

Airstreaming With Your Pet

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There are so many of us who just love to have our beloved pets with us when go camping, after all, they are part of the family! Here are some basic considerations along with a bit of advice from a veterinary health perspective.

Health And Safety Considerations

- Health check by a veterinarian before going on an extended trip.
- Make sure vaccinations are up to date; take vaccination records with you, especially proof of Rabies vaccination which is required at most public venues.
- If you have a pet on medications, be sure you have enough supplies for the duration of your trip. Consider bring a copy of latest veterinary records in case you need their medical history.
- Bring enough of the diet your pet currently eats as it's best to avoid changing diets suddenly if you run out. Also consider packing white rice in case of upset stomach or bowels.
- Always have bottled water and a bowl available and allow your pet to drink every couple of hours while travelling.
- Be prepared for an emergency. Research the number of the nearest 24-hour veterinary emergency hospital ([we have a list of several urgent care veterinary services near Fryeburg](#)), and also have the office and emergency number for your regular veterinarian (in case the veterinarians need to speak with each other).

Restraint, Crates

You will want your pet restrained from encountering other campers uninvited. This may mean a leash and collar, securing them to your camper, an enclosure of some sort.

A crate is an excellent way to keep your dog safe in the car, at your campsite, and can also keep your pet from getting into trouble in your camper. Crate training from an early age, or at any age, is highly recommended. A pet's crate should be:

- Large enough to allow the pet to stand, turn, and lie down.
- Strong, with handles and grips, and free of interior protrusions.
- Leak-proof bottom covered with absorbent material.
- Ventilation on opposing sides, with exterior rims or knobs to prevent blocked airflow.
- Stock the crate with a comfortable mat, consider a water bottle or bowl if crating for more than 4 hours.
- Never crate your dog for more than 6-8 hours at a time, consider bladder health.

Identification

If your pet gets away from you while on your trip, you can increase the chances of recovery by making sure they can be properly identified:

- Make sure your dog has a sturdy leash and collar or harness. The collar/harness should have identification tags with the dog's name, your name, and your contact phone number, as well as proof of rabies shots.
- Consider a permanent form of identification, such as a microchip.
- Bring a recent picture of your dog along with you, as well as a copy of his health records listing all their recent vaccinations.

Traveling By Car

- Avoid carsickness by letting your pet travel on an empty stomach. However, make sure they always have plenty of clean water.
- Keep the car well ventilated. If the pet is in a crate, make sure that fresh air can flow into the crate.
- Consider a dog seat belt or dog car seat to keep you and your dog safe, and a crate for cats.

- Do not let your dog ride with their head sticking out of an open window. This can lead to eye injuries.
- Bring games and toys. To make sure your pet doesn't get bored, provide them with a few new toys — and a couple of old favorites.
- Stop frequently for exercise and potty breaks. Every 2-3 hours is a good rule of thumb for breaks. Be sure to always clean up after your dog, bring along lots of pick-up bags.
- Be aware of hot surfaces and follow the rule of thumb – hold your hand or place your bare foot on a surface for 7 seconds without it burning and it's OK to walk your pet on that surface.
- **Never, ever** leave your dog unattended in a closed vehicle, particularly in the summer. See our summer safety tips for more information. If you must leave the car, designate a member of the family to stay with the pet.
- Consider using a temperature sensing device that connects to your smart phone, so you always know your pets are safe. Some have even suggested setting up a camera on your pets so you can monitor them remotely.

Camper and camp site tips

- Keep your pet as quiet as possible.
- Do not leave unattended unless you know for sure your pet is OK in your camper. Many dogs will bark or destroy property if left alone in a strange place.
- Locate appropriate areas to walk your pet away from high traffic areas. **A dog park has been set up at the rally for socializing and exercising dogs.** Bring your own bags and always clean up after your pet.
- Be considerate of others who may not be comfortable around animals. Remember that one bad experience with a dog affects other campers' perception of travelling with pets.
- Puppy-proof your camper. Before you let your dog have free run of their home away from home, make certain it's safe for your dog to explore. Be sure that electrical cords are out of reach and anything edible has been securely stowed away.
- Have ample water available both inside and outside your camper
- Ensure your pet is always in a shaded area
- If you plan to be away for several hours, on an excursion without your pet, consider a pet sitter or just having a neighbor check in on your pet as needed. **At this rally we have a bulletin board to help connect people to pet sitting services.**

FIRST AID FOR YOUR PET

The supplies needed for basic first aid while travelling with your pet are very similar to what humans need to have available.

