



A) Diseases transmitted by a Vector:

1. Dipylidiosis

A disease caused by a tapeworms (*Tenia canina*) that is carried by fleas and lice. It is easily treatable.

2. Leishmaniosis

A sometimes fatal canine disease caused by protozoa parasite (*Leishmaniosis infantum*) that is transmitted through mosquito bites. It is most common in mediterranean climates and is most prevalent between Spring and Autumn. Symptoms include: Weight loss; fever; abnormal nail growth; anemia; arthritis; kidney failure; fatigue; muscular atrophy; skin ulcers; non-healing wounds; dry skin; dandruff; hair loss; lack of hair around the eyes; nosebleeds; swelling of the lymph nodes; liver and spleen; lameness and eye damage.

3. Filariosis

A disease caused by a worm (*Dirofilaria immitis*) and transmitted through mosquitos bites. It lives in the heart and pulmonary veins of the dog and can be fatal. Symptoms include: coughing; difficulty breathing and fatigue; weight loss; nose bleeds; etc...

B) Intestinal parasitic infections

Carry out regular deworming to prevent intestinal parasites that are prevalent in summer.

C) Otitis

An ear infection that is more prevalent in summer due to moisture that gets trapped in the dog's canal after baths (which help to alleviate the heat). Symptoms include: head shaking; ear scratching; bad smells and pain

D) Seasonal Allergies

Some plants and bites can cause allergic reactions that range from a rash to anaphylactic shock. Symptoms include: Gastrointestinal or respiratory problems

E) Thorns in the paws

When an animal has been in the countryside, it is easy to see if they have a thorn in their paw because they will limp and lick nurse their paw. Take out the thorn with care and apply antiseptic to the wound.

F) Heat

Dogs cannot regulate their core temperature by sweating as they don't have sweat glands. They control their temperature by panting (through their nose and mouth), through the bottom of their feet and through the few areas that aren't covered by fur.

The core temperature of a dog is 39°C but during heat stroke this can rise to 42°C.



1. Heat stroke or hyperthermia

A dog's core temperature will increase when it is exposed to high external temperatures, such as: Lengthy exposure to direct sunlight; being kept in small spaces and exposed to the sun without proper ventilation; long walks or strenuous activities in the hottest hours of the day.

Symptoms include: Fatigue; muscular tremors; vomiting; increased heart rate; panting; constant fast breathing; elevated core temperature; foaming at the mouth; dehydration.

Advanced symptoms include: Petechiae; cerebral oedema; gastrointestinal hemorrhage; kidney or liver failure and general organ failure.

What can you do during eat stroke?

-to reduce the dog's core temperature, take the dog to a fresh, well ventilated area and cool down their head, neck, inner thighs and armpits. This can help to avoid brain damage.

-put the dog's head under lukewarm water, dampen the snout until their breathing is regular.

-quickly reduce the dog's core temperature by using air conditioning and putting ice on your dog's armpits and neck.

-take your dog to the vet for a check up and medication. Don't cover your dog or use ice water because that can cause brain damage

-brachycephalic dogs, puppies, old dogs, overweight dogs, dogs with weak hearts and lungs and excessively furry dogs are susceptible to the heat because they are unable to regulate their core temperature.

2. Dehydration

It is important to have fresh water readily available and to know that puppies can become dehydrated much faster than adults. Symptoms include: general malaise; diarrhea; vomiting; itching; skin problems; respiratory problems and acute gastroenteritis.

Seek help from your veterinarian immediately.

