

2008 Dog Resource Handbook Question Bank

Chapter 16 – Health

Below are a compilation of questions from Chapter 16. We will pull questions from this “question bank” that might be asked in the *You and Your Dog* and *Showmanship* interviews at the Ohio State Fair and post them at <http://southcenters.osu.edu/4h/dog> on June 1.

Q1. Why is it important to establish a relationship with your veterinarian?

A1. So that your veterinarian knows you and your dog and is receptive to answering your questions and concerns

P. 139

Q2. What does VCPR stand for and what does it mean?

A2. veterinarian/client/patient relationship; the relationship you have with your veterinarian

P. 139

Q3. Why should you establish a year-round wellness program?

A3. To keep you and your pet safe from diseases and to keep your pet as healthy as possible

P. 139

Q4. What is a year-round wellness program?

A4. Working together with your veterinarian so your dog has physical examinations and associated vaccinations and medications; continuous monitoring by you and periodic monitoring by your veterinarian for the purpose of developing preventive care strategies that enhance the health and welfare of your dog

P. 139

Q35. Name three (3) things that should be included in wellness programs.

A35. (1) regular vaccinations; (2) parasite prevention and control; (3) selected screening for common diseases and conditions; (4) preventive medical care; (5) preventive dental care; (6) preventive nutritional care; (7) preventive behavioral care, including environmental enrichment; (8) genetic health assessment when appropriate

P. 139

Q6. Name two (2) things wellness visits should include.

A6. (1) thorough physical examination that assesses nutritional health; (2) physical exam that assesses dental health; (3) screening for selected infectious and parasitic diseases; (4) evaluate general behavior

P. 139

Q7. Why is it important to know how your pet acts under normal conditions when he is healthy?

A7. So you can recognize behaviors that are abnormal and detect illnesses early

P. 140

Q8. Why should you not let dogs drink unfamiliar water?

A8. Because it could cause diarrhea

P. 140

Q9. When traveling, why should you either bring water from home or buy bottled water?

A9. Because if your dog drinks strange water he might get diarrhea

P. 140

Q10. What is the normal body temperature of a dog? (give range)

A10. 100.5° to 102.5° F

P. 141

Q11. Name _____ signs of a healthy dog.

A11. (1) shiny hair coat free of bald areas, not brittle or dull; (2) does not scratch, dig, bite, lick, gnaw, or pull at hair excessively; (3) is active, alert, happy; (4) has good appetite and eats food well; (5) drinks water regularly, not too much nor too often; (6) does not have bad breath; (7) has pink gums and tongue; (8) has clean eyes, no discharge, not red; (9) does not continually scratch ears or shake head; (10) has clean ears, without foul odor; (11) has moist nose, without any discharge; (12) does not limp or continually hold up foot; (13) has solid stool and defecates once or twice daily; (14) does not strain when urinating, and urine is free of blood; (15) has normal breathing; (16) does not continually cough or sneeze; (17) has clean genital area; (18) has normal body temperature

P. 141 - 142

Q12. Name _____ signs of an unhealthy or sick dog.

A7. (1) change in mood; (2) loss of appetite; (3) sluggish, depressed, lethargic; (4) pale gums and/or tongue; (5) irritable; (6) pink or red conjunctive membranes or inflamed eyes; (7) nasal discharge; (8) eye discharge; (9) constant scratching or digging at ears; (10) constant panting; rasping; (11) increased drinking; (12) difficulty getting up and down; (13) diarrhea or change in color or consistency of stool; (14) vomiting; (15) trembling; (16) coughing; (17) restlessness; (18) hiding; (19) afraid of loud noises or bright lights; (20) persistent bad breath; (21) excessive drooling; (22) loss of hair; (23) open sores; (24) noticeable weight gain or loss without diet change

P. 141

Q13. What is a vaccine?

A13. A preparation that contains an antigen consisting of killed or weakened disease-causing microorganisms.

P. 141

Q14. How do vaccines prevent or treat infectious diseases?

A14. Vaccines give immunity against the disease that the microorganisms cause.

P. 141

Q15. What does the word "vaccination" mean?

A15. The process of injecting a vaccine into a dog

P. 141

Q16. At what age range should recommended core vaccinations first be given to puppies?

A16. 6 to 8 weeks old

P. 141

Q17. At what age ranges should recommended core vaccination booster shots be given to puppies?

A17. 10 to 12 weeks and 14 to 16 weeks old

P. 141

Q18. At what age should the first rabies vaccination be given to a puppy?

A8. 3 to 5 months old

P. 141

Q9. At what age should the rabies booster shot be given?

A9. 1 year

P. 141

Q20. What is the main system of the dog that rabies attacks?

A15. The central nervous system

P. 141

Q20. What is rabies?

A16. It is a viral infection that attacks the central nervous system in all warm-blooded animals.

P. 141-142

Q21. How is rabies transmitted to other animals and people?

A21. Rabies is passed to another animal or human when the saliva from the infected animal comes into contact with the other animal or human through a bite or open wound, or broken skin or scratch.

