Housing, Husbandry, and Welfare of the Dog

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Compiled By:
Michael D. Kreger
Animal Welfare Information Center, Information Centers Branch
National Agricultural Library, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture
10301 Baltimore Ave., Beltsville, Maryland 20705-2351

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Search Strategy

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1 NAL Call No.: SF778.J68
Abnormalities of serum magnesium in critically ill dogs: incidence and implications.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; magnesium; blood-serum; hypomagnesemia; hypermagnesemia; illness; incidence; electrolytes; blood-chemistry; mortality

2 NAL Call No.: 41.8-R3224
Acute alcohol intoxication in a dog.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; rum; poisoning

3 NAL Call No.: SF601.J65
Acute and short-term hemodynamic, echocardiographic, and clinical effects of enalapril maleate in dogs with naturally acquired heart
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; heart; cardiac-insufficiency; cardiomyopathy; angiotensin; enzyme-inhibitors; placebos; cardiac-output; blood-pressure; blood-chemistry; heart-rate; symptoms; heart-valves

4 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Am3A
Acute effect of hydralazine administration on pulmonary artery hemodynamics in dogs with chronic heartworm disease.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; dirofilaria; vasodilator-agents; drug-effects; hemodynamics; pulmonary-artery

Abstract: In an effort to better understand the role of vasodilators in the management of pulmonary hypertension associated with chronic heartworm disease (HWD), pulmonary hemodynamic measurements were obtained from 7 experimentally infected, anesthetized dogs before and after hydralazine administration (mean dose, 1.96 mg/kg of body weight). Five dogs were maintained on room air, while 2 were maintained on 100% oxygen during the hydralazine study. The hemodynamic effect of hydralazine in dogs with HWD was evaluated, using heart rate, cardiac index, mean pulmonary artery pressure, mean arterial pressure, total pulmonary resistance, total systemic resistance, total systemic resistance/total pulmonary resistance, left ventricular dP/dt(max), left ventricular end
diastolic pressure, and left and right ventricular double products ([mean arterial pressure X heart rate] and [mean pulmonary artery pressure X heart rate], respectively). Responders were defined as those in which total pulmonary resistance decreased greater than or equal to 20% without an increase in mean pulmonary arterial pressure and in which heart rate increase was less than or equal to 10%. Comparison was also made between maximal hemodynamic effect of hydralazine with that after 100% oxygen administration for 15 minutes to previously normoxemic dogs (n = 5). Significance was determined if P < 0.05, using the paired t-test. Hydralazine induced significant reductions in mean pulmonary and systemic arterial pressures and total pulmonary resistance, with no significant change in heart rate, cardiac index, total systemic resistance, left ventricular dP/dt(max), left ventricular end diastolic pressure, or right and left ventricular double. Total pulmonary resistance did not allow differentiation of responders from nonresponders. However, pretreatment right ventricular end diastolic pressure was significantly less in responders than in nonresponders. Two dogs sustained hypotension after hydralazine administration, but no dogs had significant tachycardia. In dogs with experimentally induced HWD, treatment with hydralazine had significantly greater effect on cardiac index and mean pulmonary and systemic arterial pressures and resistance than did administration of 100% oxygen. These data indicate that further study of vasodilators for treatment of HWD-induced pulmonary hypertension may be warranted.

5 NAL Call No.: SF601.C66
Acute renal failure. II. Diagnosis, management, and prognosis.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; cats; renal-failure; kidneys; acute-course; chronic-course; diagnosis; uremia; fluid-therapy; symptoms; acidosis; hypercalcemia; drug-therapy; complications; prognosis; literature-reviews; azotemia; oliguria

6 NAL Call No.: SF421.A52
AKC gazette : the official journal for the sport of purebred dogs. Gazette.
Title from cover.
Descriptors: American-Kennel-Club-Periodicals; Dogs-Periodicals

7 NAL Call No.: 41.8-M69
Alternative surgical treatments for canine hip dysplasia.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; hip-dysplasia; surgical-operations; arthroplasty; surgery; postoperative-care; postoperative-complications; prognosis; treatment; pectinectomy-osteotomy; bop; sertl-shelf-arthroplasty

8 NAL Call No.: SF427.B625--1994
Descriptors: Dogs-Health-Encyclopedias; Dogs-Diseases-Encyclopedias; Dogs-Encyclopedias

9 NAL Call No.: SF601.J65
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; sarcoma; bones; amputation; drug-therapy; antineoplastic-agents; drug-toxicity; survival; adverse-effects; medical-treatment
10 NAL Call No.: SF601.C66
Analgesic therapy.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; cats; pain; analgesics; drug-therapy; dosage; agonists; postoperative-care; osteoarthritis; extralabel-use; nonsteroidal-antiinflammatory-drugs; alpha-2-adrenergic-agonists; opioid-agonists; opioid-agonist-antagonists

11 NAL Call No.: 41.8-AM3
Anesthetic and medical management of acute hemorrhage during surgery.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; cats; horses; hemorrhage; surgery; anesthesia; medical-treatment; blood-volume; losses; hematocrit; blood-proteins

12 NAL Call No.: SF601.C66
Anesthetic management of patients with cardiovascular disease.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; cats; cardiovascular-diseases; anesthesia; hemodynamics; arrhythmia; congenital-abnormalities; cardiovascular-agents; preanesthetic-medication; literature-reviews

13 NAL Call No.: 41.8-M69
Anticonvulsant therapy: a practical guide to medical management of epilepsy in pets.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; cats; convulsions; anticonvulsants; drug-therapy; medical-treatment; drug-effects; interactions

14 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Am3A
Apparent dietary protein requirement of dogs with portosystemic shunt.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; vascular-diseases; protein-requirement; liver-function; nitrogen-balance; branched-chain-amino-acids; amino-acids; digestibility; protein-content; diet; protein-intake; aromatic-amino-acids

Abstract: Current medical management of dogs with Portosystemic shunt (PSS) includes dietary protein restriction. After establishment of baseline values, 32 dogs underwent portosystemic anastomosis to induce PSS. They were assigned to 1 of 4 dietary treatments, and given 11 or 24% crude protein (CP); 20% of the protein was derived from branched chain or aromatic amino acids. The apparent digestibility of CP and total digestible energy were not affected by PSS. The apparent digestibility of fat decreased from 92% to 85% in dogs with PSS (P < 0.01). Across all diets, the apparent dietary protein requirement (ADPR) was 2.07 g of CP/kg of body weight/d in clinically normal dogs and 2.11 g of CP/kg/d after PSS. Dietary amino acid composition had no effect on ADPR. The ADPR for dogs fed the 11% protein diets was 1.69 g of CP/kg/d in clinically normal dogs and 1.62 g of CP/kg/d after PSS, whereas the ADPR in dogs fed the 24% protein diets was 3.94 g of CP/kg/d before PSS and 3.31 g of CP/kg/d after PSS. Serum total protein, urea nitrogen, and albumin concentrations were lower in dogs with PSS fed the 11% protein diets, compared with those fed the 24% protein diets. We conclude that there is no difference in ADPR in dogs with PSS; however, the low protein intake of 1.62 g of CP/kg/d appeared inadequate to maintain normal protein stores. Dietary protein that provides at least 2.1 g of CP/kg/d is recommended for dogs with PSS.

15 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Am3A
Arrhythmia prevalence during ambulatory electrocardiographic monitoring of Beagles.
Includes references.

Descriptors: dogs; arrhythmia; incidence; electrocardiography; heart-rate; variation; sex-differences; normal-values; electrocardiograms; ventricular-ectopic-complexes; bradycardia; sinus-pause

Abstract: Ambulatory ECG, approximately 18 to 24 hours in duration, were obtained from 113 male and 115 female clinically normal, purpose-bred Beagles. The ECG analyzed semi-automatically (44 males, 46 females) were evaluated for heart rate, ventricular ectopic complexes (VEC), bradycardia, and sinus pause; those analyzed by visual inspection (69 males, 69 females) were evaluated for VEC, second-degree atrioventricular block, and supraventricular escape complexes. Mean heart rate was highest at times of maximal human contact (eg, feeding, cleaning) and lowest at periods of no human contact. Bradycardia was observed in 27 of 44 males (61.4%) and 18 of 46 females (39.1%). Sinus pause was identified in 33 of 44 males (75%) and 30 of 46 females (65.2%). Frequency of bradycardia and sinus pause tended to vary inversely with mean heart rate. Ventricular ectopic complexes were detected in 18.8 to 26.1% of the ECG analyzed by use of either method. Although VEC runs and bigeminy were observed, most VEC were single and occurred sporadically. Second-degree atrioventricular block was observed in 6 of 69 males (8.7%) and 14 of 69 females (20.3%); episodes often were single and occurred sporadically. Supraventricular escape complex occurred in 2 of 69 females (2.9%). Among clinically normal Beagles, ambulatory electrocardiography detects a higher percentage of dogs with VEC, second-degree atrioventricular block, and supraventricular ectopic complexes than does resting electrocardiography.
Bradycardia-associated episodic weakness, syncope, and aborted sudden death in cardiomyopathic Doberman Pinschers.


Includes references.

Descriptors: dogs; cardiomyopathy; exercise; heart-rate; arrhythmia; symptoms; case-reports; doberman-pinscher

Breeding a litter: the complete book of prenatal and postnatal care.


Descriptors: Dogs-Breeding; Puppies


Beuing, R. G. Giessen : TG-Verlag, c1993. 69 p. : ill., Includes bibliographical references (p. [70-71]).

Descriptors: Dogs-Breeding; Dogs-Genetics

Canine and feline nutrition: a resource for companion animal professionals.


Descriptors: Dogs-Nutrition; Cats-Nutrition; Dogs-Food; Cats-Food; Dogs-Diseases-Nutritional-aspects; Cats-Diseases-Nutritional-aspects

Canine breeding management and techniques: the veterinarian's role.


Descriptors: Dogs-Breeding; Dogs-Reproduction

Canine cemented total hip replacements: state of the art.


Includes references.

Descriptors: dogs; hips; implantation; prostheses; joint-diseases; postoperative-care; literature-reviews


Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; intestinal-obstruction; breed-differences; predisposition; incidence; stomach-diseases; treatment; morbidity; mortality; arrhythmia; prognosis

28 NAL Call No.: SF601.V523
Canine transfusion reactions and their management.
In the series analytic: Canine and feline transfusion medicine / edited by A.T. Kristensen and B.F. Feldman.
Descriptors: dogs; blood-transfusion; complications; risk; symptoms; prevention; treatment

29 NAL Call No.: SF911.S45
Cardiopulmonary bypass for small animals.
In the series analytic: Advances in cardiovascular surgery / edited by E. Christopher Orton.
Descriptors: dogs; surgical-operations; surgery; heart; lungs; postoperative-care; prognosis

30 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Am3A
Cardiopulmonary effects of medetomidine in heartworm-infected and noninfected dogs.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; medetomidine; drug-therapy; drug-effects; dirofilaria; heart-rate; respiration-rate; electrocardiograms; blood; oxygen; carbon-dioxide; ph; blood-pressure; bradycardia

Abstract: Medetomidine, an investigational drug indicated for clinical use as a short-term chemical restraint in dogs, was evaluated for its cardiopulmonary effects, in 10 naturally heartworm-infected (HW+) and 10 noninfected (HW-) Beagles. The drug was randomly administered IV (30 microgram/kg of body weight) and IM (40 microgram/kg) in single injections to all dogs. Heart rate, respiratory rate, ECG, blood gas tensions, blood pH, central venous and arterial pressures were measured at 0, 15, 30, 60, 90, 120, and 180 minutes. Medetomidine induced an immediate significant (P less than or equal to 0.001) increase in mean arterial blood pressure followed by decreased blood pressure that remained below normal throughout the study in both groups, irrespective of route of administration. Medetomidine increased central venous pressure, over time, for both groups and both routes of administration. Heart and respiratory rates were significantly (P less than or equal 0.001) decreased after medetomidine administration and remained reduced for the duration of the study in all dogs. The ECG variables were not significantly different between groups or between routes of administration. The HW+ dogs tended to have higher mean PaO2 than did HW- dogs at several postinjection determination times, particularly when the drug was administered IM. The PaO2 decreased during the first 30 minutes in both groups and tended to increase gradually thereafter. The pH decreased over time for both groups and both routes. A significant (P less than or equal to 0.05) decrease in pH was seen in the HW- dogs, compared with HW+ dogs at each measuring time for both routes. The PaCO2 did not significantly change for. irrespective of route. Lowering of blood pressure and heart rate (after a transient blood pressure increase) was synchronized with sedation in these dogs. The overall clinical response with regard to cardiopulmonary effects in HW+ dogs was similar to that in HW- dogs.

31 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Am3A
Cardiorespiratory effects of glycopyrrolate-butorphanol-xylazine combination, with and without nasal administration of oxygen in dogs.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; drug-combinations; parasympatholytics; analgesics; xylazine; drug-effects; cardiovascular-system; oxygen

Abstract: Cardiopulmonary consequences of IV administered glycopyrrolate (0.01 mg/kg of body weight), followed in 11 +/- 2 minutes by butorphanol (0.2 mg/kg) and xylazine (0.5 mg/kg), were evaluated in 6 dogs,
with and without nasal administration of oxygen (100 ml/kg/min). Glycopyrrolate caused significant (P < 0.05) increases in heart rate and cardiac index and significant (P < 0.05) decreases in stroke index. Subsequent administration of butorphanol and xylazine was associated with significant (P < 0.05) increases in systemic vascular resistance, mean arterial blood pressure, mean pulmonary artery pressure, central venous pressure, pulmonary capillary wedge pressure, PaCO2, venous admixture, oxygen extraction ratio, and hemoglobin concentration. It caused significant (P < 0.05) decreases in cardiac index, stroke index, breathing rate, minute volume index, oxygen delivery, and oxygen consumption. Mean arterial blood pressure, pulmonary vascular resistance, tidal volume index, and minute volume index were significantly (P < 0.05) higher when dogs were breathing room air. The arterial and venous PO2, and PCO2, and venous oxygen content were significantly (P < 0.05) higher, and the arterial and venous pH, and oxygen consumption were significantly (P < 0.05) lower when oxygen was administered. Pulsus alternans and S-T segment depression were observed in dogs of both groups. Ventricular premature contractions were observed in 1 dog breathing room air. All dogs were intubated briefly 15 minutes after administration of butorphanol and xylazine. Time to first spontaneous movement was 45 minutes. All dogs remained in lateral recumbency without physical restraint for 60 minutes.

32 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Am3A
Cardiorespiratory effects of intravenous bolus administration and infusion of ketamine-midazolam in dogs.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; ketamine; drug-combinations; benzodiazepines; drug-effects; heart-rate; blood-pressure; respiration; duration; adverse-effects

Abstract: Twelve healthy dogs were used to determine the cardiorespiratory effects of IV administered ketamine (10 mg/kg of body weight) and midazolam (0.5 mg/kg). Half the dogs received a ketamine-midazolam combination (K-M) as a bolus over 30 seconds and the other half received the K-M as an infusion over 15 minutes. Induction of anesthesia by use of K-M was good in all dogs. Ketamine-midazolam combination as a bolus or infusion induced minimal cardiorespiratory effects, except for significant (p < 0.05) increases in mean heart rate and rate-pressure product. The increase in heart rate was greater in dogs of the infusion group. Mild and transient respiratory depression was observed in dogs of both groups immediately after administration of K-M, but was greater in dogs of the bolus group than in dogs of the infusion group. Duration of action of K-M for chemical restraint was short. Salivation and defecation were observed in a few dogs. Extreme muscular tone developed in 1 dog after K-M bolus administration.

