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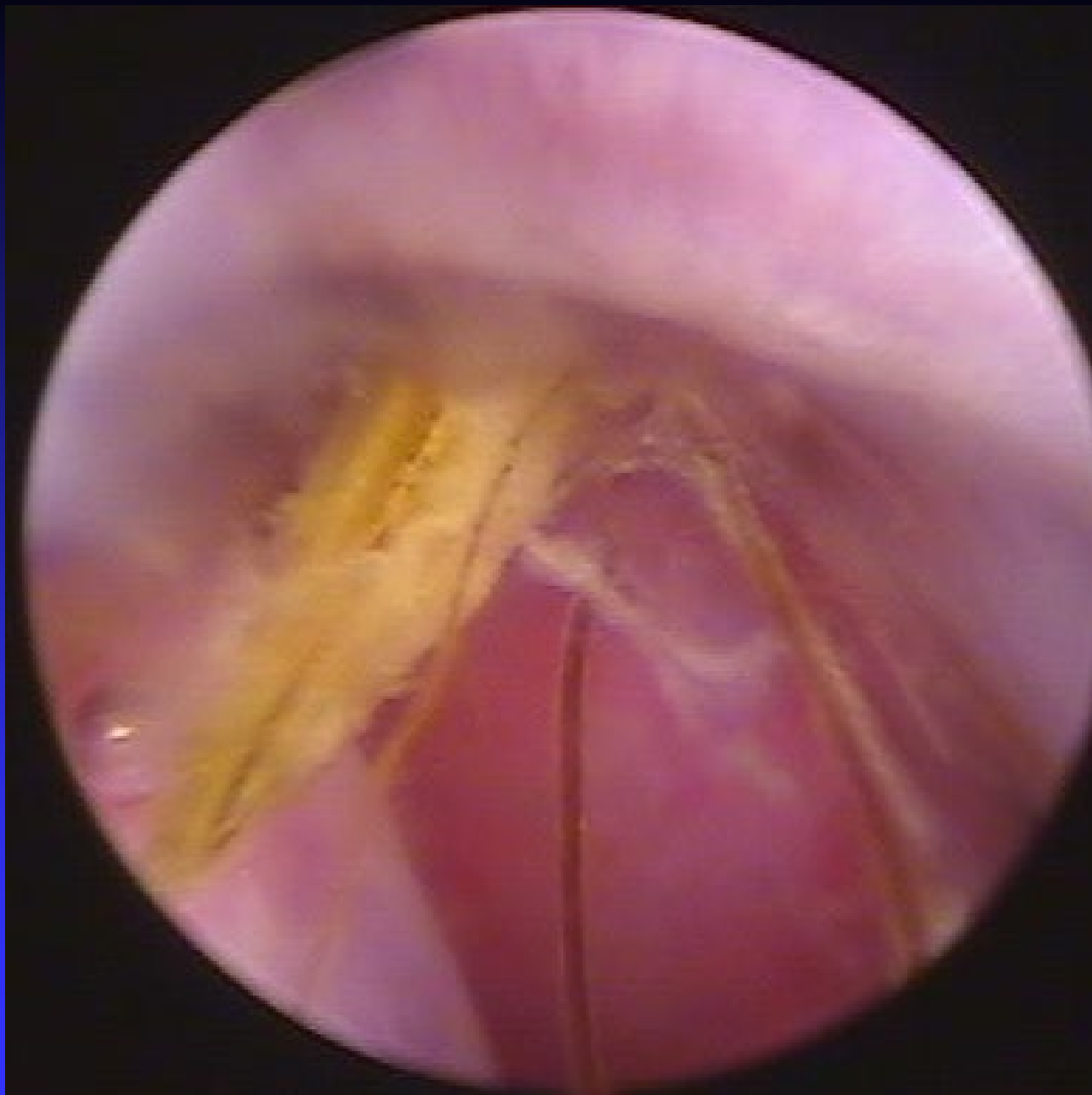
# First Aid for Field Trial Dogs

