

HEAD TO TAIL 411

BACK TO THE BASICS

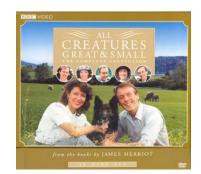


A LITTLE ABOUT MYSELF...









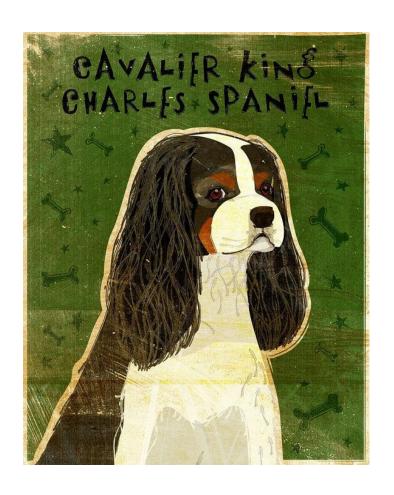








EYES...



Dogs have greater peripheral vision than humans (250 degrees) but they cannot perceive detail as well as humans. Objects that are stationary can elude their notice.

Common symptoms:

Holding eyes closed, rubbing, painful

Discharge



COME ON IN...



ER now

Proptosed bulb (displaced eyeball)

Holding eye shut

Rubbing at eye

Likely can wait until tomorrow

Masses, Discharge with comfortable eye





CAVALIER CONCERNS

*Dry eye

*Cataracts

*Entropian-medial

Evaluation with ophthalmologist, OFA certification exam, approx. \$80





HOME ON THE RANGE









- -Artificial tears, use while bathing-Elizabethean collar
 - -Saline solution



EARS

Normal ear



Cats have 32 (dogs 18) muscles that control the outer ear (compared to human's 6 muscles each), can rotate their ears independently 180 degrees, and can turn in the direction of sound 10 times faster than those of the best watchdog.

Common symptoms, rarely an emergency:

Odor

Discharge

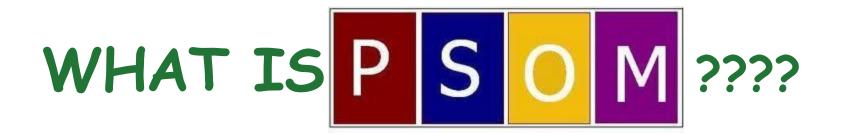
Hematoma





Ear Hematoma





Primary Secretory Otitis Media (PSOM)

- -Relatively speaking, uncommon
- -Pain of the head and/or neck, spontaneous episodes of vocalization, guarded neck carriage, intense itching, hearing difficulties, head tilt...
 - -Exam-may be normal
 - -Diagnosis-can be difficult
 - -Treatment-manual removal of mucoid plug
- -May be worth contacting OSU for study options, Dr. Cook



CLEANING EARS ABC

- 1. Apply cleaner *liberally* by soaking a cotton ball(s) and placing into the ear.
- 2. Massage cleaner into ear canal by squeezing the base of the ear for 1 full minute and you should be able to hear a squishing sound. Allow dog to shake out the cotton ball(s). (Sometimes it is best to do this outside or right before a walk)
- 3. With a cotton ball over your fingertip, wipe the accessible portion of the ear clean. Let your dog or cat shake out any excess. DO NOT insert cotton swabs into the ear canal.







EARS DO NOT TYPICALLY "JUST GET" EAR INFECTIONS









- -Allergies are the number one underlying cause for ear infections in dogs, food vs. inhalational
- -Bacteria, yeast, scar tissue, and genetic factors are complicating in nature.





NOSE



Dogs have nearly 220 million smell-sensitive cells over an area about the size of a pocket handkerchief (compared to 5 million over an area the size of a postage stamp for humans).

Bring in ASAP-Persistently Bleeding Nose





Cold vs. Hot, Dry vs. Wet Noses No significance

Proper way to take temperature
-Normal 100-102.5, so they SHOULD feel warm to you!