33 NAL Call No.: HV4890.A5N493--no.1
The care and management of farm (working) dogs.

34 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Am3
Care and treatment of service dogs and their owners.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; working-animals; veterinary-services; handicapped-persons; customer-relations

35 NAL Call No.: DISS--F1994056

36 NAL Call No.: SF991.A1C3
Care of mother dogs and puppies.
Descriptors: bitches; puppies; pet-care; whelping; reproductive-disorders; dog-diseases; newborn-animals; weaning
37 NAL Call No.: SF991.A1C3
Care of the overweight dog.
Descriptors: dogs; obesity; overweight; weight-reduction; etiology; disease-prevention

38 NAL Call No.: 41.8-R3224
A case of cutaneous sterile pyogranuloma/granuloma syndrome in a golden retriever.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; granuloma; case-reports

39 NAL Call No.: 41.8-M69
Cataract removal in dogs: the surgical techniques.
Second of a series.
Descriptors: dogs; cataract; surgery; preoperative-care; postoperative-care; postoperative-complications; prostheses; eye-lens

40 NAL Call No.: 41.8-J8292
Central core myopathy in a great dane.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; muscular-diseases; exercise; intolerance; symptoms; histopathology; diagnosis; case-reports

41 NAL Call No.: 41.8-V641
Characterisation of Yersinia species isolated from a kennel and from cattle and pig farms.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; cattle; pigs; yersinia

42 NAL Call No.: SF601.A5
Chronic regurgitation or vomiting caused by esophageal leiomyoma in three dogs.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; neoplasms; vomiting; esophageal-sphincter; case-reports; resection; postoperative-care

43 NAL Call No.: S522.U5H37
Cleanliness and dogliness.
Descriptors: dogs; pets; pet-care

44 NAL Call No.: SF601.V523
Clinical management of the regional lymph node.
In the series analytic: Surgical oncology / edited by Stephen D. Gilson.
Descriptors: dogs; cats; neoplasms; lymph-nodes; animal-anatomy; animal-physiology; physiopathology; metastasis; treatment; surgery

45 NAL Call No.: RC628.A1O2
Clinical studies in the management of obesity in dogs and cats.
A clinical trial on the efficacy of clemastine in the management of allergic pruritus in dogs.

Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; antihistaminics; pruritus

Combined treatment with concentrated essential fatty acids and prednisolone in the management of canine atopy.

Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; atopy; essential-fatty-acids; prednisolone

Comparative immunological characterization of type-specific and conserved B-cell epitopes of pinniped, felid and canid herpesviruses.

Includes references.
Descriptors: canine-herpesvirus; feline-herpesvirus; herpesviridae; antigenic-determinants; monoclonal-antibodies; strain-differences; assays; antigens; virus-neutralization; neutralization-tests; phocid-herpesvirus

Abstract: Murine monoclonal antibodies (MAbs) were generated against phocid herpesviruses (PhHV 2557/Han88 and 7848/Han90) isolated from European harbour seals (Phoca vitulina), and against strains of both felid (FHV strain FVR 605) and canid herpesviruses (CHV isolate 5105/Han89). MAbs were characterized with respect to certain biological properties and used to outline antigenicity profiles of isolates of PhHV (n = 8), FHV (n = 7) and CHV (n = 3) in enzyme immunoassays employing fixed infected cells. A close antigenic relationship between herpesviruses derived from pinnipeds and terrestrial carnivores became evident: The majority of the MAbs was directed against epitopes which were expressed by at least two of the viral species tested. A number of MAbs detected epitopes which were conserved between all isolates of PhHV, FHV and CHV. A few MAbs recognized type-specific B-cell epitopes and facilitated the identification of single viral species. Moreover, the PhHV isolate 7848/Han90 was antigenically distinguishable both from seven other phocid herpesvirus isolates and from FHV or CHV. PhHV 7848/Han90 proved to be antigenically distinct from all other viruses tested when examined by cross neutralization utilizing various reconvalescent and hyperimmune sera. Although more data are needed to ensure that PhHV 7848/Han90 indeed is a new genuine seal herpesvirus, the preliminary clustering of two groups of phocid herpesvirus isolates, tentatively designated PhHV-1 (type isolate 2557/Han88) and PhHV-2 (represented by 7848/Han90), seems to be justified. By using selected MAbs an unambiguous identification and typing of herpesvirus isolates derived from marine mammals and terrestrial carnivores.

Comparison of direct and indirect (oscillometric) measurements of arterial blood pressure in conscious dogs.

Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; blood-pressure; arteries; measurement; accuracy; telemetry; position; cuff-position

Abstract: Oscillometric measurements of arterial blood pressure were compared with direct measurements made on seven dogs fitted with catheters. Tail and limb cuff sites were used while the dogs were gently restrained either standing or in lateral recumbency. The accuracy of the readings for the various cuff sites was compared with the direct (gold standard) readings. The accuracy of the indirect readings was improved by using mean values from a series of readings rather than individual values and when the dogs were in lateral recumbency rather than standing. The differences between the direct and indirect values were greatest with high pressures,
and with systolic rather than diastolic values. In standing dogs, the proximal forelimb readings (when obtainable) correlated most closely with the direct readings. The tail cuff readings correlated significantly with the direct readings, though less closely. The tail cuff readings were the most easily recorded in the standing dogs. In the laterally recumbent dogs, the readings from all the cuff sites correlated closely with the direct values except for diastolic readings from the distal hindlimb.

50 NAL Call No.: SF911.V43
Comparison of intra-articular and epidural morphine for analgesia following stifle arthrotomy in dogs.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; morphine; pain; application-methods; medical-treatment; surgical-operations; stifle; orthopedics; epidural-administration; pain-management; intra-articular-administration

51 NAL Call No.: 41.8-R3224
A comparison of ketorolac with flunixin, butorphanol, and oxymorphone in controlling postoperative pain in dogs.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; pain; postoperative-care; non-steroidal-antiinflammatory-agents; flunixin; analgesics; opioids; drug-effects; efficacy; adverse-effects

52 NAL Call No.: SF601.C24
Comparison of medetomidine and fentanyl-droperidol in dogs: sedation, analgesia, arterial blood gases and lactate levels.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; medetomidine; fentanyl; droperidol; analgesics; restraint-of-animals; nontarget-effects; body-temperature; respiration-rate; heart-rate; blood-chemistry; respiratory-gases; lactic-acid

53 NAL Call No.: QL750.A6
A comparison of social and environmental enrichment methods for laboratory housed dogs.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; environment; enrichment

54 NAL Call No.: SF405.5.A23
Comparison of xylazine with mixtures of xylazine and midazolam as intramuscular CNS depressants in dogs.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; xylazine; drug-combinations; benzodiazepines; intramuscular-injection; central-nervous-system; restraint-of-animals; anesthesia; adverse-effects; rapid-methods

55 NAL Call No.: SF429.A77H65-1993
The complete Australian cattle dog.

56 NAL Call No.: SF431.K57--1994
The complete handbook of dog training. Dog training.
57 NAL Call No.: SF991.C68--1996
Complications in small animal surgery: diagnosis, management, prevention.
Descriptors: Dogs-Surgery-Complications; Dogs-Wounds-and-injuries-Treatment; Cats-Surgery-Complications; Cats-Wounds-and-injuries-Treatment; Veterinary-surgery-Complications; Veterinary-traumatology; Wound-healing

58 NAL Call No.: SF427.4.P36--1996
The consumer's guide to dog food: what's in dog food, why it's there, and how to choose the best food for your dog.
Descriptors: Dogs-Food; Dogs-Nutrition; Consumer-education

59 NAL Call No.: SF601.J65
Controlled clinical evaluation of enalapril in dogs with heart failure: results of the cooperative veterinary enalapril study group.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; heart-diseases; heart-valves; cardiomyopathy; angiotensin; enzyme-inhibitors; efficacy; lungs; edema; uremia; symptoms

60 NAL Call No.: SF429.B6F7-1993
Correct management of bloodhounds. 6., neubearbeitete und erw. Aufl. Die gerechte Führung des Schweishundes: Ausbildung und Einsatz aller für die Arbeit auf der Wundfahrt geeigneten Jagdhunde, dargestellt am Beispiel des Hannoverschen Schweishundes.
Descriptors: Bloodhounds; Dogs-Training

61 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Au72
Cosmetic tail docking of dogs.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; tail; amputation; cosmetic-surgery; animal-welfare; pain; animal-anatomy; animal-physiology

62 NAL Call No.: SF431.M463--1994
Creating the perfect house dog—you's: dog owner's manual.
Descriptors: Dogs-Training; Dogs

63 NAL Call No.: SF601.C66
Critical care management of the portosystemic shunt patient.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; cats; blood-circulation; congenital-abnormalities; surgery; hemodynamics; encephalopathy; postoperative-complications; postoperative-care; hepatic-encephalopathy

64 NAL Call No.: SF991.A1C3
Critical use of heartworm antigen titers.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; dirofilaria; diagnostic-techniques; antigens; blood-serum; preventive-medicine; thiacetarsamide-sodium; treatment

65 NAL Call No.: 41.8-V641
Current concepts in the management of canine cataract: a survey of techniques used by surgeons in Britain, Europe and the USA and a review of recent literature.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; cataract; surgery; eye-diseases; complications; eye-lens; implantation; literature-reviews; uveitis

66 NAL Call No.: SF601.I4
Decision making in the management of canine hip dysplasia.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; hips; hip-dysplasia; medical-treatment; surgery; arthroplasty; decision-making

67 NAL Call No.: SF601.I4
Decision making in the management of cranial cruciate ligament rupture.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; ligaments; rupture; stifle; tibia; femur; radiography; diagnosis; surgery; cats; medical-treatment

68 NAL Call No.: SF411.A57
Demographics of the owned dog population in Miacatlan, Mor. Mexico.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; guard-dogs; pet-care; sterilization; mexico

69 NAL Call No.: SF991.A1C3
Dental care of dogs.
Descriptors: dogs; dentistry

70 NAL Call No.: 41.8-M69
A dermatitis associated with Malassezia in kenneled dogs.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; dermatitis; malassezia; symptoms; treatment; ketoconazole; case-reports

71 NAL Call No.: 41.8-S08
Desoxycorticosterone pivalate in the management of canine primary hypoadrenocorticism.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; desoxycortone; drug-therapy; adrenal-gland-diseases; oral-administration; intramuscular-injection; dosage; adverse-effects; case-reports

72 NAL Call No.: SF778.J68
Development of a scoring system for the veterinary trauma patient.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; cats; trauma; evaluation; classification; prediction; survival; trauma-scoring-systems
73 NAL Call No.: SF991.A1C3
Diagnosis and management of acute iron toxicosis.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; iron; poisoning

74 NAL Call No.: SF601.V523
The diagnosis and management of acute liver failure in dogs and cats.
In the series analytic: Liver disease / edited by Donna S. Dimski.
Descriptors: dogs; cats; liver-diseases; liver-function; acute-course; etiology; liver-function-tests; treatment; therapy; nutritional-support

75 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Au72
Diagnosis and management of food allergy and intolerance in dogs and cats.
Descriptors: dogs; cats; food-allergies; food-intolerance; clinical-nutrition; elimination-diets; pruritus; animal-proteins; plant-proteins; allergens; differential-diagnosis; diet-treatment; allergenic-foods

76 NAL Call No.: SF601.I4
Diagnosis and management of glaucoma.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; cats; glaucoma; trauma; pain; pressure; drug-therapy; surgery

77 NAL Call No.: SF601.V523
Diagnosis and management of insulin resistance in dogs and cats with diabetes mellitus.
In the series analytic: Diabetes mellitus / edited by D.S. Greco and M.E. Peterson.
Descriptors: dogs; cats; diabetes-mellitus; insulin; drug-therapy; drug-resistance; resistance-mechanisms; differential-diagnosis; therapy; hyperglycemia; medical-treatment; diabetes-management

78 NAL Call No.: 41.8-M69
Diagnosis and management of keratoconjunctivitis sicca.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; keratoconjunctivitis; symptoms; diagnosis; incidence; etiology; drug-therapy; cyclosporins; topical-application; etiology; medical-treatment; surgery

79 NAL Call No.: 41.8-J8292
Diagnosis and management of pancreatitis.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; pancreatitis; diagnosis; medical-treatment; symptoms; diagnostic-techniques; prognosis; physiopathology

80 NAL Call No.: SF601.I4
Diagnosis and management of portosystemic shunts.
Includes references.
Descriptors: vascular-diseases; cardiovascular-system; venous-circulation; liver; diagnosis; congenital-abnormalities; symptoms; diagnostic-techniques; medical-treatment; dogs; cats; shunt-ligation

81 NAL Call No.: SF911.S45
Diagnosis and management of primary spontaneous hypoadrenocorticism (Addison's disease) in dogs.
In the series analytic: Adrenocortical disorders / edited by P.P. Kintzer.
Descriptors: dogs; adrenal-gland-diseases; symptoms; pathology; electrocardiography; radiography; diagnosis; medical-treatment

82 NAL Call No.: SF911.S45
Diagnosis and medical management of prostate disease in the dog.
In the series analytic: Small animal reproduction. 2 / edited by Mushtag A. Memon.
Descriptors: dogs; prostate; male-genital-diseases; diagnosis; medical-treatment; surgery; abscesses; cysts; neoplasms; benign-prostatic-hyperplasia; prostatic-squamous-metaplasia; prostatitis

83 NAL Call No.: SF911.S45
Diagnosis and medical management of tracheal collapse.
In the special issue: Obstructive upper airway diseases / edited by R. Fingland.
Descriptors: dogs; trachea; collapse; physiopathology; symptoms; diagnosis; medical-treatment

84 NAL Call No.: SF911.S45
Diagnosis, treatment, and management of poor fertility in the stud dog.
In the series analytic: Small animal reproduction, part 1 / edited by Mushtaq A. Memon.
Descriptors: dogs; male-fertility; male-infertility; differential-diagnosis; treatment

85 NAL Call No.: 410.9-P94
Diagnostic exercise: dyspnea and acute death in a beagle puppy.
Includes references.
Descriptors: puppies; diagnosis; dyspnea; esophageal-diseases; case-reports; aspiration; pneumonia; histopathology; megaesophagus

86 NAL Call No.: SF757.8.L35--1994
Diagnostic imaging of the dog and cat.
Descriptors: Veterinary-radiology-Problems,-exercises,-etc; Veterinary-diagnostic-imaging-Problems,-exercises,-etc

87 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Am3
Diet and exercise patterns in pet dogs.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; exercise; diet; dog-feeding; dog-foods; questionnaires; energy-intake; nutrient-intake; texas

88 NAL Call No.: 41.8-J8292
Dietary management of chronic renal disease in dogs: a critical appraisal.
Dietary management of renal senescence and failure in dogs.
Descriptors: dogs; renal-failure; senescence; chronic-course; therapeutic-diets; body-weight; renal-function; middle-age; old-age; renal-diets; caloric- modifications; dietary-protein; phosphorus; calcium; sodium; potassium; chloride; protein-modifications; diet-treatment; chronic-renal-failure

Differential metabolic effects of energy restriction in dogs using diets varying in fat and fiber content.
Includes references.
Descriptors: obesity; dietary-fat; fiber; energy; intake; energy-metabolism; body-fat; body-composition; body-weight; weight-reduction; cholesterol; blood-lipids; blood-pressure; insulin; blood-sugar; dogs

Abstract: The role of dietary fat and fiber in energy restriction for the management of obesity was examined. Twelve male castrated dogs were energy restricted for 7 weeks by feeding 60% of their calculated maintenance energy requirements (MER = 150 kcal/m2/d) for ideal body weight. Six dogs were restricted on a high-fat (35.4 kcal% from fat), low-fiber (2.9% dry matter basis [DMB]) diet while the other six dogs were restricted on a low-fat (24.5 kcal% from fat), high-fiber (27% DMB) diet. Compared with the high-fat, low-fiber diet, energy restriction on the low-fat, high-fiber diet resulted in significantly greater decreases in body fat (1472 +/- 166 vs. 853 +/- 176 g; p < 0.05) and total serum cholesterol concentrations (108.7 +/- 11.3 vs. 51.5 +/- 13.3 mg/dL; p < 0.005). Reductions in body weight (2.86 +/- 0.3 vs. 2.14 +/- 0.3 kg; p < 0.09), and mean arterial blood pressure (17.4 +/- 6.1 vs. 6.7 +/- 2.9 mmHg; p < 0.12) were also greater on the low-fat diet; however, these diet effects did not reach statistical significance. These data suggest that the fat and fiber content of the diet during energy restriction are important factors in the management of obesity.
South Africa.