P. 142

Q22. True or False. Once the symptoms of rabies develop, there is no cure and the disease is fatal.

A22. True

P. 142

Q23. What are three possible symptoms of an animal affected with rabies?

A23. (1) act erratic, unpredictable – appearing quiet or very wild and frantic; (2) may appear weak; (3) may drool; (4) may have seizures; (5) may have difficulty swallowing

P. 142

Q24. What is Coronavirus?

A24. A highly contagious viral infection of the gastrointestinal tract

P. 142

Q25. How is Coronavirus transmitted?

A25. By contact with feces or fluids of an infected animal

P. 142

Q26. What is Distemper?

A26. A contagious and sometimes fatal disease caused by a virus that attacks every tissue in a dog's body

P. 142

Q27. Name five (5) symptoms of distemper.

A27. (1) discharges from the eyes that become yellow and sticky; (2) discharges from the nose that become yellow and sticky; (3) fever; (4) vomiting; (5) coughing; (6) diarrhea; (7) loss of appetite; (8) depression

P. 142

Q28. What is Canine Hepatitis (Adenovirus, CAV-1)

A28. A virus of the liver, kidneys, other body organs, and central nervous system

P. 142

Q29. What causes Canine Hepatitis?

A29. Canine adenovirus type 1 (CAV-1)

P. 142

Q30. How is Canine Hepatitis spread?

A30. By body fluids, including urine and nasal discharge through direct contact with an infected animal. It can also be transmitted through contaminated food and water bowls, dog runs, crates, people's hands, boots, etc.

P. 142

Q31. What are three (3) symptoms of Canine Hepatitis?

A31. (1) high fever; (2) depression; (3) vomiting; (4) respiratory disease; (5) lack of appetite; (6) dehydration

P. 142

Q32. What is Leptospirosis?

A32. A bacterial disease that infects both animals and humans, attacking the liver, kidneys, and central nervous system

P. 143

Q33. How is Leptospirosis transmitted?

A33. It is spread directly when the urine of an infected animal comes into contact with another animal or human, and indirectly through exposure to contaminated water, food, and bedding

P. 143

Q34. Why is it important to consult with your veterinarian before your dog is given the Leptospirosis vaccination?

A34. Because some dogs react to this vaccination, more so than to any other vaccination

P. 143

Q35. Name three (3) symptoms of Leptospirosis.

A35. (1) fever; (2) refusal to eat; (3) weakness; (4) muscle pain; (5) bruising; (6) vomiting; (7) increased thirst

P. 143

Q36. Rabies and Leptospirosis are zoonotic diseases. What does this mean?

A36. They can be transmitted from animals to humans and humans to animals.

P. 142, 143, 152

Q37. Name two diseases that puppies are very susceptible to.

A37. Coronavirus and Parvovirus

P. 142, 143

Q38. What disease is caused by a highly contagious virus called canine parvovirus (CPV) Type 2, and various variations of the original strain?

A38. Parvovirus

P. 143

Q39. What parts of the dog's anatomy does parvovirus attack?

A39. Gastrointestinal tract and possibly the heart muscle

P. 143

Q40. How is parvovirus transmitted?

A40. Through the feces or fluids of an infected dog, and from objects where the virus can live such as kennel floors, food and water bowls, someone's boots, clothing, etc.

P. 143

Q41. Name three (3) symptoms of parvovirus.

A41. (1) vomiting; (2) diarrhea; (3) bloody or dark stools; (4) dehydration; (5) fever; (6) loss of appetite; (7) depression

P. 143

Q42. Name two core vaccinations routinely given to dogs.

A42. (1) distemper [CDV]; (2) adenovirus type 1 [CAV-1]; parvovirus [CPV]

P. 142, 143

Q43. What is another name for kennel cough?

A43. Bordetella

P. 143

Q44. What is kennel cough?

A44. A highly contagious respiratory disease

P. 143

Q45. How is kennel cough transmitted?

A45. From an infected dog to a healthy dog through discharges from coughing or sneezing, like humans transmit colds.

P. 143

Q46. What is the major symptom of kennel cough?

A46. Harsh, hacking cough

P. 143

Q47. Dogs usually get over kennel cough in a couple of weeks, but run risk of what secondary infection?

A47. Bacterial pneumonia

P. 143

Q48. What parasite can transmit Lyme disease?

A48. Ticks

P. 143

Q49. What type of tick can transmit Lyme disease?

A49. Deer tick

P. 149

Q50. When do symptoms of Lyme disease usually appear in dogs?

A50. Two to five months after exposure to the infected tick

P. 143

Q51. Name 3 symptoms of Lyme disease.

A51. (1) fever between 103° F and 105° F; (2) lameness; (3) swelling of joints; (4) lethargy [not active]; (5) loss of appetite

P. 143

Q52. Name three (3) internal parasites commonly found in dogs.

A52. (1) roundworms; (2) hookworms; (3) whipworms; (4) tapeworms; (5) heartworms

P. 144

Q53. Why should you take a stool sample to your vet when you purchase a new puppy or dog?

