



*For Departmental Use*

Ministry of Finance

Department of Revenue

Central Board for Excise And Customs

# **INDIAN CUSTOMS CANINE SQUAD MANUAL**



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## **INTRODUCTION**

*“Dogs are superior to man in that they have a fair share of man’s intelligence but none of his meanness.”*

**-GEORGE BERNARD SHAW**

Dogs due to certain inherent qualities have become an integral and extremely useful tool for the security forces in modern times. They are gifted with highly developed natural senses of smell, hearing, coupled with their speed, stamina, ferocity & faithfulness and these qualities which have been exploited by human beings to their best of advantage.

2. Utility of dogs in enforcement agencies across the globe extend to they being used for explosive detection (sniffer), as a tracker, guard, for narcotic detection and for search & rescue operations at Disaster management sites. Considering the threat perception posed to Indian economy and society by the contrabands like narcotics etc., the importance of sniffer dogs as an aid to Indian Customs officers is immense. Globally, it has been recognized that despite technological developments, sniffer dogs still led the way in identifying high risk goods.

3. The Aim of this manual is to provide an insight into the characteristics, behavior, capabilities / limitations of various types of dogs and the conditions best suited for their employment as well as to provide a working knowledge in the management and deployment of sniffer dogs, to officers at all levels and to the personnel responsible for their deployment.

## CHAPTER-I

### GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR SELECTION & PURCHASE OF PUPS

Labrador Retriever, German Shepherd and Cocker Spaniel are the recommended breeds for Indian Customs for the narcotics detection training. The following guidelines shall be born in mind while selecting and procuring the pups for Indian Customs Canine Squad:

- a) Pups should be true to breed.
- b) Pedigree; Pups should be of established Pedigree. If possible have a look at the sire( male father dog) as well as the dam( female mother dog). Do not merely go by a certificate.
- c) Pups should be purchased from reputed breeders.
- d) Buy pups between 08 weeks to 09 months of age.
- e) Pup should be free from apparent diseases and abnormalities.
- f) Male dogs are better, as bitches cause trouble in season. They require looking after and isolation during that period.
- g) Observe a pup from a distance without disturbing it preferably in whelping area to observe its movements and reaction to your approach. An intelligent pup will give a definite reaction to your approach.
- h) The Pup should have sound well-developed body. It should have well developed bone, proportioned body, strong back, shining coat, deep chest, muscular feet with well-cushioned pads.
- i) All limbs should be sturdy, well formed and graceful.
- j) Look out for faults such as bend in feet, poor shoulder placement, lack of coordination in limbs or a poor body configuration.
- k) Do not select pups with running nose and eyes. It may indicate distemper disease.
- l) A puppy with enlarged tummy indicates poorly managed kennel and under nutrition.
- m) Examine the pup's month for overshot/under shot jaw.

- n) Coat should be shining and free from rashes. Harsh and dull skin indicates poor health as well as skin ailments.
- o) Eye should be clear and bright. The nose and mouth should be according to breed specifications.
- p) Ears should be clean and odorless.
- q) The pup should give an impression of being vigorous, sensitive, intelligent, energetic and aggressive and not timid, shy and hyper excitable.

**Pups history sheet should be prepared immediately, clearly mentioning the following:-**

- a) Pedigree (Name of sire and dam. KCI registration number).
- b) Sex
- c) Date of birth.
- d) Colour of coat
- e) Colour of eyes
- f) Shape of ears
- g) Identification marks.
- h) Height, length and weight on date of birth / purchase.
- i) ARV / DHL / PARVO record dates and dose given, duly signed by reputed veterinary officer with seal and registration number.
- j) Name and address of the present owners.

Number / Name of the dog/ pup

## CHAPTER-II

### GUIDELINES FOR THE SELECTION OF DOG HANDLER

Selection of a suitable dog handler is very important aspect in the entire dog training. An unsuitable handler will invariably lead to failure of the dog training. Therefore it must be ensured that a suitable person is selected for this training. Following guidelines may be kept in mind at the time of selecting a dog handler:-

- (a) **Willingness:** An unwilling person cannot be a good dog handler as such only willing persons should be sent.
- (b) **Friendly attitude towards dogs:** An individual selected to train and handle dogs must have a genuine love and interest in dogs. The dog and handler should feel generally attached to each other.
- (c) **Intelligence:** It has been demonstrated that individuals with less than average intelligence cannot be taught to care and train dogs successfully.
- (d) **Patience and perseverance:** The handler must be patient and perseverant. The handler cannot force desired behavior upon dogs, nor can he expect a dog to learn as rapidly as a human being can.
- (e) **Mental and Physical coordination:** A good handler must be able to convey his wishes to the dog by body movements and gestures as well as by voice. This requires a definite amount of mental and physical coordination.
- (f) **Physical endurance:** The handler must have the stamina to out last his dog during each training session. The handler should be able to show good coordination as well as the ability to pursue his efforts as long as necessary.
- (g) **Resourcefulness:** Although the training procedure is carefully set forth, it is inevitable that situation will arise calling for action not covered by the rule. A handler must meet these situations with his initiative.
- (h) **Dependability:** The welfare and physical well being of the dog is entirely in the hands of the trainer and, therefore, the trainer should be willing to do all manual labour connected with Kennel management, feeding and keeping the dog healthy and clean. Failure in the discharge of these responsibilities will mean a failure of the training programme.

- (i) **Security consciousness:** Since sniffer dogs are often deployed for detection of explosive, narcotics at sensitive locations, it is imperative that the handler should be security minded, and fully aware of his responsibilities in this respect. A talkative man is not suitable for this job.
- (j) **Age:** New entrants who are introduced to dog training have to stress themselves more with dog. Therefore, their age at the time of joining the dog squad should not be more than 35 years. Handlers who were earlier handling dogs and need to train again with a new dog due to death of their earlier dog, have to stress less due to their earlier experience. They can train their dog with more ease, and can be accepted up to the age of 40 years provided they undergo the training.



## CHAPTER-III

### DAILY DUTY SCHEDULE FOR DOG SQUADS

#### DAILY CHECK UP AND GROOMING SCHEDULE

##### A. GROOMING

A dog should be groomed twice daily for 30 minutes before feeding throughout the year. Regular grooming provides the handler an opportunity to become friendly with his dog and at the same time, to find out any wounds, injuries, external parasites or any skin infections of the dog in his care.

Firstly the dog is checked for the presence of ticks. This is very important to prevent tick borne infections. Ticks suck blood and dog gets tick fever, i.e. very high temperature, loss of appetite, weakness and if not cared and treated ultimately paralysis of hind legs. Ticks also cause irritation to dogs resulting in loss of concentration. Particular attention is paid to the favourite sites of ticks between the paws, behind the ears and in the folds of neck. The ticks are picked up with the help of a forceps! Tweezers and put in kerosene oil and later destroyed by burning.

Next, the hair and skin are attended to. The hairy coat of the dog provides protection against the vagaries of climate and also as a defense against injuries. The coat grows thick in winter and thin in summer. The German shepherd and Cocker Spaniel dogs have two coats, a soft woolly under coat, which lies close to the body, and an outer coat composed of longer and coarser hair. This outer layer also serves the purpose of water repellent. The other breeds of dogs employed in the Indian Customs viz Labradors have a short coat.

