

**General Knowledge – Dog 2013** American Red Cross Dog First Aid = ARC  
Ohio State Resource Handbook = Ohio ST  
AKC Dog Care & Training = AKC Dog Care  
AKC Complete Dog Book = AKC Complete Dog  
AKC Complete Dog Book for Kids = AKC Kids

**Keeping your dog healthy** ARC pg 2-3

- Take your dog to a vet for check-ups
- Provide good daily care
- Proper diet
- Regular exercise
- Safe, comfortable environment
- Good grooming
- Socialization

**When traveling with your dog, pack:** ARC pg 6-9

- Medications and Medical records
- Food and bowls
- First Aid Kit
- Leash, collar and tags
- Grooming supplies
- Current photo of you and your dog
- A favorite toy
- A sturdy, well-ventilated carrier

**Make an initial evaluation if dog is injured** ARC pg 24

- Quickly observed the situation and check:
  - Airway: is it open
  - Breathing: 10 – 30 breaths per minute, up to 200 pants per minute
  - Bleeding: None, Arterial bleeding (rhythmically spurting), Venal bleeding (slower, less profuse)
  - Circulation, heartbeat or pulse: 3 locations to check
    - Inner thigh
    - Just below the Wrist (Carpus)
    - Just below the Ankle (Hock)
  - Mucous membrane color: gums and Inner eye-lids should be pink
    - If blue pale, yellow, cherry red, white, brick red or brown this is an emergency
  - Capillary refill time: color should return in 1-2 seconds
  - Level of consciousness:
    - Alert, awake, seizure, disoriented, hyperactive, depressed or unconscious

**Normal Temperature** ARC pg 26, Ohio St 153+154, AKC Complete Dog pg 763

- 100-102.5 F is normal
- Lower than 100 F or greater than 104 F is an emergency

**Normal Heart and Pulse Rates** ARC pg 26, Ohio ST pg 154, AKC Complete Dog pg 763

- Puppy (less than 1 year) 120 – 160 beats per minute
- Small (miniature or toy breed, 30 pounds or less) 100-140 beats per minute
- Medium to large – 60-100 beats per minute

**Shock** ARC pg 33, 102-103, AKC Complete Dog pg 797; AKC Dog Care pg 167

- Is the body's response to a change in blood flow and oxygen to the internal organs and tissues
- This can result from a sudden loss of blood, a traumatic injury, heart failure, severe allergic reaction (anaphylactic shock), organ disease or an infection circulating through the body (septic shock).
- Always an emergency
- Early Shock: when the body attempts to compensate for the decreased flow of fluids and oxygen to the tissues.
- Middle Shock: when the body had difficulty compensating for the lack of blood flow and oxygen.
- End Stage Shock: when the body can no longer compensate for the lack of oxygen and blood flow to vital organs, this often leads to death.

**Emergency Conditions consist of:                   ARC pg 34**

- Bleeding that is prolonged or severe, such as spurting blood or that you cannot stop by applying direct pressure.
- Breathing difficulty
- Burns
- Cuts and gashes that expose internal organs or wounds with visible bone or severe tissue damage
- Drop in body temperature (hypothermia)
- Enlarged painful abdomen
- Heat Stroke (hyperthermia)
- Paralysis
- Poisoning
- Profuse diarrhea or vomiting
- Seizures: First Seizures, seizures lasting longer than 2 minutes, repeating seizures
- Severe depression (characterized by hiding, unresponsiveness or refusing to eat)
- Shock
- Snake bites
- Straining to urinate or defecate
- Trauma, such as being struck by a car, shot by a gun or falling from a significant height
- Unconsciousness

**CPR - Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation                   ARC pg 36 – 38**

- Base on three basic principles – ABC
  - A- Airway
  - B- Breathing
  - C- Circulation

**Pregnancies                   ARC pg 45, AKC Complete Dog glossary**

- Normal pregnancies last 62-64 days

**Bloat and Torsion                   ARC pg 50-51, AKC Complete Dog pg 780/81**

- Life threatening conditions, more common in deep-chested large and giant dogs.
- Gastric dilation, or bloat, is when the dog's stomach overfills with air or food
- Torsion, volvulus, is a worsening of this condition in which the stomach turns around upon itself, often displacing the spleen with it. This cuts off the blood supplies to both organs and prevents blood from returning to the heart.
- 
- Signs of Bloat often occur within hours after a meal
  - Drooling or salivation
  - Distended abdomen (enlargement of the stomach area)
  - Non-productive retching or vomiting
  - Restlessness and pacing
  - Shock

**Dehydration                   ARC pg 65**

The excessive loss of body fluids and can result from:

- Fever
- Vomiting
- Diarrhea
- Not eating or drinking
- As well as too much heat exposure.
- Signs and Symptoms
  - Change in urination habits (more or less)
  - Excessive thirst and mouth dryness (i.e. dry, tacky gums)
  - Loss of skin elasticity
  - Sunken eyes

**Heat Stroke (Hyperthermia) and Heat Exhaustion : ARC pg 92-83, AKC Complete Dog pg 798  
AKC Dog Care pg 63-164**

- Occurs when a dog severely overheats
- Dogs do not have sweat glands, so they can dispel heat only by panting and through the pads of their feet. This can be a very serious emergency, take the dog to a veterinarian ASP
- Signs and Symptoms:
  - Collapse
  - Body temperature 104 F or above
    - The goal is to decrease the body temperature to about 103 F in the first 10 – 15 minutes.
    - Once 103F is reached, you must stop the cooling process because the body temperature will continue to decrease and can plummet dangerously low if you continue to cool the dog.
  - Bloody diarrhea vomit
  - Capillary refill time that is too quick
  - Depression, stupor (acting drunk), seizures or coma
  - Excessive panting or difficulty breathing
  - Increased heart rate
  - Increased respiratory rate
  - Mucous membrane color is redder than normal
  - Salivation

**Hypothermia ( a dangerous drop in Body Temperature)      ARC pg 84-85**

- A drastic reduction of body temperature
- Exposed to frigid temperatures for too long or if the fur gets wet in a cold, windy environment
- When the body temperature drops, the heart rate and breathing slow down
- Consequences of extreme hypothermia include:
  - Neurological problems (including coma)
  - Heart problems
  - Kidney failure
  - Slow or not breathing
  - Frostbite
- Signs and Symptoms
  - Body Temperature below 95F
  - Decreased heart rate
  - Pale or blue mucous membranes
  - Pupils that may be dilated
  - Shivering
  - Stupor, unconsciousness or coma
  - Weak Pulse

**External Parasites      ARC pg 91-96, Ohio St pg 144-153, AKC Kids, AKC Dog Care 133-136**

- Chiggers - Itching caused by small, reddish-orange mites about the size of a pinhead, resembling paprika, found on the legs, head and abdomen.
- Fleas – small, wingless insects with elongated back legs.
  - They feed on the blood.
  - A flea can live on a host for more than 100 days if it is not bothered.
  - Fleas are intermediate hosts for the tapeworm.
- Lice – are usually host specific, they only affect one host species their whole life cycle.
  - Relatively uncommon in the dog.
  - Tiny, pale-colored creatures on the surface of the skin.
- Flies - Irritating fly bites cause scabby, crusty sores on the dog's face.
  - Prick-eared dogs are particularly prone to attack by these pests.
  - Protect your dog's skin by applying insect repellent to vulnerable areas.
  - Be sure to avoid contact with the eyes.
- Giardia - a protozoan found in the upper small intestines of vertebrates.
  - Usually picked up from contaminated water.

- Mites and Mange
  - Microscopic parasites that inhabit the surface or follicles of the skin.
  - 3 different kinds of mange: each one is caused by different species of mites - tiny, 8-legged critters related to spiders.
    - Demodectic mange (red mange, follicular mange or puppy mange)
      - typically found in puppies and young dogs.
      - These elongated mites live in the hair follicles and oil glands of the skin.
      - Sensitivity to these mites can be passed genetically from one generation to another.
      - Humans cannot get the form of Demodex mites that affect dogs.
    - Cheyletiella mange (walking dandruff) highly contagious but short lived
    - Sarcoptic mange (canine scabies)
      - Can infect all ages and breeds of dogs, causing hair loss and severe itching
      - Sometimes misdiagnosed as skin allergies, so a skin scraping must be done to determine mite.
      - Humans can get sarcoptic mange from dogs, but it typically causes only temporary itching, and then the mites die.
    - Ear mites - Highly contagious and causes intense itching of the ear canal. Can also live on other parts of the dog, including the feet and tail.
  - Signs and Symptoms of mites and mange
    - Crusty ear tips
    - Hair loss, sometimes spreading throughout the body
    - Oozing sores or lesion
    - Pin-point bite marks
    - Secondary skin infection ( in severe cases)
    - Severe itching, especially on the elbows, ears, armpits, hocks, chest and abdomen
    - Small, red pustules
    - Yellow crust on the skin
- Ringworm – A highly contagious fungus
  - Three species of fungus commonly affect dogs
  - Transmitted either by direct contact with an infected animal or contact with an object that is contaminated
  - Transmissible from dogs to humans.
  - Wear gloves when handling affected dogs and thoroughly wash your hands afterwards.
- Ticks and Tick-Borne Diseases
  - Blood-sucking parasites
  - A three host tick, each stage is on a different host.
  - Commonly jump on animals as the animals walk through tall grass
  - A tiny dark-colored insect or a flat skin colored bump
  - Its head burrows into the dog's skin
  - The area around the borrowed tick may be red and swollen.
  - The American Dog Tick can also cause tick paralysis, but not Lyme disease.
  - The Brown Dog Tick is a three host tick which feeds almost exclusively on dogs. But rarely cause diseases in humans.
  - Deer Tick also known as the black-legged tick are the main carriers of the bacteria that causes Lyme Disease, a three host tick.
  - Tick-Borne Diseases
    - Ehrlichia
    - Rocky Mountain spotted fever
    - Babesiosis
    - Lyme disease: tick must be attached for 24- 48 hours before it transmits Lyme disease