A53. So the vet can examine the stool sample to check for internal parasites

P. 144

Q54. What is another name for a deworming agent?

A54. Anthelmintic

P. 144

Q55. How do anthelmintics work when given to dogs?

A55. They either kill the worms or cause them to go into a stupor, which releases their hold and allows them to pass through in the stool.

P. 144

Q56. Why can an overdose of worm medicine be harmful to your dog?

A56. Because of its potential toxicity

P. 144

Q57. Why should a bitch that you are going to breed be worm free before breeding?
A57. To prevent or reduce the amount of internal parasites from being passed on to her puppies

P. 144

Q58. What is another name for ascarids?

A58. Roundworms

P. 144

Q59. What is the species of ascarids that are common to dogs?

A59. *Toxocara canis*

P. 144

Q60. Name two (2) signs of a dog infested with roundworms.

A60. (1) vomiting; (2) diarrhea; (3) constipation; (4) pot-belly appearance

P. 144

Q61. Describe the life cycle of a roundworm.

A61. (1) eggs hatch in the intestine of the dog; (2) they enter the bloodstream as young embryos; (3) they then migrate through all the body tissues; (4) they eventually migrate back to the intestines where they mature, lay eggs, and start the cycle all over again. *[must be answered in this order]*

P. 144

Q62. How does a dog expel roundworms?

A62. (1) vomited or (2) passed in stool

P. 144

Q58. Describe an adult ascarid.

A58. Look like thin spaghetti and can be up to 7 inches long

P. 144

Q63. How can humans, especially children, get roundworms?

A63. The roundworm eggs can be passed from the dogs to humans through dirt and other environments. If children play in dirt that is contaminated with roundworm eggs, and then put their dirty hands in their mouths, they can get roundworms.

P. 144-145

Q64. What type of damage can roundworms do if infecting people?

A64. The larvae migrate through the body causing damage to various organs and can cause blurred vision if they end up in an eye, for example.

P. 145

Q65. What happens when adult hookworms migrate to the small intestine of a dog?

A65. They attach themselves to the intestinal wall and suck blood and tissue fluids.

P. 145

Q66. How do hookworm infestations affect a dog's health?

A66. When hookworms move inside the intestinal wall, bleeding continues where they were attached. This causes the stool to be black and tar-like, and the dog becomes anemic due to blood loss. Heavy infestations in puppies can kill them.

P. 145

Q67. Describe a hookworm.

A67. A worm that is hair-like in shape and one-quarter to one-half inch long

P. 145

Q68. How do hookworm larvae infect people and what are the symptoms?

A68. They penetrate the skin and cause swelling, pustules, redness, and other signs of infection.

P. 145

Q69. What is the species name of whipworms affecting dogs?

A69. *Trichuris vulpis*

P. 145

Q70. Describe a whipworm.

A70. A worm that measures two to three inches long and is thicker on the posterior end, giving it a whip-like appearance.

P. 145

Q71. Describe how whipworm eggs progress through a dog.

A71. They hatch in the intestines, burrow into the wall of the small intestine, and then move into the large intestine.

P. 145

Q72. Where are adult whipworms found?

A72. In the dog's cecum, and sometimes in the colon and rectum

P. 145

Q73. What does the stool of a dog infested with whipworms look like?

A73. Filled with mucous, and bloody diarrhea

P. 145

Q74. What is the species name of the most common tapeworm found in dogs.

A74. *Dipylidium caninum*

P. 145

Q75. What part of the dog does the adult tapeworm attach itself to?

A75. Lining of the small intestine

P. 145

Q76. Segments of tapeworms are passed in the dog's stool. What do these segments contain?

A76. Tapeworm eggs

P. 145

Q77. What do tapeworm segments look like when found in the dog's stool?

A77. Small, flat, white rice-like pieces of worms

P. 145

Q78. Describe the life cycle of the tapeworm, *D. caninum*. [must answer in order]

A78. (1) segments of tapeworms are passed in dog's stool, dry and release tapeworm eggs; (2) adult flea or louse larvae swallow the eggs; (3) eggs develop into an immature form in the flea or louse; (4) dog swallows the flea or louse; (5) immature form of the tapeworm develops into an adult tapeworm inside the dog.

P. 145

Q79. Name three (3) ways you might know if your dog has tapeworms?

A79. (1) see tapeworm segments in stool; (2) see tapeworm segments stuck to the hair around the anus; (3) find dry segments in dog's bed or on dog; (4) heavy infestations may cause dog to have abdominal discomfort; (5) heavy infestations may cause dog to be nervous; (6) dog may lick anus more frequently; (7) dog may scoot on the ground to get rid of tapeworm segments

P. 146

Q80. What kind of internal parasite might a dog get from fleas?

A80. Tapeworms

P. 146

Q81. What is the best way to control tapeworms?

A81. Control flea and rodent problems.

P. 146

Q82. What is the species name of the heartworm?

