

CERTIFICATE OF DEATH OF SERVICE DOG
(AR 190-12)

Reporting Facility and Location
Field Veterinary Service Anthe
4th Medical Detachment
APO 96294

Date
13 Mar 67

Tator Number
8X78

Sex
Male

Name
Fritz

Whelping Date
April 21 1961

Date of Death
12 Mar 67

Cause of Death (State only immediate cause - pneumonia, euthanasia, etc.)

Death resulting from gun shot wounds.

I CERTIFY THAT THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS TRUE.

Typed Name and Grade of Veterinary Officer

Signature

GENE H STEVENSON
OIC VC

Gene H Stevenson

Sentry DOG NECROPSY REPORT
(DA 190-12)

Continued
Identify by

Date of Report
13 March 1967

Reporting Facility and Location

Field Veteri-
c/o 56th Dental

File

Name of Dog
Fritz

Tattoo Number
6X78

Sex
Male

Whelping Date
April 21 1961

Date of Death
12 March 67

Hours Between Death & Necropsy
18 1/2

1. CLINICAL DIAGNOSES

Dog killed by enemy sniper fire in Bon Son area.

2. NECROPSY DIAGNOSES

Death resulting from two gun shot wounds.

3. CLINICAL ABSTRACT

20 July 66 - Pneumonia with lung complications following. 3 Oct 66 - Right upper molar, right lower molar, right lower lateral incisor removed. 21 Dec 66 - Pungi stick wound in right pectoral region.

4. GROSS FINDINGS

4. GENERAL (Weight, condition of cadaver, hair coat, body orifices, scars, wounds, superficial tumors, etc.)

Dog slightly bloated. Gunshot wounds in left and right side of neck, also gunshot wound in left thoracic area. Wounds in neck region re interconnected, apparently caused by the same bullet. Wound in left thoracic region enters into the chest cavity.

5. PRIMARY DISSECTION (Subcutaneous fat, muscles, peritoneum, position of viscera, body lymph nodes, etc.)

Hemorrhage in cervical area at level of wound.

6. RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (Larynx trachea, bronchi, lymph nodes, lung pleura)

Lower 1/4 of trachea torn by bullet, four inches anterior to thoracic inlet. Gross hemorrhage in chest cavity.

7. HEART (Pericardium, epicardium, myocardium, endocardium, valves, coronary vessels)

NGL

8. AORTA, BLOOD & LYMPH VESSELS

NGL

9. SPLEEN

NGL

10. LIVER (Gallbladder, bile ducts)

NGL

11. ENDOCRINE GLANDS (Thyroid, parathyroids, pineals)	Thyroid, parathyroids, pineals, pituitary, pancreas, adrenal glands	11.150
NGL		11.150
12. GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT (Mouth, tongue, esophagus, stomach, small intestine, cecum, colon, rectum and anus)		12.150
NGL		12.150
13. URINARY SYSTEM (Kidneys, ureters, bladder, urethra)		13.150
NGL		13.150
14. GENITAL SYSTEM (Testes, epididymis, spermatic cord, prostate, seminal vesicles and bulbourethral glands, penis, cervix, vagina, vulva)		14.150
NGL		14.150
15. HEAD		15.150
NGL		15.150
16. BRAIN		16.150
NGL		16.150
17. SPINAL CORD		17.150
NGL		17.150
18. BONE MARROW		18.150
NGL		18.150
19. BONES & JOINTS		19.150
Left scapula - completely shattered by bullet.		19.150
20. MUSCULATURE		20.150
Musculature in left shoulder region badly mangled, mixed with bone fragments.		20.150
21. EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED AT DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORIES		21.150
None		21.150
22. REMARKS (Use separate sheet of blank paper)		22.150
Typed Name & Grade of Veterinary Officer GENE H STEVENSON, CPT, CIC, VC	Signature <i>Gene H Stevenson</i>	22.150

9TH MEDICAL LABORATORY
VETERINARY DEPARTMENT
APO 96307

5 August 1967

1164/100

SUBJECT: Examination for microfilaria.