Descriptors: dogs; vaccination; rabies; household-surveys; zambia

95 NAL Call No.: SF991.A25--1994
Dog first aid: a field guide: emergency care for the hunting, working, and outdoor dog. Emergency care for the hunting, working, and outdoor dog.
Descriptors: Dogs-Wounds-and-injuries-Treatment; First-aid-for-animals; Veterinary-emergencies

96 NAL Call No.: QL55.F43-1993
Dog housing--Is there scope for improvement.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; animal-housing; animal-behavior; stimulation; enrichment; behavior-patterns; standardization; social-interaction; dog-pens; environmental-enrichment; chewing

97 NAL Call No.: aZ5071.N3
Descriptors: dogs; animal-behavior; animal-welfare; animal-husbandry; bibliographies

98 NAL Call No.: SF407.D6D64--1994
Dogs: laboratory animal management.
Descriptors: Dogs-as-laboratory-animals

99 NAL Call No.: SF901.V47
Double-bind comparison of three concentrated essential fatty acid supplements in the management of canine atopy.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; atopy; essential-fatty-acids; supplements; efficiency; linolenic-acid; eicosapentaenoic-acid; symptoms; blood-plasma; phospholipids; gamma-linolenic-acid

100 NAL Call No.: 41.8-AM3
Early-age neutering of dogs and cats.
Descriptors: dogs; cats; age; young-animals; sterilization; overpopulation; preoperative-care; surgery

101. NAL Call No.: Videocassette--no.2381
Early age neutering of puppies and kittens. Early spay/neuter.
Descriptors: Spaying-/ Castration

Abstract: Shows safe and efficient methods of spaying and neutering puppies and kittens.

102 NAL Call No.: SF601.A5
The effect of acemannan immunostimulant in combination with surgery and radiation therapy on spontaneous canine and feline fibrosarcomas.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; cats; sarcoma; malignant-course; relapse; excision; radiotherapy; immunostimulation; mannans; interleukins; interferon; tumor-necrosis-factor; adjuvants; inflammation; survival

103 NAL Call No.: 41.8-R312
Effect of acute induced metabolic alkalosis on the acid/base responses to sprint exercise of six racing greyhounds.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; acidosis; exercise; sodium-bicarbonate; acid-base-equilibrium; racing-performance; greyhound; blood-gases; hematocrit; blood-proteins; blood-chemistry; lactic-acid

104 NAL Call No.: 410.9-P94
The effect of cage size on play and aggression between dogs in purpose-bred Beagles.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; cage-size; animal-welfare; animal-behavior

Abstract: One intent of the proposed changes to USDA 9, CFR Part 3 was to give kennel dogs an opportunity for exercise and play (socialization). Increasing cage size was proposed as a means to encourage exercise and play, thus enhancing the well-being of kennel dogs. Eleven-month-old, female, purpose-bred Beagles, housed four to a cage, were videotaped for 15 hours on 10 different dates, resulting in five videotapes recorded for a smaller cage size and five videotapes recorded for a larger cage size. A total of 40 dogs were videotaped. For each videotape, aggression, play, and distance between dogs were recorded and analyzed. There were no differences in aggression or play, but the dogs did put significantly more distance between themselves in the larger cage.

105 NAL Call No.: QL750.A6
The effect of caloric restriction on the behavior of pen-housed dogs: transition from restriction to maintenance diets and long-term effects.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; calorie-restricted-diets; caloric-intake; physical-activity; sex-differences; size; animal-behavior; aggressive-behavior; body-weight

106 NAL Call No.: QL750.A6
The effect of caloric restriction on the behavior of pen-housed dogs: transition from unrestricted to restricted diet.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; calorie-restricted-diets; caloric-intake; physical-activity; sex-differences; size; animal-behavior; aggressive-behavior

107 NAL Call No.: SF601.A54
The effect of dose and concentration on D-xylose absorption in healthy, immature dogs.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; malabsorption; diagnosis; xylose; normal-values

108 NAL Call No.: QP751.L5
Effect of exercise on the plasma nonesterified fatty acid coposition of dogs and goats: species with different aerobic capacities and diets.
Effects of chronic elevation in plasma cortisol on hepatic carbohydrate metabolism.


Includes references.

Descriptors: glycogenolysis; gluconeogenesis; hydrocortisone; glucose; glycogen; lactic-acid; alanine; insulin; blood-plasma; liver; dogs; hypercortisolemia; in-vivo

Abstract: This study was undertaken to investigate the effects of chronic physiological elevations in plasma cortisol on glycogenolysis and gluconeogenesis in conscious, overnight-fasted dogs. Experiments consisted of an 80-min tracer and dye equilibration period and a 40-min sampling period. Infusions of D-[3-3H]glucose, L-[U-14C]alanine, and indocyanine green dye were used to assess glucose production (Ra) and gluconeogenesis using tracer and arteriovenous (a-v) difference techniques. In the cortisol group, (n = 10), a continuous infusion of hydrocortisone (3.5 microgram.kg-1.min-1) was begun 5 days before the experiment and continued throughout the sampling period. In the saline group (n = 10), there was no infusion of cortisol. The fivefold elevation in plasma cortisol increased plasma insulin from 12 +/- 2 to 19 +/- 2 microunit/ml. Glucose Ra was elevated in the cortisol group (3.5 +/- 0.2 vs. 2.8 +/- 0.2 mg.kg-1.min-1) but net hepatic glucose output was markedly diminished (1.2 +/- 0.4 vs. 2.7 +/- 0.3 mg.kg-1.min-1). Gluconeogenic conversion of alanine to glucose was increased slightly by cortisol (0.60 +/- 0.13 to 0.99 +/- 0.12 micromol.kg-1.min-1), but the gluconeogenic efficiency of the liver was unchanged. Cortisol increased hepatic glycogen content evident at the end of the study greater than twofold (76.4 +/- 7.9 vs. 30.0 +/- 4.7 g/liver). These results suggest that cortisol 1) promotes glucose cycling through glycogen, 2) greatly inhibits nonhepatic glucose utilization, 3) increases hepatic gluconeogenesis in vivo primarily through enhanced substrate delivery to the liver, and 4) raises plasma insulin levels, which restrains intrahepatic gluconeogenesis.
113 NAL Call No.: 47.8-W89
Effects of short-term whole body vibration on animals with particular reference to poultry.
Includes references.
Descriptors: broilers; dogs; animals; transport-of-animals; whole-body-vibration; resonance; frequency; organs; respiration; cardiovascular-system; posture; animal-welfare; literature-reviews

114 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Am3A
Effects of topically applied mitomycin-C on intraocular pressure, facility of outflow, and fibrosis after glaucoma filtration surgery in clinically normal dogs.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; glaucoma; surgery; mitomycin; topical-application; internal-pressure; fibroblasts; body-fluids; flow; drug-effects; aqueous-humor-outflow

Abstract: The effects of mitomycin-C on intraocular pressure (IOP), facility of outflow (C), and Tenon's capsule fibrosis were studied over 60 days in 10 clinically normal dogs. A 1-piece, silicone glaucoma implant was surgically implanted into both eyes; the filtration site of one eye was treated with a single, 5-minute intraoperative application of mitomycin (0.5 mg/ml), and the fellow eye was treated in a similar manner with balanced salt solution. There were no significant differences in preoperative IOP or C-values between treatment groups. Mean IOP in eyes of both groups initially decreased from the preoperative value, but returned to the baseline value by day 21. Mean facility of aqueous outflow (C-value) increased in all eyes during the first 14 days (mitomycin-C-value = 2.26 +/- 0.72; control C-value = 2.38 +/- 0.81), then reached a plateau that was significantly higher than the baseline value in mitomycin (P = 0.039) and control (P = 0.041) eyes. Histologic evaluation revealed all implants surrounded by a connective tissue capsule composed of regular dense collagen and fibroblasts that was significantly (P = 0.003) thinner in the mitomycin-treated (scleral side = 167 +/- 62 micrometer; conjunctival side = 122 +/- 41 micrometer) than the control (scleral side = 261 +/- 92 micrometer; conjunctival side = 180 +/- 48 micrometer) group. There were, however, no significant differences in IOP or C-values between groups at any postoperative time interval. Results of this study indicate that intraoperative treatment with mitomycin suppresses, but does not prevent fibrosis around silicone filtering implants.

115 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Am3A
Efficacy of lufenuron against developmental stages of fleas (Ctenocephalides felis felis) in dogs housed in simulated home environments.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; chitin-synthesis-inhibitors; insect-control; ctenocephalides-felis; efficacy; reinfestation; simulation; adverse-effects

Abstract: Twenty-four, adult, female Beagles were arranged by body weight from greatest to least and allocated to 2 groups of 12 dogs, using random numbers. Dogs were housed collectively in 2 adjacent metal buildings, each divided into 4 rooms measuring 2.1 X 3.7 m. Each room was paneled and carpeted and had an access door to the outside with a connecting run that measured 2.1 X 9.1 m. Each run had a surface consisting of 5 cm of pea gravel overlaying 5 cm of sand, and was partially covered by an awning that provided shade at its proximal end. For placement in room/run units, dogs in each of the treated and control groups were allotted to 4 subgroups of 3 dogs each. Each subgroup of dogs was placed in a separate room/run unit. Units containing treatment or control subgroups were alternated to avoid placing identically treated subgroups adjacent to each other. Dogs of subgroups A, C, E, and G were treated with lufenuron monthly at a minimal target dosage of 10 mg/kg of body weight; those of subgroups B, D, F, and H were treated with excipient tablets. Dogs were treated on study days 7, 37, 68, and 98. Each dog was infested with 100 newly emerged, unfed, insectary-reared adult Ctenocephalides felis on each of study days 0 and 2. Thereafter, infestations on all dogs were dependent on continued development of fleas either in the indoor or outdoor environment. Numbers of fleas on each of the treated and control dogs were determined, using a nondestructive counting technique on days 6, 14, 21, 28, 35, 56, 70, 84,
98, 112, and 119. On study day 21 and on each collection day thereafter, numbers of adult fleas recovered from treated dogs were significantly (P < 0.05) fewer than those. 56. Efficacies exceeded 95% on all remaining study days except days 98 (94.4%) and 119 (90%). Results of this study indicate that control of flea populations can be achieved in treated dogs approximately 4 to 5 weeks after initial treatment with lufenuron, and that continued monthly treatments will maintain effective control of flea infestations. Adverse reactions or side effects to treatment with lufenuron were not observed in dogs after treatment at any time throughout the study.

116 NAL Call No.: SF601.A5
Electronic shock collars: are they worth the risks.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; training-of-animals; animal-behavior; behavior-modification; animal-welfare; behavior-change; pain; punishment

117 NAL Call No.: 41.8-V6425
Emergency and critical care procedures in small animals.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; cats; small-animal-practice; intensive-care; veterinary-products; surgical-equipment

118 NAL Call No.: SF601.C66
Emergency management of traumatic pulmonary contusions.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; cats; trauma; lungs; traffic-accidents; clinical-examination; mortality; complications; hemorrhage; edema; inflammation; respiratory-disorders; radiography; blood-chemistry; prognosis; blood-gases

119 NAL Call No.: 389.8-J82
Energy requirements of adult female beagles.
Descriptors: dogs; beagle; energy-requirements; female-animals; kennels; energy-intake; body-weight; equations

Abstract: The energy requirements of 19 intact adult female beagles were determined over a 60-wk period. The initial age of the dogs averaged 6.5 y (range 0.8-13.4) and the initial weight averaged 11.0 kg (range 8.7-13.7). Dogs were housed in groups of four in heated indoor-outdoor kennel runs. Dogs were fed daily a commercial dry dog food that contained 13.8 kJ/g. The amount offered was adjusted to maintain body weight. Daily energy intake ranged from 2227 to 3667 kJ/dog, with an average of 3061 kJ/dog. When adjusted for differences in body weight, average daily energy intake ranged from 482.6 to 803.1 kJ/kg body weight(0.67) with a mean of 617.5 kJ/kg (0.67). Energy intake (kJ/kg body weight (0.67)) declined with age and could be described by the nonlinear equation Y = 753 X age(-0.1321); r = -0.802. When these data are combined with an earlier study, the energy intake (kJ/kg body weight(0.67)) of this group of 36 dogs could be described by the equation Y = 767 X age(-0.408); r = - 0.777. These data demonstrate that canine energy requirements decline with age and that the National Research Council recommendations of 552 kJ/kg body weight(0.75) overestimates the requirements of adult dogs 3 y of age and older.

120 NAL Call No.: 410.9-P94
Enrichment in puppyhood and its effects on later behavior of dogs.
Includes references.
Descriptors: puppies; enrichment; dogs; animal-behavior; toys; socialization; animal-welfare
Abstract: Enrichment of the captive environment is becoming more common, but little is known about the consequences of early enrichment on later development. Sixty pups from the breeding colony at Pfizer UK were assigned either to a control group or to one of two groups which received enrichment between the ages of 5 to 14 weeks: 1) a group receiving extra human socialization or 2) a group provided with chewable items suspended in the pen and a length of plastic pipe within the pen. The dogs' behavior was observed after two changes in husbandry: at 15 weeks of age after being placed in same-sex groups of five and after removal from these groups to pair housing in a laboratory block. Rawhide was the most popular of the tested items. The litters with toys spent an average 64% of their time interacting with them, indicating that, given the choice, pups will make extensive use of such items. Enrichment did not have any measurable effect on the development of stereotypes, but 6 to 11 months after enrichment, dogs given increased human socialization were slightly more approachable than dogs from the other groups. Male dogs from this group spent 37% more time than did controls at the front of the pen, sitting and monitoring the room, a behavior that could be interpreted as an attempt to seek human contact. Early enrichment is easy to achieve and can improve the quality of life for pups.

