Click on each button to find out the answers to frequently asked questions

How can I travel with my dog by car?

Can he get into the sea?

Is something wrong if he drinks seawater?



What happen if he walks on hot sand?

Is it necessary to protect him skin from the sun?

Press ESC to exit

Dogs are excellent swimmers.

Entering the sea, if the ambient temperature is high, it serves to make the dog dissipate the heat and exercise in a healthy way.

Click on the arrow for some tips



Practical tips:

- Prevent the dog from entering the sea if he is sick or has open wounds. In case of any doubt, encourage owners to consult their trusted veterinarian.
- ✓ For this activity, it is essential that the dog knows basic obedience and that his owner can communicate with him (for example, to come to his call).
- ✓ The dog must always be close and **supervised** to prevent problems with swell and currents.
- ✓ **Don't let him go deep** (maximum water reaching half of your torso)



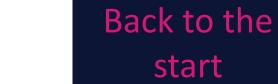


At the end of the day...

Rinse him with clean fresh water and dry him with towel, to remove dirt and salt debris.

✓ Dry his ears gently with a fingerwrapped cotton – don't use swabs.







And what if he consume

seawater?

The **sodium** is a necessary mineral for life and performs a wide variety of functions in the body of dogs.

However, excessive or repeated consumption of sodium chloride (salt), as can occur when ingesting large volumes of seawater, is **toxic**: can cause vomiting, diarrhea,

dehydration, dizziness, weakness and signs severe neurological disorders*.





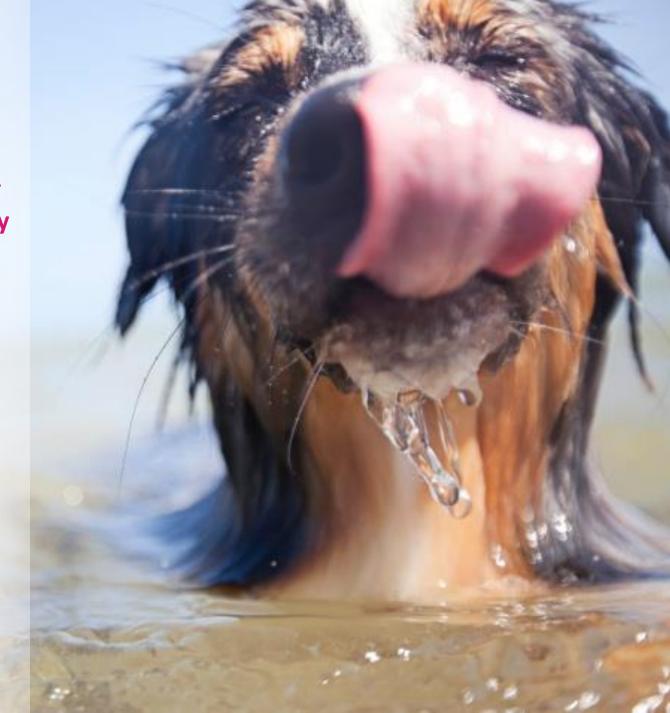
^{*}In case of any doubt or the appearance of signs, instruct the owners to consult with their trusted veterinarian.



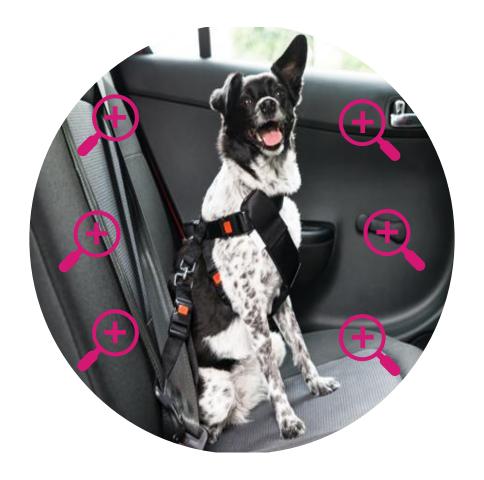
Normally, a mild to moderate excess is removed by urine in the following hours, but to achieve this it is necessary for the dog to consume plenty of fresh water.