MOUTH

Pain
Bleeding
Gum color analysis









70% OF DOGS AND CATS HAVE PERIODONTAL DISEASE BY WHAT AGE?

A.1 year

B.3 years

C.7 years

D.9 years





DENTAL DISEASE



- -There should never be two of the same tooth present (i.e. baby teeth)
- -If a tooth is "missing" is it really?
- -Dental disease is painful
- -Broken teeth are painful









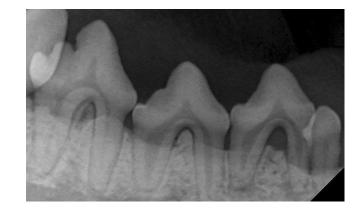
SWEET LENNY







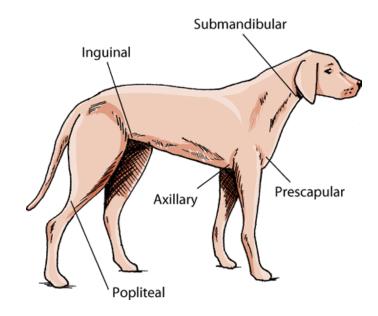






LYMPH NODES

Definition-from Latin lympha meaning clear spring water, fluid that consists primarily of lymphocytes (white blood cell) and a few red blood cells











Emergency

- -Coughing with any abnormal behavior
- -Difficulty sleeping or sleeping in abnormal positions
 - -Collapse or weakness
 - -Open mouth breathing in cats

Keep in mind...

- -Coughing can often be mistaken for vomiting
- -Heart attacks as we know them are not common in pets





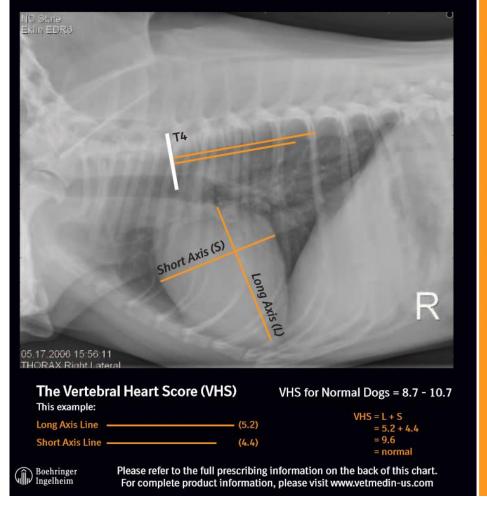
CARDIAC CAVALIERS



© Can Stock Photo - csp1184752

- -Genetic disease which afflicts over half of all cavaliers by age 5 years and nearly all cavaliers by age 10 years
- -Breathlessness is most common sign, starts as excessive panting with exercise, weakness of the hindquarters, ataxia, or collapse or loss of consciousness (syncope)
- -An ever increasing respiratory rate, while the dog is asleep or resting, which approaches or exceeds 30 breaths per minute





How to Calculate the Vertebral Heart Score (VHS)¹

- Using a lateral thoracic radiograph, ensure the thoracic vertebrae T4 to T12 are clearly delineated.
- 2. Using calipers, measure the longest axis of the cardiac silhouette from the carina of the mainstem bronchus to the apex (designated "L").
- 3. Transfer this long axis measurement to the vertebrae, starting at the cranial edge of T4, and count the number of vertebrae that fall within the caliper points.
- 4. Using calipers, measure the short axis at the widest part of the cardiac silhouette, perpendicular to the long axis measurement (designated "S").
- Transfer this short axis
 measurement to the vertebrae,
 starting at the cranial edge of
 T4, and count the number of
 vertebrae that fall within the
 caliper points.
- Sum the two measurements. VHS = S + L
 - Buchanan JW, Bucheler J. 1995. Vertebral scale system to measure canine heart size in radiographs.
 J AM Vet Med Assoc 206:194-199.