121 NAL Call No.: 41.8-J8292
Epidemiological study of blood pressure in domestic dogs.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; blood-pressure; breed-differences; age; sex; exercise; liver-diseases; heart-rate; feeding-habits; animal-behavior; epidemiology

122 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Am3
Epidural administration of bupivacaine, morphine, or their combination for postoperative analgesia in dogs.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; analgesics; morphine; drug-combinations; conduction-anesthesia; drug-effects; pain; postoperative-care; duration; postoperative-pain-relief

123 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Am3
Erythrocyte fragility and chronic intermittent pigmenturia in a dog.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; erythrocyte-fragility; hemolysis; urine; exercise; stress; symptoms; case-reports

124 NAL Call No.: SF601.C66
Essential fatty acids: use in management of canine atopy.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; atopy; eicosanoids; polyenoic-fatty-acids

125 NAL Call No.: DISS--F1993254
Ethological investigations and organizational recommendations for group housing of dogs at animals shelters. Ethologische Untersuchungen und organisatorische Empfehlungen zur Gruppenhaltung von Hunden im Tierheim.

126 NAL Call No.: SF901.V47
Evaluation of a commercial canned lamb and rice diet for the management of adverse reactions to food in dogs.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; food-allergies; food-intolerance; dog-foods; lamb-meat; rice; therapeutic-diets; canned-dog-food

127 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Am3
Evaluation of a one-step surgical preparation technique in dogs.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; surgery; preoperative-care; isopropyl-alcohol; iodine; antimicrobial-properties; bacterial-count; yeasts; surgical-operations; ovariohysterectomy

128 NAL Call No.: 41.8-J8292
Evaluation of the long-acting somatostatin analogue Octreotide in the management of insulinoma in three dogs.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; neoplasms; insulin; somatostatin; analogs; drug-therapy; subcutaneous-injection; drug-effects; blood-sugar

129 NAL Call No.: 41.8-V641
Exercise induced hyperthermia in a racing greyhound.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; greyhounds; exercise; hyperthermia; hereditary-diseases; case-reports

130 NAL Call No.: 41.8-AM3A
Factors influencing fecal shedding of Campylobacter jejuni in dogs without diarrhea.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; campylobacter-jejuni; feces; sex-differences; breed-differences; age-differences; seasonal-variation; frequency; kennels

Abstract: Rectal swab specimens were collected from 362 apparently healthy dogs of different origin, age, breed, and sex. Specimens were obtained in summer, autumn, and winter. Ninety-five thermophilic Campylobacter spp were isolated: C jejuni biotype I, n = 57, C jejuni biotype II, n = 1, C coli, n = 36, and C laridis, n = 1. Biotypes of C jejuni recovered were the same as those associated with Campylobacter-induced enteritis in human beings. Prevalence of C jejuni was significantly (P < 0.05) greater: in dogs < 6 months old than in adult dogs; in dogs living under high density and cohabitation housing conditions for long periods; and in autumn.

131 NAL Call No.: 41.8-R3224
Factors influencing the postoperative use of analgesics in dogs and cats by Canadian veterinarians.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; cats; analgesics; opioids; postoperative-care; usage; veterinarians; attitudes; pain; adverse-effects

132 NAL Call No.: 41.8-On1
Features of dog ecology relevant to rabies spread in Machakos District, Kenya.
Descriptors: dogs; rabies; spread; household-surveys; kenya
Abstract: Arterial blood samples were obtained at rest, just before, and 5 minutes after a 704-m race, to quantify changes in hematologic variables, plasma electrolyte and protein concentrations, osmolality, and acid/base variables. Changes in plasma volume were estimated from the change in plasma protein concentration. Immediately prior to the race, plasma volume decreased by 10% from rest and total circulating RBC volume increased by 60%, attributable to increased RBC number rather than size. Increases in blood volume (VB) by 24% and PCV by 29% also were detected before the race. Five minutes after the race, plasma volume was 21% below the resting value and total circulating RBC volume had increased 73% above the resting value, resulting in a 40% increase in PCV. Contraction of the spleen appeared responsible for increased PCV and VB before the race and maintenance of VB after the race. Plasma chloride concentration was the same before and after the race; the chloride content of the plasma decreased by the same fraction (22%) as did the plasma volume, indicating Cl- loss from the plasma. Plasma Na+ content decreased by a smaller fraction (13%), causing Na+ concentration to increase from 151 mEq/L at rest to 167 mEq/L after the race. Assuming that Na+ concentration was the same throughout the extracellular fluid, H2O likely moved into the intracellular compartment. As a consequence of these changes, the inorganic strong ion difference in plasma increased by about 16 mEq/L, tending to minimize the acid/base disturbance induced by the 33 mEq/L increase in lactate concentration. Results indicated that the physiologic changes taking effect during strenuous sprint exercise in Greyhounds enhance blood volume and.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; cats; feet; wounds; wound-treatment; first-aid; skin-grafting; sutures; amputation; literature-reviews; foot-pads; open-wound-management

139 NAL Call No.: HV4761.A5
Footsnares can reduce injuries to trapped coyotes.
Descriptors: canidae; coyotes; traps; animal-welfare

140 NAL Call No.: SF601.V523
General principles of small animal blood component administration.
In the series analytic: Canine and Feline transfusion medicine / edited by A.T. Kristensen and B.F. Feldman.
Descriptors: dogs; cats; blood-transfusion; blood-composition; blood; veterinary-products

141 NAL Call No.: 41.8-V6425
Glaucoma: past and present management techniques.
Includes references.
Descriptors: glaucoma; diagnosis; diagnostic-techniques; drug-therapy; medical-treatment; dogs

142 NAL Call No.: QL750.A6
Guard dogs: sleep, work and the behavioural responses to people and other stimuli.
Includes references.
Descriptors: guard-dogs; animal-behavior; sleep; work; territoriality; stimuli; responses

Abstract: Sleep-wake cycles and the responses to naturally occurring stimuli were studied in 17 guard dogs; detailed video recordings were made of ten of these dogs. The guard dogs came from two different backgrounds: either they lived permanently on-site, or they were commercially owned and regularly brought onto premises, removed before the workers started, and rested off-site at kennels. These two groups were studied to discover any difference in sleep-wake patterns, territoriality and responses to intruders. During 8 h recordings the guard dogs were inactive for 84 +/- 17% (mean +/- standard deviation, SD) of the time at night, and 70 +/- 23% of the time during the day. The dogs had 2.7 +/- 2.9 sessions of activity h-1 at night, which was significantly less than during the day when there were 4.2 +/- 2.7 sessions h-1 (P<0.001). The guard dogs barked five times more often during the day (1.06 +/- 1.6 barks h-1) than at night (0.2 +/- 0.4 barks h-1), (P<0.001). Of these barking sessions 70% were apparently stimulated by human activity, 29% by activity of other dogs and 1% were of indefinite origin. During the day guard dogs permanently on-site had far more sessions of activity h-1 (5.8 +/- 2.2) than commercial guard dogs which were resting off-site (2.1 +/- 0.6) (P < 0.025). However, at night, there was no significant difference between the sleep-wake cycles and activity levels of the two groups. When the dogs were guarding premises after business hours, most (14/17) rested close (< 15 m) to their front fences yet they were usually out of the obvious view of the observer driving past the guard sites. All but one dog showed aggression towards passers-by, and especially towards other dogs. However, when 14 dogs were. hidden. For most of the time spent resting 16 of the 17 dogs lay upon available soft materials such as car seats, cloth or sand. All the dogs that were off-site at kennels during the day (4/4) used resting-sites at night within 15 m of their pick-up and delivery points. Of the dogs remaining permanently on-site, four rested at sites provided by their owners and the other nine rested close to where their owners were active during business hours. In order to increase their deterrent value, guard dogs should be provided with suitable housing or materials for resting sites in strategic areas so that they may see and be seen by passers-by.

143 NAL Call No.: SF85.A1R32
Guarding sheep: it's a dog's world.
Abstract: Arteriovenous difference and tracer dilution techniques were utilized to determine the effect of exercise on whole body, gut, liver, and splanchnic leucine kinetics. Five postabsorptive dogs were infused with [1-13C]leucine and studied during rest, 90 min of moderate-intensity treadmill exercise (1st 45 min, early; last 45 min, late exercise), and 90 min of recovery. The whole body leucine rate of appearance (Ra; micromole min-1 kg-1) increased from rest (3.33 +/- 0.11) during early (3.68 +/- 0.14) and late (4.24 +/- 0.27, P < 0.05) exercise and was 3.41 +/- 0.19 during recovery. Gut Ra increased from rest (0.64 +/- 0.08) during early (0.92 +/- 0.12) and late (1.30 +/- 0.20, P < 0.05) exercise and was 0.77 +/- 0.16 during recovery. Liver leucine Ra did not significantly change (P > 0.05). The whole body leucine rate of disappearance (Rd) paralleled whole body leucine Ra throughout. Leucine Rd across the gut, liver, and splanchnic bed, however, did not significantly change (P > 0.05), indicating an increase in leucine uptake outside of these regions. Because active skeletal muscle is likely the principal consumer of these amino acids, the data suggest that gut protein-derived amino acids are utilized for the attenuation of net muscle protein catabolism during and immediately following exercise.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; scabies; sarcoptes-scabiei; histology; diagnostic-techniques; reviews; histopathology

150 NAL Call No.: SF427.4.V65--1995
The holistic guide for a healthy dog.
Descriptors: Dogs-Nutrition; Dogs-Food; Dogs-Health; Veterinary-holistic-medicine

151 NAL Call No.: SF428.8.D84-1993
The home & family protection dog : selection and training. Home and family protection dog.

152 NAL Call No.: SF601.V523
Home management of cats and dogs with diabetes mellitus: common questions asked by veterinarians and clients.
In the series analytic: Diabetes mellitus / edited by D.S. Greco and M.E. Peterson.
Descriptors: cats; dogs; diabetes-mellitus; insulin; drug-therapy; dosage; home-care; blood-sugar; monitoring; medical-treatment; diabetes-management

153 NAL Call No.: SF991.A1C3
Housetraining your dog.
Descriptors: puppies; dogs; training-of-animals; toilet-training

154. NAL Call No.: Videocassette--no.2243
How to housebreak your puppy. T.N.T.'s dynamite how to housebreak your puppy (or dog).
Artemis, A. B. & Top Notch Training (Firm). Houston, TX : Top Notch Training, c1994. 1 videocassette (ca. 30 min.) : sd., col..
Descriptors: Dogs-Training/ Dogs-Behavior

Abstract: Describes the five most common mistakes made in housebreaking a puppy and how to avoid making them.

155 NAL Call No.: 41.8-M69
How to manage perioperative pain.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; cats; analgesics; pain; preoperative-care; postoperative-care; dosage; duration; anesthesia

156 NAL Call No.: HN79.W43C67
Hunting preserves for sport or profit.
Descriptors: game-reserves; hunting; private-ownership; cooperatives; game-birds; game-farming; recreation; fees; hunting-dogs; cost-benefit- analysis; usa

157 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Am3
Hyperferritinemia associated with malignant histiocytosis in a dog.
Includes references.
Hyperphosphatemic tumoral calcinosis in a young dog with renal failure.
Includes references.

Idiopathic laryngeal paralysis: results of treatment by bilateral vocal fold resection in 40 dogs.
Includes references.

Imaging techniques for facilitating diagnosis of hyperadrenocorticism in dogs and cats.
Includes references.

An improved dog pen layout.
Poster presentation at the symposium.

Influence of hydration state on renal functions of dogs.
Includes references.

Abstract: Clinically normal dogs were evaluated in states of dehydration, euhydration, and after fluid administration to determine effects of hydration state on renal clearance values. Endogenous creatinine, exogenous creatinine, and [14C]inulin clearances, were determined to measure glomerular filtration rate (GFR); in some experiments p-aminohippurate clearance was determined to measure renal plasma flow. Dehydration caused significant (P < 0.05) decrease in clearance values, compared with euhydration, and clearance values during euhydration were significantly (P < 0.05) less than values obtained after a single gavage with water (30 ml/kg of body weight). Sustained administration of 3 fluid regimens was evaluated for effects on clearance values (treatment A = 30 ml of lactated Ringer's solution/kg/h; treatment B = 30 ml of water/kg by gavage hourly; treatment C = 10 ml of glucose:lactated Ringer's solution/ kg/h). All regimens of fluid therapy caused significant P < 0.05), progressive increases in GFR, but treatment C resulted in the most stable GFR values. Increases in clearance values were associated with positive fluid balance; the rate of fluid administration was greater than the rate of urine formation. Data from 285 GFR determinations on 85 dogs were evaluated retrospectively. For each determination, three 20-minute urine collections were made beginning 40 minutes after 30 ml of water/kg was given by gavage. Values between collections were significantly (P < 0.05) different, but varied by < 3%. Comparison. (R(2) = 0.82), but mean clearance values were markedly different (mean +/- SEM, 28.70 +/- 0.01 and 37.07 +/- 1.29 ml/min, respectively). Exogenous creatinine clearance and [14C]inulin
clearance were highly correlated (R(2) = 0.95), and mean values were 40.54 +/- 0.70 and 41.02 +/- 0.70 ml/min respectively. We conclude that: state of hydration has a marked effect on GFR; rate of fluid administration that exceeds rate of urine production results in progressive increases in GFR; a single water gavage of 30 ml/kg gives stable GFR values for three 20-minute collection periods, may avoid subclinical states of dehydration, and facilitates accurate urine collections; and endogenous creatinine clearance, as conducted in this study, does not accurately measure GFR.

163 NAL Call No.: QL55.A1L3
The inheritance and breeding results of hairless descendants of Mexican hairless dogs.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; dog-breeds; inheritance

Abstract: The inheritance and breeding results of hairless descendants of Mexican hairless dogs (MHDs) were investigated. When the male hairless dogs were bred to female beagles, the birth ratio of hairless and haired dogs was 1:1. Mating between MHDs gave both hairless and haired pups. The results indicated that an autosomal dominant monogenic gene was responsible for their hairless characteristics. We propose the symbol Hm for this gene (hairless, Mexican type). The survival rate of hairless pups was markedly lower than that of haired ones. It was elevated to 50-90% by warming their cages to a minimum of 25 degrees C.