TO: 936th Vet Det
APO 96307

1. The following are the results of specimens submitted 3 August 67.

Firan	8X73	None observed.
Rex	09X8	None observed.
Champ	----	None observed.
Pirate	8X71	None observed.
Gomel	20X4	None observed.
Mikes	9X20	None observed.
Hondo	15X3	None observed.
Major	4X83	None observed.
Blackie	06X8	None observed.
Rex	05X4	None observed.
Marius	6A65	None observed.
Rusty	6A97	None observed.
Skip	7X65	None observed.
Charlie	3X83	None observed.
Brownie	01X3	None observed.
Bobo	61X8	None observed.
Buster	8X99	None observed.
Duke	7X82	D. immitis
Count	6A98	None observed.
Lobo	3X82	None observed.
Kurt	6A92	None observed.
Bobo	10X9	None observed.
Heidi	3X27	None observed.
Flip	29X4	None observed.
Duke	6A24	None observed.

David L. Husxoll
DAVID L. HUSXOLL
MAJ VC
Chief Veterinary Dept.

(6)

INVENTORY OF MEDICATIONS

VITAMINS

PETONIC - 3 BOTTLES
UNIPET - 2 BOTTLES

PARASITE MEDICATIONS

WORMS

	#1	
WHIPPLE	PILLS - 1	BOTTLE
NEMURAL	- 1	BOTTLE
PIPERAZINE	- 1	BOTTLE
VERMIPLER	- 2	BOTTLES (# 3)
DNP	- 1	BOTTLE

ECTO PARASITES

SWC BOMB
PARIO BOMBS
LIN - 70
ECTEROL
CANEX
MITOX
FREED

(6)

STOMACH MEDICATIONS

KAOPROCTATE

KAOBIOTIC

BIO SOL M

OINTMENTS AND SPRAYS FOR MINOR WOUNDS

UIO - STRINGENT

TOPORONE

TRIAMCINOLONE - ACETONIDE OINT

A & D OINT.

FURACIN OINT

"CORTISPORIN" (POLYMOXIN B, BACITRACIN, NEOMYCIN,
AND HYDROCORTISONE)

OXYTETRACYCLINE OINT.

BACITRACIN - NEOMYCIN OINT.

BACTRACIN OINT.

PANALOG OINT.

TETRACINE OINT.

PRENISONONE OINT.

BACITRACIN OPHTHALMIC OINT.

ANTIBIOTIC PILLS

TETRACYCLINE CAPSULES 0.25 GR.

TETRACYCLINE PILLS 0.25 GR.

POTASSIUM PENICILLIN 250,000 UNITS

CHLORAMPHENICOL 50 MG.

(C)

AZIUM

FURADANTIN

TRANQUILIZERS

THORAZINE

BARBITAL

INSECTICIDES

PROCAINE PENICILLIN

STREPTOMYCIN

AQUA - B

LIVER INJECTION

BACTROVET

THORAZINE

LIDOCAINE

ATROPINE

TYLOCINE

MERCORTEN

(2)

NUTRITION

a) The basic nutritional requirements of the scout dog are similar to man, that is, he needs a well balanced diet of protein, carbohydrates, and fat. Feeding too much of any one component throws the diet out of balance. A ration of bread and ~~potatoes~~ ^{potatoes} alone leaves the dog without protein. If the dog is fed meat alone, he lacks carbohydrates, fats, and many vitamins.

b) The dog in the wild approaches these requirements with a flesh kill, such as a rabbit. The muscle of the rabbit supplies protein, the fatty tissue supplies fat, and other tissue such as the liver and lungs supply carbohydrates and vitamins.

c.) The required nutrients may be grouped as follows.

1. Proteins: Flesh makers and tissue builders - supplied by meat
2. Fat; energy and heat producers; supplied in meat fats and vegetable oils.

(c)

3. Carbohydrates - energy producers; supplied in bread and cereals.
4. Minerals: bone builders. Supplied in cereals, vegetables, and bone.
5. Vitamins. Essential for utilization of other nutrients. Supplied in vegetables, cereals, and tissue organs.

d. The digestive system of the dog is adapted to handling easily digested foods, such as meat, animal products, and cereals. His digestive tract is relatively shorter than a man's, and thus does not have as much time to work on his food and absorb it. He cannot digest grasses or foods like celery which take a long time to digest. Commercially prepared dog food is adapted to meet the needs and specific requirements of the dog. Any home made substitute must consider the special requirements of the dog.

e) should a commercially prepared dog food not be available in the field, a balanced ration can

(F)

be composed of meat (except pork) regular or powdered eggs, regular or powdered milk, bread, potatoes, rice, cooked cereals, cooked vegetables. It is best to avoid scraps from the mess hall, since they are often highly seasoned and will cause diarrhea. Roughly, the diet should be composed as follows:

1- PROTEIN: $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$; sources are meat, eggs, powdered milk, cheese, and fish.

