

# The Diagnosis and Treatment Status of Common Diseases in Pet Dogs

Ruihan Zhang \*

Chongqing DEPU Foreign Language School, Chongqing, 401320, China

\* Corresponding Author Email: qjhelei@ldy.edu.rs

**Abstract.** With the improvement of people's living standards, more and more people need the companionship of pets, and pet dogs are the largest proportion of all kinds of pets, and the number of people entering the human family is also constantly surging, becoming a member of the human family. However, pet dogs are not always healthy, and a variety of common diseases endangering the health of pets will also break out in pet dogs, which requires strengthening the prevention and treatment of common diseases of pet dogs, reducing the pain caused by pet diseases, reducing the mental pain of pet owners, and reducing the economic burden of families. Breeding personnel must deeply understand the importance of pet dog epidemic prevention and control, in addition to seriously do a good job in the daily breeding of feeding, cleaning, disinfection, but also should pay close attention to the external performance of the dog, in order to strictly grasp the prevention and control of pet dog epidemic.

**Keywords:** Indigestion, distemper, canine infectious hepatitis, canine external otitis.

## 1. Introduction

As people's quality of life is getting higher and higher, more and more people choose to keep a pet to accompany them, and pet dogs are a very good choice, which can provide emotional companionship, fun in life and psychological security. However, keeping a dog also brings some problems. Like pet dog diseases. With more and more people choosing to raise pets, the owners need to pay more attention to the prevention and treatment of diseases and other problems of pets. At the same time, this also puts forward higher requirements for the quality of pet medical treatment. Breeders also need to improve their ability to diagnose and prevent diseases or these common diseases, there are some diseases that have no relevant specific drugs, and the owner needs to prevent them in the early stage. This article will focus on four common diseases of pet dogs, they are indigestion, distemper, canine infectious hepatitis and canine external otitis, and describe the symptoms, treatment and prevention methods.

## 2. Indigestion

When indigestion occurs in pet dogs, it is usually accompanied by many symptoms, of which constipation, diarrhea and vomiting are the most common. At first, dogs typically vomit up chyme, which may be followed by foamy mucus and gastric juices. When the disease is more severe, dyspepsia may develop lesions, and the nature of the lesions is accompanied by different symptoms. The vomit of some of these dogs will not only contain the above-mentioned substances, but also may be accompanied by bile, blood and mucous membrane fragments. The manifestations of diarrhea will also vary, from watery stool to watery stool, and there may be symptoms such as blood in the stool. The illness usually lasts about two days [1].

When the pet dog has the symptoms of indigestion, the owner should immediately stop feeding the ordinary dog food for one day, use some easy to digest food such as soup, etc., to replace the ordinary dog food, you can also add some probiotics or stomach soothing drugs to the food to treat. If the dog is severely dehydrated, saline supplementation is also required. In common cases, most pet dogs can heal in two to three days.

Finally, people also need to know how to prevent indigestion in pet dogs. In the case of irregular feeding by the owner, the dog is prone to overeating when hungry, resulting in indigestion. Therefore, the owner only needs to do regular feeding, for example, for puppies less than one year old, can be fed four times a day, and adult dogs can be fed two to three times a day. The owner's incorrect choice of food may also cause indigestion of the dog, such as animal liver, chocolate and Onions are very harmful to the health of the pet, so you should try not to choose this type of food. If the food is not changed frequently, the food is easy to spoil, or the pet utensils are not cleaned properly, it will cause indigestion problems, and the owner should change the food and clean and clean in time.

### **3. Distemper**

Canine distemper (CD) is an acute, febrile and highly contagious disease caused by canine distemper virus infection in canids, glazidae and raccoons. The disease is highly infectious and has a high incidence. When the pet dogs suffer from canine distemper, there will be symptoms of upper respiratory tract infection, body temperature will increase, appetite will decrease and mouth, nose and eyes will appear some liquid secretions, pet dogs will feel tired, listless. As the disease worsens, these secretions become sticky and suppurative. But when this happens, the condition will slowly improve, the fluid will slowly disappear, the body temperature will slowly drop until it returns to normal, the appetite will slowly increase, and the spirit will gradually return to normal. Typically, after three days, the dog's symptoms return and are more severe than before. When these symptoms appear for a second time, they are accompanied by inflammation, red and watery eyes. In the end, when it appears vomiting, diarrhea symptoms, it means that its distemper has reached the final stage, if not treated in time, it will be weak, dehydration and death.