A82. *Dirofilaria immitis*

P. 146

Q83. Where are adult heartworms found in dogs (be specific)?

A83. The right chambers of the heart and the larger blood vessels

P. 146

Q84. How are heartworms spread?

A84. By infected mosquitoes

P. 146

Q85. How long does it take for heartworms to develop into mature male and female heartworms?

A85. About six months

P. 146

Q86. What happens if a dog with heartworms goes untreated?

Q86. It will die.

P. 146

Q87. Name three early symptoms of heartworms.

A87. (1) shortness of breath; (2) shallow cough; (3) tiring easy

P. 146

Q88. In reference to heartworms, what are the microfilariae?

A88. The living larvae released by the female mosquito directly into the dog's bloodstream.

P. 146

Q89. When do the early symptoms of heartworm infestation appear in a dog?

A89. After the adult worms have infested the heart and adjacent blood vessels

P. 146

Q91. Why is it important to have your dog tested for heartworms before giving him heartworm preventative drugs?

A91. If your dog has heartworms, the preventative drugs could kill him

P. 146

Q92. What is *Giardia intestinalis*?

A92. A protozoan

P. 147

Q93. Where is *Giardia* found in dogs?

A93. Upper small intestines

P. 147

Q94. What are two (2) signs of *Giardia* in dogs?

A94. (1) soft stools; (2) diarrhea; (3) mucous in the stool; (4) sometimes abdominal pain

P. 147

Q95. Name three (3) internal parasites found in dogs.

A95. (1) roundworms; (2) hookworms; (3) tapeworms; (4) whipworms; (5) heartworms; (6) giardia

P. 144-147

Q96. What is the common name of the flea most often found on dogs?

A96. Cat flea

P. 147

Q97. How long could one flea live on a dog if not bothered?

A97. More than 100 days.

P. 147

Q98. Depending on the ambient temperature, how long can the life cycle of a flea last?

A98. Between 14 and 140 days

P. 147

Q99. What are fleas an intermediate host for?

A99. *D. caninum* tapeworm

P. 147

Q100. Describe the life cycle of a flea.

A100. (1) adult female flea lays several eggs each day while living on the dog; (2) the eggs fall from the dog and hatch into larvae in 4 to 6 days; (3) the larvae feed on organic matter, molt twice, spin a cocoon, and develop into a pupa; (4) they emerge as adult fleas [*must be in this order*]

P. 147

Q101. What causes flea allergy dermatitis?

A101. Protein found in the saliva of fleas that is very irritating to dogs

P. 147

Q102. What is flea dirt?

A102. Small black flecks that are the fecal droppings of fleas

P. 147

Q103. Name three (3) signs that a dog might have fleas.

A103. (1) seeing the actual flea; (2) finding flea dirt; (3) itching; (4) scratching; (5) biting at himself; (6) chewing at his fur; (7) losing hair; (8) developing bumps on the skin that harbor bacteria; (9) flea allergy dermatitis; (10) anemia

P. 147

Q104. If you think your dog might have fleas, where should you look for them on your dog?

A104. (1) through his hair; (2) on back of his neck; (3) behind his elbows; (4) around base of his tail

P. 147

Q105. What must you do to effectively control fleas?

A105. Use a variety of treatments and techniques to break their life cycle.

P. 147

Q106. Name four external parasites found on dogs.

A106. Fleas, ticks, lice, mites

P. 147-149

Q107. What two external parasites serve as intermediate hosts for the *D. caninum* tapeworm?

A107. fleas and lice

P. 147, 148

Q108. Lice are host specific. What does this mean?

A108. They affect only one host species, spending their entire life cycle on the host

P. 148

Q109. What is the name of the most common biting louse found on dogs?

A109. *Trichodectes canis*

P. 148

Q110. Describe *Trichodectes canis* and where is it found?

A110. It is a small, yellow biting louse found on the dog's head, neck, and tail

P. 148

Q111. Name three kinds of ticks typically found on dogs.

A111. (1) American dog tick; (2) brown dog tick; (3) deer tick

P. 148-149

Q111. Which kind of tick can cause Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever?

A111. American dog tick

P. 148

Q112. Which kind of tick can cause tick paralysis?

A112. American dog tick

P. 149

Q113. What causes Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever?

A113. The rickettsia organism, *Rickettsia rickettsii*, transmitted through the bite of the American dog tick

P. 148-149

Q114. Name (three) symptoms of a dog in the acute stages of Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever.

A114. (1) loss of appetite; (2) fever; (3) pain in their joints and muscles; (4) edema (accumulation of fluid) in face and legs; (5) swollen lymph nodes; (6) dizziness; (7) seizures; (8) stupor

P. 149

Q115. How soon after a tick infected with Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever bites a dog might the symptoms appear?

A115. 2 to 14 days

P. 149

Q116. True or False. The American dog tick transmits Lyme Disease.

A116. False

P. 149

Q117. Where might the brown dog tick be found?

A117. In kennels and homes

P. 149

Q114. What is the name of the tick that carries Lyme Disease?