The actual cleaning of the coat and skin is done with the help of brush and steel comb first the dog is given a vigorous massage with the tips of the fingers. This brings out the hidden dust, loosens the broken hair and stimulates the blood circulation of the skin. Then the coat is brushed with a body brush in circular manner and then in the direction of the hair. After this a steel comb is used to remove the dead and tangled hair. Comb is also useful in untangling the matted hair, finally the dogs are massaged vigorously with the flat of the palm to give a shiny and glossy appearance. This also sets the hair. During the grooming period following organs are attended to as follows:-

- (a) **Eyes:** - Discharge, when present, should be removed with clean cotton soaked in warm water. Eye lotions, unless specifically prescribed by a veterinary officer, should not be used, if any symptoms of infection or injury are noted, for example

weeping or opacity, the dog must be taken for examination and treatment by a veterinary officer.

- (b) **Teeth:** - Normally the teeth of the dog require very little attention. Discoloured or stained teeth may be cleaned with a weak solution of hydrogen peroxide once a month. Should the accumulation of tartar be excessive, it may be necessary to scale them from time to time.
- (c) **Ears:** - the daily inspection and cleaning of the ears is most important. The accumulation of wax and dirt can, especially in long eared dogs. Cause severe inflammation and irritation. Wax and dirt can, especially in long eared dogs, cause severe inflammation and irritation, Wax and dirt are best removed with the aid of cotton wool, either dry or soaked in warm water. Although the eardrum of a dog is well protected from injury, care should be taken when cleaning deep down in the ear canal as this can cause considerable discomfort to the dog.
- (d) **Nails:** - With regular exercise nails requires little attention. However, they must be watched for over growth. Overgrown nails must be trimmed, as if left, they will split and cause lameness. Only a properly trained person should do trimming, as excessive purpose and are removed surgically by a veterinary surgeon.
- (e) **Anus:** - Regular inspection of the anal sphincter is required to see if any segments of tapeworms are sticking or protruding. Regular watch is also kept to see if anal glands are impacted. The anal sphincter and these anal glands lubricate the passage of stools. The anal glands are normally prevented from getting impacted by the process of defecation. However if they are impacted, a piece of cotton wool is placed over the anus and firm pressure is applied with the fore finger and thumb which relieves the impaction.
- (f) **Bathing:** Dog should not be bathed frequently. The skin of the dog is rich in grease glands. Frequent bathing removes this natural grease resulting dry skin rashes with accompanying irritation and gives a harsh appearance. If it becomes necessary to bathe a dog, warm, but not hot, water should be used; the temperature should not exceed 100°F. Care must be taken to prevent soap and water entering the eyes and ears. This can be avoided by plugging ears with cotton wool. As the skin of the dog is very sensitive, only bland soaps should be used. Carbolic soaps, if applied direct to the body, cause severe irritation therefore the use of carbolic soap is contraindicated. After the dog has been washed, the coat must be thoroughly rinsed to remove all traces of soap and dried with towel.

## **B. BENEFITS OF GROOMING:-**

- a) Hidden wounds are exposed.
- b) Ticks/fleas can be removed.
- c) Increases the blood circulation.
- d) Minimizes fatigue.
- e) Enhances coat quality.
- f) Loose hairs shed off.
- g) Dog looks attractive.
- h) Increases the affection between dog and handler.

## **C. DAILY GROOMING DRILL**

Daily Grooming Schedule of a Dog ( for 30 mins) shall include following :

De-ticking / Body checking	5 mins
Massage with fingertips (direction of hairs)	5 mins
Massage with fingertips (against direction of hairs)	5 mins
Brushing (Right side)	5 mins
Brushing (left side)	5 mins
Combing	2 mins
Toweling	2 mins
Final checking	1 mins

## **D. Daily Routine and Health Care**

The daily routine of Dogs consists of:-

- a) Early morning walk for 5-10 minutes and visit to stool site. After stool the temperature of the dog is to be noted.
- b) Make him undergo warm up exercise to enhance his stamina in the form of jumping, running, sniffing etc. Undertake simulated exercise to detect different narcotics being used by the traffickers in the area.

- c) Feeding.
- d) Duty
- e) Visit to stool site. Mid day rest.
- f) Duty
- g) Pat the dog after it has successfully performed a task/exercise.

**E. Schedule of the Dog Squad when being taken out for duty:**

**(i) Before taking the dog out:**

- Ensure daily checkup, exercise, operational drills and general response.
- Ensure carrying diet supplements, clothes, portable bedding, first aid kit and required accessories depending upon the length of the deployment.
- Warm up before proceeding on duty.
- Stay with the dog and encourage him throughout.

**(ii) During Work:**

- Earmark his position with the officers.
- 15 minutes rest to be ensured after every 30 minutes of duty.
- Take maximum 6-8 hours duty in a day.
- Provide water and light feed in between as per need.
- Observe body language and behavior closely.
- Keep him secure during operations.

**(iii) On return from duty**

It may not be always possible for the dog to catch/ detect the drugs due to various reasons. Such cases should not be considered as unsuccessful employment of detection dog. After duty following actions are required to be taken:

- i. Check his general health and ensure cleaning, medical care etc.
- ii. Provide appropriate rest.
- iii. Give incentive by way of items liked by him in case he succeeds in operation but very selectively.
- iv. Record his performance and behaviors. Logbook /employment record book held by the dog handler should be completed giving details of employment and result thereof. Consolidated report of employment along with its results should be prepared and records maintained / updated at user Commissionerate.

#### **F. DO'S AND DON'TS**

Certain Do's and Don'ts for the benefit of departmental users are appended below:-

##### **Do's**

1. Do take interest in routine functioning and management of dog detachment attached to you
2. Do render help and exercise supervision on Dogs and dog handler.
3. Do keep yourself and the officers/staff educated on correct use of dogs.
4. Do carry out critical study of related factors to ensure that the conditions are suitable for employing the dog.
5. Do instill confidence in capabilities of dogs among officers/staff.
6. Do arrange to call the dog earliest at the site.
7. Do ensure that site/object is not mauled / touched by officers/staff.
8. Do ensure possession of polythene bag containing an object, which had been in contact with suspected person for recasting the scent, if necessary, during long track.
9. Do provide effective protection to dog and dog handler, since they are exposed and may not be able to protect themselves in case hostile attack.
10. Do have considerable appreciation of limitations of dogs.
11. Do use the dog for the tasks only for which it has been trained.

##### **Don'ts**

1. Don't neglect the dog and handler attached to you.

2. Don't underestimate the capabilities of dogs.
3. Don't let your officers/staff to maul / touch the site / object, which had been in contact with suspected persons, to retain their purity of scent.
4. Don't use a dog for the job for which it is not trained.
5. Don't allow anyone to become friendly with the dog.
6. Don't use the dog trainer for training private dogs.
7. Don't use the dog for unauthorized jobs.