TIPS TO HELP TREAT  
YOUR INJURED DOG IN  
THE FIELD WHERE A  
VETERINARIAN IS NOT  
NEAR



# Nose

- Dry/hot conditions: Saline nasal spray or small water bottle
- Grass awns: watch for sneezing or nasal discharge
- Small cuts: triple antibiotic ointment
- Porcupine quills remove with pliers or needle holder, sedation is often needed





# Dog with Porcupine Quills







# Fractured Tooth

Needs Veterinary attention  
Often need pain meds acutely



# Eyes / Ears

- Grass awns: check after each field with suspected foxtails
- Small lacerations of eyelid clean with saline and apply ophthalmic antibiotic ointment
- Ear injuries from bite wounds or barbed wire
- Hematoma of ear



# Eye Medications























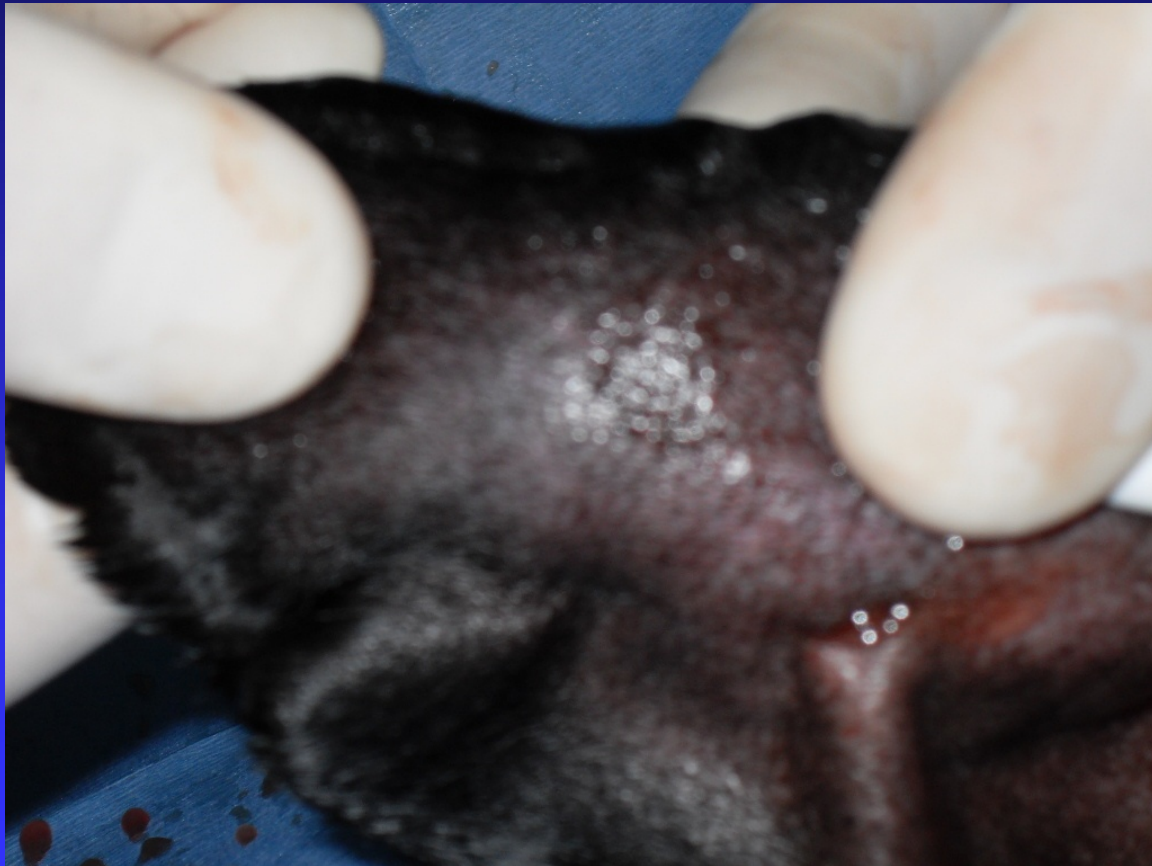




# Corneal ulcer



# EAR HEMATOMA



# Foxtail in ear canal



# Feet and pads

- Torn nails: need to remove torn portion
- Pad lacerations: Clean, seal and bandage
- Grass awns, Sand burrs : Check between toes and pads at end of day