**INTERNAL PARASITE**      **ARC pg 91-96, Ohio State pg 144-153, AKC Dog Care pg 58,141**

- Intestinal worms Roundworms, Hookworms, Whipworms
  - Dogs can pass the worm and eggs in the stool or vomited it up
  - Dogs can acquire them by smelling or eating other animal's feces.
  - Puppies get roundworms directly from their mother's milk when they start to suckle.
- Heartworms- Caused by actual worms inhabiting the chambers of the heart.
  - Gain entry to the dog's circulatory site through the bite of a carrier mosquito.
  - Worms may grow up to 12 inches long.
  - Worms can physically obstruct blood flow and damage the pulmonary arteries, making it difficult to pump blood through the lungs.
  - It is better to prevent infestation by giving preventative medication.
- Tapeworm - Commonly spread when an itch or eats fleas that harbor tapeworm larvae
  - Round, flat small white worms that look like moving pieces of rice
  - Segmented of the tapeworm body will be seen around the anus or in the stool
  - To the dog's circulatory site through the bite of a carrier mosquito.

**Brucellosis** - Caused by a bacterial infection

- Spread from one dog to another during breeding or oral contact with vaginal discharges, aborted fetuses and placenta, semen, or urine.
- {regnant bitches with brucellosis abort their puppies.
- Non-pregnant females may fail to conceive when bred.
- Males develop swelling of the testicles and usually become sterile.
- Brucellosis is diagnosed y blood culture and/or blood testing.
- There is no vaccine for the prevention of brucellosis
- No effective treatment for dogs with brucellosis.
- Dogs diagnosed with brucellosis should be euthanized since the disease may spread to other dogs and may be a human health threat.
- Brucellosis is a zoonotic disease.

**ZOONISIS** – also called zoonotic disease

- Refers to diseases that can be passed from animal, whether wild or domesticated, to humans and vice versa.

**ANAL GLANDS** – ARC pg 44, AKC Dog Care pg 54+55, Ohio St 152

- Small, paired sacs containing anal glands.
- Located on each side of the anus between the external and internal sphincter muscles
- Often called "scent glands"
- They enable dogs to mark their territory and identify other dogs.
- Impacted anal sacs may need to be manually emptied.

**Characteristics of Dogs** Ohio State pg 13

- Dogs are mammals
  - They are warm-blooded vertebrates
  - They nourish their young with milk
  - They are carnivores because they exist on a diet of meat in the wild, if given a choice they will eat fresh meat, but they can eat a omnivorous diet
  - Dogs have 50 to 52 vertebrae
  - The iris of their eyes circularly contract
  - They have 78 chromosomes
  - Dogs have four active toes or digits on each foot
  - All dogs have dewclaws on the inside of the front feet that historically were probably larger, serving as fifth toes, but have no function now. (rear often removed)
  - The claws of dogs do not retract like those of cats.
  - Gestation averages 63 days
  - Puppies eyes open at about two weeks of age

- Dog's body language and expressions are similar when they show signs of playfulness, aggression, submission, fear, and other sentiments.
- They vocalize in the same manner using growling, barking, howling and whining.
- Domestic dogs are listed in the scientific classification:
  - Class – Mammalia
  - Order – Carnivora
  - Family – Canidae
  - Genus – Canis (dingo, coyote, jackal, wolf, domestic dog)
  - Species – Canis Familiaris
    - The 10 genera of Canidae are divided into 4 groups;
      - Dogs (genus Canis)
      - Foxes (Genus Vulpes) -
      - Culpeos (genus Dusicyon)
      - Bush dogs (all other genera)

Dogs were the first animals domesticated by human about 12,000 to 15,000 years ago  
Dogs are social animals that thrive on the companionship of human and other dogs.