## **CHAPTER -IV**

### **DOG FOOD**

#### **A. DOG FOOD AND DOG FEEDING:**

Diet: Proper diet is essential for maintaining dog's health and for the management of many diseases. Based on the instructions of MHA, the scale of ration is prescribed in **Appendix A** and same may be followed for dogs. However, veterinary doctor can be consulted to decide the composition of food as per local conditions and the health of the dog. General instructions regarding providing food to the dog is as under:

#### **B. WATER**

- i. All foods, even those that have been naturally air-dried, contain a certain amount of water. Most of the water a dog requires is consumed as drinking water but a small amount is derived from the food.
- ii. Dogs can live for long periods without taking solid food but very quickly suffer dehydration if given no water. This is illustrated by the fact that a dog can lose practically all its fat and over half its flesh and still lives, but a loss of one tenth of its water content can result in death.
- iii. Without water the dry matter of the food could neither be digested nor absorbed. The water needs of the animal vary with its environment and the quantity of food it consumes.

#### **C. BALANCING THE DIET**

Dogs are provided ration as per appendix.

Whatever the diet, it must be balanced and satisfy the following requirements:-

- a) It must be palatable.
- b) It must meet the energy needs of the animal.
- c) It must provide sufficient protein for growth and to make good losses due to wear and tear.
- d) There must be a sufficient and balanced supply of the required minerals.
- e) All essential vitamins must be present.

It may be wrongly assumed that because dog is a carnivorous animal, it can live on diet composed solely of meat without the addition of cereals, vegetables, minerals. It must be appreciated that in the wild state the dog preys on herbivorous animals and consuming

the whole carcass, obtains these very necessary components of the diet from the contents of the digestive organs and bones of its prey. This natural balancing of the diet must be done artificially when dogs are kennel fed and the essential food components supplied in quantities and proportions appropriate to maintain the body in a healthy condition.

#### **D. COMMON FOODSTUFFS AND THEIR PREPARATION**

##### **i. Meat:-**

Other foods rich in proteins may substitute meat, it is usually fed in, preference as it makes a more palatable meal and is eaten with greater relish. It should form at least 50% of the total ration.

Meat may be fed cooked. Although the dog prefers raw meat but it should be cooked, as in this state it is more easily mixed with the other components of the ration and the dog is not able to pick it out and leave the rest. When boiled the broth should be mixed in with the feed.

Tinned dog meat from reputed manufacturers, if available, can be fed as a substitute for fresh meat. Although not attractive to the dog, it can form a useful substitute where fresh meat is, for any reasons, difficult to obtain or keep, it should be fed in the equivalent weight as fresh meat, and well mixed with the other components of the ration.'

On no account bones that splint, such as lamb or chicken bones, be given as the jagged ends may cause serious injury and even death by puncturing the digestive tract or the rectum may become impacted with small pieces of bones resulting in constipation or proctitis (inflammation of the rectum).

Best form of utilizing the bones is to break them down and boil in water till a thick broth obtained. The broth this obtained should be mixed with the rest of the ration. In this form the dog is able to obtain full benefit of its nutrients.

##### **ii. Milk and eggs:**

When for some reasons meat is not available, 1.8 liters milk and 2 boiled eggs are given as a substitute. Where pasteurized milk is not available, it should be boiled and cooled before mixing with other components of ration; boiled eggs may be added to the ration and mixed properly before feeding.

##### **iii. Rice:**



Besides providing the essential carbohydrate component of the ration, it increases the roughage. Unpolished rice is superior to polished rice, as it retains most of its nutrition. The rice is fed mixed with other components after thorough cooking by boiling in water.

**iv. Wheat Flour (Atta):**

This is a substitute ration for rice. The wheat flour is fed in the form of chapattis. The wheat flour chapattis are prepared by kneading the flour into thick dough and preparing pancakes on a hotplate. These are shredded into small pieces and fed to the dog mixed with broth and other components of the ration.

**v. Bread:**

Bread may also be used as substitute feed.

**vi. Biscuits:**

These can be fed in lieu of rice after breaking them into pieces and mixing with other components of ration.

**vii. Porridge:**

Oats-maize in the form of porridge may be fed in lieu of rice and chapattis. They make a very suitable substitute and dogs do like it very much.

**viii. Vegetable:**

Dogs normally do not voluntarily eat vegetables; nevertheless they are the most important component of ration as they provide minerals and vitamins. All varieties of green vegetables are suitable. When green vegetables are not available, root vegetables like carrots and beetroot may be, fed. The vegetables are prepared by cutting them into pieces and cooking in water. The cooked vegetables should form approximately 1% of the ration.

**E. DOG FOOD:**

These days a wide variety of readymade foods for the dogs are available in the market. Such foods are manufactured with a lot of scientific research and completely take care of the nutritional requirement of the Dogs, These foods also come in the breed specific packs. If the dog takes to liking the readymade food, which it does, it saves lot of time and fuel which goes in preparing traditional foods. Quantity of food to be given per day is mentioned in **Appendix A**.

## **F. PRACTICAL TIPS FOR FEEDING:**

- i. The stomach of the dog is large in comparison to the remainder of the, digestive tract. A dog therefore, is capable of consuming a large quantity of food at one feed and sustaining long period between feeds. Normally dogs get used to any routine of feeding and for most adult dogs one feed a day is sufficient. However for convenience a Dog is fed two meals a day, one light and one heavy meal.
- ii. Mutton, vegetable and rice/chapattis are cooked separately. The light meal constitutes meat / Vegetable broth and small quantity of rice. The heavy meal comprises of the entire meat, ration, vegetable and balance of rice/chapattis all mixed in meat broth.
- iii. The dogs should be fed after their training/work session. Heavy meal should be given to the dog when it is likely to have a long period of rest, e.g. if a dog is to be employed at night it should be given a light meal early in the evening and the heavy meal should be given in the morning when the night duty is over. On the other hand, a dog, which is employed during daytime, should be given a light meal in the morning and a heavy meal in the evening. As a rule dogs should not be fed immediately before or after work.
- iv. Once the feed has been issued the dogs must be left undisturbed to consume it.
- v. As major changes in the diet and feeding schedules are very often accompanied by digestive disturbances it is advisable to bring about such changes gradually.
- vi. The food should be prepared as near to the feeding time as possible. The dog should be provided with plenty of fresh water particularly in hot weather.
- vii. Feeding and water bowl should be cleaned daily and kept at a permanent place. Water bowl be kept near food bowl.
- viii. Ensure that fresh water is made available to the dog to drink.
- ix. Meal should be fed fresh at room temperature.
- x. Unconsumed food be removed in 10-15 minutes after the dog finishes eating.

- xi. Sweet and salt be avoided as they decrease the life span and causes skin problems.
- xii. Feeds may be given at the same time and place as far as possible.
- xiii. As per direction of veterinarian, on prolonged working by dogs, special diet supplement can be given intermittently in the form of Glucose mixed in water besides milk, egg etc. but not on regular basis.

## CHAPTER V

### HEALTH AND VETERINARY CARE OF DOG

Veterinary cover for dogs is required to be maintained so that the dogs are properly taken care of.

#### A. CLINICAL INFORMATION ON DOGS:

i.	Temperature	38-39* C/100 to 101. 5* F
ii.	Pulse rate	80-100 per minute
iii.	Respiration	20-30 per minute
iv.	Oestrus	21 days twice ever year
v.	Best day for service	9-13 days of oestrus
vi.	Duration of Pregnancy	57-63 days
vii.	Age of maturity	Male 7-10 months, Females 6-12 months
viii.	ESR	5 to 20 mm. hour
ix.	PCV	30 to 40 mm%
x.	Hb	12 to 16 gms
xi.	BUN (renal Function Test)	17 to 38 Mg. / dl
xii.	Creatinine	1.0 to 1.7 mg/dl

#### B. A HEALTHY DOG:

An intelligent understanding of the signs of health is necessary before disease can be recognized. A healthy dog is active, alert, lively, and keen to work or play and does not tire easily. The eyes are bright and lustrous, nose cold and moist, the mouth, tongue and teeth are clean, the breath is wholesome, the coat is glossy and the skin is loose. The mucous membrane on the inside of the eyelids and mouth are moist and salmon pink in colour except in breeds, which have naturally pigmented mucosa.