2- Fat: 4 tablespoons of melted lard or 2 ounces of vegetable oil.

3- Carbohydrate: $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$; sources are bread, rice, cereals, potatoes.

Two parts rice to one part hamburger is essentially an acceptable temporary diet. Pork should not be fed to Scout Dogs as it may cause digestive upset. Spoiled or fried food should never be given to a dog.

(9)

WATERING

- a) Clean fresh water should be supplied for drinking. If kenneled, a dog should receive a fresh supply at least four times a day.
- b) In the field, water should be supplied from a canteen or other potable source. If no such supply is available, a swift moving stream should be picked. Stagnant ponds or pools are sources of disease. Boiling water for 15 minutes will kill most germs and make the water potable.
- c) A dog should not be given too much to drink immediately after returning from a workout - probably no more than $\frac{1}{2}$ pint. Wait 15 minutes and then give him additional water. The extreme thirst after coming in from the field will cause the dog to overdrink. This can be prevented by giving the dog frequent drinks in the field.
- d) When a dog is allowed to drink frequently, his efficiency and endurance will be much better than if he is not permitted to

(14)

drink except at the end of his work period. A constant supply of water is vital for dogs which work hard and it will increase their efficiency by 75%.

e) Should a dog be fed shortly after his workout, it is essential that he only receive $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of water before feeding. An excess of water causes ~~of~~ ^{the} meal to swell while in the stomach which can result in bloating. It can also make his ration too watery and it will slide through his intestines. He may also become so filled with water that he loses his desire to eat.

(c)

DIGESTIVE PROBLEMS

a) Indications of poor food utilization by the scout dog is indicated when pieces of undigested food are found in the stool. Food may pass through the dogs system in the same form in which it was fed so that bits of meat or vegetables are seen.

b) A large or greasy stool may indicate too much fat in the diet or incapability of digesting the fat in his ration.

c) A great volume of feces may indicate the dog is eating a lot but not getting enough from his food. Most of it is being passed through the system without being absorbed. A comparison with other dog stool should be made.

FEEDING PRACTICES

a) A dog should be maintained on the same type of diet; he cannot adjust to a variety of foods as the human does. This will only have a tendency to give him diarrhea. Once a dog has become adjusted to a certain diet, such as kibble and dry meal, he should not be changed. A dog does not tire of the same food as a man does.

b.) If the diet must be changed, it should be done gradually to prevent the occurrence of diarrhea or of bloating. The first meal should be $\frac{1}{2}$ ration, the second $\frac{3}{4}$, and then the full ration in the third day. This will allow his system to adjust gradually to the new feed.

c.) TIME OF FEEDING

(1) The dog should be routinely fed at the same time every day after he returns from work. A lapse of at least 30 minutes should pass to allow the the dog to prepare his system for a meal. The overtired or excited dog will not eat as well, so a rest period is allotted. Feeding immediately after waking will often cause the dog to develop cramps, forcing him away from his food, may result in the food passing right through his charged up system or can sometimes result in bloating.

(2) A dog should never be fed just before going to work. This will result in a sluggish dog and can cause digestive upsets. If it is necessary

(P)

to feed prior to work, a 3 hour period should elapse before the workout. A relaxed dog will utilize ^{his} food more efficiently and gain more benefit than one forced to work.

(3) The ration should be left with the dog for thirty minutes and be removed if not eaten. In hot weather it is better to feed the dog in the late evening (if this does not interfere with work schedule) when it is cool. If a dog is to be worked at night, feeding in the late morning after return is suggested.

(4) C-rations are not adequately digested by the dog and will cause diarrhea in many cases.

D - NORMAL RATION.

(1) Ordinarily it is necessary to feed the scout dog only once a day. Most commercial dry foods are well balanced diets, but it is often necessary to add meat to increase palatability. A full ration consisting of approximately 1 lb. meat and 2 lbs dry food should be fed initially to all dogs. Bared

(D)

on the weight gains or losses, this ration can be adjusted to $1\frac{1}{4}$, $3\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, etc. A record of each dog's weight should be maintained and checked every two weeks so that the diet can be accurately adjusted: Any underweight dog should be examined by the veterinarian before making any adjustments in his diet, since disease is often a cause of weight loss. If the dog is found healthy and only needs additional calories, two to four ounces of vegetable oil can be added to his ration.