### **Progenitors of the Dog pg 15**

- Creodonts 100 to 50 million years ago
- Miacis 54 to 38 million years ago
- Hesperocyon 38 to 6 million years ago
- Leptocyon 12 million years ago
- Canidae 2 million years ago

### **The hound breeds are: Ohio St pg18, AKC Dog Care pg 14**

- A diverse group with the common ancestral trait of being used for hunting.
- Endurance, keen vision and speed describe members of this group.
- Coursing or sight hounds hunt using speed and sight.
- Tracking or scent hounds rely on scent with diligence and patience.

### **Nutrients Ohio St pg 157 - 159**

- A substance that nourishes the metabolic processes of the body.
  - Water The most important nutrient
    - Normal adult dogs require about 1 ounce water per pound of body weight per day.
  - Carbohydrates
    - Main function is to provide the dog with energy
    - Necessary for the metabolism of other nutrients.
    - They supply the cells with glucose, which is the normal source of energy used by cells in the body.
  - Fats are concentrated sources of energy
    - Sources of fatty acids and fat-soluble vitamins.
  - Protein The most expensive major ingredient in dog food.
    - Many functions including the growth and production of muscles, bone and cartilage, skin, hormones, and enzymes.
    - Helps repair tissue, transport oxygen in the blood and supply energy.
    - Amino acids are the building blocks that make up protein.
    - Protein originates from both animal and plant sources.
    - Protein requirements vary from breed to breed and growth and reproductive stages, activity level and health.
  - Vitamins
    - Organic compounds essential for growth, tissue maintenance, and metabolism.
    - Deficiencies can cause serious health problems...
    - There are fat-soluble vitamins (A,D,E,K)
    - and Water-soluble vitamins (B complex vitamins and Vitamin C)
  - Minerals aid in bodily functions such as:
    - Normal muscle and nerve function
    - hormone production

- transportation of oxygen in the blood
- bone and cartilage formation,
- maintaining fluid balance
- enzymatic reactions.
- Minerals are usually divided into 2 categories
  - Macro-minerals
  - Micro-minerals

## **PERFORMANCE EVENTS**

## **AKC Complete Dog pg 725-727, glossary**

- Field Trials
  - A competition for certain Hound and Sporting breeds in which dogs are judged on their ability and style in finding or retrieving game or following a game trail.
- Hunting Tests
  - Noncompetitive field events for flushing breeds, retrieving breed, and pointing breeds. Tests the dog's ability to perform is judged against a standard of perfection established by the regulations.
- Beagles may compete in three types of trials:
  - Brace groups of 2-3 dogs that are judged primarily on their accuracy in trailing a rabbit.
    - Small Pack option – packs of 7 dogs to pursue rabbits.
    - Large Pack trials: dogs are turned loose to find and track hares.
    - Basset Hound and Dachshund field trials are held separately.
  - Hunting tests are not available for these three hound breed: Beagles, Basset Hound and Dachshund.
  - The first thing in a pack to be considered is that they present a unified appearance.
- Lure Coursing:
  - Organized events for sight hounds, which chase an artificial lure over a course.
  - An exciting, fast-paced event, lure coursing keeps sight hounds physically and mentally fit.
  - Entrants must be at least one year old and a member of the sight hound family.
  - Coursing dogs are scored on speed, enthusiasm, agility, and ability to follow the lure.

## **TRACKING REGULATIONS**

- To demonstrate the dog's ability to recognize a follow human scent.
- No dog less than 6 months may participate in tracking events.
- The dog must wear a harness while tracking
- A leash (20 ft and 40 ft in length) will be attached to the harness.
- Handlers may give verbal commands and encouragement to the dog.
- Commands signals, or body motions used by the handler to indicate the specific location or direction of the track are prohibited.
- The Handler may carry plain water or ice on the track and may provide it to the dog for drinking or use it to cool the dog...
- There is no time limit for completing the track, but a dog that is not working should be marked "failed"
- There are 3 titles that may be earned:
  - TD Tracking Dog
  - TDX Tracking Dog Excellent
  - VST Variable Surface Tracking
  - A Champion Tracker certificate will permit the use of the letter CT preceding the name of each dog that has earned all 3 tracking titles
- TD Track requirements (abbreviated)
  - Must be at least 440 to 500 yds in length
  - Length of each leg of track at least 50 yds
  - A total of 5 to 7 turns must be used
  - At least 2 turns must be 90 degrees and should be more than two turns
  - A track will not cross a body of water or a paved road
- TDX Track requirements (abbreviated)
  - Must be at least 800 to 1000 yds in length
  - Length of each leg of track at least 50 yds
  - A total of 3 to 5 turns must be used

