

NAVHDA
KETTLE MORAINÉ CHAPTER

News and Events: JULY 2009

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414-571-1520

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Ron Stott (Board Member)
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(Volunteer Positions)**

Deb Stott (Test Secretary)
920-434-5545

Wally Richardson (Test Chair)
262-949-4722

Karen Combs (Web Site Moderator)
920-303-0240

totheptgsp@earthlink.net

Chapter News and Events

JULY TRAINING

Saturday, July 25th will be the next training day at the Chapter Grounds. Starts at 8 AM. If you can come early to help catch birds, please let Seth or Andrea know.

Please contact Seith Gade at seth@wisconsinpr.com or Andrea at andrea_m_gade@gmail.com or 920-539-3000.

HOW DO YOU GET RID OF SKUNK ODOR??

The most common responses to my inquiry:

1) Recipe for skunk deodorizer:

- 1 quart hydrogen peroxide
- 1 cup baking soda
- 1 teaspoon degreasing dish soap

Mix well. Use a sponge or cloth to wipe the animal, including inside the mouth. Keep out of eyes. Rinse well with clear water.

2) "Skunk Off" deodorizer

3) Massengil douche (containing vinegar).

Chapter Test days are July 18th and 19th at the Chapter grounds.

Thank you to everyone that has volunteered to work or donate desserts!

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Dogs & Heat... Avoiding Heat Related Injuries in Dogs by Nate Baxter, DVM

Subject: Dogs & Heat... Avoiding Heat Related Injuries in Dogs

The first thing that needs to be understood is that dogs and people are different enough that most of the info cannot cross lines. I do not profess to know what the appropriate procedures for people other than what I learned in first aid.

Dogs do not lose enough electrolytes thru exercise to make a difference, but if the dog gets truly into heat stroke, the physiology changes will make them necessary. BUT oral replacement at that point is futile, they need IV and lots of it.

Cooling: Evaporative cooling is the most efficient mean of cooling. However, in a muggy environment, the moisture will not evaporate, so cooling does not happen well. I cool with the coldest water I can find, and will use ice depending on the situation. The best way is to run water over the dog, so there is always fresh water in contact. When you immerse a dog in a tub, the water trapped in the hair coat will get warm next to the dog, and act as an insulator against the cool water and cooling stops. If you can run water over the dog and place it in front of a fan, that is the best. Misting the dog with water will only help if you are in a dry environment or in front of a fan. Just getting the dog wet is not the point; you want the water to be cool itself, or to evaporate. For MOST situations all you will need to do is get the dog in a cooler environment, i.e. shade, or in the cab of the truck with the air conditioning on (driving around so the truck does not overheat and the AC is more efficient). Up to a couple of years ago, I was very concerned about my dogs getting too hot in the back of my black pickup with a black cap. New white truck fixed a lot of that problem. When I had one dog, I just pulled the wire crate out of the car and put it in some shade and hopefully a breeze. But having 2 dogs and running from one stake to another, that was not feasible. So I built a platform on which to put the wire crates. This raises the dog up in the truck box where the air flow is better. Then I placed a 3 speed box fan in front blowing on the dogs with a foot of space to allow better airflow. I purchased a power inverter that connects to the battery and allows the 3 speed fan to run from the truck power. It has an automatic feature that prevents it from draining the battery. When I turned that fan on medium, I would find that the dogs where asleep, breathing slowly and appeared very relaxed and comfortable in a matter of 20 minutes or less, even on very hot muggy days.

Alcohol: I do carry it for emergencies. It is very effective at cooling due to the rapid evaporation. It should be used when other methods are not working. You should be on your way to the veterinarian before you get to this point. We recommend using rubbing alcohol, which is isopropyl alcohol, not ethyl, for those of you not aware. So do not try to drink it. Alcohol should be used on the pads and lower feet area where there is little more than skin and blood vessels over the bones. Use a little bit and let it evaporate, you can use too much as some is absorbed through the skin. There are concerns about toxicity, but you have to get the temperature down.