(10)

Drugs and Medications.

ANTIBIOTICS

PENICILLIN -	IM	10,000 u ^u /lb	QID
STREPTOMYCIN -	IM	5 to 10 mg/lb	TID
Tylocine -	IM	1-5 mg/lb	QID
TETRACYCLINE -	PO	10 mg/lb	TID
BALTRUJET -	PO	6 mg/lb	QID

SKIN MEDICATIONS

- VARITON - for hotspots, itching (distasteful to dog)
- TRIAMCINOLONE - for hotspots, itching
- BACTRACIN - for skin infections, minor wounds.
- FURACIN - ditto
- A & D OINT - to aid in healing of lesions; a protectant.
- VIOSTRONGENT - for minor abrasions, scratches; not to be used on open wounds.
- MYCOSTATIN - for fungus infections.
- CANOLINE (CANER) - for mange.

EYE MEDICATIONS.

- CORTICOSPORIN - for conjunctivitis. (TID)
- OXYTETRACYCLINE + Polymyxin B - for eye infections. (TID)

(2)

WORM MEDICATIONS

DNP - (sc) - 1 cc / 10 lbs. 1700K WORMS
PIPERAZINE - (PO) - 50 mg / lb. Roundworms.
NEMURAL - (PO) - 1 tab / 8 lbs. tapeworms.
WHIPCID - (IV) - 4.5 (ml) / 10 lbs. whipworms.
VERMIPLEX - (PO) - kills some of all worms.

EAR MEDICATIONS

MINERAL OILS - used to clean ears, kill ear mites (suffocation)
MYTOX - for OTITIS

DIARRHEA

BIO SOL 111 - 1 to 1 1/2 tab / 20 lbs O/D
KAOBIC - 2 to 3 tablespoons TID

CORTICOSTEROIDS (cortisone line)

METICORTIN - (PREDNISONE) itching, hot spots.
AZIOM - for itching, hot spots

also for swelling; can be used for shock (5 cc IM)

LOCAL ANESTHETIC

Xylocaine

LYDORCAINE



VACCINES

DISTEMPER

YEARLY

HEPATITIS

YEARLY

LEPTOSPIROSIS

EVERY SIX MONTHS

RABIES

YEARLY IN RUN;
EVERY 3 YEARS IN
STATES.

Received DHC - OCT '66

Received L - June '67

To receive DHC - OCT '67

Received Rabies - June '67

Received DHC - OCT 67

9TH MEDICAL LABORATORY
 VETERINARY DEPARTMENT
 APO 96307

17 April 67

TO: 936th Vet. Det.
 APO 96307

SUBJECT: Examination for ova and parasites.

1. The following are results of fecal specimens submitted 11 April 67.

B-921	Bill	459	Hookworm sp. ova seen	KIA
B-922	Brownie	----	None observed.	
B-923	Tiran	----	None observed.	
B-924	Count	----	None observed.	
B-925	Bobo	----	None observed.	
B-926	Rex	----	Hookworm sp. ova seen.	
B-927	Mike	----	None observed.	
B-928	Blackie	----	None observed.	
B-929	Kurt	6A92	None observed.	
B-930	Bobo	61X8	None observed.	
B-931	Buster	----	Hookworm sp. and Trichuris vulpis.	
B-932	Rusty	6A97	Hookworm sp. ova seen.	
B-933	Pirate	8X71	None observed.	
B-934	Gomer	----	Hookworm sp. ova seen.	
B-935	Cherokee	----	Hookworm sp. ova seen.	
B-936	Buck	----	Hookworm sp. ova seen.	
B-937	Champ	----	None observed.	
B-938	Max	----	Lab accident. Please repeat.	
B-939	Rex	05X4	Hookworm sp. ova seen.	
B-940	Krim	----	Hookworm sp. ova seen.	
B-941	Rex	09X8	Hookworm sp. and Trichuris vulpis.	
B-942	King	----	Hookworm sp. ova seen.	
B-943	Flip	----	Trichuris vulpis ova seen.	
B-944	Hondo	----	Trichuris vulpis ova seen.	
B-945	Prince	----	None observed.	
B-946	Lobo	38X2	None observed.	
B-947	Major	----	None observed.	
B-948	Major	9X74	Hookworm and Ascaris sp. seen.	

Thomas G. Murnane
 THOMAS G. MURNANE
 LTC VC
 Chief Veterinary Dept.