- At least 2 turns must be 90 degrees and should be more than two turns
- At least two obstacles to challenge dog and handler
- Obstacles – types of terrain and cover including gullies, plowed land, woods, vegetation.
- Natural obstacles: streams, man-made obstacles like fences, bridges, or lightly traveled road.
- VST Track requirements (abbreviated)
  - Must be at least 600 to 800 yds in length
  - A minimum of 3 different surfaces which will include vegetation
  - And/or mulch 2 areas devoid of vegetation such as concrete asphalt, gravel, sand, hard pan
  - At least 4 and not more than 8 turns on a track, at least 3 turns 90 degree
  - Can be through buildings with 2 or more openings breezeways, shelters, roofed parking garage.

### **Lure Coursing Regulations**

- Lure coursing Test – A non-competitive event at which instinct tests and qualifying tests are run for eligible sight hound breeds
- Italian Greyhounds and FSS breeds are not eligible to compete for “Best in Field
- : Spayed and neutered hounds are eligible to participate in AKC Lure Coursing Test and Trial Events.
- Monorchid and cryptorchid hounds are ineligible to participate.
- Course plans;
  - Layout of course and distances must be shown in premium list
  - No course shall be less than 600 yds or have turns more acute than a right angle.
  - When using a continuous loop system the lure must not traverse the course twice.
  - When using a continuous loop system, mid-course reversals are not permissible.
  - The lure will consist of plastic strips.
  - Titles:
    - JC – suffix -Junior Courser
    - QC– suffix - Qualified Courser Certificate
    - SC– suffix - Senior Courser
    - MC– suffix -Master Courser
    - FC– suffix - Field Championship
    - DC– suffix -Duel Champion: Show Champion and Field Champion
    - TC- prefix -Triple Champion: Champion of Record, Obedience Trial Champion, Field Champion
    - LCX – suffix - Lure Courser Excellent

### **Types of Dog Food**

**Ohio St pg 159, AKC Dog Care pg 42+43**

- 1 Dry food
  - Contain 10 % to 12% moisture
    - Some advantage of dry foods
      - Less expensive
      - Hard texture helps clean the tartar from their teeth
      - Generally higher fiber and lower in digestibility
- 2 Semi-moist food
  - Some advantages of semi-moist foods
    - Do not require refrigeration
    - Can be fed free choice
    - Highly palatable due to the sugar content and soft texture
    - Fresh animal tissues can be used in these foods.
  - Some disadvantages of semi-moist foods
    - Often contain high amounts of sugar
    - Cost more than dry foods
    - Do not clean tartar from teeth
    - May contain unnecessary or even harmful food dyes and other nonessential ingredients.
- 3 Canned foods contain about 70% to 75% moisture
  - A variety of wet and dry ingredients can be used.

- Usually the most expensive on a per-feeding basis
- Do not clean tartar from teeth.

Alternative - Natural dog food

### **Reading Dog Food Labels**

**Ohio St pg 159**

- Regulated at two levels:
  - Federal level
    - Proper identification of product
    - Net quantity statement
    - Manufacturer's address
    - Proper listing of ingredients
  - State level: more specific
    - Product name
    - Guaranteed analysis
    - Nutritional adequacy statement
    - Feeding directions
    - Calorie statements

### **Foods to avoid**

**Ohio St pg 162, AKC Dog Care pg 43**

- Chocolate
- Raw eggs
- Raw onions
- Uncooked starches like these found in potatoes, oatmeal and other cereals
- Grapes
- Raisins
- Sugar-free products
- Small bones
  - Can splinter and become caught in the throat.
  - Become impacted in the intestine.
  - Large leg bones and knuckle bones are less likely to splinter
  - Other ways to satisfy a dog's craving to chew with a variety of toys and simulated "bones"

### **Exercise**

**Ohio St pg 163, AKC Dog Care pg 66-67**

- Improves your dog's muscle
- Flexibility
- Cardiovascular fitness
- Digestion.
- Also increases the production of endorphins which are chemicals produced in the body that reduce stress, enhance moods and help your dog to relax,
- How much exercise depends upon:
  - Breed type
  - Age
  - Current overall health
    - Important to exercise your dog before a training program so he can focus better.
    - Plenty of fresh water is available at all times.
    - Never feed your dog before or immediately after an exercise session.
    - Feeding too close to strenuous exercising can lead to bloat.