164 NAL Call No.: 41.8-R3224
Inherited myopathy in a litter of Labrador retrievers.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; labrador-retriever; muscular-diseases; puppies; case-reports; hereditary-diseases; genetic-defects; histopathology; electromyography; electrophysiology; muscle-physiology

165 NAL Call No.: SF405.5.A23
Initial validation of a software program for measuring canine electrocardiographic parameters.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; electrocardiograms; computer-software; validity; electrocardiography

166 NAL Call No.: 41.8-R3224
Injuries suffered by dogs from riding in the back of open pickup trucks: a retrospective review of seventy cases.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; trauma; accidents; trucks; seasonal-variation; breed-differences; age; size; risk; noncrash-accidents

167 NAL Call No.: SF601.V523
Insulin therapy.
In the series analytic: Diabetes mellitus / edited by D.S. Greco and M.E. Peterson.
Descriptors: dogs; cats; diabetes-mellitus; insulin; drug-therapy; drug-formulations; drug-delivery-systems; dosage; injection; medical-treatment; diabetes-management; insulin-regimens

168 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Am3
Integrating use of psychotropic drugs with environmental management and behavioral modification for treatment of problem behavior in animals.
Includes references.
**169 NAL Call No.: SF911.V43**

**Intracapsular prostatic omentalization: a new technique for management of prostatic abscesses in dogs.**
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; prostate; abscesses; surgical-operations; omentum; relapse; postoperative-complications; escherichia-coli; proteus; staphylococcus

**170 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Am3**

**Intrahepatic and extrahepatic portal venous anomalies in dogs: 52 cases (1982-1992).**
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; portal-vein; vascular-diseases; liver; mesentery; symptoms; body-weight; blood-sugar; alkaline-phosphatase; blood-serum; mortality; hematocrit; body-temperature; prediction; prognosis

**171 NAL Call No.: SF991.F575--1996**

**Just what the doctor ordered : a complete guide to drugs and medications for your dog.**
Descriptors: Dogs-Diseases-Chemotherapy; Veterinary-drugs

**172 NAL Call No.: 389.8-J82**

**Lipid metabolite responses to diet and training in sled dogs.**
Descriptors: dogs; diet; exercise; training; animals; nutrient-intake; dietary-fat; dietary-carbohydrate; fatty-acids; triacylglycerols; vitamin-e; blood- sugar; triacylglycerol-lipase; blood; lipid-metabolism; experimental-diets; metabolites; enzyme-activity; racing-animals; huskies

Abstract: Two groups of Alaskan Huskies were fed either a high fat (HFD) or a high carbohydrate diet 4 wk before and during an 8-wk conditioning program. Aerobic bouts of exercise were performed before and after conditioning. Blood samples taken before and after each exercise test were analyzed for serum concentrations of free fatty acids (FFA), triglycerides (TG), vitamin E, glucose and serum lipase activity. The postexercise FFA and TG values were greater in the HFD group both before and after training. There were no significant differences in plasma vitamin E or in serum lipase activity between diet groups. It is concluded that after an adequate period of adaptation, prolonged feeding of a HFD safely enhances the availability of local and peripheral lipid stores during exercise. Although the elevated levels of FFA and TG associated with HFD suggest enhanced potential for performance, further study of more prolonged and possibly more intense exercise is necessary to confirm this theory.

**173 NAL Call No.: 41.8-J8292**

**Long term management of canine exocrine pancreatic insufficiency.**
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; pancreatic-diseases; fat-restricted-diets; enzyme-preparations; costs; symptoms; body-weight; prognosis; case-reports

**174 NAL Call No.: SF601.V523**

**Long-term monitoring of the diabetic dog and cat: clinical signs, serial blood glucose determinations, urine glucose, and glycated blood proteins.**
Low blood lead concentration associated with various biomarkers in household pets.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; cats; lead-poisoning; lead-smelters; exposure; lead; blood; blood-chemistry; blood-picture; aminolevulinic-acid; hydro-lyases; protoporphyrin; enzyme-activity; illinois; complete-blood-count

Abstract: A former secondary lead smelter was in operation in Granite City, Ill, until the early 1980s. As a result, the surrounding area is heavily contaminated with lead. Soil concentrations as high as 5,000 ppm have been measured in prior studies. Because of growing concerns about health defects associated with low levels of lead exposure in human beings, a major study has been conducted on people living in the area. The study reported here was a corollary to the human exposure study. Lead concentration was determined in 84 dogs and 26 cats in the town and ranged between < 5 and 28 microgram/dl. None of the dogs had clinical signs of lead poisoning. The CBC and serum biochemical values did not indicate many significant differences between dogs with a high (larger than or equal to 10 microgram/dl) or low blood lead concentration (BLC). Hemoglobin concentrations were lower, and WBC counts were higher in dogs and cats with higher BLC, but they were still within reference ranges. Free erythrocyte protoporphyrin concentration was determined. Normal values appeared to be similar for dogs and cats. Only animals with BLC larger than or equal to 20 microgram/dl were found to have somewhat increased concentration of free erythrocyte protoporphyrin. Delta-aminolevulinic acid dehydratase activity was measured and found to be negatively correlated with BLC. The relation was strong, even at low BLC (5 to 10 microgram/dl) in both species. Age or sex difference was not observed. Therefore, biological changes associated with low BLC were limited to BLC in the 10- to 30-microgram/dl range.
Includes references.

Descriptors: dogs; cats; postoperative-care; pain; analgesics; surgery

180 NAL Call No.: 41.8-M69
Management of acute renal failure.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; cats; renal-failure; medical-treatment; fluid-therapy; diuresis; complications; prognosis

181 NAL Call No.: SF601.I4
Management of anaemia in dogs.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; anemia; medical-treatment; blood-transfusion; glucocorticoids; immunsuppressive-agents; iron; vitamin-k; erythropoietin

182 NAL Call No.: 41.8-J8292
Management of antebrachial deformity and shortening secondary to a synostosis in a dog.
Includes references.
Descriptors: puppies; legs; deformities; bone-fractures; surgery; treatment; length; radius; ulna; case-reports

183 NAL Call No.: SF991.A1C3
Management of canine dilated cardiomyopathy.
Descriptors: dogs; cardiomyopathy; etiology; medical-treatment; cardiovascular-agents; drug-therapy; prognosis

184 NAL Call No.: 41.8-R3224
Management of canine epilepsy with phenobarbital and potassium bromide.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; epilepsy; drug-therapy; phenobarbital; potassium-bromide; dosage; pharmacokinetics; adverse-effects

185 NAL Call No.: SF601.I4
Management of gastric dilatation-volvulus syndrome in the dog.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; stomach; surgery; pathogenesis; physiopathology; blood-flow; radiography; blood-chemistry; hematocrit; postoperative- complications; gastroplexy

186 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Am3
Management of giant retinal tears in dogs.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; retina; eye-diseases; surgical-operations; prognosis; retinal-detachment

187 NAL Call No.: SF601.C66
Management of keratoconjunctivitis sicca in dogs.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; keratoconjunctivitis; cornea; tears; cyclosporins
188 NAL Call No.: SF601.I4
Management of megaoesophagus in the dog.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; esophagus; esophageal-diseases; etiology; treatment

189 NAL Call No.: RC628.A1O2
Management of obesity--the practitioner's experience.
Descriptors: obesity; veterinary-medicine; animal-nutrition; aging; cats; dogs

190 NAL Call No.: SF991.A1C3
Management of obstructive pyloric disease in a dog using parenteral and enteral methods of nutritional support.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; obstruction; stomach-diseases; stomach; parenteral-feeding; enteral-feeding; nutritional-support; pyloris

191 NAL Call No.: SF911.S45
Management of parturition and problems of the periparturient period of dogs and cats.
In the series analytic: Small animal reproduction, part 1 / edited by Mushtaq A. Memon.
Descriptors: dogs; cats; parturition-complications; pregnancy; parturition; dystocia; prepartum-disorders; postpartum-disorders

192 NAL Call No.: SF600.W34
Management of pelvic fractures in the dog and cat.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; cats; bone-fractures; pelvis; fracture-fixation

193 NAL Call No.: SF601.V523
Management of penetrating joint injuries.
In the series analytic: Management of orthopedic emergencies / edited by Ronald McLaughlin and James Roush.
Descriptors: dogs; cats; joints-animal; wounds; penetration; classification; incidence; pathogenesis; diagnosis; treatment; postoperative-care; literature-reviews

194 NAL Call No.: SF601.I4
Management of perioperative cardiac arrest in companion animals. 1.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; resuscitation; myocardial-infarction; surgery; complications; electrolytes; myocardium; hypoxia; oxygen

195 NAL Call No.: SF601.I4
Management of perioperative cardiac arrest in companion animals. 2.
Clutton, E. In-pract v.16(1): p.3-10. (1994 Jan.)
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; resuscitation; veterinary-products; drug-therapy; dosage; defibrillation
196 NAL Call No.: SF601.V523
Management of portal hypertension and its consequences.
In the series analytic: Liver disease / edited by Donna S. Dimski.
Descriptors: dogs; cats; portal-hypertension; portal-circulation; physiopathology; etiology; symptoms; diagnosis; diagnostic-techniques; medical- treatment; surgery; prognosis

197 NAL Call No.: SF601.C66
Management of recurrent bacterial urinary tract infections.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; cats; urinary-tract-diseases; bacterial-diseases; relapse; chronic-infections; urine-analysis; bacterial-count; etiology; antiinfective- agents; drug-therapy; reinfection

198 NAL Call No.: SF992.C37M36--1995

199 NAL Call No.: SF910.5.M36--1994
Manual of small animal arthrology. BSAVA manual of small animal arthrology.

200 NAL Call No.: SF991.T3--1995
Descriptors: Dogs-Surgery-Nursing-Handbooks,-manuals,-etc; Cats-Surgery-Nursing-Handbooks,-manuals,-etc; Postoperative-care-of-animals- Handbooks,-manuals,-etc

201 NAL Call No.: SF601.C66
Mast cell tumors: clinical management.
Mast cell tumour destruction in dogs by hypotonic solution.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; mast-cells; neoplasms; excision; postoperative-care; water; subcutaneous-injection; relapse; disease-prevention; osmotic-pressure; stress; distilled-water

Measurement of bone mineral content to facilitate an objective evaluation of limb function in the dog. A feasibility study using dural photon absorptiometry.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; tibia; fibula; mineral-content; density; lameness; measurement; analytical-methods

Mechanical properties of long bones in dogs.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; mechanical-properties; humerus; femur; radius; tibia; torsion; craniocaudal-bending-stiffness; mediolateral-bending-stiffness; axial-compressive-stiffness; torsional-stiffness

Abstract: Basic research in canine mechanics must be performed to better understand the forces and moments the appendicular skeleton must withstand. This type of research may allow surgeons to make substantial advances in total joint replacement and fracture fixation design and may enhance our understanding of bone remodeling and fracture occurrence in relation to exercise and trauma. In our study, craniocaudal bending stiffness, mediolateral bending stiffness, axial compressive stiffness, and torsional stiffness of the humerus, femur, radius, and tibia of dogs was determined, using nondestructive bending, compression, and torsional tests. Entire diaphyseal and mid-diaphyseal properties of these long bones were evaluated. Bones also were tested to failure in torsion to quantify the failure properties of these long bones. Left to right variability was examined to validate the use of contralateral limbs as the control condition for experimental studies. There were no significant right to left differences in entire diaphyseal mechanical properties for any of the long bones, except for compressive stiffness of femurs. Homotypic differences in entire diaphyseal mechanical properties, if present, ranged from 8.0 to 35% for the 4 long bones (power = 0.8). For mid-diaphyseal mechanical properties, there were no significant right to left differences in the 4 long bones, except for craniocaudal bending stiffness of tibias. The homotypic differences in mid-diaphyseal mechanical properties, if present, ranged from 7.2 to 62% for the 4 long bones (power = 0.8). In all bones and loading modes, mid-diaphyseal stiffness was greater than entire diaphyseal stiffness (P < 0.0001). In torsional energy to failure and maximal compression, there were no entire diaphyseal or mid-diaphyseal mechanical property differences among the 4 bones. In craniocaudal bending humeruses were significantly (P < 0.05) more stiff than the other 3 bones in the entire diaphysis, and were more stiff than radiuses and tibias in the mid-diaphysis. In mediolateral and craniolateral bending and in torsion, radiuses were less stiff, in the entire diaphysis and in the mid-diaphysis, than were the other 3 bones (P < 0.05). In torsion, there were no significant differences in energy to failure or in maximal displacement at failure among the 4 bones, either in the entire diaphysis or mid-diaphysis.

Medetomidine, an alpha 2-agonist, alleviates post-thoracotomy pain in dogs.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; medetomidine; analgesics; surgical-operations; thorax; postoperative-care; pain; drug-therapy; efficacy; epinephrine; norepinephrine; blood-chemistry; oxygen; carbon-dioxide; ph; heart-rate; laboratory-mammals; buprenorphine; postoperative-pain

Abstract: Twelve laboratory beagles underwent a routine left thoracotomy to insert permanent instrumentation. Every second dog was given 10 microgram/kg of medetomidine, an alpha2-agonist sedative. The rest of the animals were treated with 20 microgram/kg of buprenorphine, an opioid agonist-antagonist, which is regularly used to treat postoperative pain in laboratory animals. The drugs were given at the end of operation (O) and 4, 8, 20, and 24h postoperatively. Blood samples for catecholamines (adrenaline and noradrenaline and blood gases (pCO2 and PO2) and pH were drawn immediately before any drug administration, and 30 min later. At the same time points, the pain level was subjectively evaluated using a pain score, and heart rate and rectal temperature were measured. Adrenaline and noradrenaline concentrations were lower in the medetomidine group than in the buprenorphine group. Accordingly, it was concluded that medetomidine had better analgesic effect than buprenorphine in the treated animals. This result was supported by subjective evaluation of the severity of pain, even though subjective evaluation is not considered very reliable in the present kind of open studies. PO2 was lower in the buprenorphine group than in the medetomidine group after the first injection of the analgesics. PCO2 and pH were similar in both of the groups. Medetomidine decreased heart rate after every injection, this fall and subsequent rise might be avoided by a lower dose regime. Buprenorphine did not effect heart rate. Rectal temperature did not differ in either group. It was concluded that medetomidine, and other alpha2-agonists, possess some potential in postoperative pain alleviation.

206 NAL Call No.: SF601.C66
Medical management of chronic pruritus.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; cats; pruritus; physiopathology; drug-therapy; corticoids; antibacterial-agents; antihistaminics; fatty-acids; food-supplements; antidepressants; cytotoxic-compounds; drug-combinations

207 NAL Call No.: 41.8-M69
Medically managing canine hip dysplasia.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; hip-dysplasia; medical-treatment; drugs; drug-therapy; weight-control; exercise

208 NAL Call No.: SF778.J68
A model for prediction of survival in critically ill dogs.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; illness; prediction; survival; prognosis; mortality; risk; models; weighting

209 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Am3
Modification of the orbital rim anchorage method for surgical replacement of the gland of the third eyelid in dogs.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; membranes; glands-animal; prolapse; surgery; suture-techniques; modification; nictitating-membrane

210 NAL Call No.: SF601.A5
Myocardial infarction complicating management of congestive heart failure in a dog.
Includes references.
A new administration device for local anaesthetics after thoracotomies in large laboratory animals.


Includes references.

New approach to percutaneous muscle biopsy in dogs.


Includes references.