# Nail trimmer with Quick Stop













# Interdigital Abscess







# Skin

- Abrasions: Clean skin and apply triple antibiotic ointment
- Lacerations: Clean area with saline and seal with surgical glue or staple
- Never place anything in a wound you wouldn't put in your eye



# Wound Flush in a spray bottle





# Skin staplers and Tissue glue

















# Open Wound Management



# BONES & JOINTS

- Lameness: Check for lacerations, foreign bodies, torn nails, pain over bones or joints
- Fractures: Immobilize area and seek medical attention
- Temporary splints can be made with many items. Pad the leg first using a towel followed by a rigid splint that is taped into place for transport

# ACL injuries

- Most common cause of hind limb lameness in dogs
- Presents as an acute 3 legged lameness with a full tear or as a mild intermittent lameness with a partial tear
- Manage pain with NSAID and rest until you can get in for an orthopedic exam
- Most common techniques for repair of a torn ACL include extracapsular ( tightrope/Swivel lock) , TTA and TPLO.
- TPLO still remains the gold standard in field trial dogs

# Diarrhea and Vomiting

- Diarrhea simple vs hemorrhagic (bleeding)
- Treatment = Hydration and bland diet, canned pumpkin added to diet
- Imodium AD, Pepto Bismol, Kaopectate
- Bloody diarrhea watch for severe dehydration...seek veterinary care
- Vomiting: Gastritis vs Obstruction
- Check hydration and for a painful abdomen



# BLOAT

- Which dogs are predisposed?
- Deep and narrow chest, leanness, a relative that has had a bloat episode, eating quickly, a dry food diet, a single large daily meal, stress, fearful, nervous or aggressive temperament

# Bloat Treatment

- SEEK VETERINARY CARE IMMEDIATELY
- Relieve gas pressure : a large hypodermic needle through the side of the abdomen can help relieve the pressure DO ONLY IF PATIENT IS SEVERLY DYSPNEIC
- PREVENTION Gastropexy laparoscopically assisted for dogs that are risk



# BLOAT

Stress >>>  
Excitement >>>  
Vigorous Exercise >>>  
Large Meals >>>  
Long Drink >>>  
Swallowed Air >>>  
Familial Tendency >>>

## PHASE I GDV

### What Is Happening

Stomach function is normal.  
Gas accumulates in the stomach but the stomach does not empty as it should.

### What The Dog Does

Dog behaves as usual.  
Seems slightly uncomfortable.

### What You Should Do

Keep the dog quiet; Do not leave the dog alone; Give Antacid if your vet agrees.  
Be aware of Phase I symptoms.

### Treatment

During this period the dog may recover without going on to develop Gastric Volvulus.

Stomach starts to dilate.  
(Gastric Dilatation)  
Stomach twists.  
(Gastric Volvulus)

Anxious, restless, pacing;  
Trying to vomit-may bring up stiff white foam but no food; Salivating; Abdomen may be swollen.

Call your vet, tell him what you suspect and why.  
Take the dog to the vet without further delay.

During this period the dog may recover if your vet releases the pressure with a stomach tube.

## PHASE II GDV

Blood supply to part of stomach is cut off.  
Stomach tissue is damaged.  
Portal vein, vena cava and splenic vein become compressed and twisted.  
Spleen becomes engorged.  
Shock begins to develop

Very restless; whining & panting;  
Salivating copiously;  
Tries to vomit every 2-3 min;  
  
Stands with legs apart & head hanging down;  
Abdomen swollen & sounds hollow if tapped;  
Gums dark red;  
Heart rate 80-100 beats/min;  
Temperature raised (104°F)

Get someone to tell your vet you are on your way and why.  
Take the dog to the vet as quickly as possible.

During this period the vet will need to relieve the stomach pressure, start an intravenous drip and perform surgery to untwist the stomach.

## PHASE III GDV

Spleen and stomach tissue become Necrotic.  
Shock now very severe.  
Heart failure develops.  
  