### **Breed Groups in AKC**

**Ohio St pg 17-22**

- Group 1 Sporting Dogs
- Group 2 Hounds
- Group 3 Working Dogs
- Group 4 Terriers
- Group 5 Toy

- Group 6 Non-Sporting
- Group 7 Herding
- Miscellaneous Class
  - Breeds may compete and earn titles in companion events and select performance events.
  - Also eligible to compete in junior showmanship
  - May compete in miscellaneous class but are not eligible for championship points.
  - Provided the miscellaneous class breeds meet the expectations and standards of the AKC, they eventually become members of one of the seven recognized groups
- **FSS** ( Foundation Stock Service)
  - An optional record-keeping service for all purebred breeds not currently permitted to be registered with the AKC.
  - Dogs with 3-generation pedigrees recorded in FSS which the breed standard has been submitted to AKC, and a National Club representation.
  - Allows rare breed fanciers to continue their commitment to the improvement of their breed.
  - 9 FSS assigned to the hound group can enter hound performance events but not the breed show
    - American Leopard Hound
    - Azawakh
    - Cirneco dell’Etna
    - Grand Basset Griffon Vendéen
    - Hamiltonstovare
    - Peruvian Inca Orchid
    - Portuguese Podengo
    - Sloughi
    - Thai Ridgeback
    -

**Diseases Prevented by Vaccination Ohio State pg 141–156, AKC Dog Care pg 56-58**

- Vaccination is a preparation that contains an antigen consisting of killed or weakened disease-causing microorganisms (bacteria or viruses) and that is used to prevent or treat infectious diseases by giving immunity against the disease that the microorganisms cause. It stimulates the body’s immune system to manufacture protect against the disease.
- First vaccinations are at 8 weeks old, usually a “combination” shot intended to produce immunity against five serious canine diseases: DHLPP SHOT repeated at 2-4 weeks, 3 times
  - Distemper
  - Hepatitis
  - Leptospirosis
  - Parvovirus
  - Parainfluenza
- Rabies – a viral infection that attacks the central nervous system in all warm-blooded animals.  
The virus is released from the salivate glands and can be transmitted to others by a bite or through an open wound.  
First vaccination when a dog is six months old  
Core vaccination
- Coronavirus (CCV)
  - a highly contagious viral infection of the gastrointestinal tract.
  - Transmitted by contact with feces or fluids of an infected animal.
- Distemper (CDV)
  - Caused by a virus that attacks ever tissue in a dog’s body.
  - Contagious and causes death.
  - Once it affects the central nervous system, little hope of recovery.
  - Core vaccination.
- Hepatitis (Adenovirus, CAV-1)
  - A disease of the liver, kidneys, other body organs and the central nervous system.
  - Core vaccination
- Leptospirosis
  - A bacterial disease that infects both animals and humans.
  - A zoonotic disease.
  - Prevention in vaccination of the dog, sanitation of contaminated areas, and hand washing.

- Parvovirus (CPV)
  - Highly contagious viral disease caused by a pathogen called canine parvovirus.
  - Disease progresses very quickly. Death can occur as early as 2 days after onset.
  - Core vaccination.
- Kennel Cough Complex (Acute Canine Infectious Tracheobronchitis)
  - Known as Bordetella, is a highly contagious respiratory disease.
  - Usually runs course in one to two weeks.
  - Primary risk is for a secondary infection of bacterial pneumonia
  - Vaccination decreases the dog's chance of infection and reduces the severity.
- Lyme Disease
  - Transmitted by ticks infected with a type of bacteria called a spirochete.
  - Diagnosed by blood tests
  - These ticks are carried by white-tailed deer.
  - Vaccines available.
  - Humans can get Lyme disease by improperly removing an infected tick from a dog or an infected tick attaching to human.

## **Glossary**

Agouti – Wild boar color – appears as the banding of the individual hairs and imparts an overall grizzled effect which is most often seen on wirehaired Dachshund.

Anal sacs – Two sacs, located on each side of the rectum, just inside the rim of the anal sphincter.

Babbler – A hound that give tongue when not on the trail.

Bad mouth – Crooked teeth; When mouth is closed, upper and lower teeth do not lay u according to the standard for the breed

Balance - A condition wherein all proportions of a dog are in static and dynamic harmony.

Bay – the prolonged bark or voice of the hunting hound.

Beard – Thick long hair growth on the under jaw. PBGV

Bevy – A flock of birds.

Bitch – A female dog.

Bite – The way in which the top and bottom teeth meet when a dog closes its mouth.

Brace – Two of the same breed presented together as a pair;  
Or - To run dogs together in certain types of field events.

Brindle- A fine, even mixture of black hairs with hairs of a lighter color, usually, tan, brown, or gray. Dachshund

Brisket – Ribcage between and just behind the front legs.

Canid – A family (Canidae) of carnivorous animals including dogs, wolves, coyotes, foxes and jackals.

Cat foot – A round, compact foot, with well-arched toes, tightly bunched or close cupped.