Abstract: The size and quality of muscle specimens obtained by use of a percutaneous biopsy technique were studied. All biopsies were performed under local anesthesia, using an 11-gauge biopsy needle. The mean +/- SEM size of specimens obtained from 128 biopsies of the semitendinosus muscles of 16 Alaskan Huskies was 23.8 +/- 4.4 mg. All biopsy specimens were of sufficient quality to permit histochemical differentiation of the fiber types by use of myosin ATPase staining. An additional 8 biopsy specimens were obtained from 1 dog and analyzed for muscle glycogen content. These specimens contained 50.6 +/- 7.2 mmol of glucose/kg of muscle wet weight. This modified biopsy procedure was free of notable complications, and repeatable use produced specimens of adequate size and quality for histologic and biochemical analysis. It is concluded that this procedure is a safe and reliable alternative to open biopsy for diagnosis and management of neuromuscular, metabolic, and nutritional myopathies.
217 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Am3
New technique and management guidelines for percutaneous nonendoscopic tube gastrostomy.
Includes references.
Descriptors: cats; dogs; tube-feeding; methodology; veterinary-equipment; surgical-operations; guidelines; postoperative-complications

218 NAL Call No.: SF429.N4B46--1994
The Newfoundland: companion dog, water dog.

219 NAL Call No.: aHV4701.A952
No dogs allowed? Federal policies on access for service animals.
Includes references.
Descriptors: animals; training; handicapped-persons; government-policy; legislation; animal-welfare; usa; americans-with-disabilities-act

220 NAL Call No.: 41.8-SO8
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents in the management of canine allergic pruritus.
Literature review.
Descriptors: dogs; non-steroidal-antiinflammatory-agents; pruritus; literature-reviews

221 NAL Call No.: 41.8-R3224
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory analgesics in pain management in dogs and cats.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; cats; non-steroidal-antiinflammatory-agents; analgesics; pain; assessment; pharmacodynamics; dosage; adverse-effects; stomach-ulcers; chemoprophylaxis; treatment

222 NAL Call No.: SF601.A5
Nuclear imaging to evaluate gastric mucosal viability following surgical correction of gastric dilatation/volvulus.
Includes references.
Descriptors: stomach-diseases; stomach-mucosa; variation; imagery; diagnostic-techniques; postoperative-care; dogs

223 NAL Call No.: SF601.C66
Nutritional management of food allergy in dogs and cats.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; cats; food-allergies; elimination-diets; allergens; glycoproteins; pruritus; diagnosis

224 NAL Call No.: 389.8-J82
Nutritional management of gastrointestinal tract diseases of dogs and cats.
Descriptors: dogs; cats; gastrointestinal-diseases; diet-treatment; deglutition; stomach-diseases; gastroenteritis;
Abstract: Pharmaceutical agents are often given inappropriate precedence in the treatment of gastrointestinal tract diseases. Nutrients have marked influences on the gastrointestinal tract and manipulation of the diet provides clinicians with a powerful therapeutic strategy to be used alone or concurrently with drug therapy. During acute gastroenteritis a change from the animal's regular food to a diet containing novel protein sources minimizes the likelihood of acquired food allergies to the staple protein components of the diet. "Feeding through" diarrhea, a method used in human infants, has limited applicability in dogs and cats. The ideal diet for chronic small bowel-type diarrhea is highly digestible, gluten-free, hypoallergenic, isosmolar, low in fat and low in lactose. Dietary protein requirements increase in protein-losing enteropathy. Dietary fat is kept to a minimum during gastrointestinal dysfunction because malabsorbed fatty acids and bile acids cause secretory diarrhea. In diseases of the small bowel, it is traditional to use low fiber diets. This recommendation needs revision because the binding and gelling properties of fiber are of potential benefit in the treatment of small bowel diarrhea. High fiber diets are useful in most large bowel diseases. The specific fiber type used markedly influences the clinical result.

Descriptors: Dogs-Behavior-Miscellanea


Descriptors: 2,4-d; dogs; pets; exposure; lymphoma; services; correlation; questionnaires; commercial-lawn-care-service

Abstract: In response to criticisms raised regarding a case-control study of canine malignant lymphoma, the results of several ancillary analyses are reported. The case-control study demonstrated a significant association between risk for canine malignant lymphoma and the opportunity for exposure to 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid herbicides. It is demonstrated that risk estimates do not vary by type of control group (i.e., tumor control or nontumor control group), by method of response (i.e., self-administered or telephone interview), or by geographic area. Questions related to the potential for referral bias, supposed inconsistencies in subject responses regarding frequency of herbicide use, and ambiguities regarding exposure classification are also examined.


In the series analytic: Surgical oncology / edited by Stephen D. Gilson. Descriptors: dogs; cats; neoplasms; surgery; emergencies; physiopathology; symptoms; diagnosis; postoperative-care


Abstract: Four mathematical approaches are proposed to determine optimal ranges of nutrients for specified purposes. For exercise, the diet must provide optimal mixtures of fuels, also optimal amounts of nutrients conducive to a sound structure, a desired power/weight ratio, a water-electrolyte system that resists dehydration and buffers hydrogen ions, a tolerance to the cumulative stress of repetitive competition and tractable attitude. The nutritional strategy of carbohydrate loading risks a variety of abnormalities in dog and horses. An alternative strategy of fat adaptation (the combination of fat feeding and training) was found to improve aerobic performance in dogs and horses and to spare glycogen utilization and reduce lactate accumulation. Surprisingly,
improved anaerobic performance has also been confirmed in fat-adapted horses that have been sprint trained. Fat adaptation increased the blood lactate responses to incremental tests and repeated sprints. Blood lactate accumulation during repeated sprints was affected synergistically by the combination of fat adaptation and sodium bicarbonate supplementation. Fat adaptation in horses appears to facilitate metabolic regulation to achieve power needs, with glycolysis decreasing during aerobic work but in creasing during anaerobic work and with blood lactate changes following accordingly. Interactions between fat adaptation and dietary cation-anion balance need further investigation.

235 NAL Call No.: SF911.S45
**Pacemaker therapy for bradycardias.**
In the series analytic: Advances in cardiovascular surgery / edited by E. Christopher Orton. Descriptors: dogs; cats; heart-diseases; veterinary-equipment; physiopathology; implantation; postoperative-care; monitoring; postoperative-complications; cardiac-pacemakers

236 NAL Call No.: QL750.A6
**Pain and anxiety behaviors of dogs during intravenous catheterization after premedication with placebo, acepromazine oxymorphone.**
Includes references. Descriptors: dogs; preoperative-care; anxiety; pain

237 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Am3
**Partial scapulectomy for management of sarcomas in three dogs and two cats.**
Includes references. Descriptors: dogs; cats; sarcoma; scapula; surgical-operations; prognosis; relapse; postoperative-complications; case-reports

238 NAL Call No.: SF911.S45
**Patent ductus arteriosus.**
In the series analytic: Advances in cardiovascular surgery / edited by E. Christopher Orton. Descriptors: dogs; congenital-abnormalities; cardiovascular-system; physiopathology; diagnosis; surgery; complications; postoperative-care

239 NAL Call No.: SF601.A5
**Pediculectomy for thoracolumbar spinal decompression in the Dachshund.**
Includes references. Descriptors: dogs; spine; surgery; intervertebral-discs; postoperative-care; spinal-diseases; lumbar-vertebrae; disk-prolapse

240 NAL Call No.: QL55.F43-1993
**Percutaneous device for long-term cardiac electrode access in the dog.**
Poster presentation at the symposium. Descriptors: dogs; veterinary-equipment; catheterization; electrodes
241 NAL Call No.: 442.8-J8222-Suppl.-no.47
Pet (dog and cat) overpopulation in the United States.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; cats; pets; overpopulation; pet-care; euthanasia; usa

242 NAL Call No.: 41.8-AM3
The pet owner and breeder's perspective on overpopulation.
Descriptors: dogs; cats; overpopulation; animal-breeding; ownership; population-control

243 NAL Call No.: SF429.D3G74--1994

244 NAL Call No.: SF911.S45
Pheochromocytoma in the dog and cat: diagnosis and management.
In the series analytic: Adrenocortical disorders / edited by P.P. Kintzer.
Descriptors: dogs; cats; neoplasms; adrenal-gland-diseases; symptoms; physiopathology; diagnostic-techniques; medical-treatment; surgery

245 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Am3
Plasmid profiles and resistance to antimicrobial agents among Salmonella enteritidis isolates from human beings and poultry in the midwestern United States.
Includes references.
Descriptors: salmonella-enteritidis; plasmids; drug-resistance; antiinfective-agents; strain-differences; chickens; man; eggs; poultry-housing; horses; cattle; dogs; pigs

246 NAL Call No.: SF428.5.S65--1995
Point! : training the all-seasons birddog. 1st ed.
Descriptors: Bird-dogs; Bird-dogs-Training

247 NAL Call No.: SF601.A5
Postoperative care of canine and feline orthopedic patients.
Includes references.
Descriptors: orthopedics; surgery; postoperative-care; postoperative-complications; drug-therapy; analgesics; antibiotics; nutrition; physical-therapy; physical-activity; healing

248 NAL Call No.: 41.8-R3224
Postoperative use of analgesics in dogs and cats by Canadian veterinarians.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; cats; analgesics; opioids; postoperative-care; usage; veterinarians; attitudes; pain; adverse-effects; canada
Practicality, usefulness, and limits of end-tidal carbon dioxide monitoring in critical small animal patients.

Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; cats; carbon-dioxide; monitoring; accuracy; lung-ventilation; illness; respiratory-disorders; hypoventilation; apnea

A practitioner's guide to puppy and kitten care.

Descriptors: Kittens; Puppies; Veterinary-pediatrics

The prairie dog and biotic diversity.

Includes references.
Descriptors: cynomys; prairies; species-diversity; grassland-management; environmental-degradation; conservation; predators; pest-control; poisoning; usa; keystone-species; threatened-species

Prairie dog poisoning in northern Great Plains: an analysis of programs and policies.

Includes references.
Descriptors: cynomys; poisoning-of-animal-pests; environmental-impact; endangered-species; pest-management; federal-government; state-government; environmental-management; range-management; local-government; mustela; montana; south-dakota; wyoming; mustela-nigripes


Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; cats; analgesics; pain; prescriptions; frequency; postoperative-care

Prevention of ischemia-induced ventricular fibrillation by omega-3 fatty acids.

Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; eicosapentaenoic-acid; polyenoic-fatty-acids; fish-oils; heart-diseases; ischemia; diet-treatment; myocardial-infarction; disease-prevention; docosahexaenoic-acid; coronary-heart-disease

Abstract: A specially prepared dog model of myocardial infarction was used to test the efficacy of the long-chain, polyunsaturated fish oil omega3 fatty acids eicosapentaenoic (20:5 n-3) and docosahexaenoic (22:6 n-3) acids to prevent ischemia-induced malignant cardiac arrhythmias. The dogs had sustained a prior experimental myocardial infarction from ligation of the left anterior descending coronary artery, and a hydraulic cuff was implanted around the left circumflex artery at that operation. After recovery from that procedure the animals were tested during a treadmill exercise test. With compression of the left circumflex artery sensitive animals will predictably develop ventricular fibrillation (VF). In such prepared dogs an emulsion of fish oil fatty acids was infused i.v. over a 50- to 60-min period just before the exercise-plus-ischemia test, and the effect on development of VF was recorded. The infusion was 100 ml of a 10% (vol/vol) emulsion of a fish oil concentrate containing 70% omega 3 fatty acids with free eicosapentaenoic acid and docosahexaenoic acid composing 33.9% and 25.0% of that total, respectively. Alternatively, some animals similarly received an emulsion containing 5 ml of the free fatty acid concentrate plus 5 ml of a triacylglycerol concentrate containing 65% omega
3 fatty acids with eicosapentaenoic acid and docosahexaenoic acid composing 34.0% and 23.6% of that total, respectively. In seven of eight animals the infusion of the fish oil emulsion completely prevented the acute occurrence of VF in the susceptible animals (P < 0.005). In five of five of these animals the subsequent exercise-plus-ischemia test after a similar infusion of an emulsion in which soy bean oil. 3 fatty acids against exercise and ischemia-induced malignant arrhythmias are considered.

255 NAL Call No.: SF601.C66
Principles of head trauma management in dogs and cats. II.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; cats; trauma; brain; therapy; coma; drugs; literature-reviews

256 NAL Call No.: aSF434.7.U6P76--1996
Descriptors: Dog-industry-United-States; Cats-United-States; Pet-industry-United-States

257 NAL Call No.: QH540.U562--no.13
Descriptors: Prairie-dogs-Habitat-Congresses; Ferret-Habitat-Congresses; Black-footed-ferret-West-U; S; -Congresses; Wildlife-management- Congresses; Habitat-Ecology-Congresses

258 NAL Call No.: SF778.J68
Prognostic value of clinical nutritional assessment in canine patients.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; nutritional-assessment; prognosis; nutritional-support; illness; serum-albumin; hematocrit; hemoglobin; lymphocytes; body- condition

259 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Am3
Pulmonary lobectomy in the management of pneumonia in dogs: 59 cases (1972-1994).
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; pneumonia; lungs; surgical-operations; treatment; surgery; risk; efficacy; etiology; complications; mortality; prognosis

260 NAL Call No.: SF778.J68
Pulse oximetry for estimation of oxygenation in dogs with experimental pneumothorax.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; pneumothorax; hemoglobin; oxygen; measurement; tongue; digits; blood; oxygen-saturation; arterial-blood
261 NAL Call No.: SF991.D54--1995
The puppy owner's veterinary care book.
Descriptors: Puppies-Diseases-Handbooks,-manuals,-etc; Puppies-Health-Handbooks,-manuals,-etc; Veterinary-pediatrics-Handbooks,-manuals,-etc

262 NAL Call No.: QD415.A115
Purification and partial characterization of a transglutaminase from dog filarial parasite, Dirofilaria immitis.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; dirofilaria-immitis; aminoacyltransferases; purification; immunological-techniques; antibodies; chemical-precipitation; enzyme-activity; heat-stability; substrates; protein-cross-linking; immunoaffinity-chromatography

Abstract: Transglutaminase-catalyzed reactions have been implicated to play a role in growth and development of filarial nematodes and thus could serve as target for the development of an effective chemotherapeutic agent. Characterization of this enzyme from different nematodes will be useful in better designs of enzyme-specific inhibitors. A simple three-step purification protocol was adopted to purify transglutaminase from filarial nematode Dirofilaria immitis. The three steps used were thermoprecipitation, ammonium sulfate precipitation and immunoaffinity chromatography. The antibody used for immunoaffinity chromatography was raised in rabbit against a synthetic peptide corresponding to the N-terminal sequence of a recently purified transglutaminase from Brugia malayi. About 900-fold purification was achieved in a single immunoaffinity chromatography step that yielded a 56-kDa protein as the major band in denaturing polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis. The protein eluted at this step was enzymatically active and had a specific activity of 2 U/mg protein. Several physicochemical properties such as thermostability, substrate specificity, effect of various reagents and inhibitors suggested that this enzyme is very similar to the transglutaminase purified from B. malayi, but was quite distinct from the mammalian transglutaminases. The cumulative 10,000-fold purification obtained by the current protocol suggested that the procedure could be used for the purification of transglutaminases in lower and related organisms where these vital enzymes are present in extremely low amounts (210).