TRICHURIS VULPIS - Whip

ASCARIS - ROUND

ANEYL ~~OSTOMA~~ CANINUM - HOOK

	<u>NAME</u>	<u>BRAND</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>
1.	MAJOR	4X83	73
2.	KIRT	6A92	69
3.	SKIP	7X65	65
4.	MIKE	9X20	75
5.	MARIUS	6A65	83
6.	BROWNIE	6A24	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
7.	RUSTY	6A97	64
8.	MAX	8X41	86
9.	TUFFY	9X48	58
10.	BLACKY	06X8	69
11.	GOMER	20X4	67
12.	LOBO	6A71	75
13.	KING	8X87	65
14.	PIRATE	8X71	71
15.	DUKE	7X82	69
16.	SERGEANT	10X1	61
17.	COUNT	6A98	76
18.	BUCK	7X74	80
19.	SHEP	8X92	68
20.	BUSTER	8X99	75
21.	REX	8X60	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
22.	KEECHE	14X7	64
23.	KRIM	6X05	51

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
936TH VETERINARY DETACHMENT (ID)
(SMALL ANIMAL HOSPITAL)
APO 96307

AVCA MB VH

18 May 1967

SUBJECT: Heartworm Infection of Military Dogs

TO: All Dog Units

1. Dirofilaria immitis is becoming an increasingly important health problem to military dogs in the Republic of Vietnam.
2. It is felt that all infected dogs should be treated as soon as diagnosed in the interest of the future usefulness of the dog and also as a good preventive medicine practice.
3. It is recommended that blood be checked for microfilaria by the Knotts technique at two (2) month intervals.
4. It should be possible to return dogs to duty following one (1) month of hospitalization.
5. It is recommended that mosquito control programs be initiated around kennel areas i.e. spraying immediate areas to kennels, use of mosquito repellent on animals while working, elimination of standing water adjacent to kennels, and if necessary screening kennels.

Army 707

Ronald R. Crawley
RONALD R. CRAWLEY
CPT, VC
Clinic Officer

①

1	BLACIE	06X8
2	BROWNIE	01X3
3	BUSTER	8X99
4	BOBO	10X9
5	BOBO	61X8
6	CHAMP	6A99
7	CHARLIE	3X83
8	COUNT	6A98
9	DUICE	7X82
10	DUKE	6A42
11	FLIP	29X4
12	GUMER	20X4
13	HONDO	15X3
14	KEECHIE	14X7
15	KOXT	6A92
16	KRIM	
17	LOBO	6A71
18	LOBO	38X2
19	MASON	4X83
20	MARIUS	6A65 3X27
21	HEIDE	6A65
22	MICE	9X20
23	PIRATE	8X71
24	PRINCE	
25	REX	09X8
26	REX	05X4

Shep Died (Stomach) 06/26/01
Fritz KIA 03/12/67
Kint Died (Heartstroke) 03/28/67
Gallo KIA 04/12/67

②

27	RUSTY	6A97
28	SANG. BIKICD	8X00
29	SATAN	
30	SKIP	7X65
31	TIRAN	8X73
32	TUFFY	9X48

DEC. 1ST

MAJOR - IN 25TH KENNELS. TEMP 108°
TREATING WITH 4 CC TYLOCINE.

FRITZ - TEMP 102.6. TREATING WITH
CHLORAMPHENICOL T.I.D.

BUSTER - SLIGHT LESION ON RT REAR LEG.
CLEANED & APPLIED TOPAZONE

KRIM - SLIGHT LESION ON RIGHT FRONT
LEG. WASHED & TREATED WITH TOPAZONE.

DEC. 2ND

MAJOR - TEMP 103° STILL LISTLESS.
APPEARS GOOD. STILL ON TYLOCINE TREATMENT

FRITZ - TEMP NORMAL. STILL ON CHLORAM-
PHENICOL

BUSTER - LEG ALMOST HEALED. TREATED
AGAIN WITH TOPAZONE

KRIM - LEG HEALED

BOBO - PULLED OUT STITCHES FROM
LEFT FRONT LEG ON PAD. HEALING
NICELY

DEC. 3RD

MAJOR - TEMP 102.8. APPEARING GREATLY
IMPROVED. HAS MORE LIFE. STILL ON
TYLOCINE.

2

FRITZ - DRAIN O.K. - ONE MORE
DAY WITH CHLORAMPHENICOL.