A114. Deer tick.

P. 149

Q118. Do male or female deer ticks transmit Lyme Disease?

A118. Female deer ticks

P. 149

Q119. How long must a deer tick infected with Lyme Disease be attached to a dog before it transmits Lyme Disease?

A119. 24 to 48 hours

P. 149

Q120. Why should you not light a tick with a match?

A120. Because it may cause the tick to burst, and if it is infected with Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever, the tick's body fluids that come into contact with broken skin, your mouth or eyes may transmit RMSF to you

P. 149

Q121. Describe the proper way to remove a tick.

A122. (1) use a paper towel, tweezers, or disposable gloves to keep the tick from coming into contact with your skin; (2) grasp the tick close to the dog's skin, and using steady pressure, pull it straight out; (3) disinfect the site where the tick was removed from; (4) wash your hands with soap and water; (5) dispose of the tick by putting it in a container of oil or alcohol, sticking it to tape, or flushing it

P. 149

Q123. Which two external parasites belong to the arachnid family?

A123. Ticks and mites

P. 148, 149

Q124. What is "walking dandruff?"

A124. A common term for a disease caused by *Cheyletiella* mites, where you can see the dandruff moving on the dog's skin

P. 149

Q125. Name two (2) signs of a dog that has walking dandruff.

A125. (1) skin irritation usually along the dog's back; (2) slight hair loss; (3) itching; (4) dandruff – scales; (5) some thickening of the skin

P. 150

Q126. What type of medication can you use on dogs to kill the mites that cause walking dandruff?

A126. Any insecticide that kills fleas

P. 150

Q127. Why is it important to treat not only the dog, but the dog's environment, if the dog has mites?

A127. Because the mites can live several days off the host dog, and therefore infest the dog's environment, and the dog can continue to pick up the mites from the infested environment

P. 150

Q128. What part of the ear do ear mites infect?

A128. Ear canal

P. 150

Q129. Describe how you would know that a dog might have ear mites?

A129. (1) shaking head; (2) scratching at ears; (3) dried or fresh blood inside the ear canal

P. 150

Q130. What might happen if a dog with ear mites is not treated?

A130. The mites can cause serious damage to the ear canals and ear drums, causing permanent hearing loss.

P. 150

Q131. What does the mite, *Demodex canis*, cause?

A131. Demodectic mange (also known as red mange, puppy mange or follicular mange)

P. 150

Q132. How does a dog get *Demodex* mites?

A132. The mites are transferred by direct contact from the bitch to her puppies within the first week after birth

P. 150

Q133. Where do *Demodex* mites live on the dog?

A133. In the hair follicles and oil glands of the skin

P. 150

Q134. True or False. *Demodex* mites of various species live on the bodies of almost all dogs and on most people as a part of their normal skin flora, without causing any harm.

A134. True

P. 150

Q135. What are the circumstances that a dog might get demodectic mange?

A135. If the dog is young and has an immature or deficient immune system, as this is usually found on puppies and young dogs; or older dogs suffering from a depressed immune system

P. 150

Q136. Describe a dog with demodectic mange.

A136. The dog will have hair loss, with crusty and inflamed skin, usually first noticed around the eyes, muzzle and other parts of the dog's head. This hair loss and lesions can spread all over the dog's body. Dogs heavily infected with demodectic mange may lose their appetite, have a fever and become listless.

P. 150

Q137. How can demodectic mange be treated?

A137. Either systemically through the bloodstream or topically with drugs prescribed by a veterinarian

P. 150

Q138. Why should you spay or neuter a dog that has had demodectic mange, and never breed them?

A138. Because dogs with demodectic mange can pass this sensitivity on to their offspring. It is a serious parasitic disease and dogs can die from this.

P. 150

Q139. What is another common term for sarcoptic mange?

A139. canine scabies

P. 150

Q140. How can a dog get sarcoptic mange?

A140. From direct contact from another dog with these mites, or from bedding and other parts of the dogs environment where the mites are living.

P. 150

Q141. How long can *Sarcoptes scabiei* live in the environment?

A141. 2 to 6 days

P. 150

Q142. What are *Sarcoptes scabiei*?

A142. Mites that cause sarcoptic mange.

P. 150

Q143. How can your veterinarian diagnose that a dog has demodectic or sarcoptic mange?

A143. By doing skin scrapings and then looking at the scrapings under a microscope

P. 150

Q144. Describe a dog that might have sarcoptic mange.

A144. Hair loss and itching usually where there is less hair such as the elbows, ears, chest, armpits, hocks, and belly. This can spread all over the dog's body. Small red pustules develop along with yellow crust on the skin.

P. 150

Q145. What are chiggers?

A145. *Trombicula* mites

P. 151

Q146. Where are chiggers typically found on dogs?

A146. On their legs, head and belly

P. 151

Q147. True or False. Ringworm is a parasite.

A147. False (it is a fungus)

P. 151

Q148. What is ringworm?

