Canine First Aid

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Who is this guy?

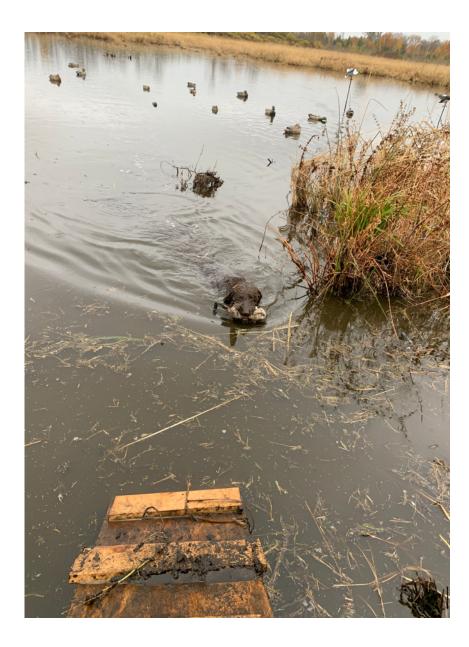


- BS, Biology from SUNY Geneseo.
- DVM from Cornell University in 1995
- MBA from University of Maryland in 2013
- Partner at a multi-doctor small animal practice
- ER veterinarian for last several years
- Named by peers as one of Northern Virginia's Top
 Veterinarians
- NAVHDA Apprentice Judge



Agenda

- Wounds
- Porcupines
- Snakebites
- Heatstroke
- Allergic Reactions
- First Aid Kits



Wounds





Photo credit: Courtney-Ann Cartledge

Principles of Wound Therapy

- Stop bleeding (pressure, close wound) -if spurting or bleeding cannot be stopped, ER
- Clippers to trim hair from wound edges (if possible)
 - Use KY jelly to keep hair from falling into wound
- Clean wound of contamination
 - Don't use your dirty fingers!
 - Use saline, not peroxide or alcohol; these actually delay healing
 - Contact lens solution (sterile saline); use nozzle to flush



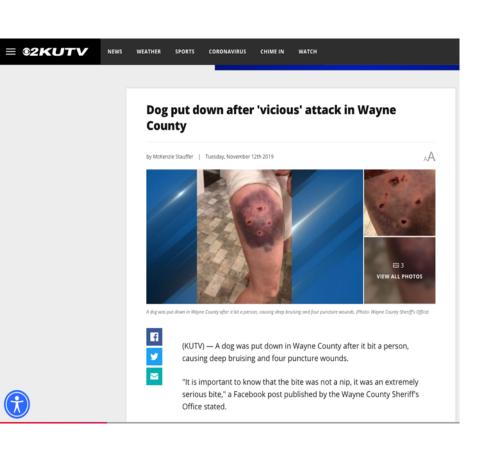
Principles of Wound Therapy

- SuperGlue is a great tissue adhesive
 - -If wound larger than 1" in length, skin stapler as a temporary fix -Establish ventral drainage:
- Leave a gap on the lowest part of wound
- Bandage if you can; non-stick dressing, antibiotic ointment.
- Start antibiotics if >12 hrs from veterinarian
 - Clavamox or amoxicillin



Puncture Wounds

- i.e. Bite wounds
- Biggest difference: do NOT seal these up.
 - Flush with sterile saline
 - Clean wound edges
 - Antibiotics
- Need to heal from "inside out" or will abscess



Porcupines

- Nightmare
- Needle nose pliers grab at base & remove.
- May need anesthesia to get them all.
- Use your fingers to ensure you got them all.
 - Don't get bit!
- Can migrate and become draining tracts
 - Watch face/neck/chest for swellings or abscesses.



