NEFHRC

Coming Events

- ♦ 03/04-03/05/2017 Cherokee Foothills HRC Hunt Test
- ♦ 03/11/2017 Charleston Retriever Club Hunt Test
- ♦ 03/18-03/19/2017 Midlands HRC Hunt Test
- ♦ 03/18/2017 NEFHRC Training Day
- ♦ 04/01-04/02/2017 Coastal Empire HRC Hunt Test
- ♦ 04/01-04/02/2017 Backwoods HRC Hunt
- ♦ 04/08-04/09/2017 NEFHRC Hunt Test
- ◊ 04/08-04/09/2017Central Alabama HRCHunt Test
- 04/08-04/09/2017Eastern Carolina HRCHunt Test
- 04/24-04/29/2017
 Spring International
 Grand

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The Hunter's Blind

Volume 4, Issue 3

March 2017

About NEFHRC Newsletter . . .

his monthly newsletter is to help members keep updated on our club events, achievements, or other announcements that may be of interest. Please call or email Karen VanDonsel at (828) 877-3254 or webmaster@nefhrc.net if you have anything you would like to submit. Alternatively, you may contact Tom Gaddis at (904) 699-3084 or President@nefhrc.net.

Please feel free to submit pictures, announcements of events, brags, the sale of dog or training equipment, litters, or any other announcements for club members! The deadline for submissions will be the 15th of each month.

If you have an idea for a recurring feature article, please let us know. This newsletter is for you, our members. We want to include what you want. So, please help make this a great newsletter. Submit your articles, pictures, stories and ideas. We want to hear from you!



Future hunter, , owned by Tom Gaddis.

Dog/Puppy Points

Please take the time to send your dog/puppy points to our Webmaster, Karen VanDonsel. You can send the information to Karen via e-mail at webmaster@nefhrc.net. Be sure to include the following information in the e-mail: owner's name, dog's call name, dog's date of birth, points earned only in the current calendar year and total points earned in all years.

Alternatively, you can fill out the form on the club

website at http://www.nefhrc.net/clubinformation/submit-your-dog-points/. If you experience any problems using the online form, please contact Karen.

NEFHRC recognizes the top dog and top puppy each year. In this context, a "puppy" is defined as a dog aged 24 months and younger.

First Aid for Snake Bites in Dogs

Toxin

Snake venom

Source

Most snake bites are from pit vipers, which are poisonous snakes that are identified by their triangular heads, retractable fangs, and a special heat-sensing pit between the eye and nostril. North American pit vipers include five subspecies of copperheads, three subspecies of water moccasins, three subspecies of pygmy rattlesnakes, three subspecies of massauga, and at least 26 subspecies of rattlesnakes. Water moccasins and copperheads are found in the eastern United States and southward through Texas. Rattlesnakes are found throughout the contiguous United States, with the highest concentration in the south and southwest.

"Most snake bites are from pit vipers, which are poisonous snakes"

| General Information

Snake bites tend to occur on the pet's head or neck. Bites involving the trunk of the body have a poorer prognosis. Snake bites may affect one or more body systems including the <u>cardiopulmonary</u> system, the nervous system, or the <u>coagulation</u> system. Usually, if the snake is not poisonous or the venom was not injected, the pain, swelling, and bruising at the bite site will be minimal.

Toxic Dose

Varies. Envenomation does not always occur. The severity of envenomation is related to the time of the year, the volume of venom present in the snake, the location of the bite, the number of bites, and the amount of victim movement after the bite (movement increases the spread of the venom). The amount of venom is not related to the size of the snake. Systemic signs such as kidney damage may take 24-72 hours to develop in mild envenomations, so the animal should be observed closely for several days.

Signs

May see one, two, or several small puncture wounds, bleeding, bruising, immediate

and extremely painful swelling at the site of the bite, and <u>tissue necrosis</u>. The more severe <u>systemic</u> signs may take up to several hours to appear and include <u>hypotension</u> and shock, lethargy and weakness, muscle tremors, nausea, vomiting, and neurological signs including depressed respiration.