DEC 4TH

MAJOR - A GREAT DEAL BETTER.
SEEMS TO HAVE NORMAL PEP. APPETITE
EXC. TEM 102.4. LX BRING BACK
TO AREA TOMORROW PROVIDING NO
HEAVY RAIN.

FRITZ - TREATMENT TERMINATED

DEC 5TH

MAJOR - back in area - Temp 102.6
Stopped Tyloceni treatment.

Dec. 6th

Major - Treatment terminated

Dec 7th

Dec 8th Dogs OK
Dogs OK.

Dec. 9th

all dogs OK-

Dec 10th

All dogs OK

Dec 11th

Maja - Temp 104^o - listless
again. Chest rales both sides.

Treated with 4 cc Streptillin,
Tetracycline 510

Dec. 12th

Maja still listless Temp 103.8
appetite good. Treated with 4 cc
Streptillin; Tetracycline 510.

Portz - Treated yesterday with
4cc Bactrovet, also today.

Doesn't seem to respond to
any particular treatment, excepting
those with enzymes, such as
Streptocin. Lungs may have
consolidated.

(3)

Dec 13th

Maji - Temp 102.4. Looks much better. One more treatment with 4cc Sheptelin - will continue Tetracycline TID for three more days. No work for 1 (one) week.

Fate - med Vet to look at him. Can see no response - His condition seems to remain static.

Dec 14th

MASOR - Temp 102.8. Still listless - Tetracycline TID. Will also give 2 cc. Aqua B.

Dec 15th

Maji Temp 101.8. 3cc Bactrovet. Tetracycline TID. Seems much better. He has been walked around a little, but no work.

Dec 16th

Maji Temp 101.6 - Tetracycline TID
Awwn TID - went to field.

Dec. 17th

All Dogs OK

P.M. - KEECHI BROUGHT IN
WITH BARBED WIRE PUNCTURE IN
RIGHT foreleg. FURACIN BANDAID;
2½ cc Penstep.

Dec 18th

KEECHI - Leg much better -
left BANDAID off - seated ~~it~~
with Topazole. Some difficulty in
treating dog, even with handler
present.

Dec. 19th

Buster - multiple lacerations
over body due to thorns. Cleared
out & treated with Topazole.
Keelini

Dec. 20th

All Dogs OK

Dec 21st

All Dogs OK

Dec 22

P.M.

FRITZ Brought in with
 penicillin abscess wound on
 right chest - running parallel to
 skin - cleaned out and applied
 bac-neo-roycin ointment - 2 1/2 cc,
 streptillin.

Dec. 23

FRITZ - Temp 101.8. Cleaned
 wound out again. 2 1/2 cc streptillin.
 Bac-neo. Oint. Tetracycline TID

Brownie - Dehydration - observation

~~23~~Dec 24

FRITZ - Temp 101.8 - same
 treatment as before

Marius - exhaustion and
 low red count - observation

Major - Temp 101.8 - signs of
 anemia. Rx blood samples taken
 with stool samples down to
 Saigon.

5

Dec 25

All Dogs OK.

Dec. 26

Took stool samples to
TSW - 22 dogs with hook
worm. 1 (galla) with ROUND

Dec. 29th -

Dogs still all O.K. Treated
following for Hook -

DUKE

MAJOR

ICRIM

Dec 30th

Treated

CHAMP

CHEROKEE

KEECHIE

BOBO (10x8)

REX (09x8)

RUSTY

PRINCE

Dec 31st

All Dogs OK.

(6)

JAN 1st

Treated

BROWNIE.

TUFFY

Rex (25 x 9)

JAN 2nd

Treated

KING

KING

~~King~~

MIKES - INJURED SHOULDER - MAY

NEED X-RAYS OF SHOULDER

KURT - EXHAUSTION - PADS TENDER -

WILL TREAT WITH FOOT

DOUGHER - , AQUA-B - needs

rest - 3 days.

Treat Fritz in morning - 7/11

D.N.P.

JAN 3rd

Treated

B Buster

Ship

Fritz

Gomer

JAN 6th

Rex -

Swelling in Head region,
sometimes over eye, sometimes
around ear - Temp 103.4.

Could be result of fall
2-3 weeks ago.

Called in Vet - Tent.

Diagnosis - ear infection - gave
penalog in ear canal -
(Penicillin 1M.) Bactrovet
6 CC.

Buster - eye infection -
ophthalmic sent.