Let's start with the most common problems your pet may present with

- Hyperthermia
- Dehydration
- Damage to foot pad
 - Burn from walking on hot surfaces such as asphalt during the day
 - Raw from walking on rough surfaces such as granite or gravel
 - Puncture wound from glass, thorns, etc
- GI issues – regurgitation vs vomiting, diarrhea, not eating
- Choking
- Allergic reactions
- Insect bites or bee stings
- Tick related infections
- Hot spots
- Superficial or deep wounds or bites
- Corneal ulcers
- Sprains and breaks
- Bruises
- Cats – hairballs
- Urinary issues – blood in urine, not urinating, or urinating too frequently

- Cardiovascular and pulmonary issues

It is not always easy to determine the urgency of any of the above without the advice of a veterinarian or experienced veterinary technician. Many problems can be handled with basic first aid, some may require first aid and then triage to a veterinary care center, and some may be determined an emergency situation.

That is why this year at the International Rally, for the first time, we have formed a team of volunteers trained in veterinary care to help pet owners address any concerns with their pets. We will provide a physical exam and any necessary first aid on site, and if additional veterinary care is deemed necessary – we have a list of urgent care veterinary services within driving distance of Fryeburg.

First aid kit contents to consider

- Thermometers (digital and infrared)
- Box of gloves (medium and large)
- Tourniquet
- Splint materials
 - Bubble wrap
 - Various size splints
- Bandaging materials
 - Vet wrap
 - Gauze wrap
 - Non-stick sterile pads
 - Tape
 - White socks, bleached
 - Plastic wrap
 - Bandage scissors
- Duct tape (for makeshift muzzle or immobilization)
- Tweezers, hemostats
- Dosing syringes
- Cotton balls
- Cotton swabs
- Lubricants (mineral oil, petroleum jelly, sterile lubricating jelly such as K-Y)
- Eye ointment (a sterile lubricating jelly can be used for this)
- Sterile saline for flushing wounds
- Antibiotic ointment
- Hydrogen peroxide, 3%, to induce vomiting
- Milk of magnesia or oral activated charcoal solution for neutralizing poisons
- Diphenhydramine for allergic reactions
- Cortisone cream for topical reactions
- Loperamide for diarrhea
- Low dose enteric coated aspirin for pain or fever
- Kwik-stop for minor bleeds
- Chlorhexidine, betadine for antiseptic washing
- Electric clippers
- Soft ice packs
- Heating pad
- Old white t-shirts and long socks to cover bandaged areas
- Donut shaped travel pillow or an Elizabethan-collar as a restraint

Best Dog First Aid Kits for an Emergency in 2022

<https://retrievist.akc.org/reviews/best-dog-first-aid-kits/>

CAR TEMPERATURE DOG SAFETY CHART

**RUNNING INTO THE STORE FOR "JUST A MINUTE"
CAN BE FATAL FOR A DOG LEFT IN THE CAR!**

IF IT'S THIS HOT OUTSIDE:	IT ONLY TAKES THIS LONG:	TO REACH THIS INSIDE:
75°	10 MIN.	100°
75°	30 MIN.	120°
85°	5 MIN.	90°
85°	7-8 MIN.	100°
100°	15 MIN.	140°



DON'T LEAVE YOUR DOG IN THE CAR THIS SUMMER!

K-10+

www.K-10plus.com

STOP

Press the back of your hand firmly against the asphalt for 7 seconds to verify it will be comfortable for your dog.

Hot Asphalt Awareness

When the air temperature is this, asphalt has been measured at this.*

Air Temperature	Asphalt Temperature
77°	- 125°
86°	- 135°
87°	- 143°

*These temperature correlations represent worst scenario variables: direct sun, no wind, very low humidity, and high radiant energy.

At 125° F, skin destruction can occur in 60 seconds.

An egg can fry in 5 minutes at 131° F.



Data Source: Berens J. Thermal contact burns from streets and highways. Journal of the American Medical Association; 214 (11): 2025-2027.

Vaccination Schedule for Dogs: Core and Non-core Vaccines

Dog Vaccine	Initial Puppy Vaccination (at or under 16 weeks)	Initial Adult Dog Vaccination (over 16 weeks)	Booster Recommendation	Comments
Rabies 1-year	Can be administered in one dose, as early as 3 months of age. States regulate the age at which it is first administered.	Single dose	Annual boosters are required.	<i>Core dog vaccine.</i> Rabies is 100% fatal to dogs, with no treatment available. Prevention is key.
Rabies 3-year	Can be administered as one dose, as early as 3 months of age. States regulate the age at which it is first administered.	Single dose	A second vaccination is recommended after 1 year, then boosters every 3 years.	<i>Core dog vaccine.</i>
Distemper	At least 3 doses, given between 6 and 16 weeks of age	2 doses, given 3-4 weeks apart	Puppies need a booster 1 year after completing their initial series, then all dogs need a booster every 3 years or more often.	<i>Core dog vaccine.</i> Caused by an airborne virus, distemper is a severe disease that, among other problems, may cause permanent brain damage.
Parvovirus	At least 3 doses, given between 6 and 16 weeks of age	2 doses, 3-4 weeks apart	Puppies need a booster 1 year after completing the initial series, then all dogs need a booster every 3 years or more often.	<i>Core dog vaccine.</i> Canine "parvo" is contagious, and can cause severe vomiting and bloody diarrhea. Parvo is usually fatal if untreated.
Adenovirus, type 1 (CAV-1, canine hepatitis)	Depends on vaccine. For instance, the intranasal one just has to be boosted once a year	depends on vaccine	Puppies need a booster 1 year after completing the initial series, then all dogs need a booster every 3 years or more often.	<i>Core dog vaccine.</i> Spread via infected saliva, urine and feces; canine hepatitis can lead to severe liver damage, and death.
Adenovirus, type 2 (CAV-2, kennel cough)	At least 3 doses, between 6 and 16 weeks of age	2 doses, 3-4 weeks apart	Puppies need a booster 1 year after completing the initial series, then all dogs need a booster every 3 years or more often.	<i>Core dog vaccine.</i> Spread via coughs and sneezes.