Cardiologist, Survey Radiographs, Echocardiogram NCSU clinical trials, CSU and UC Davis mitral valve replacement



Call first-

- Vomiting-repeated or associated with additional signs
 - General rule, take away food and water for 12-24 hours
- Diarrhea-repeated, associated with additional signs, or bloody
 - General rule, take away food for 12-24 hours

Good to have on hand-

Chicken breast, rice

Dogs have about 1,700 taste buds in their mouths, while humans have about 9,000 and our feline friends, only around 470.



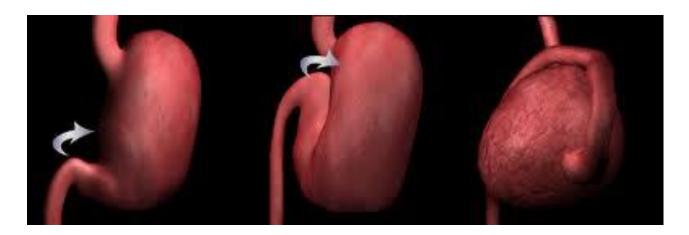
"Eat some grass, and call me in the morning."

GASTROINTESTINAL



GI EMERGENCIES

- Painful along with vomiting or diarrhea
- History of eating foreign material along with vomiting or loss of appetite
- Distended belly with vomiting (retching or productive)
- 50% or more of Great Danes experience Bloat











Hit the Road-

Lacerations, Fish hooks

Maybe, maybe not-

- **Hotspots**
- Broken toenails
- Hives

Have at home-

- Elizabethean collar
- Quick stop
- Benadryl
- Hydrocortisone/Triple antibiotic

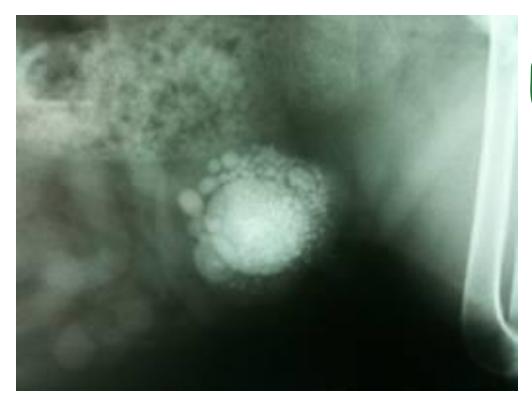












URINARY

Now

Non productive urination, straining to urinate- <u>THIS CAN</u>
BE FATAL

+/- Bloody urine

Sooner but Later

- -Accidents
- -Increased urination/thirst
- -Strong or different odor to urine





MUSCULOSKELETAL

Yow, Now

- Non weight bearing
- · Sudden or severe swelling
- Unless pet is profusely bleeding do not wrap an injured limb
 - <u>Do not</u> administer over the counter medications

Later Gator

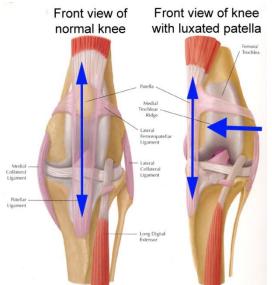
- Toe touching lame or intermittent lame
 - <u>Do not</u> administer over the counter medications





PATELLAR LUXATION HIP DYSPLASIA













NEUROLOGICAL

Emergency

- Walking as if drunk
- Inability to stand
- Seizures-get out your watch and thermometer, pay attention, is your pet responding to commands/name being called? Have they lost control of their bowels or urination?