A healthy dog has a ready appetite for food, relishes its meals, and consumes quickly. The bowels are emptied three or four times daily, and the stools, which may vary in colour from dark greenish black to a light orange brown, are well formed and passed without difficulty. The urine is clear, usually light orange brown in colour and is passed in small quantities at frequent intervals. The inner surface of the ears is clean, and in prick-eared dogs, the ears are carried erect. A healthy dog has a happy appearance generally, but disposition varies and alteration of disposition is usually one of the first signs of the dog being off colour.

The dog handler is trained to record daily temperature of his dog and provide vet first aid during emergency/illness. The Commissionerates must provide assistance to

arrange vet cover from local government hospital and evacuation to nearest Veterinary Hospital, if necessary. A vet first aid kit should invariably be available at the dog kennel and/or at the place of deployment.

### **C. CHECKUP LIST FOR UNHEALTHY SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS IN DOGS**

#### **Overall General Check:**

A dog handler must conduct following health checks on the dog daily:

- ✓ Mouth      Check teeth and gums for inflammation
- ✓ Nose      Normally nose is cold & damp, dry and warm inside with no discharge
- ✓ Eyes      Discharge of water accumulation dirt etc.
- ✓ Ears      Dirty, appearance of dark wax redness, inflammation, change in angle, lack of alertness.
- ✓ Coat      Lack of cleanliness and gloss, lose of hair, presence of dirt of parasites
- ✓ Claws      Appearance of any splits, lack of trimming
- ✓ Abdomen    Tapering a way from back legs, sensitive to touch, tenderness
- ✓ Breathing    Normally it is quiet and even when at rest, panting when cooling down, no coughing
- ✓ Appetite    Slow eating, disinterest in food
- ✓ Manners    lack of alertness and quick response to sounds and instruction
- ✓ Movement    uneven gait, uneven weight distributing over all four legs
- ✓ Feces      Irregular bowel motions, loose motion.
- ✓ Anus      Accumulation of mucus, clinging of any of any material

### **D. DAILY MINIMUM CHECKS REQUIRED TO BE CONDUCTED BY THE DOG HANDLER:**

- i. Are its eyes bright and clean? Sores discharge or ulcers should not be present.
- ii. Is the nose clean? Slightly moist and free from crusty discharge?
- iii. Check your dog's mouth? Gums should look pink; The teeth should not be discolored and there and there should be no foreign bodies or traces of food in the mouth.
- iv. Are its ears clean and free of waxy discharge and odour?

- v. Check paws for cuts, abrasions and foreign bodies trapped between the toes?
- vi. If the dog scratching parts of its body?
- vii. Does your dog appear lame? Check for changes in posture or a subtle alteration in its gait.
- viii. Does it have high temperature?

#### **WHEN TO CALL A VETERINARIAN:**

If following symptoms are noticed, then immediately call for medical intervention by the Veterinarian:

- A swollen stomach that is obviously tender, accompanied by panting and salivation. This may be bloat or gastric torsion and is an emergency situation.
- Vomiting persisting for more the twelve hours.
- Diarrhea lasting for more than 24 hour or blood-stained faces collapse or unconsciousness.
- **Sick dogs should be evacuated to the nearest Veterinary Hospital by the fastest means.**

#### **Checks for Symptoms / Diseases periodically as per Appendix – B.**

Common diseases affecting dogs: Distemper, Infectious canine Hepatitis, Leptospirosis, Para influenza, Parvo viral disease, Rabies, Worms and skin problems.

#### **E. HANDLING AN ILL OR INJURED DOG:**

An ailing or injured dog is likely to bite anyone handling it, either because it is in pain, is afraid or not fully aware of its actions. For this reason care must be taken in handling and the animals must be restrained to prevent it from biting.

- i. The dog should be approached and handled calmly, confidently, quietly, firmly and deliberately but with sympathy and understanding.
- ii. It is usually preferable to allow the dog to see one approaching and to let it realize that; the leash is kept sufficiently tight to prevent the dog slipping it and running away.
- iii. The dog should then be muzzled, or its mouth should be taped, while assistant holds the head. To 'tape' a dog, a piece of bandage, or other material, about three feet long and three inches wide, is required. Make an ordinary single loop in the middle of bandage and slip this loop over the muzzle with the twist uppermost, pull this tight enough to prevent the dog opening its mouth, cross the bandage below the jaw, and then carry the ends below the ears and tie at the back of the neck. If the dog is inclined to snip the loop, it may be slipped over the muzzle while holding the bandage so that the hands are too far to be bitten.
- iv. If the dog is awkward, a strong handler should seize it by the scruff of the neck, with one hand on each side, and place the dog's body between his legs. The animal can then be firmly held and muzzled or taped.

**F. ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN WHEN THE DOG SUSTAINS INJURY OR BECOMES EXHAUSTED:**

In such situations following actions/precautions must be taken:

- i. Stop further progress / movement of the dog.
- ii. Carry it to shade/shelter and keep the dog in complete rest and check the temp.
- iii. Offer water with electrol/glucoase powder.
- iv. Put a tourniquet proximal to the wound in case of severe bleeding and apply antiseptic ointment/powder after cleaning the wound and applying tincture benzene to arrest bleeding. Then put on a bandage with sufficient cotton padding.
- v. In case of fractures, the portion may be immobilized by tying splints over cotton/cloth padding and the animal may be evacuated by fastest possible means to nearest Vet. Hospital for necessary treatment.
- vi. In case of snakebite, a tourniquet may be applied proximal to the wound immediately and sufficient pressure should be applied for proper bleeding and washing out of the poison. The wound may be washed with soap and flushed with copious amount of water and antibiotic cream applied.
- vii. After sustaining an injury/during sickness, the animal should not be allowed to walk; it may either be carried in arms or in stretcher, which can be easily made by two poles tied on both sides of ground Sheet/durries IT.
- viii. In case of gunshot wounds, action may be taken as mentioned above and the animal may be immobile. In case of fracture or gunshot wounds or severe injuries

Morphine/Pethidine can be given, if facility exists, to keep the animal quiet and free from pain.

- ix. In case of heat stroke and dehydration the dog may be carried to shade and given sufficient drinking water. If the body temperature is very high, cold water may be poured over the body or cloth in dipped in cold water may be wrapped around the animal. The dog must be given complete rest and permitted to drink as much water as it can at frequent intervals during evacuation.
- x. In case of sprain/contusions, the part may be cooled by pouring cold water/wrapping in cloth dipped in cold water and kept immobilized.
- xi. When the dog is taken on route march/exercise/employment, as and when time permits, the dog may be given rest. During this time the handlers will feed the dog and give sufficient glucose water.
- xii. When the dogs are given full feed, at least half an hour rest may be given before proceeding on patrol/employment. If time does not permit, the dog may be fed only light feed, which may be repeated as when possible. As far as possible, heavy feeding should not be done during the march and sudden diet may be avoided to prevent sickness.