Shock now irreversible.  
Death

Unable to stand or stands shakily with legs apart;  
  
Abdomen very swollen;  
Breathing shallow;  
Gums white or blue; Heart rate over 100 beats/minute;  
Pulse very weak;  
Temperature drops (98°F)

Death is imminent.

Get someone to tell your vet you are on your way and why.

Take the dog to the vet as quickly as possible.

As well as doing everything above, the vet will need to remove part of the stomach and the spleen.  
He will also need to use powerful drugs to counteract shock.  
It may not be possible to save the dog's life.

# Heat Stroke (Hyperthermia)

- Signs: Wide tongue, excessive panting, increased panting noise, weakness, collapse
- Treatment: Cool down with tap water.
- Transport to veterinary facility if symptoms don't improve



# Heat Stroke

## What to Do:

- Get dog to a shaded and cool environment, and direct a fan on dog if possible.
- Determine rectal temperature and record it
- Begin to cool by placing cool, wet towels over the back of the neck, in the armpits, and in the groin region
- You may also wet ear flaps and paws

# Heat Stroke

## What NOT to Do:

- Do not over cool the patient, stop cooling when rectal temp is ~103 F
- Do not attempt to force water into dog's mouth, Okay to offer fresh cool water in small quantities for dog to drink
- Do not use cool water or ice for cooling



# HEAT STROKE

- Rapidly cooling the pet is extremely important. While ice or cold water may seem logical, it's use is **not advised**. Cooling the innermost structures of the body will actually be delayed, as ice or cold water will cause superficial blood vessels to shrink, effectively forming an insulating layer of tissue to hold the heat inside.

# Exercise Induced Collapse (EIC)

- Young, aggressive-fetching labs. 18 mo. to 4 yrs.
- Signs: Abnormal gait beginning with pelvic limbs, wobbly, weak, and collapse.
- Treatment: Stop hunt/train immediately and wait for return to normal.
- Learn to identify your dog's symptoms and stop the hunt at the first sign of rear end weakness
- Hunt Ducks rather than Pheasants



# Exercise Induced Collapse

- >18,000 cases tested at University of MN
- ~1,500 affected, ~6,500 carriers
- Breeds involved : Labrador Retriever, Curly Coated Retriever, Chesapeake Bay Retriever, Boykin Spaniel, Pembroke Welsh Terrier, German Wirehaired Pointer

# Exercise Induced Collapse

- No Golden Retrievers or Flat Coated Retrievers ( >400 tested)
- Border Collie Collapse is a similar disease in symptoms but a genotypic different disease
- 5% of NON affected dogs have a history of collapse

# Snakebite

- The first 4-8 hours are the most critical to institute treatment
- Calm dog and transport to veterinary facility IMMEDIATELY!!
- TX= antivenom, fluids & pain control
- Prevention Vaccine?? Crotalus Atrox Toxoid, (“CAT”) Red Rock Biologics













# Allergies / Bee Stings

- Signs: Swollen face/neck, hives
- Treatment: Diphenhydramine (Benadryl)
- 25mg (1 tablet) per 25 pounds of weight three times daily



# Cold Water Tail

- Tail hangs limp
- Most common in retrievers
- Usually in cool weather
- Often seen on first hunt or swim of the year
- Treatment consist of rest and pain relief





# Tick borne diseases

- Lyme
- Anaplasmosis
- Ehrlichiosis
- Rocky Mountain Spotted fever

# Tick borne disease

- Prevention: Tick removal
  - Lyme vaccination
  - Topicals
  - Collars (Seresto)
  - Oral products (Simparica, Bravecto)
- 
- Symptoms : Fever, lethargy, lameness
- 
- Diagnosis : Antibodies or PCR in the blood
- 
- Treatment : oral antibiotics (doxycycline)



# PVS FIRST AID KIT

## The Basics

- Thermometer
- Eye wash saline solution
- Pen light
- New Skin
- Tick spoon
- Side cutters (for fishhooks)
- Toenail clippers
- Tweezers