A day on the beach means **sun**, **heat and exercise** for the dog – This increases normal water losses and **may promote dehydration**. A dehydrated dog cannot adequately remove excess sodium from your body.

Therefore, we must make available to the dog a source of fresh water so that it stays hydrated for several hours. In this way, we will prevent him from consuming seawater and that, if he does, it has consequences harmful to him health.



Click on the signs to discover each tip

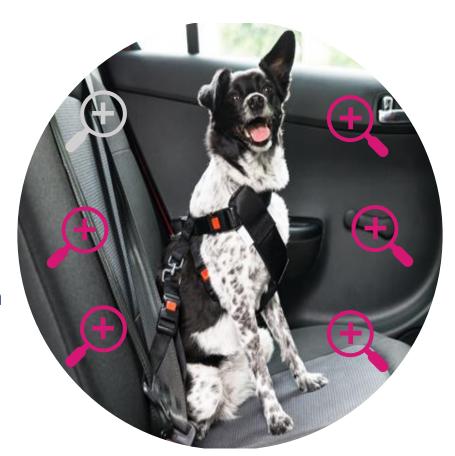


1. Habituation

It should start as early as possible in the dog's life and in advance of the holidays.

Start with shorter trips and increase their duration. These trips should have a destination that for the dog is pleasant.

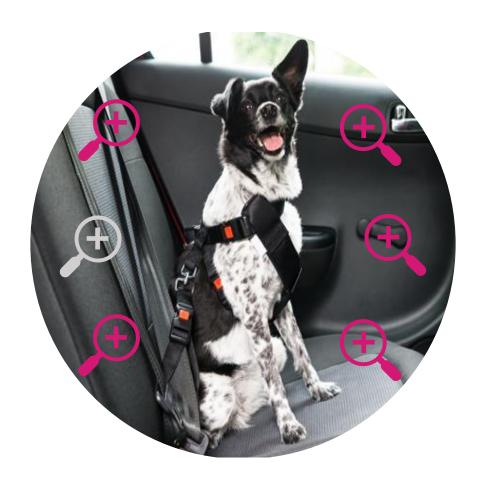
Avoid bottlenecks, uneven terrain and maintain a relatively stable speed.



2. Food

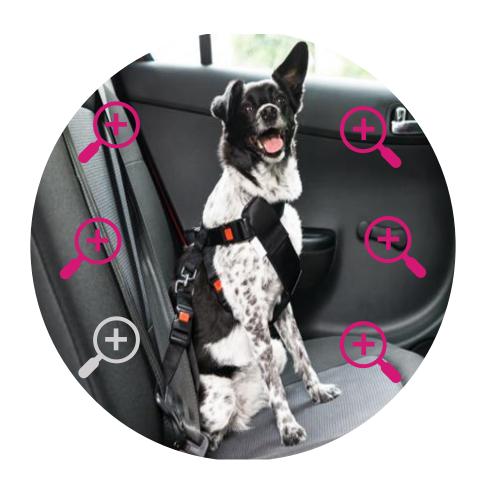
Don't feed him within three hours of leaving.

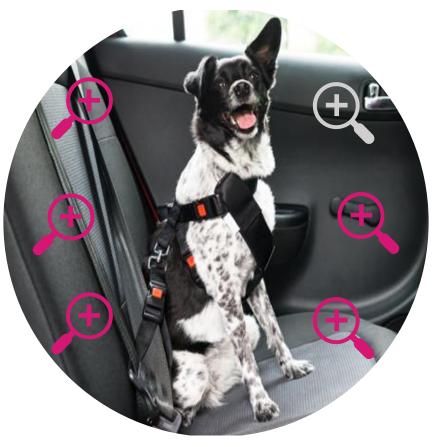
The movement of the trip can cause nausea and vomiting.