For the disease of canine distemper, there is no particularly effective drug to treat, the most effective way is to rely on the dog's own immunity to resist the disease at the same time. In general, the sick dog needs to be injected with a large number of distemper virus antibodies, supplemented by some therapeutic drugs. When the dog's eyes appear red and purulent, eye drops are needed to relieve these symptoms. For example, use eye drops containing chloramphenicol. If the dog's nose is dry and cracked, owners can apply some moisturizing medicine such as glycerin to the dog's nose to reduce the symptoms. When systemic inflammation occurs, it is also necessary to supplement some anti-inflammatory drugs. Even replenish the physical strength of the pet dog to prevent the final dehydration and death [2].

In order to prevent the incidence of canine distemper, owners should vaccinate their dogs regularly every year (spring and fall). The owner should pay close attention to the health of the dog before the vaccination to confirm that there is no diarrhea, ataxia and other conditions, and try to avoid strenuous exercise, changing food and long-distance transportation after the injection is completed. When in the season of high incidence of canine distemper or during the season, try not to stay in public for a long time, after going out to do a good job of disinfection, to ensure the cleanliness of the kennel [3].

### **4. Canine Infectious Hepatitis**

Canine infectious hepatitis is caused by adenovirus type I and is often found in one-year-old puppies [4]. Canine infectious hepatitis includes three symptoms, which are acute, subacute and chronic. Acute: increased body temperature, physical fatigue, decreased appetite, fear of cold, vomiting, diarrhea. The pet dog will die within a few hours. Subacute: There will be liquid secretions in the eyes, there will be blepharospasm. Chronic: Pet dogs will also have symptoms of temperature rise and constipation, but generally do not appear death phenomenon, with the passage of time, these symptoms can rely on the pet dog's own immunity to heal, but with chronic canine infectious hepatitis pet dogs will be relatively slow development [2].

The epidemic is not easy to cure, and even if it is cured, it will have a virulent period of six months. In the early stage of infectious hepatitis in dogs, a large number of infectious diseases can be injected with high immune serum treatment. When the condition becomes severe, it can also be treated with

drugs such as ribavirin. If the corners of the eyes are cloudy, some eye drops containing procaine penicillin can be used.

There is currently no specific treatment for infectious hepatitis in dogs. So people should pay attention to prevention. In addition to strengthening the cleaning of individual puppies and virus elimination treatment, it is also necessary to combine some anti-bacterial and anti-inflammatory drug prevention [4].

## **5. Canine External Otitis**

Canine external otitis is a relatively common disease in pet dog ear diseases, mainly in dogs with hairy external ear canal or looping ear breeds. The sick dogs often show ear itching in clinic, the ears will discharge light yellow objects accompanied by unpleasant smells, shaking the ears, and the ears will scratch bleeding when the condition is serious. If not found and treated in time, it may lead to swelling or ulceration after the accumulation of foreign bodies in the ear canal, which will affect hearing in serious cases. If it turns chronic, it is characterized by repeated episodes of good and bad, which may cause ear tissue thickening and even tumors, which has a huge impact on pet dogs' hearing [5].

A variety of reasons may lead to external otitis in pet dogs, for example, the pet dog ear canal for a long time wet, no regular cleaning of the ear canal, ear canal more wax, is a strong condition for various bacteria to breed and multiply. In addition, when bathing the pet bath water into the ear, is also a common cause of pet infection external otitis, the owner in the daily bathing or play dogs are likely to make water into the ear canal, especially the dog hair is longer, smaller pet dogs, more prone to ear canal water, wet phenomenon.

Treatment can use a small amount of antibiotic ear drops, such as chloramphenicol ear drops, but do not use too often; If the body temperature rises suddenly, antibiotics should be used throughout the body to prevent inner ear inflammation. For bacterial otitis externa, rinse ear canal and apply chloramphenicol ointment and hydrocortisone ointment for 1 week. Fungal external otitis, after thorough cleaning of the ear canal, can be used in the cream, aureomycin ointment, until the ear scales disappear.

It is an important measure to prevent the infection by cleaning pet dog earwax in time, observing the situation in ear canal and ensuring ear canal dryness. Owners should also take their pets to the hospital regularly to use anti-bacterial or anti-parasitic drugs to avoid inflammation or itching or even ulceration caused by bacteria and parasites [6,7].