Chiseled – Clean-cut in the head, without bumpy or bulging outlines, particularly beneath the eyes. Ibizan Hound

Choke collar - A leather, nylon, or chain collar that tightens or loosens by the hand and leash.

Choppy – Mincing gait – Short, prancing movement, lacking power. Dachshund

Cloddy (neck) – Low, thickset, comparatively heavy. American Foxhound

Close Coupled – A dog with a shot loin and back... Norwegian Elkhound

Conformation – The form, structure, make, shape, and arrangements of the parts of the dog as they conform to the breed standard. How the dog is put together.

Congenital – Present at birth; may have genetic or environmental causes.

Core Vaccines – Vaccines that should be used routine in a preventative health program.

Coursing - The sort of chasing prey with sight hounds,  
Or – used to describe racing while chasing a target.

Cow-hocked - Hocks turning in, accompanied by toeing out of the rear feet.  
Cropping – The cutting or trimming of ear leather to cause the ear to stand up.

Croup – The area of the back between the hip bones and the base of the tail.

Cry - The baying or “music” of hounds.

Dam - The mother of a litter of puppies

Cuffs – The shorthaired pastern region. Afghan Hound

Dappled – A mottle or variegated coat-colored pattern. Dachshund

Dewclaws – An extra claw or functionless digit on the inside of the leg.  
A rudimentary fifth toe.

Dewlap – Loose, pendulous skin under the throat and neck. American Foxhound, Basset Hound, Bloodhound

Digit - Toe

Dished-faced - A slight concavity of foreface when viewed in profile.

Dog Show - A competitive exhibition for dogs in which the dogs are judged on conformation according to the established standard for the breed.

Double coat – An outer coat resistant to weather and protective against brush and brambles, with an undercoat of softer hair for warmth and waterproofing.

Drag - A trail prepared by dragging a bag along the ground, usually impregnated with animal scent.

Drop Ear – A term used to characterize ears in which the ear leather is folded at least to some degree and hanging down.

Elbow – The joint in the front leg where the upper arm (humerus) meets the forearm. (ulna)

Expression – The general appearance of all features of the head.

Ewe neck – A neck in which the topline is concave rather than convex. Whippet

Feathered – Longer fringe of hair on ears, legs, tail or body.

Field Trial – A competition of hounds or sporting breeds in which dogs are judged on ability and style in tracking, finding or retrieving game.

Flag tail – A long tail carried high. Beagle

Flews – Loose hanging per lips. American English Coonhound, Bloodhound

Foxlike feet - Close and compact, with well-arched toes.

The center toes are longer, but not as long as on the hare foot. American Foxhound

Gait – The pattern of footstep at various rates of speed, with a particular rhythm and footfall.

Game – Wild birds or animals that are hunted;  
-The desire to hunt.

Gazehound – A Greyhound or other sight-hunting hound.

Gestation – A period of 63 days in which the dog is pregnant with puppies.

Giving tongue - A sound made usually by hounds or terriers when working.

Groom – To brush, comb, trim, or otherwise make a dog's coat and appearance neat.

Hackles – Hairs on neck and back raised in fright or anger.

Hackney Action – A high lifting of the front feet accompanied by flexing of the wrist like that of a hackney horse.  
Borzoi

Handler – A person hired to take the dog into the show ring or field trial.

Harness – A leather or cloth strap shaped around the shoulders and chest, with a ring at its top for the lead.

Harness Mark – A band of longer guard hairs from the shoulder to elbow on a Norwegian Elkhound.

Haw – A third eyelid or membrane on the inside corner of the eye. Basset Hound

Height – Measurement from the highest point at the withers to the ground.

Honorable scars - Scars from injuries suffered as a result of work.

Hound coat – A coat that is hard, close and medium in length, providing protection from the brush and brambles.

Hound-marked – A coloration of white, tan and black .The ground color is usually white and may be marked with tan and/or black patches on the head, back, leg and tail.

Keel – The rounded outline of the lower chest, between the prosternum and the breastbone. Bloodhound. Dachshund

Knuckled-up – Strongly arched. Bloodhound

Lead – A strap, cord, or chain attached to the collar or harness: leash.

Leather – The ear flap.

Lithe body - A supple, graceful form. Pharoah Hound

Loin – The area of the back between the last rib and the hipbones.

Lurcher – A crossbred hound.

Master of the hounds – The person responsible for a pack of foxhounds and its affairs.

Milk teeth - First teeth; puppy teeth.

Mustache - Longish hair of varying texture arising from the lips and sides of the face.

Music – The baying of the hounds.

Muzzle – The head in front of the eyes. nose, lips and jaws. foreface.