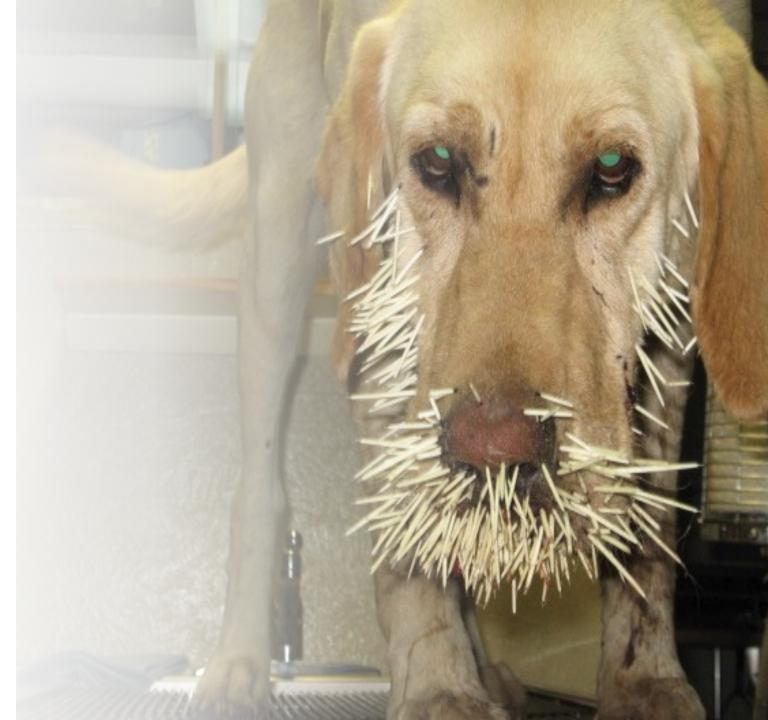
Porcupines

Common misconceptions

- Porcupines can "throw" quills
- Cutting the tip off helps remove them

95% of dogs affected this badly are going to need a vet for sedation and removal.

The other 5% are hunting dogs who MIGHT be tolerant enough to sit there while you remove them without pain meds/sedation.



Snakebites

- Severity varies widely
 - Depends on species of snake
 - +-30% of snakebites are "dry."
- Key clinical signs
 - PAIN
 - Extensive swelling
 - Bite marks often not seen



Snakebites

- Should be seen ASAP by a vet
- If a vet not available:
 - Muzzle (except if bitten in face)
 - Antibiotics
 - Antihistamines
 - 100mg Benadryl
 - **4** adult tabs/caps
- Do NOT use tourniquet
- Do NOT try and suck out venom
- Do NOT apply ice or topical meds
- Do NOT bother catching the snake

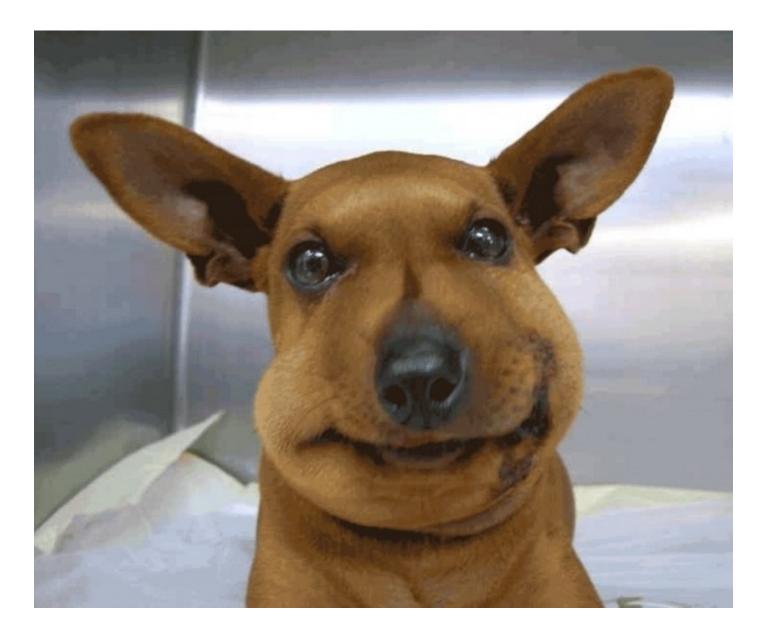


Photo credit: Shea Cox, DVM

Hyperthermia (i.e. "heat stroke")

An ounce of prevention...



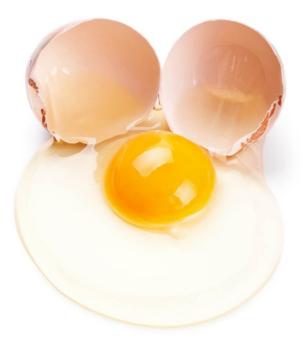
Hyperthermia: Early signs

- Panting, Dehydration, excessive drooling
- Increased body temperature (above 104° F; 39° C)
- Reddened gums
- Rapid/irregular heart rate, wobbly/appearing "drunk"
- Seeking shade, laterally recumbent



Hyperthermia: Later signs

- Depression
- Off food
- Bloody vomit/diarrhea
- Bruising, seizures, death.
- Very concerned when rectal temp > 106
- "Scrambled egg" analogy
 - intestinal linings and blood clotting