SICIP - Vomiting, diarrhea -
KAOBIC 2; Bio-sol M.

Buck - Vomiting, diarrhea -
KAOBIC 2; bi-sol M.

JAN 7th

Rex 8X70 - Temp 103⁴ very
little change in Condition. R
evacuation to Small Animal Hospital by
Vet

(7)

JAN 10

SKIP - STDOC OK -

KING - (RBA) - pads (at. fr.) cut up and swollen, treated with foot toughness. Scrotum swollen and a bit raw - 2 1/2 cc Meticoat w/ 2 Tetraacycline.

JAN 11

SKIP - STDOC OK -

KING - (RBA) - pads (at. fr.) cut up and swollen, treated with foot toughness. Scrotum swollen and a bit raw - 2 1/2 cc Meticoat w/ 2 Tetraacycline.

PIRATE - 2 cc Aqua B - listless - Temp 101.4

JAN 12

PIRATE - Temp. normal - listless - appears to be a kidney problem.

1 1/2 cc Pen-Strep.

1 1/2 cc Aqua B

100 cc 5% dextrose, 2% Saline I.V.

JAN 13th

PIRATE - Still listless - 1 1/2 cc Pen, 1 1/2 cc Aqua B.

(8)

MAX - Lethargic - $1\frac{1}{2}$ cc Aqua-B
1250 mg TETRAC Q.I.D.

JAN 14TH

PIRATE Appears better - Temp. still ok.
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ cc Aqua-B
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ cc Pen Strep
MAX - Still lethargic - no appetite
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ cc Aqua-B
1 Penicillin T.I.D.

JAN 15TH

PIRATE Much better. Temp
still normal - Took him off
Aqua-B - still on Pen.
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ cc Penicillin.
1,300,000 UNITS

MAX - Appears better. Food
normal - appetite good.
1 more day Tetracycline
2 TETRACYCLINE T.I.D.

JAN 16

PIRATE - Appears healthy - Took
him off all medication; under
Medical hold for observation.

(9)

~~Max~~

Max - appears OK. no
Temperature - VERY active,
good appetite

JAN 17th

all dogs OK

JAN 18th

KURT - left eye very
red and irritated. A great
deal of matter in eye.
Peeled back 3rd eyelid - no
sign of foreign matter.
Neo Predel TID

JAN 19th

KURT - Eye much better.
Color almost normal
again.
Neo Predel T.I.D.

ICRim - left ear tender and
 sore. Pulled out 6 TICICS. Washed

(10)

ear out.

JAN 20th

KURT - DIC.

KRIM - EAR STILL TENDER
— PANALOG TID

TUFFY - EAR (LH) very sore.
suspect infection. Treated
with panalog, also putting
him on Penicillin

PANALOG TID
1 1/2cc Penicillin

JAN 21st

KRIM - Ear still bothering
him -

Panalog TID

Tuffy - Ear still sore -

PANALOG TID
1 1/2cc Penicillin

(11)

JAN 22ND

ICRIM - Ear still sensitive
Panalog.

Tuffy - No change

Panalog TID
1/2 cc Penicillin.

JAN 23RD

ICRIM - No change

Panalog TID
Tetracycline QID

Tuffy - Ear better. will
continue same treatment.
1/2 cc Penicillin
(300,000 units)

Panalog QID.

Because of change in food
on 19th, dogs have not been
passing stools. Treated all dogs
in area today with 8 cc,
mineral oil (except ICRIM!).
If no response, will have to try

(12)

a stronger purgative.

JAN 24 -

KRIM - EAR SEEMS TO BE
NO BETTER. RT. EYE HAS TICLS,
AND IS IRRITATED

TUFFY - EAR SHOWS NO IMPROVE-
MENT. WILL HAVE VET. CHECK
HIM OVER. GAVE NO TREATMENT
TODAY.

KEECHIE - EYES IRRITATED AND
HAVE A GREAT DEAL OF MATTER.
TETRACaine OPHTHALMIC OINT. TID OR
Q.I.D.

GOMER - CHECKED RT FRONT
INCISOR TOOTH. SLIGHTLY CHIPPED
AND DECAYED. WILL HAVE VET
CHECK IT OUT.

KRIM - VET WASHED OUT WITH
Phisohex. Applied Ganex.
Tuffy - Applied ~~Phisohex~~ Ganex
in Ear.