263 NAL Call No.: 501-L84B
Rabies and African wild dogs in Kenya.
Includes references.
Descriptors: lycaon-pictus; endangered-species; rabies; handling; animal-husbandry; wildlife-conservation; kenya; researcher-handling

264 NAL Call No.: SF991.M67--1995
Radiology of small animal fracture management.
Descriptors: Dogs-Fractures; Cats-Fractures; Veterinary-radiology

265 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Am3
Reactivity to intradermal injections of extracts of house dust and housedust mite in healthy dogs and dogs suspected of being atopic.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; house-dust; house-dust-mites; extracts; skin-tests; atopy; accuracy; diagnostic-value

266 NAL Call No.: SF601.C66
Reducing postoperative pain for dogs: local anesthetic and analgesic techniques.
Abstract: To assess the mechanism of the accelerated gluconeogenesis in the insulin-deficient state, chronically catheterized (carotid artery, portal vein, hepatic vein, vena cava) normal (C; n = 9) and depancreatized (PX; n = 7) dogs were studied during rest (40 min) and moderate exercise (150 min). Tracers [14C]alanine, [3H]glucose and dye were infused to measure determinants of gluconeogenesis in the gut and liver. Arterial levels, net gut output, hepatic load, and net hepatic uptake of alanine were similar in C and PX at rest. During exercise, alanine levels fell in C but rose approximately 100% in PX. Exercise did not affect gut output or liver uptake of alanine in C but increased these variables by approximately 50 and 100% in PX due to an increase in hepatic alanine load. Arterial lactate was similar at rest in C and PX but rose fourfold more in PX with exercise. Net gut lactate output was fivefold greater in PX during rest and exercise. Net hepatic lactate uptake was present in PX at rest, whereas net output was evident in C. In response to exercise, hepatic lactate uptake was increased further in PX due to a rise in hepatic alanine load. Net hepatic lactate uptake was not evident until the end of exercise in C. Net hepatic glycerol uptake was elevated at rest in PX and during the initial 60 min of exercise due to an elevated hepatic load. In contrast to the high rates of gut lactate and alanine output in PX, gut glycerol output was not present. Gluconeogenesis from lactate and alanine was 5- to 10-fold higher in PX than C during rest and exercise. At rest, this resulted, in part, from a twofold greater intrahepatic gluconeogenic efficiency. During exercise, the greater conversion occurred even though efficiency was not consistently greater. In summary, gluconeogenesis from extraction, increased hepatic precursor loads, and a greater gluconeogenic efficiency; 2) is accelerated further by exercise due to added increments in hepatic precursor loads; and 3) is exaggerated partly because of a greater net gut alanine and lactate output.

Abstract: This paper reports the results of a study conducted in Granite City, Illinois during the months of August through October 1991. The study involved a subpopulation of 77 households having 106 dogs and cats which was a corollary to a major study conducted in humans by the Illinois Department of Public Health to evaluate lead exposure. A secondary lead smelter had been in operation in this town for almost 80 years and was shut down in 1982. Important soil contamination with lead was reported and this paper presents data regarding levels of soil and dust lead and associated blood lead concentrations in animals and their owners in a total of 77 households. Overall, blood lead concentrations (BLC) were low (0-13 microgram/dl in the animal owners; 0-28 microgram/dl in pets). There was no significant relationship between soil or dust lead and BLC in humans; however, the relationship was significant in animals. Odds ratios were computed to determine whether 500 or 1000 ppm lead in environmental samples was associated with increased risk of having a high BLC. We could not find any increased risk in humans, while the risk did increase in animals. It is concluded that animals are more at risk than their owners of having a high BLC when exposed to the same contaminated environment and can be used to monitor the bioavailability of lead.
269 NAL Call No.: 41.8-M69  
**Repair of medial patella luxation.**  
Includes references.  
*Descriptors*: dogs; cats; patella; dislocations; surgery; postoperative-care

270 NAL Call No.: SF911.V43  
**Resection of subvalvular aortic stenosis: surgical and perioperative management in seven dogs.**  
Includes references.  
*Descriptors*: dogs; stenosis; resection

271 NAL Call No.: SF427.D29--1994  
**Responsible dog ownership.**  
*Descriptors*: Dogs; Dog-owners; Human-animal-relationships; Animal-welfare; Responsibility

272 NAL Call No.: SF601.A47  
**A review of Heinz-body anemia in the dog induced by toxins.**  
Includes references.  
*Descriptors*: dogs; anemia; heinz-bodies

273 NAL Call No.: 41.8-V643  
**A review of laryngeal paralysis in dogs.**  
Includes references.  
*Descriptors*: dogs; larynx; paralysis; hereditary-diseases; etiology; animal-anatomy; physiological-functions; symptoms; diagnosis; medical- treatment; surgery; literature-reviews; acquired-laryngeal-paralysis

**Abstract:** Laryngeal paralysis is now a frequently recognized disorder, particularly in older dogs of certain breeds such as the Labrador retriever, Afghan Hound and Irish Setter. The presenting signs may consist of exercise intolerance, inspiratory stridor, inspiratory dyspnoea, gagging, coughing and dysphonia. Two forms of laryngeal paralysis exist, hereditary and acquired. The hereditary form is found in young dogs and transmitted by an autosomal dominant gene. At present little is known about the aetiology of acquired laryngeal paralysis and therefore treatment is directed at relieving the laryngeal obstruction. Recent reports indicate that arytenoid lateralization achieves the best results as a method of surgical correction.

274 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Am3A  
**Right atrial bypass model in the dog.**  
Includes references.  
*Descriptors*: dogs; heart; animal-models; cardiac-output; gas-exchange; cannulation; pumps

**Abstract:** In gas exchange studies addressing the storage and transport of CO2 in dogs, a model in which cardiac output (QT) can be precisely controlled and measured would be beneficial. We identified problems with described extracorporeal circuits and implemented right atrial bypass (RAB) in dogs. In 6 anesthetized (chloralose and urethane), heparinized dogs (mean +/- SD, 24 +/- 4 kg) with open thorax, cannulas were inserted in both vena cavas to drain venous blood return to a reservoir (anaerobic bag or bubble oxygenator). A roller pump then drove blood through a heat exchanger back to the right atrial appendage. After 1.8 +/- 1.4 hour of RAB, physiologic variables remained within reference limits for dogs (QT, 1.5 +/- 0.3 L/min; blood pressure, 92 +/- 25 mm of Hg; arterial P(CO2), 35 +/- 4 mm of Hg; P(O2), 513 +/- 39 mm of Hg; pH, 7.39 +/- 0.08; and tissue CO2 production, 126 +/- 56 ml/min). To permit study of gas exchange, venous return (and thus, QT) and
venous P(CO2), and P(O2) could be accurately regulated and measured over a wide range. Maintenance of native pulsatile lung perfusion and cardiogenic oscillations minimizes mismatching of pulmonary ventilation and perfusion and facilitates studies addressing pulmonary gas exchange. This RAB model is designed so that investigators can establish the preparation in a few hours.

275 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Am3
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; canine-parvovirus; enteritis; risk; predisposition; sex-differences; breed-differences; seasonal-variation; symptoms; vaccination

276 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Am3
Risk factors for relinquishment of dogs to an animal shelter.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; shelters; risk; ownership; characteristics; households; unwanted-dogs

277 NAL Call No.: SF601.V523
The role of blood component therapy in the management of canine and feline patients with cancer.
In the series analytic: Canine and feline transfusion medicine / edited by A.T. Kristensen and B.F. Feldman.
Descriptors: dogs; cats; blood-transfusion; neoplasms; blood-disorders; blood-composition; therapy

278 NAL Call No.: 41.8-AM3
Role of breeding regulation laws in solving the dog and cat overpopulation problem.
Descriptors: dogs; cats; population-control; overpopulation; animal-breeding; regulations; usa

279 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Am3A
Role of low dietary fat in the treatment of dogs with exocrine pancreatic insufficiency.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; enzyme-deficiencies; pancreatic-diseases; symptoms; deficiency-diseases; fat-restricted-diets; supplements; costs; cost-effectiveness-analysis; enzyme-supplements

Abstract: The main objective of the study reported here was to determine whether signs typical of exocrine pancreatic insufficiency (EPI) are alleviated when affected dogs are fed a diet with low fat content, compared with feeding ordinary commercial dog food or food prepared by the owner. The most cost-effective amount of enzyme supplement also was estimated. The study consisted of 6 test periods. Duration of the first and third periods was 4 weeks, and that of the others was 2 weeks. During the first 2 periods, the dogs were fed their original diet. The amount of enzyme supplement was reduced by half between the first and the second period. During the last 4 periods, the dogs were fed only the low-fat diet, and amount of the enzyme supplement was reduced stepwise. During the entire study, owners were asked to assess daily the severity of 9 signs typical of EPI. A new index was established by adding the daily scores of each individual EPI sign. This index was designated the EPI index and was used as a measure of the general well-being of the dog. When the mean EPI indexes of the original diet periods were compared with those of the corresponding low-fat diet periods, there were no statistically significant differences by use of Turkeys test or the paired t-test. There was considerable variability between dogs, however. The fat content of the original diet did not correlate with the difference in EPI signs when the dogs were fed the low-fat diet. According to our study, feeding a low-fat diet to dogs with EPI did not significantly alleviate clinical signs of the disease. Decreasing the enzyme supplementation by 50%
of the recommended dose did not significantly increase severity of the cumulative EPI. increased significantly (P < 0.05) The cost of the low-fat diet, compared with that of the original diet, was high.

280 NAL Call No.: SF911.S45
The role of perinatal care in development.
Descriptors: puppies; kittens; newborn-animals; animal-health; pregnancy; parturition; postnatal-development; weaning

281 NAL Call No.: SF601.C66
Rupture of the cranial cruciate ligament in dogs. II. Diagnosis and management.
Descriptors: dogs; ligaments; rupture; legs; lameness; diagnosis; medical-treatment; surgery; healing

282 NAL Call No.: 41.8-V6458
Searching for perfection: designing an effective dog run for your practice.
Descriptors: kennels; design; animal-hospitals; floors; fencing; drainage

283 NAL Call No.: SF601.A5
Segmental bone transport for the treatment of bone deficits.
Descriptors: dogs; cats; bone-fractures; fracture-fixation; case-reports; bone-formation; infections; tissue-repair; postoperative-care; grafts; limb- bones; external-fixation; bone-remodeling

284 NAL Call No.: SF768.2.D6H36-1993
Senior years : understanding your dog's aging process.
Descriptors: Dogs-Aging; Dogs-Diseases; Dogs-Health; Veterinary-geriatrics

285 NAL Call No.: SF901.V47
Sensitisation to the house dust mite, Dermatophagoides farinae, in dogs with sarcoptic mange.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; dermatophagoides-farinae; sarcoptes-scabiei; scabies; skin-tests; igg; dermatitis; atopy; antigens; cross-antigenicity; atopic-dermatitis

286 NAL Call No.: QD415.A1J6
Sheep food repellents: Efficacy of various products, habituation, and social facilitation.
Descriptors: sheep; feeding-preferences; grazing-behavior; repellents; feces; dog-feces; predators; odors

Abstract: The study of food repulsion in ungulates is of practical importance for controlling browsing damage to forest trees and agricultural crops. Animals were individually presented with two troughs, each containing 30 g of maize, one treated with a chemical product, and the other a control. The odor of domestic dog feces appeared to be highly repulsive, as none of the treated food was eaten, whereas 3 g +/- 9 and 6 g +/- 10 were eaten, respectively, of food treated with fetal fluids from sheep and odor of pig feces. Synthetic odors of lion feces and a commercial deer repellent were less efficient as repellents with 11 g +/- 13 and 14 g +/- 15 of food eaten, respectively. Habituation to three of the repellents was tested for a minimum of seven successive days. With dog feces, no habituation to the odor was observed. On the contrary, significant habituation (P < 0.05) was observed
as early as the third trial for sheep fetal fluids and the fourth trial for the commercial repellent. To test for the effects of social facilitation, groups of four sheep including no, one, or two anosmic animals were presented with food treated with the odor of dog feces. No social facilitation was observed as none of the intact sheep ate any of the food, although the anosmic animals actively ate it throughout the test. In individual food choice tests, the odor of dog feces appeared to be an especially habituation nor social facilitation could be observed.

287 NAL Call No.: QL750.A6
Sleep, work, and the effects of shift work in drug detector dogs Canis familiaris.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; working-animals; shift-work; sleep; patterns; circadian-rhythm; animal-welfare

288 NAL Call No.: SF991.O88--1995
Small animal thoracic surgery.
Descriptors: Dogs-Surgery; Cats-Surgery; Chest-Surgery; Veterinary-surgery

289 NAL Call No.: HV4701.A35
Spare the rod to train your pet.
Descriptors: dogs; cats; animal-behavior; behavior-modification; training-of-animals

290 NAL Call No.: QR360.A1J6
Species specificity for transduction of cultured cells by a recombinant Lull rodent parvovirus genome encapsidated by canine parvovirus or feline panleukopenia virus.
Includes references.
Descriptors: parvovirus; canine-parvovirus; feline-panleukopenia-virus; genetic-engineering; genomes; plasmid-vectors; coat-proteins; recombinant- dna; luciferase; reporter-genes; transduction; cell-lines; cats; man; dogs; capsid-proteins

Abstract: We previously reported that a recombinant genome derived from the autonomous rodent parvovirus LuI could be pseudotyped with capsids of the closely related viruses, H1 and minute virus of mice. To determine whether this was also possible with less related viruses, LuI recombinant genomes containing a luciferase reporter were cotransfected into permissive cells together with plasmids expressing the capsid proteins of either feline panleukopenia virus (FPV) or its host range variant, canine parvovirus (CPV). We observed efficient packaging of the recombinant DNA into transducing virions that displayed the cell tropism of the virus that supplied the capsid. Thus, the FPV- and CPV- pseudotyped virions were able to transduce a feline cell line but they showed no transducing activity for the human NB324K line, which is permissive for LuI. The transducing activity of the pseudotyped viruses was not inhibited by neuraminidase treatment of the permissive recipient cells, in contrast to that of virions packaged using LuI capsid proteins. Furthermore, canine A72 cells (permissive for CPV but not FPV) were efficiently transduced by CPV-packaged but not by FPV-packaged LuI recombinant genomes. Pseudotyped recombinants will be useful for elucidating parvovirus host range determinants since they enable the packaged DNA and each of the capsid proteins to be supplied independently. They should also facilitate control over the targeting of parvovirus vectors for gene transfer.

291 NAL Call No.: 41.8-M69
Standard root canal therapy: preparing and filling the root canal.
Second of a series.

Descriptors: dogs; cats; dentistry; teeth; complications; postoperative-care

292 NAL Call No.: SF411.A57
Student perceptions of attitudes to the human-animal bond.
Includes references.
Descriptors: veterinarians; college-students; ownership; pets; cats; dogs; pet-care; perception; surveys; australia; pet-ownership

293 NAL Call No.: 41.8-R312
Subclass profile of allergen-specific IgG antibodies in atopic dogs.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; atopy; igg; ige; blood-serum; allergens; correlation; igg1; igg2; igg3; igg4

Abstract: Levels of allergen-specific IgE and IgG antibodies were determined in serum samples from 60 atopic and 11 normal dogs by means of commercially available ELISA test kits and a panel of 33 allergens. In the atopic population, IgE antibodies were most commonly identified with a specificity for Dermatophagoides farinae (78.3 per cent of affected dogs), D pteronyssinus (61.6 per cent), mould mix (25 per cent) and house dust (19 per cent), whereas the most frequently detected IgG antibodies had a specificity for D farinae (38.3 per cent). D pteronyssinus (33.3 per cent), mould mix (33.3 per cent), insect mix (16.6 per cent) and meadow fescue (16.6 per cent). The IgG subclass profile of allergen-specific antibodies was determined for five representative allergens from the panel. The IgG response to D farinae and D pteronyssinus was dominated by IgG4 antibodies, although lower levels of IgG2, and IgG3 and IgG1 D pteronyssinus antibodies were also detected. The IgG response to Timothy grass was predominantly within the IgG1 and IgG4 subclasses. IgG subclass selection in the response to mould mix and insect mix was broader, with relatively low level reactions from all four subclasses. The data suggest a degree of IgG subclass restriction in the humoral immune response of canine atopy which may be dependent upon the nature of the allergen.