**G. VACCINATION AND DEWORMING SCHEDULE:**

<b>Vaccine</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Vaccination schedule</b>
Anti Rabies Vaccination	12 Weeks	First Dose (booster)
	16 Weeks	Second Dose
	1 year	Repeat annually throughout life
DHPPI + Lepto + Corona and Parvo	6 Weeks	First Dose
	10 Weeks	Second Dose
	One year	Repeat annually throughout life

**DEWORMING:**

**Step 1:** Visit your vet to get a prescription de-worming medication. There are over-the-counter brands you can try, if you want to be on the safe side, you will get prescription-strength medicine that is sure to kill any parasite.



**Step 2:** Administer the first dose of medication when the puppy is 2 weeks old. Give him the same medication again at 4, 6 and 8 weeks of age. This aggressive program will kill anything still living inside your puppy.

**Step 3:** Thereafter, administer the medication once per month. If your puppy was 8 weeks old at the last treatment, then you want to wait until he turns three months old for the next dose. Do this again at months 4, 5 and 6. That will mark the end of your de-worming schedule.

**Step 4:** Head back to your vet to get a heartworm-preventive medication that is also effective against roundworms and hookworms. This medication is for maintenance purpose, and will further protect the life of your puppy.

For adult dogs i.e. 9 months and above, repeat after every 9 months throughout life or as advised by your vet.

**Note:** Stool examination may be done after every three months and de worming to be ensured before vaccination. Medicines and dose should as per the prescription of the Vet doctor as prescribed on product literature.

#### **H. GENERAL TIPS:**

- i. Medicines, vitamins, tonic and first aid material may be kept in stock for regular use as per veterinarian's advice.
- ii. Handler must have basic first aid knowledge of dog.
- iii. Vaccine may be purchased fresh from local market at the time of vaccination.
- iv. Generally not more than 6-8 hours duty be taken for maintaining good health.

## CHAPTER-VI

### KENNEL MANAGEMENT

#### A. DOG KENNEL

- i. A high standard of kennel management is essential to maintain the dogs at an optimum level of health so that they are able to perform their duties efficiently.
- ii. Whenever the circumstances permit, it is always desirable to build, permanent kennels but normally this will be an economic proposition only in training establishments and Static installation employing a number of dogs.
- iii. In cases of paucity of space, pre-fabricated kennels of Fibre Glass Panel and Stainless Steel can be constructed. These pre-fabricated kennels can be housed in a built concrete structure or in pre-fabricated insulated porta cabins.
- iv. It is usual to group permanent kennels into blocks, depending on the number of kennels required, these might be either single or double. Where double blocks are built they may be erected back-to-back or separated by a central passage.
- v. A tick channel should be constructed, running all round the permanent kennels. This channel should be filled with water. This precaution is necessary to prevent the ticks from crawling into the kennels.
- vi. Each kennel must be supplied with a sleeping board raised a few inches off the ground. If dogs are made to sleep on concrete floors many cases of rheumatism and accompanying lameness will result. The sleeping board must be removable so that it can be taken out and scrubbed regularly
- vii. Kennel should have proper drainage system. The slope of the kennel floor should be such that all water runs into gutters, which connected with traps outside the blocks. It is most important that no stagnant water or sewage is allowed to collect inside the kennels or blocks.

- viii. A proper system of ventilation must be adopted which while ensuring a constant change of air does not introduce draughts and proper circulation of fresh air is ensured.

## **B. KENNEL HYGIENE**

Kennels should be thoroughly cleaned daily and all soiled bedding and excreta removed and burnt. Sleeping board should be scrubbed with soap and water once a week and due care taken so that they are completely dry before being returned to kennels. Any excessive dampness may induce symptom of rheumatism, an ailment to which dogs are particularly prone. When floors have been washed or hosed as much of the surface water as possible should be brushed into the drains, and dogs should be put back in into the kennels only after the kennels are completely dry.

The use of disinfectants is not necessary, except as deodorants, unless specifically required for control of contagious or infectious diseases. As dogs are very susceptible to carbolic poisoning, the carbolic group of disinfectants must not be used. Use of Phenyl is prohibited.

All excreta should be regularly removed from the exercising grounds in the vicinity of the kennels and burnt. If the supply permits, the area should be disinfected with quick lime each year or as and when required. The ground around temporary kennels should be raked over daily and gravel or sand added as required.

## **C. DISINFECTING OF KENNELS**

Whenever the presence of an infectious or contagious disease has been confirmed, or even suspected, thorough disinfections of the individual kennel concerned or the whole kennel block, if "disease is wide spread, must be vigorously carried out. For disinfecting the kennels some reliable liquid disinfectant must be employed. The disinfectant properties, of the sun and air must not be overlooked and full advantage should be taken of them.

All walls, floors and ironwork should be thoroughly washed with disinfectant. Movable items such as sleeping boards and feeding utensils should be scrubbed and left out in the sun to dry. Use of bleaching powder (3-10% solution)/washing soda is ideal especially when viral infections suspected.

Grooming brushes should be soaked for several hours in a 3% solution of cresol. Rugs may be scrubbed with soap and water or soaked in 3% cresol solution and dried in

the sun. All articles, which have been soaked in a disinfectant solution, must be washed in clean water several times before drying.

It should be borne in mind that white wash itself has little or no disinfectant properties and its application to walls should be withheld until they have been disinfected by some other means. Even after a kennel has been disinfected it is advisable, where the circumstances permit, to leave it empty for a period of fourteen days.

#### **D. TICK CONTROL:**

Control of ticks is of vital importance. Ticks are blood-sucking parasites, which attach themselves to the skin for varying periods of time.

During grooming and on their return from exercise, dogs should be thoroughly 'de-ticked'. Ticks are most frequently found around the head, especially in the ears and the fold of the earflap, on the muzzle, between the toes and to a lesser degree on other parts of the body. Great care must be exercised in their removal, as, if roughly pulled off, the head may remain embedded in the skin with results in abscess formation. They are best removed with forceps. However, with care and practice they can be removed quite efficiently with the fore finger and thumb. Once removed, they should be placed in a container containing kerosene and burnt when the operation is completed.

To prevent the entry of ticks into kennels each permanent kennel block should have concrete tick channel filled with water all-around, at least two meters beyond the kennels. All vegetation within 3 to 4 meters of the kennels must be cleaned by burning. In areas where fire risk precludes burning, liquid insecticides can be sprayed on the vegetation. The kennels themselves must be regularly disinfected particular attention being paid to crevices and cracks in the concrete. Blowlamps will be found of good value in dealing with these sites.

#### **E. TEMPRATURE CONTROL OF KENNELS**

##### **I. Management in Hot Areas.**

Management of kennels in hot areas is very important. Depending upon the local temperature and weather conditions like humidity, option of air coolers /air conditioners for regulating the kennel temperature must be considered.