UPDATE NOTE-alcohol has fallen out of favor with ER specialists, use it only as a last ditch effort if nothing else works.

I purchased those cooling pads, but found that the dogs would not lay on them. I would hold them on the back of a dog that just worked to get a quick cool, but have not use them for years. I also bought a pair of battery operated fans, but found them pretty useless. Spend your money on the power inverter and get a real fan.

Watching temperature: If you feel your dog is in danger of heat injury, check its temp and write it down. Keep checking the temp every 3 minutes. I recommend to get a "rectal glass thermometer. The digital ones from the drug store I have found to be very unreliable. Don't forget to shake it down completely each time, sounds silly, but when are worried about your companion, things tend to get mixed up.

This is VERY IMPORTANT: **Once the temp STARTS to drop, STOP ALL COOLING EFFORTS. The cooling process will continue even though you have stopped. If the temp starts at 106.5, and then next time it drops to 105.5, stop cooling the dog, dry it off, and continue monitoring. You will be amazed how it continues to go down. If you do not stop until the temp is 102, the temp will drop way too low. I cannot emphasize this point enough.

When the dog is so heated that it is panting severely, only let it have a few laps of water. Water in the stomach does not cool the dog, you just need to keep the mouth wet so the panting is more effective. Do not worry about hydration until the temp has started down. A dog panting heavily, taking in large amounts of water is a risk of bloat. Due to the heavy panting, they will swallow air, mixed with a large amount of water and they can bloat. Once the temp is going down and panting has slowed to more normal panting, then allow water. The dog will rehydrate itself after temp is normal. If the dog has a serious problem and even though you have the temp normal, get the dog to a vet, as it can still need IV fluids and some medication.

Also, a case of heat stroke can induce a case of hemorrhagic gastroenteritis (not parvo), with a ton of very bloody diarrhea and a lot of fluid and electrolyte loss. These cases need aggressive treatment.

The best method of treatment is prevention. Learn to watch your dog, and see the changes in the size of the tongue, and how quickly it goes down. Learn your dog's response to the different environments, and be careful when you head south for an early season hunt test or trial. I have been to Nashville at the end of May, only 5 hours away, but the difference in temp and humidity did effect the dogs, as they were used to more spring weather in Ohio. Try different things in training to help the dog cool and learn what works better.

Another very important point: Do not swim your hot dog to cool it then put in put in a box/tight crate. Remember that evaporation cannot take place in a tight space, and the box will turn into a sauna and you will cook your dog. Carry a stake out chain, and let the dog cool and dry before putting it up.

_____ Nate Baxter, DVM Lebanon, OH

This is reposted from the NAPWDA website/ADOA newsletter.

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KMC Marketplace Guidelines
Ads are run free of charge for current chapter members. The non-member rate is \$10.
Ads run for one month. Recurring "business" ads will not be accepted.
Deadline for submitting an ad is the last day of the month prior to that month's newsletter.
Ads should be submitted to the chapter secretary.

Attn. Pro Plan Users

Do you feed your dog Purina Pro Plan? If so Dr. Jim Rieser & Forest Home Animal Clinic has a deal for you! Through a special purchase Dr. Rieser has made available 37.5 lb. bags of Pro Plan Performance for \$33.50 per bag (min. 5 bags.) If you are interested in taking advantage of this great pricing **please contact Forest Home Animal Clinic at 414-425-2340 to verify pricing and availability.** Purina is a major sponsor of NAVHDA and Forest Home Animal Clinic is a sponsor of the Kettle Moraine Chapter

Chapter Sponsors

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**Forest Home Animal
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**Shooting Starr German
Shorthairs**

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Dates to Remember:

**2009 Training
Days:**

July 25 (CG)
August 8 (CG)

2009 Test Days:

July 17, 18, 19
August 22 & 23