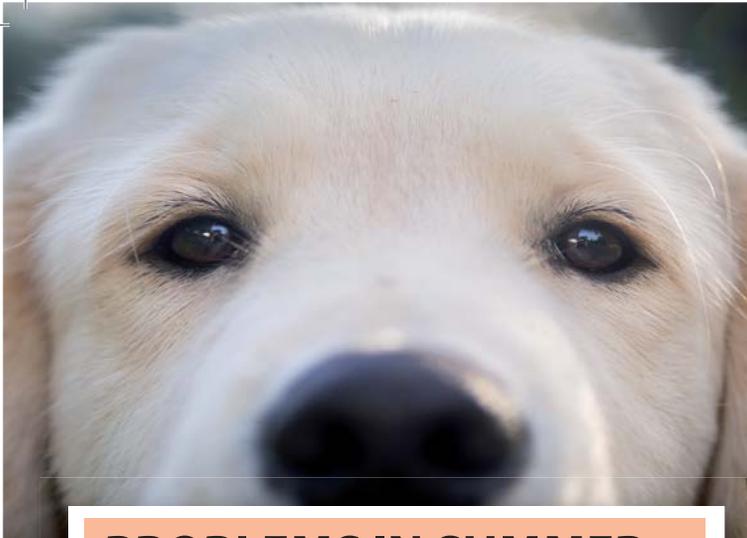
3. Sunburns

Walking your dog during the hottest parts of the day can cause sunburn on your dog's paws, especially when walking on asphalt. White dogs can suffer sunburn on the tips of their ears and their snout.

4. Solar dermatitis and squamous cell carcinomas

Dog's with non-pigmented, hairless areas of skin are more susceptible to solar radiation that will affect its nose, flanks and abdomen. The dog licks, scratches and bites the lesions which makes them easier to see. These lesions must be treated with antiseptics 2 times a day.

Animals with predispositions to lesions must avoid contact with the sun between the hours of 10:00 and 17:00.



PROBLEMS IN SUMMER

A. Diseases transmitted by a Vector :

1. Dipilidiosis
2. Leishmaniosis
3. Filariosis

B. Intestinal parasitic infections

C. Otitis

D. Seasonal allergies

E. Thorns in the paws

F. Heat:

1. Heat stroke
2. Dehydration
3. Sunburn
4. Solar dermatitis and squamous cancer cells

further information:

- http://www.eldiario.es/consumoclaro/perros/cuidados-perros-verano-calor-sofoco-deshidratacion_0_519698721.html
- <http://www.zoetecnocampo.com/forop/Forum1/HTML/000046.html>

GENERAL INFORMATION "AVOIDS PROBLEMS IN THE SUMMER "

1. Check your dog's legs after each walk and remove any spikes that might still be there. It can help to trim dogs with long hair.
2. Carefully avoid the ears when drying your dog with a wet towel or gauze as excessive moisture can cause otitis (This is more important when your dog has long ears as it can obstruct the passage of air).
3. We recommend that you routinely vaccinate your dog to prevent parasites, during the summer time
4. We keep our animals free from fleas by treating them suitable products that we also protect against bites with: Antiparasitic collars, pipettes or vaccines against Leishmaniosis
5. Make sure that clean and fresh water is available. If it seems like the dog is drinking too much that's ok as most of it removed. You only need to restrict access to water if the dog begins to vomit.
6. NEVER leave the dog locked inside the car or in small rooms without ventilation.
7. Take the dog for a walk when it isn't hot and avoid too much exercise during daylight hours.
8. In summer, make sure to feed your dog early in the morning and at night to avoid a meltdown.
9. When you leave the house, it is advisable to make sure you have ice and enough water for your dog. If it looks stressed you can lay out wet towels on the floor, if it is too hot, you can refresh the dog by pouring water on it's head and body.
10. Air conditioning is acceptable and if you have the chance to use it then your dog will thank you.
11. Trim your dog's fur if it becomes too long, but don't cut it too short as your dog's hair protects against both the heat and the cold.



Nuria Janeiro
nuria_janeiro@hotmail.com

**Be Careful,
summer
is coming!**



Summer MEANS heat, mosquitoes and parasites for our dogs... the problems are endless! Meanwhile, for humans it is a time to relax and enjoy ourselves. The situation is complicated and there are a lot of factors that can seriously harm our animals during the summer.

Here we'll explain all of the factors that we look at when taking care of our dogs, so that you can give yours the best possible summer.