Parainfluenza	Administered at 6-8 weeks of age, then every 3-4 weeks until 12-14 weeks old	1 dose	A booster may be necessary after 1 year, depending on manufacturer recommendations; revaccination every 3 years is considered protective.	<i>Non-core dog vaccine.</i> Parainfluenza infection (not the same as canine influenza) results in cough, fever. It may be associated with Bordetella infection.
Bordetella bronchiseptica (kennel cough)	Depends on the vaccine type; one dose is usually needed for protection	1 dose of the intranasal or oral product, or 2 doses of the injected product	Annual or 6-month boosters may be recommended for dogs in high-risk environments.	<i>Non-core dog vaccine.</i> Not usually a serious condition, although it can be dangerous in young puppies. It is usually seen after activities like boarding or showing.
Lyme disease	1 dose, administered as early as 9 weeks, with a second dose 2-4 weeks later	2 doses, 2-4 weeks apart	May be needed annually, prior to the start of tick season	<i>Non-core dog vaccine.</i> Generally recommended only for dogs with a high risk for exposure to Lyme disease-carrying ticks.
Leptospirosis	First dose as early as 8 weeks, with a second dose 2-4 weeks later	2 doses, 2-4 weeks apart	At least once yearly for dogs in high-risk areas	<i>Non-core dog vaccine.</i> Vaccination is generally restricted to established risk areas. Exposure to rodents and standing water can lead to a leptospirosis infection.
Canine influenza	First dose as early as 6-8 weeks; second dose 2-4 weeks later	2 doses, 2-4 weeks apart	Yearly	<i>Non-core dog vaccine.</i> Similar to bordetella.

Vaccination Schedule for Cats: Core and Non-core Vaccines

Cat Vaccine	Initial Kitten Vaccination (at or under 16 weeks)	Initial Adult Cat Vaccination (over 16 weeks)	Booster Recommendation	Comments
Rabies	Single dose as early as 8 weeks of age, depending on the product. Revaccinate 1 year later	single dose with yearly booster	Required annually or every 3 years, depending on vaccine used. State regulations may determine the frequency and type of booster required.	<i>Core cat vaccine.</i> Rabies is 100% fatal to cats, with no treatment available. Prevention is key.
Feline Distemper (Panleukopenia)	As early as 6 weeks, then every 3-4 weeks until 16 weeks of age	2 doses, 3-4 weeks apart	1 dose is given a year after the last dose of the initial series, then every 3 years.	<i>Core cat vaccine.</i> Feline distemper is a severe contagious disease that most commonly strikes kittens and can cause death.
Feline Herpesvirus	As early as 6 weeks, then every 3-4 weeks until 16 weeks of age	2 doses, 3-4 weeks apart	1 dose is given a year after the last dose of the initial series, then every 3 years.	<i>Core cat vaccine.</i> Feline herpesvirus causes feline viral rhinotracheitis (FVR), a very contagious upper respiratory condition.
Calicivirus	As early as 6 weeks, then every 3-4 weeks until 16 weeks of age	2 doses, 3-4 weeks apart	1 dose is given a year after the last dose of the initial series, then every 3 years.	<i>Core cat vaccine.</i> A very contagious upper respiratory condition that can cause joint pain, oral ulcerations, fever, and anorexia.
Feline Leukemia Virus (FeLV)	As early as 8 weeks, then 3-4 weeks later	2 doses, 3-4 weeks apart	Every kitten should get a booster at one year. If the cat doesn't go outside, no further vaccination is needed unless they are at higher risk. then annually.	<i>Non-core cat vaccine.</i> Should test FeLV negative first. Transmitted via cat-to-cat contact. Can cause cancer, immunosuppressant
Bordetella	As early as 4 weeks	2 doses, 1 year apart	Annually	<i>Non-core cat vaccine.</i> A contagious upper respiratory condition.