A148. A highly contagious fungus

P. 151

Q149. How is ringworm transmitted?

A149. Either by direct contact with an infected animal or contact with an object that is contaminated with the spores

P. 151

Q150. How long can ringworm spores from infected animals live in the environment?

A150. For over 18 months

P. 151

Q151. What are the symptoms of ringworm?

A151. A small, round, scaly lesion, without any hair; pustules may form, and the skin may appear red. The lesion may begin as a small spot but will continue to grow.

P. 151

Q152. Why might ringworm symptoms be confused with demodectic mange?

A152. Because sometime the lesions may not appear in a round shape

P. 151

Q1349. Why is it important to wear gloves and thoroughly wash your hands, and be very careful around dogs with suspected ringworm, as well as confirmed ringworm?

A153. Because ringworm is highly contagious and people can get it from direct contact with the infected dog or object.

P. 151

Q154. How can your veterinarian accurately diagnose ringworm?

A154. By doing a skin scraping and growing a culture

P. 151

Q155. How can ringworm be treated on a dog?

A155. By treating the dog topically with antifungal medication

P. 151

Q156. What are the most common bacteria that cause infection in humans from a dog bite?

A156. *Pasteurella* bacteria

P. 151

- Q157. What is pasteurellosis when referring to a dog bite?
A157. It is the condition caused by the bacteria *Pasteurella*, when a person is bitten by a dog
P. 151
- Q158. Name three (3) symptoms of a *Pasteurella* bacteria infection in a person from a dog bite.
A158. (1) pain; (2) reddening; (3) swelling all in the area of the bite
P. 151
- Q159. How soon after being bitten by a dog might the first signs of infection be noticeable?
A159. 2 to 12 hours
P. 151
- Q160. Why is it important to seek medical attention if signs of pasteurellosis is present?
A160. Because this bacterial infection can progress rapidly, with the infection spreading toward the person's body from the location of the bite; serious complications can occur if left untreated
P. 151
- Q161. How is brucellosis transmitted in dogs?
A161. It spreads from one dog to another during breeding or oral contact with vaginal discharges, aborted fetuses and placentas, semen or urine.
P. 151
- Q162. Where does brucellosis most frequently occur?
A162. In breeding kennels
P. 151
- Q163. What happens to pregnant bitches that have brucellosis?
A163. They abort their puppies
P. 151
- Q164. What should happen to a dog diagnosed with brucellosis?
A164. The dog should be euthanized because the disease may spread to other dogs and be a threat to human health
P. 151
- Q165. What is a zoonotic disease, or zoonosis?
A165. A disease that can be passed from animals to humans and from humans to animals
P. 152

Q166. Why are children at a higher risk for getting zoonotic parasites?

A166. Because they play outside and tend to put objects in their mouths and dirty hands in their mouths

P. 152

Q167. Name _____ zoonotic diseases and/or parasites.

A167. (1) rabies; (2) leptospirosis; (4) Lyme disease; (5) roundworms; (6) hookworms; (7) giardia; (8) *Cheyletiella* mites – walking dandruff; (9) sarcoptic mange; (10) ringworm; (11) brucellosis

P. 141-152

Q168. Why is it important to brush your dog's teeth and have them cleaned professionally once a year?

A168. To keep the teeth and gums healthy and hopefully prevent gingivitis and periodontal disease

P. 152

Q169. What is gingivitis?

A169. An early form of periodontal disease

P. 152

Q170. What are the signs of gingivitis?

A170. Gums are red and/or swollen and bleeding

P. 152

Q171. If gingivitis is left untreated, what might it develop into?

A171. Periodontal disease

P. 152

Q172. Name four (4) signs of periodontal disease.

A172. (1) halitosis – bad breath; (2) inflammation of the gums; (3) bleeding gums; (4) recession of the gums; (5) tooth loss

P. 152

Q173. If left untreated, what might periodontal disease lead to besides problems with the dog's gums and teeth?

A173. Bacterial infections that can spread to other parts of the dog's body

P. 152

Q174. What are anal sacs?

A174. Small, paired sacs containing anal glands located on each side of the anus between the external and internal sphincter muscles

P. 152

- Q175. Why are anal glands sometimes called scent glands?
A175. Because they enable dogs to mark their territory and identify other dogs
P. 152
- Q176. How do dogs typically empty their anal glands?
A176. When passing stool, the pressure normally causes the anal glands to empty
P. 152
- Q177. What might happen if the anal glands fail to empty?
A177. The anal sacs could become impacted or abscessed; there might be discomfort from the full anal gland pushing on the anus
P. 152
- Q178. Name two (2) signs of impacted anal sacs.
A178. (1) dog licking at anus; (2) biting at anus; (3) scooting on the ground
P. 152
- Q179. What is the common term for Gastric Dilation-Volvulus (GDV).
A179. Bloat
P. 153
- Q180. What are other three (3) names for Gastric Dilation-Volvulus (GDV)?
A180. bloat, gastric torsion, twisted stomach
P. 153
- Q181. Why is bloat or GDV a life-threatening emergency?
A181. Because when a dog bloats, the stomach is filled with air and can easily twist, pinching off the blood supply. A dog can die within 30 minutes or less if the bloat is severe, and even with treatment, one-fourth to one-third of all dogs with bloat die.
P. 153
- Q182. What characterizes bloat?
A182. Swelling or dilation of the stomach from gas and frothy material
P. 153
- Q183. True or False. A bloated dog always develops volvulus.
A183. False
P. 153
- Q184. Name _____ possible symptoms of Gastric Dilation-Volvulus.
A184. (1) swollen belly and sides that quickly appear; (2) dog tries to vomit but can't; (3) may salivate; (4) may whine; (5) may pant; (6) may wretch and produce small amounts of a foamy vomit; (7) may drool excessively; (8) may make retching