Obliquely placed eyes – Eyes with the outer corners higher than their inner ones. Ibizan Hound

Occiput – Bump at the top rear of the skull in most breeds.

Pack - Several hounds kept together in one kennel. A mixed pack is composed of dogs and bitches.

Pads – Thick, tough covering of the paw cushion.

Pasterns – The area between the knee and the foot on the front leg, and between the hock and the foot on the back leg.

Pedigree – The written record of a dog's genealogy of three generations or more.

Pigment – The depth, intensity and extent of color or markings.

Poach - When hunting, to trespass on private property.

Pouch – Fold or loose skin overhanging the point of hock, as in the Basset Hound.

Prick ear – Erect ear carriage, usually pointed at the top,       Ibizan Hound

Puppy – A dog less than a year old.

Purebred - A dog whose sire and dam belong to the same breed, and are themselves of unmixed descent since recognition of the breed.

Quarry - Prey

Racy - Tall and comparatively slight build. American English Coonhound

Rangy – Tall, long in body, high on leg, often lightly framed,. Borzoi

Ridge – A coat pattern, usually relatively long and narrow, formed by hair growing in the opposite direction to that of the surrounding air. Rhodesian Ridgeback.

Ring Tail - A tail carried up and around almost in a circle. Afghan Hound

Roman nose – A nose whose bridge is so comparatively high as to form a mildly convex line from forehead to nose tip;  
A ram's nose; American Foxhound, Beagle, Borzoi

Rose Ear – A small drop ear that folds over and back so as to reveal the burr. Whippet

Rounding – Cutting or rimming the ends of the ear leather, as in the English foxhound, denoting membership in a hunting pack.

Saber Tail – A tail carried in a semicircle as in an Otterhound.

Saddle- A black marking over the back. Norwegian Elkhound

Scent – The odor left by an animal on the trail (ground scent) or wafted through the air (airborne scent).

Scissors bite – A bite in which the outside of the lower incisors touches the inner side of the upper incisors.  
Basset Hound, Borzoi, Dachshund

Self Color – One color or whole color, except for lighter shadings.       Scottish Deerhound

Shambling walk - To walk with a shuffle; lazy, uncoordinated.

Sickle Tail – Carried out and up in a semicircle but not touching the back,.

Sinew – Tendon; The band of inelastic fibrous tissues formed at the termination of a muscle and attaching it to the bone.  
Basenji

Single Tracking - Having all footprints fall on a single line of travel. When a dog breaks into a trot, its body is supported by two legs at a time, which move as alternating diagonal pairs to achieve balance, its legs angle inward toward a centerline beneath the body.; the greater the speed, the closer they come to tracing on a single line.  
Ibizan Hound, Norwegian Elkhound, Otterhound, Plott

Sire – The male parent.

Square body - A dog whose height from the withers to the ground equals its length from the forechest to the buttocks.

## Norwegian Elkhound

Soundness- The state of mental and physical health when all organs and faculties are complete and functioning normal, each in its rightful relation to the other.

Standard – A verbal description of the ideal dog of a particular breed.

Stifle – The joint of the hind leg between the thigh and the second thigh; The dog's knee,

Stop - The step up from the muzzle to the back of the skull;  
Indentation between the eyes here the nasal bones and cranium meet.

Substance – Bone solidity of the body.

Suspension Trot – Flying Trot – A fast gait in which all four feet are off the ground for a brief second during each half stride. Because of the long reach, the oncoming hind feet step beyond the imprint left by the front.

Team – Usually four dogs exhibited by one handler.

Throatiness – An excess of loose skin under the throat. American Foxhound

Ticked – Small isolated areas of black hairs on a white ground. Coonhounds

Tongue - The barking or baying of hound on the trail.

Topknot – A tuft of longer hair on top of the head

Topline – The outline of the back from just behind the withers to the tail.

Trail - To hunt by following ground scent.

Tri-Color - Three color; white, black, and tan.

Trousers – Longish hair at the back of both the upper and lower thighs of some breeds.

Tuck-up – Abdomen drawn up tight to the loins; smaller at waist.

Undershot - Under jaw longer than the upper jaw.

Webbed – Connected by a membrane. Otterhound

Wheel Back – A marked arch of the thoracic and lumbar vertebrae: arched. Penalty in the Whippet

Whip Tail - A tail carried out stiffly straight and pointed.. Pharaoh Hound

Wirehair – A coat of hard, crisp, wiry texture. Dachshund

Withers – The top of the shoulder blades at the junction of the neck, where a dog is measured.

Whorls – A ridge of hair growing in a circular pattern as in the Rhodesian Ridgeback.