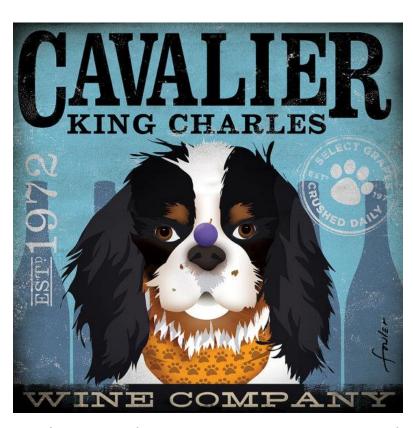


- Depression
 - Pacing
- Painful back/neck but able to walk normally



COLD HARD FACTS CAVALIERS AND CHIARI

- -95% of CKCSs have Chiari-like malformation
- -50% of cavaliers have SM
- -Destroys portions of the spinal cord



-Iowa State, Ames, IA, \$800-\$1000

-Fort Wayne, IN, \$495 +/-

-VSC, \$3000+

Clinical signs-hypersensitivity in neck, uncontrollable urge to scratch at neck/shoulders, severe pain around head, neck, and shoulders





APPETITE AND THIRST



- 10% weight loss without associated change in exercise or diet is of concern. Keep in mind for your 8 pound dog that is less than a pound weight loss! Same for kitty cats...
- Sudden increase in appetite, thirst, or urination can signify many diseases and should not be ignored. Example, just because a pet is getting older does not mean they should be going to the bathroom more frequently.







IF YOU HAVE TO GO (TO THE ER), WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

- · Where you are going, phone number
- · If you can, call in first
- What to bring with-any available records, carrier/leash, blanket, towels/rags, a good book, cell phone, credit card/driver's license
- What will happen
 - Check in
 - Triage by staff, may be taken straight back to doctor
 - Paperwork
 - Waiting
 - Exam/discussion
 - Estimate/plan
 - Admission, discharge, transfer

STICKER SHOCK



Healthy Paws

- Estimate for all services provided, typically a 24 hour estimate with a low and high end.
- Deposit taken on admission, 100% of low end or 75% of high end
- Cash, check, credit card
- Care Credit
- \$300-500 initial work up
- \$300-500/24 hours
- \$1500 plus for surgery
- Pet Insurance!!!





REFERRALS, PROS AND CONS

- Specialists-cardiology, neurology, internal medicine, ophthalmology, dentistry, surgery, radiology, dermatology, behavior, anesthesia, radiology...
- Veterinary school (4 years), internship (1 year), residency (3 years)
- Best of the best, not always however best bedside manner
- Important to work with your veterinarian to match need with specialist
- Chicago, Buffalo Grove, Downers Grove, Aurora, U of I





MY FIRST AID KIT

Nail trimmers Baking soda Skunk off supplies Triple antibiotic Ecollar Cans of bland food Benadryl Muzzle Saline/Artificial tears Gauze























Reliable Resources

-The Ohio State University -Cavalierhealth.org





Primary Secretory Otitis Media (PSOM) in the Cavalier King Charles Spaniel Dr. Lypette Cole, DVM, MS, DACVD, Associate Professor, Dermatole

Patellar luxation, or dislocation of the kneccap, is a condition typical patelling young small and toy breed dags such as the Cavalice, and can also be found in large breed dogs and cats. While patellar luxation can be caused by transmit, it is usually due to conformational deformations of the reor limbs that affect mustel, pull and adaptures, loading to Silipage! of the kneccap out of the centered governor of the control of the control of the governor of the control of the control of the governor of the control of the control of the process of the control of the control of the process of the control of the contro erent severity grades (one through four)

COLLEGE OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

Treatment can be conservative for low grade-patellar fuzations, especially if dogs are not hoosing persistent lameness, For more sowere grades, surgical correction is usually recommended. The goal of surgery is to realign the 'patella-mechanism' and allow the kneecap and its main muscles to track in the centered groove. Surgery may involve deepening the groove to require the patella, moving the muscle attachment of the patella, to be the surgery of the patella of the patella and the patel



Chiari-like Malformation and Syringomyelia









AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION...









*Be prepared

*Annual examinations, wellness labwork

*Parasite Prevention

*Vaccinations



Professional, Educational, Personal

Come experience the difference!



