

Avoiding Heat-Related Injuries in Dogs

By Nate Baxter DVM

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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 the appropriate procedures for people other than what I learned in first aid.

Dogs do not lose enough electrolytes through exercise to make a difference; however, 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 intravenous fluids and electrolytes and lots of it.

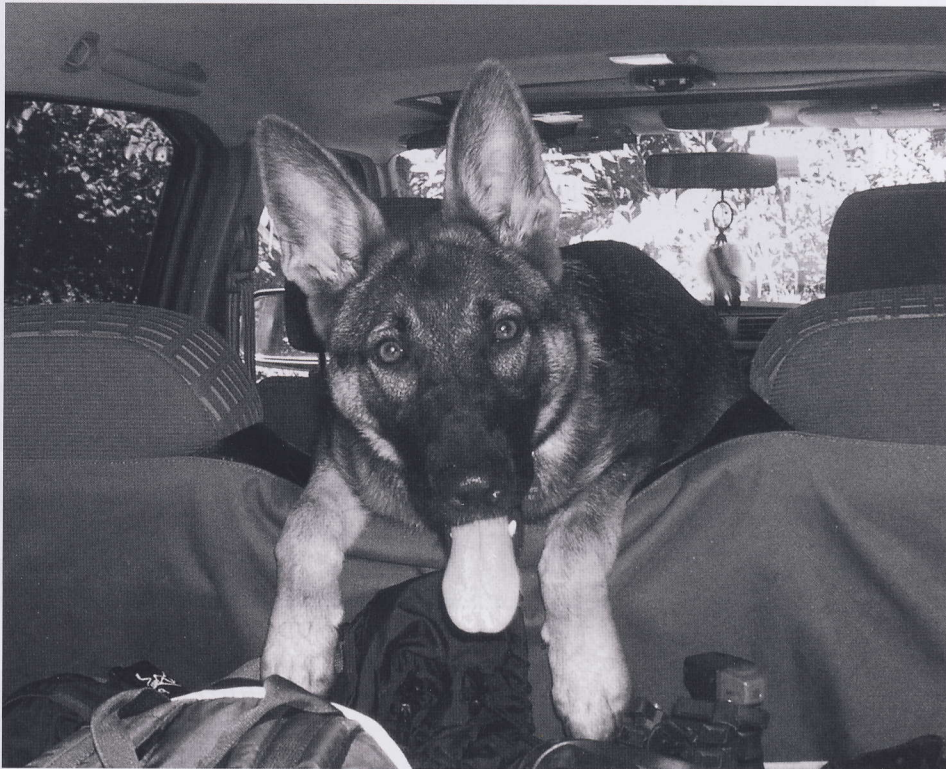
Cooling: Evaporative cooling is the most efficient mean of cooling.

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 with the skin. 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 two dogs and running from one stake to another that was not feasible.

So I built a platform to put the wire crates on, this raises the dog up in the truck box where the air flow is better. Then I placed a three-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 three-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 were 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



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before you get to this point. We recommend using rubbing alcohol, which is propylene 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.

I purchased those cooling pads that you soak in cold water, 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 used 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 three minutes. I recommend getting 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 you 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 heavily panting dog 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 gotten the temp normal, get the dog to a vet, as it

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breeders directory

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Robinhaus

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www.ROBINHAUSGSD.com

COLORADO

Lonestar German Shepherds

*Sherry McKinnon
6707 So. Richfield St.
Foxfield, CO 80016
303-400-8583 (p, d, s)
lonestargsd@aol.com
lonestargsd.com

Von Kay German Shepherds

*Kay Humbert
c/o Non-Domestic
26485 US Hwy. 24; near:
Calhan, Colorado 80808
719-347-3230 (p.d.s.)
vonkaygsd.com
vonkaygsd@q.com

FLORIDA

*Shirley Katzenblut

Katzenblut Shepherds, LLC
18221 Palm Creek Dr.
Ft. Myers, FL 33917
239-543-2252 Or 543-6378
Fax: 239-543-3647
www.katzenblut.com
katzenblut@aol.com