noises; (9) may seem restless and nauseated; (10) may act uncomfortable, agitated, pace; (11) may act depressed; (12) may show signs of pain; (13) may have rapid, shallow breathing; (14) may go into shock and then collapse

P. 153

Q185. What are the two obvious signs of bloat?

A185. (1) swollen belly and sides that appear quickly and (2) trying to vomit but nothing comes up

P. 153

Q186. What should you do if you think your dog might have bloat?

A186. Call your veterinarian and get your dog there immediately or take him to a 24-hour emergency clinic if one is close by

P. 153

Q187. What types of dogs is bloat more likely to occur?

A187. Large breeds of dogs with deep, narrow chests

P. 153

Q188. Give three (3) examples of factors in dogs that make them a higher risk for bloat.

A188. (1) if they are a large dog with deep, narrow chest; (2) genetics are a factor; (3) certain bloodlines within certain breeds may be more prone; (4) males dogs are two times more likely to develop bloat than females; (5) older dogs, usually over 7, are more likely to bloat than younger dogs; (6) nervous and anxious dogs; (7) dogs fed once daily; (8) dogs who eat food quickly; (9) dogs who exercise soon after eating

P. 153

Q189. Name three (3) ways to try to prevent bloat in a dog.

A189. (1) be aware of early signs of bloat if you have a breed that is susceptible; (2) know how to contact your vet in an emergency or where to take your dog if you notice signs of GVD; (3) feed large dogs 2 – 3 times a day; (4) gradually make changes in your dog's diet; (5) feed your dog separately or alone if he tends to gorge his food; (6) limit exercise one hour before and two hours after eating; (7) don't let your dog drink a lot of water at one time; (8) limit water right after feeding

P. 153

Q190. What breed of dog runs the greatest risk of getting bloat?

A190. Great Dane

P. 153

- Q191. Why is it important to take your dog's vital signs when he is healthy?
A191. So you know what is normal for your dog and have something to compare with if your dog seems sick
P. 153
- Q192. What is the normal body temperature range in dogs?
A192. 100.5°F to 102.5°F
P. 154
- Q193. Describe how to take a dog's temperature.
A193. (1) put a small amount of petroleum jelly on the bulb of a rectal thermometer; (2) have someone hold the dog's head; (3) grasp and lift the dog's tail; (4) insert the thermometer into his rectum far enough to completely cover the bulb; (5) don't let the dog sit down; (6) let the thermometer in the rectum for 3 minutes; (7) remove and read the temperature
P. 154
- Q194. What is the normal resting heart rate for most adult dogs?
A194. 60 to 160 beats per minute
P. 154
- Q195. Name the three (3) ways to take your dog's pulse.
A195. (1) put your hand on his chest; (2) put your finger on the femoral artery; (3) put your finger behind the left elbow. Count the heart beats for 15 seconds and multiply that times four to get the beats per minute
P. 154
- Q196. What is the normal respiratory rate for a dog at rest?
A196. 10 to 30 breaths per minute
P. 154
- Q197. Name three (3) reasons why a dog's respiratory rate might increase.
A197. (1) they are running; (2) they are in pain; (3) have heat stroke; (4) have heart problems; (5) are excited
P. 154
- Q198. Name one way to take your dog's respiratory rate.
A198. (1) have your dog stand or lie down, watch for signs of inhalation, such as his chest rising and falling; (2) if it's hard to see your dog breathe, put a tissue or mirror by your dog's nostrils and look for tissue movement or the mirror fogging. Count the number of times your dog breathes in 15 seconds and multiply that times four to get the number of breaths per minute
P. 154