## **6. Daily Health Care for Pet Dogs**

Now love pets, pet raising families are more and more, but most of the breeders are relatively lack of understanding of related diseases, in the process of feeding also have improper behavior or the environment is not cleaned in time, resulting in the pet dog accidentally infected with bacteria. At the same time, because the breeders may not find the early symptoms of some diseases in time, or do not pay enough attention to these pet dogs, the sick dogs do not get the proper diagnosis and treatment in the first time, which brings unnecessary losses to the breeders and the death of the sick dogs. Here are some common prevention methods.

Breeders should pay attention to the diet management of pet dogs. Pharmacodynamic nutrients are between drugs and nutrients can provide nutrients, but also can play a certain disease prevention and treatment effect of food. General pet diseases are related to diet and autoimmune system, and most pet feed contains a lot of unhealthy ingredients such as oil, which is easy to cause adverse diseases after accumulation. Pharmacotrophic substances can not only comply with pet diet, but also prevent and control pet diseases according to the nature of pharmacotrophic substances. Such as yolk is a good source of protein, mainly from egg laying hen yolk, can enhance the body immunity, pet gastritis and diarrhea play a good role in improving the survival rate of young pets. It has good resistance to

parvovirus in young pets and can improve the intestinal health of pets. There are many types of special fatty acids, mainly unsaturated fatty acids, conjugated linoleic acid, deep-sea fish oil and so on. Studies have shown that special fatty acids can play an anti-atherosclerosis, anti-diabetes effect, but also anti-inflammation [8,9].

Pets are much loved by their owners, so most pet owners are used to eating and sleeping with their pets. However, such a lifestyle is very unhealthy. In order to ensure the healthy life of pets, it is necessary to provide a fixed sleeping place for pets, on the one hand, pets will be more adaptable, on the other hand, fixed sleeping places can also ensure the quality of health. The breeder should also clean the kennel and equipment in time, otherwise it will also cause the above problems. 6. Do a good job of relevant isolation measures. If there are dogs with suspicious diseases near your residence, the breeder should stay away from them in time and take them home to do disinfection and protection work. If you have multiple dogs, the breeder needs to isolate them to prevent cross-infection [1].

In addition to breeders should know some prevention methods, but also need to know some common symptoms, so that the sick dog can get the most effective treatment, but also to prevent breeders because of unclear symptoms and lead to the disease of the dog, causing unnecessary losses and death of the dog.

## 7. Conclusion

Now more and more people keep pets, breeders need to improve the awareness of dog, understand the common diseases of dogs and learn the treatment of common diseases can better prevent pet dogs from getting sick, to find the bad symptoms of pet dogs in time, timely to the pet hospital to receive the corresponding treatment, in order to facilitate the early recovery of pet dogs. Breeders also need to adhere to the principle of prevention to prevent the occurrence of various diseases, in addition to reasonable arrangements for pet breeding, exercise and health control, comprehensive prevention from all aspects to ensure the health of pet dogs.

## References

- [1] Wu S. Analysis of common diseases and prevention methods of pet dogs [J]. *China Animal Health*, 2022, 24(5): 71-72.
- [2] Kong M. Diagnosis and prevention of multiple diseases in pet dogs [J]. *Veterinary Guide*, 2018(8): 174.
- [3] Ji Xiaowei. Diagnosis and control of pet dog epidemic [J]. *China Animal Husbandry*, 2024(7).
- [4] Tan Binkui. On the diagnosis and prevention of common diseases in pet dogs [J]. *China Animal Health*, 2019, 22(6): 47.
- [5] AN H. Discussion on the etiology and treatment of external otitis in pet dogs [J]. *Henan Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Medicine*, 2019, 42(16): 46.
- [6] Zhang Zhiguo. Etiology and treatment of external otitis in pets [J]. *Chinese Journal of Veterinary Medicine*, 2020(8): 72-73.
- [7] Tian Yudong. Etiology and treatment of external otitis in pet dogs [J]. *Science and Technology Information for Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science*, 2019(12): 167-168.
- [8] Yang Wenjing. Application of pharmacodynamic nutrients in the prevention and control of pet diseases [J]. *Science and Technology Information of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science*, 2020(2): 172.
- [9] Di Cerbo A, Morales-Medina JC, Palmieri B, Pezzuto F, Cocco R, Flores G, Iannitti T. Functional foods in pet nutrition: Focus on dogs and cats. *Res Vet Sci*. 2017 Jun; 112:161-166.