Majestic German Shepherds

*Diane Roberts
11904 McMullen Loop
Riverview, FL 33569
813-671-2913 (p, d, s)
majesticsshepherds@verizon.net

Nocturne Acres Kennels

*Helen Gleason
Wesley Chapel, FL
727-424-4202 (p, d, s)
helengleason@yahoo.com
http://helengleason.tripod.com

GEORGIA

*Red Rock German Shepherds

Anita Rabadou-Milligan
& Michael Milligan
Box Springs, Georgia
www.redrockgsd.com
anitaar@juno.com
706-587-5545

ILLINOIS

Merivern Shepherds

Mary Ann Imhoff
PO Box 3216
Saint Charles, IL 60174
630-393-9197

MINNESOTA

Sable Rock Kennels

Jeremy & Callie Smuder
Saint Peter, MN
952-461-3881 (p, d, s)
sablerockgsd@yahoo.com
sablerockkennels.com

NEBRASKA

CawinTela, Reg.

Pat Butcher and Laurie Telfair
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La Vista, NE 68128
402-331-3015 (p, s)
ltelfair@aol.com

NEW JERSEY

Jardo Kennels, Reg.

*Theodore V. Michael
518 Texas Road
Old Bridge, NJ 08857
732-257-8636 (p, d, s)
JardoGermanShepherds.com

RATE: \$50 for full year; partial year pro-rated

* Indicates Signer of Breeders' Code

p: puppies d: dogs s: stud

Karizma Kennels

*Iza Kabuska

487 Colts Neck Road
Farmingdale, NJ 07727
732-761-2929 (p, d, s)
izakabuska@optonline.net
karizmashepherds.com

NEW YORK

Regal Thunder German Shepherds

*Marie & Nick Fedorow
368 Johnny Cake Lane
Coxsackie, NY 12051
518-303-4638 (p, d, s)
rthunder@mhccable.com
www.mhccable.com/~rthunder

Landsend Kennels

*Penny Kroh
PO Box 332
Cragmoor, NY 12420
845-647-4560 (p, s)
landsendkennels.com

Peakes Brook German Shepherds

Rebecca Little
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peakesbrookshepherds.com

OHIO

Leonhaus

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PENNSYLVANIA

*Beth Dorton

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TEXAS

*Cross Timbers Kennels

Nanci and Erin Nellis
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Alvord, TX 76225
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crosstimbersgsd.com

*Tripphill Kennels

Mary Tripp
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WISCONSIN

Thunder Road (TR's)

Lucy Nordenstrom
5635 Newville Rd
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corgiperson@aol.com

Hi-Cliff Kennels

Pat, Randy & Darlene Cliff
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can still need IV fluids and some medication. Also, 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 five hours away, but the difference in temp and humidity did affect 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, evaporation can not 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.

I demonstrated this lesson this spring with my 10-month-old pup. After doing a 15 minute session in yard drill on a warm 70+ degree day, she was panting pretty hard and was pretty hot. She was OK but it was time to stop. Just for the heck of it, I took her temp. She was 103.6, above normal but not too bad for a dog that had just finished working. In my back yard I have a 300-gallon Rubbermaid tub filled with water. I took her to it and she jumped in and out 3-4 times. She appeared totally improved, tongue was much smaller, and eyes brighter and her full spring was back into her step. So I re-took her temp and it was 104.2, so even though she

looked better she was hotter. This is a perfect lesson on how to not get a hot dog wet and then put them in a box. The water on her skin caused the blood vessels to constrict, decreasing blood flow to the skin. Therefore the hot blood was shunted back to the dog's core where the heat was retained. You may have felt the same thing, after exercising but still being very warm, take a shower and get cooled off but as soon as you turn the shower off you start sweating again.

I know this is a bit long, but hopefully this is easy to understand and helps provide some useful information.

Remember: Prevention, learn your dog. It is worth the time and effort.

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