that is enclosed in the scrotum behind the penis which produces sperm.

Scrotum sac that holds the testicles

Urinary Blockage

a medical emergency resulting from the blocking the urinary System by a stone, or bladder or urethral disease. If urine builds up, it becomes toxic.

Urinary Distress Symptoms

Blood in urine, distress when urinating, loss of appetite, excessive licking of the genital area, frequent small volume of urination, slow heart rate, frequent squatting without urine production, swelling of the genital area, vomiting
TREATMENT: Antibiotics and veterinary care

Uterus

the womb area where the developing fetus is located

Pyometra

a disease mainly of middle-aged female dogs that have not been spayed. It is a hormonal abnormality with or without a secondary bacterial infection.

TREATMENT: antibiotics and uterine removal by vet

Signs of Pyometra

- Abdominal distention (from an enlarged uterus)
- Vulvar (vaginal) discharge that is bad smelling, full of pus, and bloody
- Closed cervix
- Lethargy
- Depression
- Lack of appetite
- Vomiting
- Frequent urination

Metritis

Inflammation of the endometrium (lining) of the uterus due to a bacterial infection, usually occurring within a week after a dog has given birth. It can also develop after a natural or medical abortion, miscarriage, or after a non-sterile artificial insemination

TREATMENT: hospitalization for fluids to balance electrolytes and intravenous antibiotics

Signs of Metritis -discharge from vulva that is bad smelling, full of pus, and bloody
-swollen abdomen
-dark red gums
-fever
-reduced milk production
-depression
-lack of appetite
-neglecting puppies
-increased heart rate

Venomous Snakes Pit Vipers and coral snakes

Pit Viper Snakes snakes which have a depression between their nose and eyes. Their fangs can retract and have triangular shaped heads.

Types of Pit Vipers Rattlesnakes, Copperheads, and Cottonmouths

Rattlesnake poisonous snake which can be up to 8 feet in length with a tail that contains a rattle.

Copperhead poisonous snake that has a rich coppery orange head and grow to about 4 feet in length

**Cottonmouth/
Water Moccasin** this poisonous snake has a dark body and the inside of the mouth is snowy white.

Coral Snake This poisonous snake has red, yellow and black alternating bands of color. Its fangs are in the rear of the mouth and are not retractable.

Snake Bite Symptoms bleeding puncture wounds, bleeding which does not clot, breathing stops, bruising or sloughing over the bitten area,
Twitching, drooling, pain, reddening, signs of shock, swelling in the bitten area.

Snakebite Treatment

- Attempt to identify the snake
- Check dog's ABC
- Check for signs of shock
- Keep animal calm
- Put on non-latex gloves and wash the wound with warm water and mild soap
- DO NOT CUT OPEN OR ATTEMPT TO SUCK OUT VENOM
- DO NOT PUT ICE ON AREA
- DO NOT USE A TOURNIQUET
- Transport dog to veterinary hospital ASAP

Scorpion Bite Signs

- unable to control urination or defecation
- breathing problems
- dilated pupils
- drooling
- paralysis
- swelling and pain
- tearing from eyes

Colorado River Toad

poisonous toad found in the Southwest area. If you see this toad in your dog's mouth or remains near your dog, call a vet immediately.

Giant Brown Toad Marine Toad

Poisonous toad found in Florida, South Texas, and Hawaii that can kill a dog in 30 minutes by being in contact with the poisons excreted on its skin. If you see this toad in your dog's mouth or remains near your dog, call a vet immediately.

Sepsis

is a potentially life-threatening complication of an infection which occurs when chemicals released into the bloodstream to fight the infection trigger inflammatory responses throughout the body.

Septic Shock

is a life-threatening condition that happens when blood pressure drops to a dangerously low level after an infection

Vomiting Causes

- bacterial, viral, or parasitic infection
- Change in diet
- Eating something that upsets stomach
- Eating something that cannot pass through the tract
- Motion sickness
- many illnesses

Dehydration Signs

Increased thirst, dry mouth, tired or sleepy, decreased urine output, urine is low volume and more yellowish than normal, headache, dry skin, dizziness.

Treatment for Dehydration

attempt to give small amounts of water frequently, give ice cubes, call vet and have dog assessed for intravenous fluids

CPR

Cardiopulmonary resuscitation is used to treat a dog that is not breathing and has no heart beat or pulse. It consists of rescue breaths and chest compressions

ABC's Of CPR

Airway
Breathing
Circulation