Hyperthermia: Prevention

- Set alarm to cool dog every 10 minutes
- Mandatory drink after every bird/contact
- Best places to cool dog:
 - Ears
 - groin/armpit
 - neck/chest
- Wetting their back
 - not harmful, just much less effective



Hyperthermia: Treatment

- Cool them down
- Do NOT use cold water
 - room temperature water is fine
 - stop cooling them @103
 - prevent rebound HYPOthermia



Allergic Reactions

- Causes:
 - Bug bites (spider, bee or wasp stings)
 - Drugs (vaccines, meds, antibiotics, etc.)
 - Chemicals in the environment (household cleaners, air fresheners, etc.)
 - Common natural allergens (pollen, mold, etc.)
- Signs
 - Sudden onset swollen face; usually non-painful
 - Hives
 - Itching





Photo credits: Dr. Justine Lee

Allergic Reactions (cont'd)

- Differentiate from snakebites or other trauma (very painful)
- Breathing affected? Collapse? (thankfully <u>rare</u> in dogs; definite trip to ER)
- Treatment: depends on severity
 - oral Benadryl (diphenhydramine): 1mg per pound in dogs
 - not fast acting, can prevent worsening
 - safe drug but not terribly powerful
 - injectable meds (Benadryl, corticosteroids)
 - very fast acting, often given in combo by a veterinarian
 - if oral therapy not helping or if dog is miserable

First Aid Kits

-Comprehensive list

Eye Flushing Solution (Saline) Chlorhexidine, 2% Cleansing Solution, 8oz Isopropyl Alcohol, 50-70% (1) Hydrogen Peroxide, 3% - in date Water Soluble Jelly i.e. K-Y Triple Antibiotic Ointment tube (1) Muzzle Large Exam Gloves, disposable latex free Hand Sanitizer / Antibacterial Hand Wipes Stethoscope (an inexpensive, \$25 one is fine) Shears or Scissors Penlight Hemostats, needle nose pliers, tweezer kit **Digital Thermometer Toenail Trimmers** Styptic powder SuperGlue ("tissue glue") Cold Compress Packs (2) Hand Towel Diphenhydramine, i.e. "Benadryl", (24)

20ml Syringe (2), 60ml Oral Tip Syringe (1) Athletic tape, 1" (2) Elastic Tape, [Elastikon], 2" (1) VetWrap/CoFlex, 2", 4" (2 each) Gauze Bandage Roll, 2" (2) / 4" (4) Cotton Cast Padding Roll, 2" (2 Gauze Pads, 4 x 4 (12) Non-adherent dressing Pads (6) Collapsible water bowl

Battery operated clippers Skin stapler Plastic Wrap (i.e. Saran Wrap)

Antibiotics (Clavamox, Metronidazole)

Joy dish soap (best for skunked dogs)

Be decisive. Right or wrong, make a decision. The road of life is paved with flat squirrels who couldn't make a decision.

Questions? Comments?

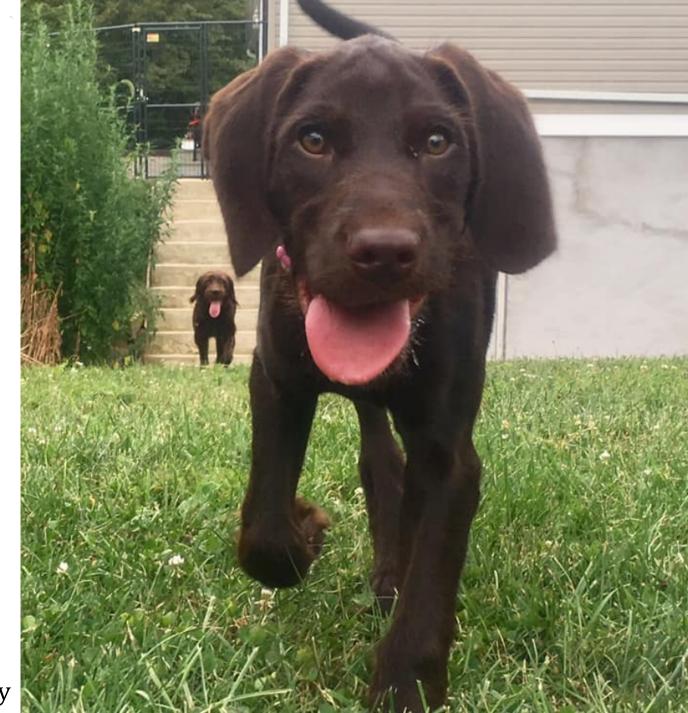


Photo by Cristin Murray