3. Clamping

Hold the dog properly to the rear seat, either with a specific travel harness (attached to the seat belt, adjustable size and wide grip) or inside a transport box (also secured to the seat or compartment).



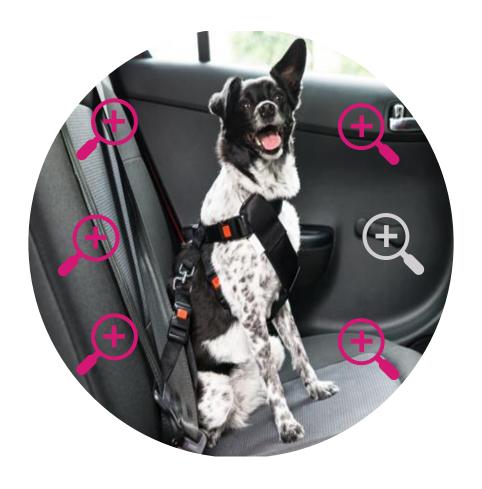


4. Ventilation and temperature

Make sure it's properly

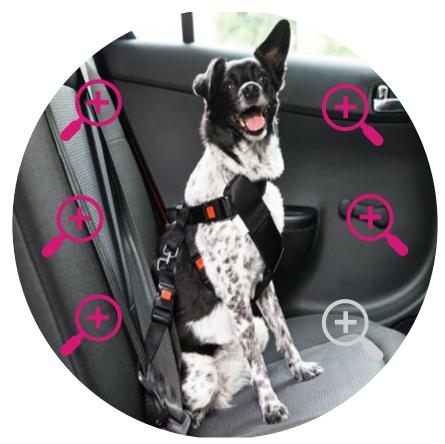
ventilated, but there are no open

windows he can try to exit
through.



5. Stops

Do **frequent stops** (every 2 hours) to hydrate, walk, urinate and defecated, always take him out of the car **on a leash.**



6. Important:

Never leave the dog alone inside the car.



What is the HeatStroke?

Heatstroke is a clinical syndrome that occurs when, exposed to heat (usually accompanied by high environmental humidity), the dog is unable to regulate his own body temperature and is impaired the functioning of his organs and systems.

Brachiophable breeds (pug, boxer, bulldog, etc.) are especially sensitive to suffering from it.

If it's not treated quickly, it's a life-threatening emergency.

How to recognize a Heatstroke

At any of these signs, bring immediately the dog to the vet

Nervious system

- Weakness
- Incoordination
- Seizures
- Collapse

Skin

 High temperature to the touch

Behavior

- Disorientation
- Anxiety
- Lack of response to stimuli

Mouth

- Intense gasp
- Salivation
- Intense red tongue and gums (hyperemia) or pale
- Vomiting



Tachycardia (increased heart rate)







HeatStroke

Simple measures to prevent it

- During the summer, prevent the dog from exercising between 11 and 19 hours, and throughout the day if it's a day of high temperature and humidity.
 - Make sure the dog has plenty of fresh water available.
- Never leave a dog alone in the car, even if it seems ventilated -- the heatstroke can happen in a few minutes.

First Aid

Mild or incipient cases can be solved by helping the dog lower his body temperature. If the dog gasps or looks uncomfortable, make sure it stays in a cool, shaded space and offers plenty of fresh (non-cold) water.





The pulps or plantar pads are areas highly sensitive to infections, burns and abrasions.

Click on each image to below to learn more.