## II. Management in cold area:

Management of dogs in extreme cold environments do not pose any special problems as they withstand the cold pretty well. Any form of artificial heating is quite unnecessary and its use should be confined solely to puppies and hospital kennels. It is of the utmost importance that, during training dogs are hardened to withstand the rigorous conditions of active service. The introduction of artificial heating to kennels would not only retard this process but also might result in the lowering of the body's resistance to cold and thus increase the incidence of sickness. Provided the kennel has been properly constructed, the natural thickening of the coat in winter, plus the addition of bedding, should be sufficient to maintain the body heat. Thin-coated dogs may require the added warmth provided by a blanket or a dog coat.

However physical strain on the body of dogs in extreme cold and likelihood of respiratory disorders can never be ruled out. Photosensitization, loss of appetite, and breathlessness on sustained working schedule are commonly observed. Bleeding from the footpads is occasionally seen in dogs during initial deployment for one to two weeks and afterwards the footpads are suitably hardened.

The following aspects should be borne in mind when managing dogs in high altitude and extreme temperatures:-

- (a) If temperature inside kennels is regulated, extreme cold clothing is not required.
- (b) Flooring should preferably be of wood instead of concrete.
- (c) Kennels should be kept perfectly dry.
- (d) Dogs should be entered into kennel rooms only after they have been fully dried and groomed and special care of the footpads taken while grooming by use of foot powder.
- (e) Kennels should be so sited near the hill cliff so that winds and draught are avoided.
- (f) During acclimatization, training and work, making the snowballs at regular intervals helps in locating starting point.
- (g) Food and water should be given at body temperature.
- (h) Exposure to bright sunshine and rains/snow should be avoided if possible.
- (i) Older dogs require constant monitoring of the urinary and respiratory system disorders.
- (j) While inducting in high altitude area proper acclimatization should be done to avoid pulmonary edema.

## **F. DOG CLOTHING**

To protect from rain and snow dog coat should be provided to dog. This coat consists of a waterproof material externally and on the inside, is lined with a woolen rug. This provides protection against rain, snow, breeze and cold. This dog coat should be marked with the number of the dog so that it does not get exchanged.

## **G. DOG BEDDING**

The provision of bedding is not essential and its use should be restricted to giving additional warmth in cold weather. In cold weathers each dog should be issued two blankets and one darri.

These blankets should be thoroughly brushed daily to remove all dirt and adhering hairs; during dry weather, it should be spread out on the ground and exposed to sun regularly. When their use is no longer desired they should be scrubbed with soap and water and dried before returning them to store.

**CHAPTER VII**  
**DOG EQUIPMENT**

**Uniform**

To make the dog squads look more professional and for improving their mobility in inhospitable terrains, they could be provided with specific operational attire. The Dog Squad can wear a small jacket on the uniform on the back of which 'INDIAN CUSTOMS DOG SQUAD' would be written.

**EQUIPMENT FOR INDIVIDUAL DOG IN THE DOG SQUAD**

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Name of the item</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Life period of the equipment</b>
1.	Grooming Brush large	01	06 months
2.	Grooming Brush small	01	04 months
3.	Towel hand	01	03 months
4.	Comb	01	02 months
5.	Ground sheet	01	01 years
6.	Blanket	01	02 years
7.	Neck collar large	01	06 months
8.	Neck collar Medium	01	06 months
9.	Neck collar with stud	01	02 years
10.	Rubber ball	01	03 months
11.	Muzzle cover leather	01	03 years
12.	Box steel	01	05 years
13.	Lock	01	05 years
14.	Dumbbell (wooden)	01	02 years
15.	Leather gloves	01 pair	05 years
16.	Torch metal	01	05 years
17.	Torch cell	02	06 months
18.	Silent Whistle	01	05 years
19.	Side leash rope	01	06 months
20.	Side leash leather	01	06 months
21.	Side leash nylon	01	02 years
22.	Tracking leash	01	02 years
23.	Training leash	01	03 years
24.	Chain choke collar	01	Whole life
25.	Body harness	01	01 year
26.	Feeding plate aluminum	01	15 months
27.	Coat waterproof	01	40 months

## **CUSTOMIZED VEHICLE FOR DOG SQUAD**

It is necessary to use a customized vehicle for the safety and security of the dogs during their commuting from the Kennels to the job side. Layout of customized vehicle is as per **Appendix - 'E'**.

## **WEEDING OUT OF CONDEMNED DOGS / PUPS**

Dogs after attaining the age of 10 years are normally recommended for condemnation. A board of Officers is details to assess their further suitability. On the basis of recommendation made by board of officers, the dog is retired. After retirement dog may be may be offered for auction or adoption by the handler or by anybody else or may be handed over to some NGO working in respect of animal welfare.

The constitution of the Board for condemnation of the dog is as following:

- a) Chairperson : ADC/JC of the concerned Commissionerate.
- b) Member – I : AC/DC of the concerned Commissionerate.
- c) Member – II : Superintendent /Inspector in-charge of Canine Squad.
- d) One Vet Officer must also be made a member in attendance or his written advice may be made a part of proceedings.

At times, some defects/deformities such as cataract of eye, laxation of joints, hard of hearing, abilities develop at later part of dogs life due to service conditions or inheritance. These make the dogs unfit for further use. For such cases also a Board of officers, as per constitution give above should be constituted and on their recommendations the dog be put to sleep/auctioned. Alternatively, depending upon the medical condition of dog and recommendations of the Board, the dog may be offered for adoption by the handler or by anybody else or may be handed over to some NGO working in respect of animal welfare.



## **CHAPTER VIII**

### **DUTIES OF THE DOG HANDLERS**

#### **A. DUTIES OF THE DOG HANDLERS**

Dog handlers irrespective of his rank will strictly adhere to perform following duties:-

- i. A dog handler should be well disciplined and bear good moral character.
- ii. A dog handler should be responsible for imparting training to his dog allotted to him and should bear in mind that dog is a govt. property.
- iii. A dog handler will deliver his duties as, when and wherever assigned to him to the best of him and his dog.
- iv. A dog handler will keep his dog operationally and physically fit for employment. He will keep his dog in routine practice for which he may intimate his authorities for availability of samples / manpower required for practice.
- v. A dog handler will be responsible for overall welfare of his dog i.e. kennel management, feeding, clothing, vaccination, de-worming etc.
- vi. He will be responsible for providing proper bedding and housing to his dog depending upon climatic conditions.
- vii. He will be responsible for providing wholesome and hygienic feed to his dog as per the scale and schedule laid down.
- viii. He will be responsible to inform the concerned officer to arrange vet care in case of sickness of his dog and would extend necessary assistance to his dog during sickness phase.
- ix. He will be responsible for intimating his higher authorities in advance about timely condemnation and procurement of clothing and equipments for his dogs.
- x. He should provide daily exercise to his dog as laid down and must groom his dog twice daily.