- Q199. Describe what to do if your dog has his airway obstructed, such as something caught in his throat?
- A199. Tilt the chin up and check the mouth for visible obstructions. If there are none, hold the dog's mouth closed and breathe into his nose. Watch to see if his chest inflates with the breath. If not, there is still blockage so perform the Heimlich maneuver. If airway is clear and dog is not breathing on his own, do mouth to nose respirations until your dog is breathing or you have veterinary help
- P. 155
- Q200. What should you do if a dog gets stung by a bee and is biting at the sting?
- A200. Apply a paste of bicarbonate of soda and water to the sting. If he is badly stung and has an allergic reaction, get him to the vet immediately.
- P. 155
- Q201. How do you know if your dog might be choking?
- A201. He may gag, try to vomit, or drool.
- P. 155
- Q202. Name three (3) things that might cause diarrhea in dogs.
- A202. (1) change in diet; (2) milk; (3) too much grease; (4) overeating; (5) stress; (6) sickness; (7) parasites; (8) disease
- P. 155
- Q203. When should you take a dog with diarrhea to a vet?
- A203. If it lasts for more than 24 hours, is severe or bloody
- P. 155
- Q204. Should you take your dog to the vet if he eats grass?
- A204. No, he may vomit but eating grass will not hurt him
- P. 155
- Q205. How do you treat electric shock?
- A205. Unplug the cord before touching the dog, if the cord is still in the dog's mouth or touching the dog. You may have to give the dog artificial respiration if he is in shock or partial coma. Call your vet
- P. 155
- Q206. What should you do if your dog has an eye infection or injury?
- A206. Flush the eye with a lukewarm boric acid solution. Then apply a few drops of a medicated eye solution for burning eyes found over-the-counter at drug stores. Call your vet.
- P. 155

- Q207. How might your dog act if he is having a seizure?
A207. Shaking his head or body with uncontrolled spasms; may be brief only lasting a couple of minutes; dog appears dazed afterwards but normal
P. 156
- Q208. What should you do if you think your dog is having or has had a seizure?
A208. Call your vet
P. 156
- Q209. Why should you never leave a dog in a car when it is warm or hot outside?
A209. He could get heatstroke and die
P. 156
- Q210. Name three (3) ways a dog could get heatstroke.
A210. (1) be left in a car when it is warm or hot outside; (2) be exercised in really hot, humid weather; (3) be left tied outside without any protection from the sun
P. 156
- Q211. How can you tell if your dog is suffering from heat stroke if the conditions for potential heat stroke are present?
A212. He may pant excessively or collapse
P. 156
- Q213. How do you treat heatstroke?
A213. Quickly cool the dog by (1) immersing in cool water; (2) spraying with a hose; or (3) putting the wet dog in front of a fan. (4) Then take him to the vet as soon as possible
P. 156
- Q214. What is the first thing you should do if you find a dog that has been hit by a car?
A214. Put a muzzle on the dog, as a dog in pain may bite
P. 156
- Q215. How should you safely remove a dog from the road that has been hit?
A215. First, muzzle the dog so he won't bite. If you have a board or coat handy, put him on it by standing and facing the back of the dog, grasp him by the scruff of the neck and skin over his hips, and slide him onto the board or coat. Then move him using the board or coat. If you don't have something to move him, use the same procedure and slide him off the road
P. 156
- Q216. What are the signs of a dog with motion sickness?
A216. He drools, becomes nauseated, and then vomits.
P. 156

Q217. How can you help your dog get over motion sickness?

A217. Take him for short rides just for fun, and then gradually increase the time he rides in a car. Don't just take him to the vet and/or groomer or other places that make him anxious, as then he may get upset every time you want him to go for a ride.

P. 156

Q218. Name three (3) signs of poisoning?

A218. (1) crying; (2) crouching; (3) vomiting; (4) diarrhea; (5) trembling; (6) hard breathing; (7) convulsions; (8) coma

P. 156

Q219. What should you do if your dog has been poisoned?

A219. (1) If your dog is still conscious and able to swallow, and you know what poison your dog has swallowed, give him the antidote listed on the container and then call your vet immediately. (2) If the antidote is not on the container, contact your vet for the suggested antidote or contact the National Animal Poison Control Center at 800.548.2423.

P. 156

Q220. If you suspect your dog has swallowed poison, and vomiting is the recommended, what can you give him to cause vomiting?

A220. Give him 3% hydrogen peroxide using 1 teaspoon per 10 pounds of the dog's body weight. He should vomit shortly.

Q221. If your dog has been poisoned, and you have induced vomiting, what should you do next?

A221. Then give him 1 5-gram tablet of activated charcoal per 10 pounds of the dog's body weight to bind any remaining poison and prevent it from being absorbed. If you don't have activated charcoal, use a mixture of milk and egg white (1/4th cup of each per 10 pounds of the dog's body weight). Always take your dog to the vet immediately, even after home treatment.

P. 156

Q222. What should you do if your dog has been sprayed by a skunk?

A222. (1) First wash his eyes with a warm boric acid solution; then bathe him with tomato juice or tomato soup, making sure you wash thoroughly where the scent is concentrated (usually around the head and neck). Leave the juice or soup on for 20 minutes, then wash with a pine-scented or chlorophyll soap or dog shampoo.

(2) Another method is to wash eyes with warm boric acid solution, and then bathe him with a solution mixed as follows: 1 quart 3% hydrogen peroxide, ¼ cup

baking soda, and 1 teaspoon liquid soap. Rinse thoroughly. Discard any remaining solution. *[accept either answer from the youth]*

P. 156