294 NAL Call No.: SF601.J65
Submaximal exercise testing using lactate threshold and venous oxygen tension as endpoints in normal dogs and in dogs with heart failure.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; lactic-acid; exercise; heart-diseases; blood-analysis; diagnosis; normal-values; screening; blood-gases; oxygen; veins; femoral-vein

295 NAL Call No.: SF427.2.W35--1994
Successful dog breeding : the complete handbook of canine midwifery. 2nd ed. Complete handbook of canine midwifery.
Descriptors: Dogs-Breeding; Dogs-Reproduction; Veterinary-obstetrics

296 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Am3
Surgeons' preferences in treating cranial cruciate ligament ruptures in dogs.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; ligaments; rupture; treatment; veterinarians; surveys; diagnostic-techniques; surgery; postoperative-care; body-weight; acute- course; chronic-course

297 NAL Call No.: SF601.V523
Surgery in the diabetic pet.

In the series analytic: Diabetes mellitus / edited by D.S. Greco and M.E. Peterson.

Descriptors: cats; dogs; diabetes-mellitus; surgery; preoperative-care; postoperative-care; medical-treatment

298 NAL Call No.: SF991.A1C3

**Surgical management of a comminuted patellar fracture and avulsion of the patella.**


Includes references.

Descriptors: dogs; patella; bone-fractures

299 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Am3

**Surgical management of a large colorectal diverticulum in a dog.**


Includes references.

Descriptors: dogs; diverticulosis; colon; rectum; surgical-operations; rectal-prolapse; constipation; case-reports

300 NAL Call No.: SF911.S45

**Surgical management of pyometra in dogs and cats.**


In the series analytic: Small animal reproduction. 2 / edited by Mushtag A. Memon.

Descriptors: bitches; cats; pyometra; surgery; symptoms; diagnosis; medical-treatment; postoperative-complications

301 NAL Call No.: SF601.C66

**Surgical management of radiation injury. I.**


Includes references.

Descriptors: dogs; radiation-injuries; lesions; x-radiation; iatrogenic-diseases; skin; tissues; dermatitis; histopathology; bones; blood-vessels; intestines; mouth; nose; mucosa; radiation-dermatitis

302 NAL Call No.: SF601.C66

**Surgical management of radiation injury. II.**


Includes references.

Descriptors: dogs; radiation-injuries; radiotherapy; skin; wound-treatment; skin-grafting; microbial-flora; antiinfective-agents; eyes; keratoconjunctivitis; literature-reviews

303 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Am3

**Surgical management of syndactly in a dog.**


Includes references.

Descriptors: dogs; syndactly; surgery; skin; grafts; case-reports

304 NAL Call No.: SF911.S45

**Surgical removal of heartworms.**


In the series analytic: Advances in cardiovascular surgery / edited by E. Christopher Orton.

Descriptors: dogs; cats; dirofilaria-immitis; surgery; removal; physiopathology; diagnosis; postoperative-care; prognosis
305 NAL Call No.: SF601.V523
Surgical therapy of the thyroid.
In the series analytic: Thyroid disorders / edited by Duncan C. Ferguson.
Descriptors: dogs; cats; thyroid-gland; surgery; thyroidectomy; animal-anatomy; anesthesia; hyperthyroidism; prognosis; postoperative-care; postoperative-complications; relapse

306 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Au72
A survey of diets offered to dogs in metropolitan Perth, Western Australia.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; dog-foods; diet; household-surveys; dog-feeding; western-australia

307 NAL Call No.: 421-J828
Survival and reproduction of the cat flea (Siphonaptera: Pulicidae) fed human blood on an artificial membrane system.
Includes references.
Descriptors: ctenocephalides-felis; blood-meals; survival; longevity; fecundity; reproduction; ova; biological-production; viability; hair; dogs; mortality; egg-hatching

Abstract: Adult cat fleas, Ctenocephalides felis (Bouche), survive and reproduce when fed human blood through an artificial membrane system. When a dog hair substrate was included in cages with the fleas, mean adult mortality was 2.4 after 12 d of bloodfeeding. Egg production began after 3 d and was continuous for 12 d, ranging from 3 to 4 eggs per female per day. In cages without hair, mean adult mortality was 61.2% after 12 d of bloodfeeding. Egg production began after 2 d, reached a maximum of two eggs per female per day after 7 d, and decreased thereafter. No significant differences in egg hatch were seen in treatment groups sampled from 5 to 7 d after the onset of bloodfeeding. After 7 d, however, egg hatch for fleas maintained in cages without hair was significantly lower than in cages where fleas were maintained on dog hair. Adult emergence from these larvae did not differ significantly between the two groups. Egg hatch and adult emergence in both groups of fleas fed on human blood did not differ significantly from egg hatch and adult emergence in fleas fed on colony cats.

308 NAL Call No.: SF431.B24--1993
Surviving your dog's adolescence : a positive training program.
Descriptors: Dogs-Training; Dogs-Behavior

309 NAL Call No.: SF778.J68
Suspected albuterol intoxication in a dog.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; beta-adrenergic-agonists; poisoning; symptoms; pharmacodynamics; hypokalemia; homeostasis; potassium; treatment; case-reports

310 NAL Call No.: 41.8-R3224
Systemic lupus erythematosus and bone marrow necrosis in a dog.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; systemic-lupus-erythematosus; bone-marrow-disorders; necrosis; symptoms; diagnosis; etiology; case-reports

311 NAL Call No.: SF427.2.F5713--1996
The technique of breeding better dogs. [Rev. ed.]. Technik der Hunde zucht. English.
Fleig, D. New York : Howell Book House, 1996. p. cm., **Descriptors:** Dogs-Breeding; Puppies

312 **NAL Call No.: 41.8-V641**
**Tendon transposition in the surgical management of a soft tissue sarcoma of the limb.**
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; sarcoma; tendons

313 **NAL Call No.: SF601.C66**
**Three steps to effective management of bacterial urinary tract infections: diagnosis, diagnosis, and diagnosis.**
Includes references.
Descriptors: cats; dogs; urinary-tract-diseases; bacterial-diseases; inflammation; culture-techniques; urine-analysis; ph; diagnosis

314 **NAL Call No.: QL55.F43-1993**
**Time spent in active and inactive basic behaviour among laboratory beagles housed singly in cages.**
Poster presentation at the symposium.
Descriptors: dogs; diurnal-activity; animal-behavior; kennels; circadian-rhythm

315 **NAL Call No.: SF911.S45**
**Total ear canal ablation and lateral bulla osteotomy for management of end-stage otitis.**
In the series analytic: The ear: medical, surgical, and diagnostic aspects / edited by R.B. Fingland.
Descriptors: dogs; otitis; surgical-operations

316 **NAL Call No.: SF601.C66**
**Total ear canal ablation with lateral bulla osteotomy for the management of end-stage otitis in dogs.**
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; ears; ablation; otitis; chronic-infections; postoperative-complications

317 **NAL Call No.: 41.8-M69**
**Total hip replacement: the best treatment for dysplastic dogs with osteoarthrosis.**
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; hip-dysplasia; osteoarthritis; surgical-operations; prostheses; postoperative-care; postoperative-complications; prognosis; treatment

318 **NAL Call No.: 41.8-Am3**
**Toxin exposures in dogs and cats: drugs and household products.**
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; cats; toxins; exposure; poisoning; drugs; xanthines; detergents; non-food-products; zinc; lead; symptoms; methylxanthines; corrosive-agents; automotive-products

319 **NAL Call No.: 41.8-Am3A**
**Tracheal mucociliary transport rate in awake dogs.**
Abstract: To measure tracheal mucociliary transport rate (TMTR) in awake dogs, restrained in dorsal recumbency, 99mtechnetium-labeled macroaggregated albumin was administered by tracheal injection, and the cephalic movement of boluses containing the radiopharmaceutical was detected by a gamma camera positioned lateral to the dog's head and neck. The distance traveled by each bolus was measured, relative to external markers placed a known distance apart. Tracheal mucociliary transport rates were calculated by dividing the measured distance of radiopharmaceutical movement by elapsed time. The technique was efficient and well tolerated. Mean (+/- SD) TMTR was 35.3 +/- 15.9 mm/min. Significant (P = 0.029) difference in TMTR was found between males and females, but significant difference attributable to age of the dog was not detected. This method of measuring TMTR in awake dogs has potential for evaluation of clinical animal patients with suspected tracheal mucociliary abnormalities.

320 NAL Call No.: SF601.J65
Transcatheter occlusion of a patent ductus arteriosus in a Newfoundland puppy using the Gianturco-Grifka vascular occlusion device.
Includes references.
Descriptors: puppies; heart-diseases; arteries; case-reports; veterinary-equipment; congenital-abnormalities; surgical-operations

321 NAL Call No.: SF601.V523--v.25-no.6
Transfusion medicine.
Descriptors: Blood-Transfusion; Veterinary-medicine; Dogs-Diseases; Cats-Diseases

322 NAL Call No.: 41.8-M69
Treating canine hip dysplasia with triple pelvic osteotomy.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; hip-dysplasia; surgical-operations; hips; methodology; postoperative-care; postoperative-complications; prognosis; treatment

323 NAL Call No.: SF601.A5
Treatment of common forelimb fractures in miniature- and toy-breed dogs.
Includes references.
Descriptors: limbs; fractures; complications; fracture-fixation; postoperative-care; dogs
324 NAL Call No.: 41.8-Am3
Treatment of perianal fistulas in dogs.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; fistula; anus; medical-treatment; surgery; postoperative-care; prognosis

325 NAL Call No.: SF911.S45
Tricuspid and mitral valvular disease: valve replacement.
In the series analytic: Advances in cardiovascular surgery / edited by E. Christopher Orton.
Descriptors: dogs; cats; heart-valves; heart-diseases; surgery; physiopathology; diagnosis; postoperative-care; prognosis

326 NAL Call No.: SF601.C66
Urinary incontinence in dogs and cats. II. Diagnosis and management.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; cats; urinary-incontinence; urethra; differential-diagnosis; medical-treatment; drug-therapy; surgical-operations; diagnostic-techniques; urethral-pressure-profilometry

327 NAL Call No.: QL55.A1L33
USDA proposes eliminating dog tethering and sets new temperatures for dogs and cats.
Includes references.
Descriptors: animal-welfare; tethering; animal-housing; regulations

328 NAL Call No.: 41.8-J8292
Use of a restricted antigen diet in the management of idiopathic canine colitis.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; colitis; therapeutic-diets; diets; symptoms; antibacterial-agents; drug-therapy; hypoallergenic-diets; sulfasalazine

329 NAL Call No.: SF405.5.A23
The use of computational fluid dynamics for modeling airflow design in a kennel facility.
Includes references.
Descriptors: kennels; dogs; air-flow; computer-techniques; models; design

330 NAL Call No.: SF601.J65
The use of diazepam per rectum at home for the acute management of cluster seizures in dogs.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; diazepam; epilepsy; convulsions; drug-therapy; home-care

331 NAL Call No.: SF601.C66
The use of enrofloxacin in the management of urinary tract infections in dogs and cats.
Senior, D. F. Compend-contin-educ-pract-vet v.18(2,suppl.): p.89-95. (1996 Feb.)
Descriptors: dogs; cats; quinolones; antibacterial-agents; urinary-tract; urinary-tract-diseases; bacteria; drug-therapy
Use of external fixators for fracture treatment in small animals.
Includes references.
Descriptors: bone-fractures; fracture-fixation; veterinary-equipment; surgical-equipment; postoperative-care; veterinary-medicine; dogs; cats

Use of surgical intrauterine insemination to manage infertility in a colony of research German Shepherd dogs.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; german-shepherd; arrhythmia; artificial-insemination; surgical-operations; inbred-lines; infertility; natural-mating; pregnancy-rate; litter-size; estrous-cycle; vagina; progesterone; semen-characters; embryo-mortality

Abstract: A colony of German shepherd dogs with inherited ventricular arrhythmias and sudden death had infertility that was resolved by intrauterine insemination. Mating of German shepherd males to related German shepherd females (40 cycles) by vaginal artificial insemination resulted in a low pregnancy rate of 35% and a small median litter size of 3.6. When these same German shepherd males were bred to female beagles by vaginal artificial insemination, the pregnancy rate of 100% (P = 0.02) and median litter size of 7.0 were significantly (P = 0.04) greater. Therefore, inadequate fertility existed when the German shepherds were mated. Because matings between these dogs were necessary, surgical intrauterine insemination of fresh semen was instituted in eight German shepherd females over nine cycles. In bypassing the cervix with this method, German shepherd fecundity increased significantly, with a pregnancy rate of 100% (P = 0.002) and median litter size of 8.0 (P = 0.001). Surgical intrauterine insemination may be an important method for management of canine infertility in the research environment.

Use of ultrasonography and secondary wound closure to facilitate diagnosis and treatment of a cranial mediastinal abscess in a dog.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; abscesses; mediastinum; diagnosis; treatment; ultrasonography; case-reports

Usefulness of venous blood in estimating acid-base status of the seriously ill dog.
Includes references.
Descriptors: dogs; blood; veins; arteries; acid-base-equilibrium; acid-base-imbalance; illness; estimation; diagnostic-value

Veterinary practitioners' role in pet overpopulation.
Descriptors: dogs; cats; overpopulation; population-control; veterinarians

Virulence determinants invA and spvC in Salmonellae isolated from poultry products, wastewater, and human sources.
Abstract: The presence of two virulence foci, invA and spvC, in Salmonella isolates obtained from poultry, wastewater, and human sources was determined. All isolates (n = 245) were positive for the invA gene sequence. Differences in degree of invasiveness were apparent with the Madin Darby canine kidney cell line, as only 79 of 159 randomly selected isolates (49.7%) tested were invasive at >0.1% of the inoculum, 25% were invasive between 0.1 and 1.0% of the inoculum, and 24.5% were invasive at >1.0% of the inoculum. There was a significant correlation between degree of invasion and source from which the isolate was recovered but no correlation between geographic origin of poultry isolates and degree of invasion. Only 37 of 245 isolates (15.1%) hybridized with the spvC DNA probe. All isolates that were recovered from a commercial egg production environment and chicken eggs and whose sequences exhibited homology with the spvC gene sequence were determined to be either Salmonella enteritidis PT 23 or PT 13. The sequences of few isolates from ceca and none from wastewater or humans demonstrated homology with the spvC gene.
Your natural dog: a guide to behavior and health care.
Descriptors: Dogs; Dogs-Behavior; Dogs-Health