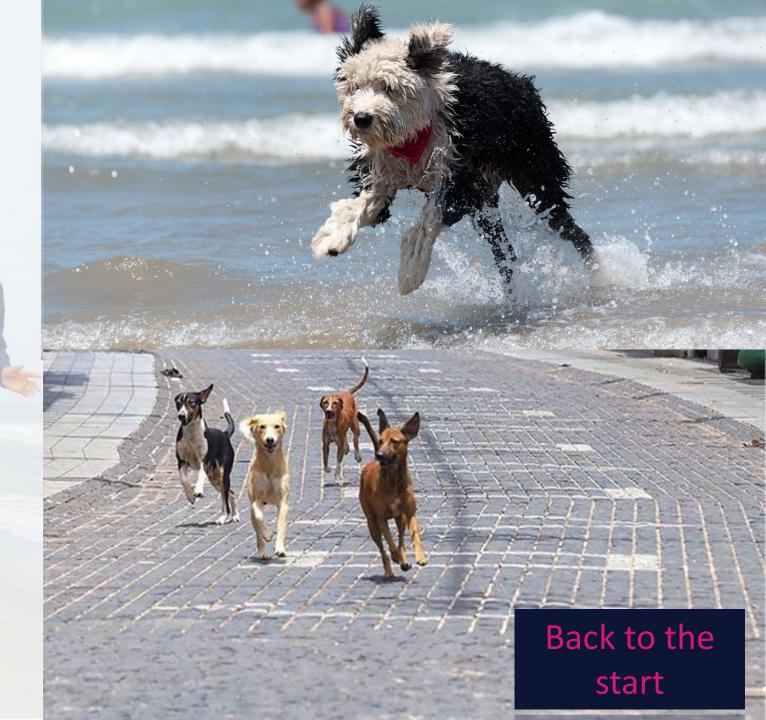
Burns

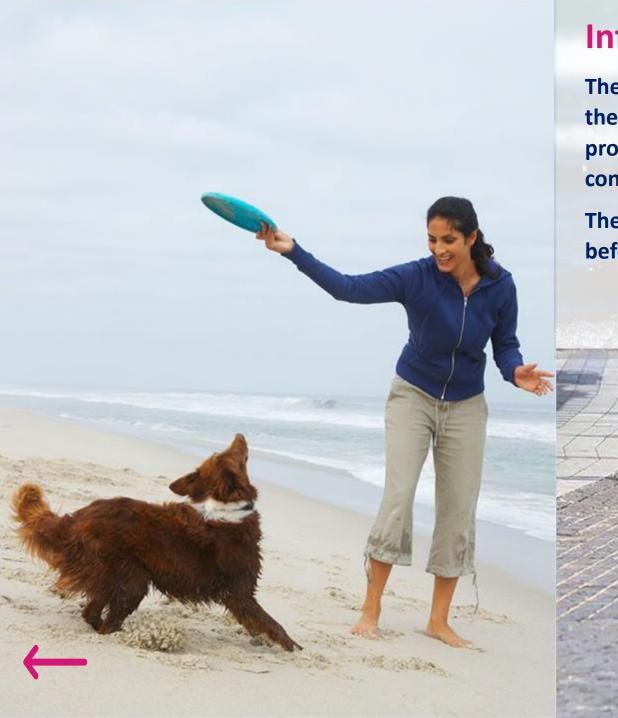
Hot surfaces, whether streets or sand, can cause burns to the pulps.

Place the back of the hand on the floor for a few seconds:

if the heat is excessive, so will be for dogs.

Prevent him from walking on it until the temperature is adequate.





Infections

The skin between dogs' fingers builds up humidity – especially if the dog is at sea for many hours, or if the paws don't dry properly. Moisture in fingers and pulps can create an environment conducive to infections fungi or bacteria.

Therefore, always remember to dry that area with a soft towel before ending the day on the beach.





Is it necessary to protect the skin of dogs from sunburn?

<u>Yes</u>

The dog's skin is sensitive to sunburn, especially in areas with lower fur density such as the mouth, nose, ears and abdomen.

Certain breeds and dogs with light fur and unpigmented skin are at greater risk, as are those of short hair or who have received haircuts before the holidays.

There are preventive veterinary prescription tools for each case.