(13)

JAN 25

KRIM - EARS SEEM TO
BE GETTING WORSE. WASHED
OUT WITH PHISOMEX, ADDED
CANEX.

TUFFY - EAR BETTER. PUT IN
CANEX

JAN 26

KRIM - EAR WORSE GREAT
deal of inflammation and
some evidence of blood.

3.5 gr. PREDNSOLONE - SULFACETAMIDE
NEOMYCIN out. in
ear BID

Rex - apparent fungus in ear.
Applied Panalog after cleaning
ear out.

(14)

27 Jan 66

KRIM - PSN (3.5 gr) w ear BID

Rex - OK

28 Jan 66

KRIM - PSN (3.5 gr) w ear BID.
looks better.

29 Jan 66

KRIM PSN (3.5 gr) w ear BID.
appears same as before

30 Jan

KRIM - PSN (3.5 gr) w ear BID.
looks better
seems to be
improving

Rex - PSN (3.5 gr) w ear BID.
looks better

(15)

FEB 7th

Terry } Hookworm - treated
KIM } with DWP

FEB 8th

Rex } Hookworms - treated
Lobo } with DWP
Bessie }
Pirate }

Pirate - ear sensitive - probably
due to ticks - washed
out and treated

Rex - sores in ear due
to ticks. Treated
with panalog.

Step - Could find no signs
of strangles in legs
from fragment of
grenade said to have
exploded near him.

FEB 10th

Kim } treated ears (ticks and
Rex } sores.

(16)

FEB 11th

Klein - External in ears from ticks

Rex - Cortisporin on sores in ears - uncertain as to cause. Sores do respond to ~~the~~ cortisporin.

FEB 12

All dogs OK

FEB 13

Shep - 1 1/2 cc. INJECTABLE THIROZINE
2 - 100 MG THIROZINE pills - great amount
of TICK INFESTATION AROUND EYES AND
EARS. PULLED ALL OUT WITH FORCEPS
WHILE DOG WAS TRANQUILIZED.

FEB 14th

- in field

FEB 15th

- in field

FEB 16th

- in field

FEB 17th

- All dogs OK.

(17)

FEB 18th

Rex 8860 - appears to have
pain in chest - on occasion
has difficulty rising from
lying position. No apparent
bunions or rib damage.
Will consult vet

Prince - treated for hook

Suffy - pulled several ticks
from around eyes.

FEB 18th

All dogs OK

FEB 19th

administered leptospiricidal serum to
25 dogs

all dogs OK

FEB 20th

all dogs OK

(18)

FEB 21st

all dogs OK

FEB 22nd

Admitted one^s for
hookworms to 6 dogs

Blacky

Tina

Gallo

King 8537

Hondo

Chip

all dogs OK.

FEB 23rd -

All Dogs OK.

MAYOR returned from ISU -
on medical hold for observation
5-7 days

FEB 24th

Mayor - OK - active, alert, and
good appetite.

all dogs OK.

(19)

FEB 25th

Max - flushed out wound on side -
200,000 u of Pen.

Magni - doing fine - active & alert.

FEB 26th

Max - wound looks better - redness &
swelling subsided. flushed with Furosemide.
200,000 u of Pen.

FEB 27th

Max - wound looks good.
flushed out with Furosemide.
200,000 u pen.

FEB 28th

max - flushed out with
Furosemide - ~~at~~ ceased Pen.

(20)

March 1st

Max - wound closed - no
infection - applied Toposone

Skip - extremely sensitive around
ears - had previously been treated
for otitis - will try Furacin
solution in ears.

March 2nd

Max - wound has some serum - expressed
and applied Furacin powder.

Skip - ear appears to be much
better.

Maxi - no more vomiting. will
start walking home lightly tomorrow
and for 2 more days before OK.
for feed

March 3rd

Max - expressed and applied furacin
powder

Maxi - walked out on obstacle course.
showed some fatigue, but continued
to be active and alert.

(21)

March 4th

Max - expressed and applied furacin powder. Wound better, but has scar tissue inside.

Majori - walked today, fairly tired but still alert and active. Fell dog could work in field, but he does not scout too well.

Keelini - possible mange on top of head. applied Goodenol ointment.

Kut - possible U.R.I. - will administer Tetracycline T.I.D.

March 5

Slep - still has pain in ear. Will treat with furacin solution & Panalog unless get a diff. treatment.

Majori - OK for field. off medical hold

Max - wound shows some sign of swelling, although is not festering. cleaned well & applied furacin.