# First Aid Kit (continued)

- Ziplock plastic bag (1 gal for ice packs)
- Syringes – 12, 20cc
- Needles 21g, 14gx1&1/2 “
- Hydrogen Peroxide (qty to effect, for inducing vomiting)
- Pepto Bismol (1tsp or 5cc/10-40lbs every 8 hours for vomiting)
- Benadryl (25mgs; 1mg/lb every 8 hours for allergy)

# First Aid Kit (continued)

- Imodium (2mg/20-50 lbs every 8-12 hours for diarrhea)
- Hydrocortisone acetate 1% topical cream (steroid)
- Styptic powder
- Triple antibiotic ointment (Neosporin)
- K-Y/Vaseline
- Betadine
- Sterile Wound Wash Saline aerosol can
- Razor disposable
- Vet-wrap (2" and 3")



# First Aid Kit (continued)

- Sterile non-adhesive pads (Telfa)
- Gauze sponges
- Soft roll cotton padding
- White athletic tape
- Duct tape
- Bandage scissors
- Terry towels (for soaking in cold water)
- Dog boots (for hunters)
- Muzzle/lightweight nylon lead
- Q-tips

# Ask your Veterinarian about stocking these items:

- Non-alcohol ear wash
- Skin Stapler
- Tissue glue
- Panalog
- Triple antibiotic ophthalmic ointment
- Meloxodyl or carprofen (don't intermix these **or** combine with Ascriptin)

# Ask your Veterinarian about stocking these items (continued):

- Cephalexin or Clavamox
- Doxycycline
- Metronidazole
- Hemostats



# Critical Info/Documentation

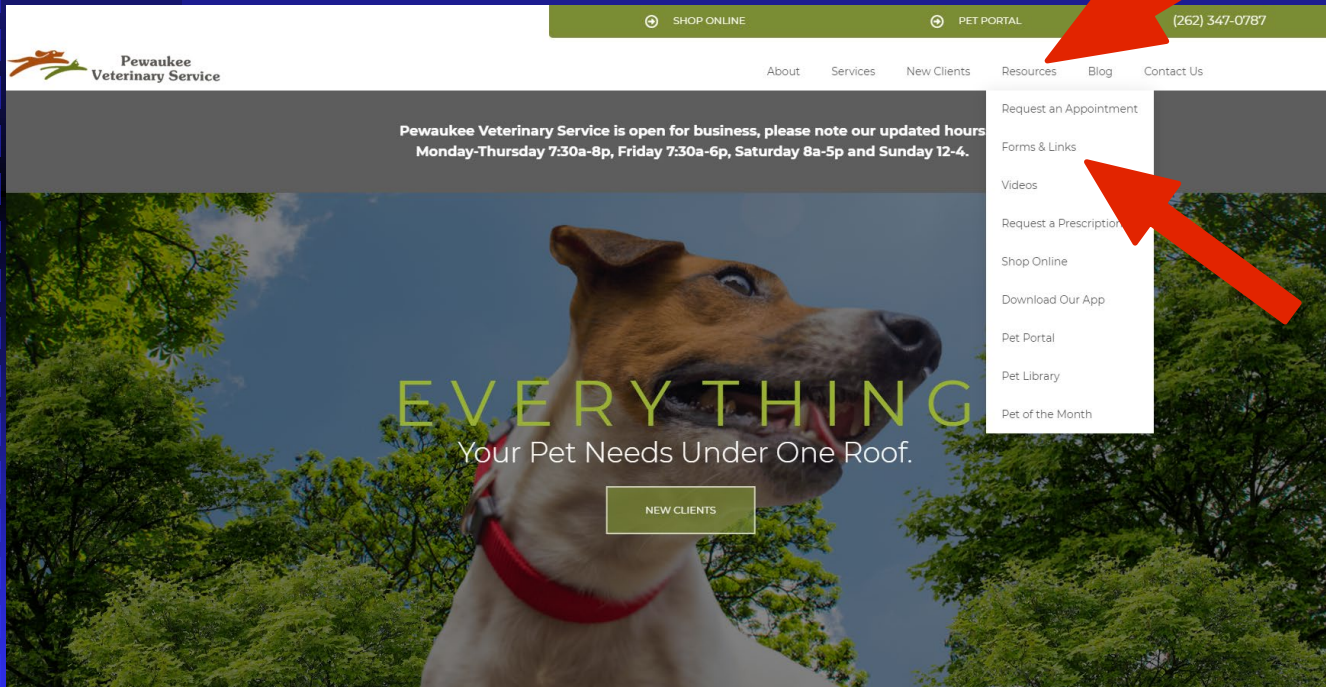
- Dog's health record including vaccinations, rabies
- Microchip number
- Municipal dog license information
- AKC registration number
- Local veterinary clinic hours/telephone numbers
- Emergency clinic hours/telephone numbers
- Signed treatment authorization form (so a rescuer can take your dog in for treatment if you are unable to)