- xi. A dog handler will keep his dog professionally fit for the job for which monthly evaluation be carried out and in case of unsatisfactory results, the same will be reflected in his records.
- xii. A dog handler would ensure that all movements of his dog whether indoors or, outdoors be made with dog on leash and neck collar & hooks checked for breakage.
- xiii. In case of travelling by train, where the dog is booked in a guard van the handler would examine and ensure about timely feeding and watering of this dog at station where time permits. During travel by road the dog handler must accompany his dog tied to leash.
- xiv. A dog handler when ask to be deployed should be in possession of complete dog equipment and other articles as may be required further.
- xv. A dog handler while proceeding on temp leave etc without his dog, should properly brief his substitute/senior about the dog's habits. In case of sickness, such movement be restricted and in unavoidable proper briefing about the sickness should also be done.
- xvi. A dog handler proceeding without dog for a longer duration should always brief the incumbent about all aspects related to his dog like dog's habits, due vaccinations, heat cycle, de-worming and other important dates and for every such veterinary coverage Vet. doctor should also be informed in advance.
- xvii. A dog handler should always be security conscious.
- xviii. Whenever kennel assistant is not available, a dog handler should ensure proper feeding and cleaning of utensils of his dog.
- xix. A dog handler should prevent and protect his female dogs during heat period for accidental crossing over and should inform the Vet. doctor at the onset of heat.
- xx. A dog handler should protect his dog from other stray dogs, infected dog, suffering from contagious diseases and would ensure proper segregation.
- xxi. In case of stray dog bite amongst dogs or self, he should immediately report to his Vet. doctor without waiting for further orders.

- xxii. A dog handler must however protect himself too, from diseases of importance i.e. toxoplasma carrier, Rabies, Parasitic, infestation etc.
- xxiii. A dog handler should intimate his Vet doctor in advance about his own prophylactic anti-rabies vaccination schedule.
- xxiv. A dog handler under no circumstances should try to employ his dog falsely to impress or mask the facts.
- xxv. A dog handler should not handle the materials recovered during the search.
- xxvi. A dog handler will be bound to abide by the instructions issued to him by the local authorities where deployed.
- xxvii. The Overall responsibilities to execute above tasks will of the concerned unit commander where the dog squad is located.

## **B. REMEMBER DOG'S RIGHTS**

Every Dog handler must remember following rights of a dog:-

- i. I want a BALANCED FOOD, twice daily one light and other heavy.
- ii. I want clean WATER in a clean dish regularly. More often in hot season.
- iii. I want to be groomed daily.
- iv. I want to be protected against Rabies regularly.
- v. I want a draught less, leak proof, spacious and well-ventilated house in a quiet place to rest.
- vi. I want my place to be kept "OUT OF BOUND" for all.
- vii. I want a collar that neither chokes nor catches me on the head.
- viii. I want to be judged as a WORKING DOG from CUSTOMS point of view.
- ix. I want everyone to know that I do with my mouth most of the things they do with their hands, so they need not be afraid of my teeth.
- x. I want to be treated kindly.
- xi. I want to be considered as one in the for I will give my life to the nation.
- xii. I should NOT be handled or permitted to become friendly with anyone else. REMEMBER that I have a job to do.
- xiii. I should not be allowed to retrieve sticks or stones.

- xiv. I should not be allowed to go chasing game.
- xv. I should not be bored by overdoing basic obedience exercises.
- xvi. I should be allowed to rest and relax at off-duty/Trg hours.
- xvii. I should be respected and worked with affection and not by rigid discipline.

**Appendix "A"**

**SCALE OF RATIONS -DOGS**

S.No	Standard items	Scale per day	Substitutes dog in Grams	Scale per day per dog in grams	Remarks
1	Atta/Rice	480	Bread	720	-
2	Dog Biscuits	30	Atta / Rice Service Biscuits (Sweet)	1.18 ltrs 2 no.s	-
3	Meat dressed with bones	680	Milk fresh and Eggs	110 1 No.	-
4	Vegetable fresh	230	i. Vegetables tinned ii. Tablet Vitamin 'A' iii. Tablet Vitamins 'C' 100mg	2300 1600 600	-
5	LPG	110	Firewood common or coke soft and Firewood kindling	-	-
6	Bedding hay	As required	-	-	-
7	Matches safety (monthly)	Boxes - 2	-	-	-
8	Calcil Gluconate Tablets	As required	-	-	-
9	Tablet Multi-Vitamin or Tablet Acidi Ascorbici or Tablet yeast Complex	02 No. s	-	-	On recommendation of VO only
10	Shark Liver Oil	As required	Fish liver Oil	As required	

Notes:

1. Milk fresh in lieu of meat dressed with bone may be issued as and when required.
2. When meat on hoof is issued instead of meat dressed the scale of meat dressed and meat on hoof will be calculated at the ratio of 1.2.
3. On recommendation of VO an extra issued of 2 eggs per delitiated poor conditioned dog per day can be issued.

4. Provided the total cost of the standard rations is not exceeded, the OC in consultation with the VO concerned is empowered to authorize variation in the above scale to meet special contingencies.
5. When the number of dogs exceeds 5 at one place, the scale of firewood will be reduced to 1800 grams per day per dog and LPG will be reduced to 90 grams per day per dog.
6. Calcil Gluconate Tablet, Multi-Vitamin Tablets, Acidi Ascorbici Tablets 100 mgm (Vit. 'C'), Fish Liver Oil / Shark Liver Oil and Tabellae yest Complex may be obtained from AFMSDs concerned.
7. Substitutes against serial No.s 1 & 3 may be drawn on veterinary recommendations.
8. As far as possible dogs will be fed with vegetable fresh. When substitutes are issued, dogs will not be fed on tinned vegetable for more than 3 weeks at a time, the interval between two such substitute feedings will be at least 8 weeks.
9. Pups up to the age of 6 months will be given 2/3<sup>rd</sup> of above ration, except scale of eggs which will remain 2 as for dogs over 6 months of age.
10. When milk fresh and meat fresh/meat on hoof cannot be issued due to unforeseen circumstances, milk tinned and meat tinned can be issued in lieu at the same ration as for troops.

**LIST OF SOME PREMIUM READYMADE DOGS FOOD**

I) Adult Dog Food – Hils Company	:350 gms per day
II) Royal Canine	:350 gms per day
III) Neutri pet (Supra Brand)	:450 gms per day
IV) Active adult dog food (Pedigree)	

The above said readymade diets are available in the open market and may be given to the dogs in lieu of the normal scale of rations.

## DISEASES OF THE DOGS

### CONTAGIOUS & INFECTIOUS DISEASES

**Prevention-** Stray dogs should not be allowed to enter kennel areas or to come into contact with dogs similarly dogs should, as far as practicable, be prevented from gaining access to other dogs. A Veterinary officer should carefully examine, any new dog arriving in a squad, for symptoms of contagious disease, if possible before it is permitted to mix with other dogs in the squad.

All cases of sickness among dogs should be reported to the Veterinary Officer as soon as possible, since some contagious diseases may not cause characteristic symptoms when first observe. Whenever contagious diseases are suspected, the affected animal should be isolated advice can be obtained.

#### **Rabies:**

It is the most important contagious disease of dogs as it is transmissible to human beings and other warm-blooded animals, and is invariably fatal.

Symptoms may not appear for as long as six months after a dog has been bitten. The first indication is usually a change in temperament, the dog becoming irritable and gloomy, and inclined to slip away and hide or sometimes become more affectionate, and perhaps restless. It develops a vacant expression and may be noticed snapping at imaginary objects in the air. The bark becomes altered to a hoarse howl and, although refusing normal food, the dog may gnaw and swallow indigestible objects such as wood, stones etc. The disease, then, passes into either the furious or the dumb form. In the furious form, the dog may bite anyone approaching, try to escape and if successful, travel many miles and may furiously attack any human beings or animals it encounters. If it does not die from exhaustion, paralysis supervenes commencing in the hindquarters and later becoming generalized and causing death. In the dumb form, the dog becomes depressed and melancholic, and paralysis of the lower jaw and throat muscles develops. The lower jaw drops and the mouth remain open with saliva dribbling from it. It cannot eat, drink or bite and the paralysis becomes generalized and fatal. A dog suffering from rabies invariably dies within ten days of first showing symptoms.

