

Avoiding Heat Related Injuries in Dogs

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The first thing that needs to be understood is that dogs and people are different enough that most of the information cannot cross lines. I do not profess to know what the appropriate procedures for people are 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 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 or car with the air conditioning on (driving around so the truck/car does not overheat and the A/C is more efficient).

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 was just worked to get a quick cool, but have not used them for years.

Alcohol: I do carry it for emergencies. It is very effective at cooling due to the rapid evaporation. It should only 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 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.

Watching temperature: If you feel your dog is in danger of heat injury, check its temperature and write it down. Keep checking the temperature every 3 minutes. I

recommend getting a "rectal" glass thermometer. I have found the digital ones to be very unreliable. Don't forget to shake it down completely each time, it sounds silly, but when you are worried about your companion, things tend to get mixed up.

This is VERY IMPORTANT - once the temperature STARTS to drop, STOP ALL COOLING EFFORTS. The cooling process will continue even though you have stopped. If the temperature starts at 106.5, and then next time you check it it's dropped to 105.5, stop cooling the dog. Dry it off, and continue monitoring its temperature. You will be amazed how it continues to go down. If you do not stop until the temperature is 102, the temperature 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 temperature 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 temperature is going down and panting has slowed to more normal panting then allow the dog to have water. The dog will rehydrate itself after its temperature is normal. If the dog has a serious problem and even though you have gotten the temperature back to 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.

Try different things when field training a dog 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 crate. Remember, evaporation can not take place in a tight space, and the crate 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 one 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 temperature. 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 temperature and it was 104.2, so even though she looked better she was hotter. This is a perfect lesson to show the importance of not getting a hot dog wet and then putting them in a crate. 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 and retained the heat.

You may have felt the same thing, after exercising--but still being very warm--take a shower and get cooled off. 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.