# Critical Info/Documentation

- Current medications with dosage instructions
  - List any chronic conditions (thyroid, Cushing's disease)
  - Known allergies
  - Special feeding instructions
- 
- **ASPCA Animal Poison Control** (available 24/365)  
[www.aspca.org/pet-care/poison-control/](http://www.aspca.org/pet-care/poison-control/)  
(888) 426-4435 (consultation fee is charged)

# Our website PewaukeeVet.com On a computer

- Select Resources




- Forms and Links



# First Aid for hunting dog

[SHOP ONLINE](#)[PET PORTAL](#)

That's why we aim to ease your experience. You can fill out all the client forms you need right here online instead of worrying about printing them at home or getting to the clinic early to fill them out. You can also learn more about your pet's health with our helpful links to credible pet health resources!



and click "submit." If you are a new client, please fill out your form on the New Client page.

[BOARDING FORM](#)[MEDICAL RECORDS REQUEST FORM](#)

## Helpful Links

Interested in learning more about your pet's curious behavior? Or maybe you want more information about a condition with which they were recently diagnosed. Whatever you're looking for, you can find trustworthy pet health resources right here!

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**Parasites:**

- Dogs and Ticks
- Pets and Parasites
- American Heartworm Society
- Companion Animal Parasite Council

**Dog Owners:**

- Dog Behavior Solutions
- Download: Grass Awn Migration Disease
- Download: First Aid Kit for Hunting Dogs

**Cat Owners:**

- Getting Your Cat to the Veterinarian
- American Association of Feline Practitioners Helpful Videos for Cat Owners
- Reducing Stress for Both You & Your Cat at the Vet

**Surgery:**

- University of Wisconsin Madison School of Veterinary Medicine

**Pet Insurance:**

- Trupanion Pet Insurance
- Nationwide Pet Insurance

**Pet Poison Info:**

- ASPCA Animal Poison Control

**Pharmacy & Food:**

- FDA Information for Pet Owners
- Purina Pro Plan Veterinary Diets
- Hill's Pet Nutrition
- Association of American Feed Control Officials

**First Aid:**

- New Guidelines for CPR in Dogs and Cats
- First Aid Kit for Hunting Dogs
- Download: Grass Awn Migration Disease

**Travel:**

- Pet Travel

**Health Conditions:**

- Download: MRSP for Pet owners

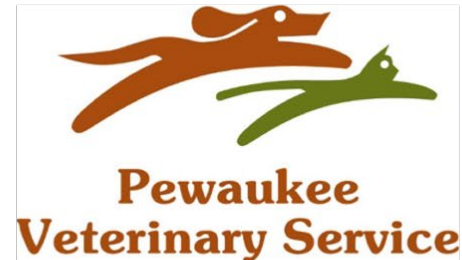
# Pewaukee Vet's First Aid Kit

N29 W23950 Schuett Dr Pewaukee WI 53072

262-347-0787 [PewaukeeVet.com](http://PewaukeeVet.com)

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New Skin  
Tick spoon  
Side cutters (for fishhooks)  
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Ziplock plastic bag (1 gal for ice packs)  
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Vet-wrap (2” and 3”)  
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White athletic tape  
Duct tape  
Bandage scissors  
Terry towels (for soaking in cold water)  
Dog boots (for hunters)  
Muzzle/lightweight nylon lead  
Q-tips





Questions? Give us a Call 262-347-0787