Immediate Action

Identify the snake if possible. Restrict movement of the pet. Loosely immobilize the limb in a functional position if bitten on an extremity. DO NOT incise the bite wound to aspirate the venom and DO NOT apply a tourniquet without veterinary assistance. DO NOT apply ice to the area. Seek veterinary attention.

Veterinary Care

General treatment: The animal will be kept quiet and the bitten area immobilized if possible to decrease the spread of the venom. The area around the wound will be clipped and cleaned.

Supportive treatment: Antihistamines may be administered and IV fluids given to help prevent low blood pressure. Oxygen is given if needed. Antibiotics are used to prevent secondary infections. Pain medication is provided as necessary. Laboratory tests to check for bleeding problems and organ damage will be performed repeatedly. Blood transfusions may be necessary in cases of severe coagulopathies. The area above and below the bite wounds may be measured every 15 minutes to monitor the edema. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) are contraindicated in the early phase (first 24 hours) of treatment because of the different types of venom and the anticoagulant effects of NSAIDs. The use of corticosteroids may be contraindicated also, as some research shows they increase the severity of the bite.

Specific treatment: Antivenin* may be administered. The use of antivenin is controversial and is used at the discretion of the attending veterinarian. To be most effective, antivenin should be given within 4 hours of the bite. It becomes less effective as more time passes.

All snake bite victims should be observed for a minimum of 12 hours, even when there

"Identify the snake if possible. Restrict movement of the pet. . . . Seek veterinary attention."

are no clinical signs. If clinical signs are present, the length of observation is increased to 48-72 hours, as damage to organs may not appear immediately.

Prognosis

A study of animals bitten by pit vipers showed that those treated with antivenin, intravenous fluids, and antibiotics had a mortality rate less than 1% and local tissue damage was rare. The mortality rate in untreated patients depended on the species of snake involved. For example, in patients bitten by the Northern Pacific Rattlesnakes, the mortality rate was about 10%. In the much more dangerous Mojave rattlesnake, it could be as high as 35%.

*Two companies, Fort Dodge and Wyeth Ayerst Laboratories produce antivenin. Veterinary clinics and human hospitals in areas that have a high population of pit vipers have this product on hand. Many owners want to carry this product with them, but because of the intravenous administration and instability of the product, it is recommended that a veterinarian give it.

"A study of animals bitten by pit vipers showed that those treated with antivenin, intravenous fluids, and antibiotics had a mortality rate less than 1% and local tissue damage was rare."

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NEFHRC

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For the dogs!

NEFHRC is sanctioned by the United Kennel Club, Inc. We are a club devoted to the training of bird hunting dogs for the purposes of hunting and hunt tests. As the UKC says, we are a club "Conceived by hunters for hunters."

Club Officers and Contacts

- ⇒ President—Tom Gaddis President@nefhrc.net (904) 699-3084
- ⇒ VicePresident— Brian Milner Vice-President@nefhrc.net (850) 687-7094
- ⇒ Secretary—Terri Tennille Secretary@nefhrc.net (904) 514-1002
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- ⇒ Webmaster/Newsletter Editor—Karen VanDonsel karenvandonsel@gmail.com (828) 877-3254















MARCH 2017									
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday			
			01	02	03	04			
						Cherokee Foothills			
05	06	07	08	09	10	11			
Cherokee Foothills						Charleston Retriever Club			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
						NEFHRC Training Day Midlands HRC			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25			
Midlands HRC									
26	27	28	29	30	31				

APRIL 2017									
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday			
						Coastal Empire Backwoods HRC			
O2 Coastal Empire Backwoods HRC	03	04	05	06	07	NEFHRC Hunt Test Central Alabama Eastern Carolina			
NEFHRC Hunt Test Central Alabama Eastern Carolina	10	11	12	13	14	15			
16	17	18	19	20	21	22			
30	Spring International Grand	Spring International Grand	Spring International Grand	Spring International Grand	Spring International Grand	29			