



Animal Emergency  
and Trauma Center



## Hospital Happenings

AETC would like to welcome Dr. Brad Green, Dip. ACVIM. Dr. Green is a specialist in veterinary internal medicine and will be seeing referral cases at AETC. He received his DVM degree from The Ohio State University in 2001 and completed his internal medicine residency at the University of Wisconsin in 2006. He has a special interest in challenging diseases and patients with multiple diseases. He looks forward to developing a strong relationship with the veterinarians of both the Kitsap and Olympic peninsulas.

AETC would also like to welcome Dr. Paula Dietrich to its staff of emergency and critical care veterinarians. Dr. Dietrich received her DVM from Ross University and has practiced emergency and critical care medicine for a number of years. She resides in Port Orchard and enjoys reading and is an active member in her church.

Congratulations to Lizz Green and Sue Backman! Both technicians have completed the necessary qualifications and testing to become licensed veterinary technicians in Washington state.

Dr. Michael Stone and Dr. Dave Burgess were once again selected as Top Vets by Seattle Met magazine. Both doctors were selected by their peers as top vets in the area of emergency and critical care medicine and surgery. Both doctors have been selected multiple times. Congratulations!



## SEASONAL TIP



Spring is the season for gardening in the Pacific Northwest. AETC sees cases of slug bait poisoning every spring. Please be careful when

applying bait around your yard and garden. The bait is very attractive to dogs. Symptoms range from minor muscular twitches to severe convulsions to death.

All formulations (liquid, granular, pelleted) are toxic. The active ingredient is metaldehyde and the exact mechanism of action is unknown. Treatment is based on aggressive IV fluid therapy, sedation, and muscle relaxants. Severe cases often require multiple days of hospitalization.

## Parvovirus



The disease is often fatal if not treated aggressively. Treatment involves hospitalization, IV fluids, antibiotics, injectable medication to control nausea and discomfort and, at times, transfusions of plasma. Duration of treatment can range from 24 hours to over a week in severe cases. Certain breeds (Doberman pinschers, Rottweilers, Staffordshire terriers, and Labradors) seem to be more susceptible to infection. Proper vaccination of puppies is the key to prevention.

Most dog owners have heard of parvovirus but don't really know what it is. Dogs at highest risk are unvaccinated puppies or those who have not completed their vaccine series. Multiple strains of the virus exist. Canine parvovirus does not infect humans or cats.

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The virus invades and destroys the rapidly growing cells of the small intestine and bone marrow. This results in nausea, vomiting, diarrhea (often bloody) and can lead to increased susceptibility to bacterial infections. It is extremely contagious to other dogs. Direct contact with another dog is not needed for infection to occur as it can survive in the environment for years.