#### **Prevention:**

The dogs are given protective inoculation against rabies.

### **How to deal with suspected case of Rabies:**

The first essential step is to ensure that the dog does not escape, and that it does not come into contact with other animals or human beings. Whenever possible, it should be secured with two chains (one attached to the collar and one round the dog's neck) in a kennel or other room. It should be attended by only one person who must take all precautions against being bitten or coming into contact with saliva of the animal. Food and water containers should be pushed within reach of the dog with a pole, or some other implement, and the attendant should disinfect his hands after touching anything, which has been in contact with the animal. A veterinary officer should be informed at once. If a Veterinary officer is not available, the animal should not be destroyed, as it is important that a definite diagnosis be made. The dog should continue to be kept in isolation and anything, which is removed from its kennel e.g. straw unconsumed food etc. should be burnt. If the dog survives for ten days it can be pronounced free from rabies. Anyone who has been bitten by a dog suspected of rabies should report to a medical officer without delay. Any dogs, which have been bitten by such an animal, should be reported to the Veterinary Officer.

### **DISTEMPER:**

A common disease of dogs in India, though occurring in all parts of the world, it is caused by a virus, which is too small to be seen under a microscope. The disease is usually seen in young dogs, and is contracted from an infected animal, or by consuming food or water, which has been contaminated by discharge from such an animal. Dogs which have recovered from an attack are immune.

### **SYMPTOMS:**

The symptoms of uncomplicated distemper are those of a feverish cold. There is a rise in temperature, the dog is sluggish, not feeding properly and has a watery discharge from eyes and nose. The discharge soon becomes thick and yellowish. When complications do not arise and the dog receives proper nursing and attention, the temperature returns to normal after two or three days and the dog recovers in about three weeks. Frequently however complications affect the respiratory, digestive and nervous systems, and the affected animal develops pneumonia, vomiting, diarrhea, fits or other nervous symptoms.

### **TREATMENT:**

Anti distemper serum is the only specific treatment and to be effective, this must be administered, at the onset, otherwise the most important factor is good nursing. The affected animals should be isolated, and Paracetamol/Aspirin may be given to assist in reducing the initial rise in temperature. The diet should be light and nourishing and the dog



kept quiet and its strength conserved as far as possible. Complications should be treated as they arise. Since there are other contagious diseases, in particular Leptospirosis and contagious Hepatitis, which may cause symptoms very similar to those of distemper, all cases should be reported to the Veterinary Doctor without delay.

**PREVENTION:**

Dogs should be immunized against distemper.

**LEPTOSPIROSIS:**

It is caused by organisms, which invade the blood stream and which can only be seen under a microscope. There are two forms of this disease:-

- a) One form is known as Contagious Jaundice or in common parlance “the yellow”. The brown rat is a natural carrier of the organism causing this disease, which dogs contract by becoming contaminated by urine from an infected rat or by consuming contaminated food or water. Symptoms include fever, accompanied by dullness, loss of appetite and vomiting. After about a week, the temperature falls to normal or below normal and symptoms of jaundice appear, the mucous membranes and skin becoming quite yellow and the urine deep orange coloured and sometimes blood stained. This form of the disease is usually fatal.
- b) The other type of leptospira is normally referred to as Canicola Fever (formerly canine typhus). This form is contracted from another infected dog and the organism can penetrate sound skin or mucous membranes. Symptoms vary from mild cases, showing only slight vomiting and diarrhea, to acute cases, in which there is frequent and profuse vomiting. Depression, constipation followed by blood-stained diarrhea, suppression of urine, with congestion and often ulceration of the tongue and mouth, and a heavy brownish deposit on the teeth. Acute cases may die within a few days.

**TREATMENT:**

Hyper-immune serum and antibiotics are the most effective means of treatment. The services of a veterinary Officer are required for their administration. Until such service can be obtained, suspected cases should be isolated, kept on a light fat-free diet, treated with stomachic powders to counteract vomiting, and with aspirin to combat high fever.

**PREVENTION:**

Keep the kennels and its vicinity free from rats. Extended immunity is now possible by vaccination using killed strains of the infective organisms.

**RINGWORM:**

This is a contagious skin disease, which is caused by a fungus and characterized by the development of characteristic circular lesions.

**SYMPTOMS:**

The hair is shed off in round patches, varying in size upto that of twenty paise coin, leaving the skin covered with grayish scales.

**TREATMENT:**

Isolate affected animals, disinfect equipment and kennel, and dress the lesions, particularly around the edges, with tincture of iodine and anti-fungal ointment.

**TICK FEVER:**

This disease is met with, in topical regions of Asia, Africa, and America. It is caused by micro – organisms, which invade and breakdown the red corpuscles of the blood. Dogs suffer as a result of being bitten by ticks. In our country, imported dogs are more susceptible than locally bred dogs.

**SYMPTOMS:**

Symptoms include attacks of high fever, with weakness and thirst, loss of appetite and later jaundice and anemia. There is also a chronic form, in which fever may be almost absent, but which may develop into the acute form, if the dog is subjected to hard work or deprivation. Both forms lead to wasting and weakness, and advanced cases are likely to develop pneumonia. Microscopic examination of the blood is essential to establish a correct diagnosis.

**TREATMENT:**

Call in veterinary assistance. Good nursing is important.

**PREVENTION:**

Examine the dog all over, for ticks every day and remove ticks, which are discovered. Dog kennels in our country are, usually, surrounded with a channel, which is filled with disinfectant solution to prevent ticks gaining access to the dogs. Further detail, of tick control has already been covered.

**SURRA:**

It occurs only in the continents of Asia and Africa, where it is fairly common, particularly in Burma, Rhodesia and Sudan. It is caused by a micro-organism, which lives in the liquid portion of the blood and is transmitted by biting flies.

**SYMPTOMS:**

Symptoms resemble those of Tick fever, without the tendency to jaundice, and in addition swelling, of the legs and dependant parts of the body. Paralysis of the hindquarters is also likely to occur as the disease progress.

**TREATMENT:**

Obtain veterinary assistance, as a correct diagnosis can only be made by microscopic examination of the blood and treatment by injection is essential. Antrycide is the drug used for the treatment of this disease.

**PREVENTION:**

Fly control is important in reducing the incidence of disease. Protective inoculation with Antrycide can be given during the fly breeding season i.e. Mar to Aug.

**COMMON AILMENTS AND INJURIES**

Generally all cases of illness or injury should be reported to a Veterinary Officer as soon, as practicable, as correct care and treatment will often prevent complications and result in quicker recovery.

**ABSCESS:**

Symptoms

Painful swelling that later bursts and discharges pus.

**TREATMENT:**

Apply fomentation or poultices until the swelling bursts, then treat as an open wound. Abscesses between the toes may be caused by injuries from awns of grasses; small

thorns etc, and often require surgical treatment. Feet should always be examined on return from work.

### **SCALDS:**

Immediately place the dog or the affected part of its body under cold water. Dress with tannic acid, and when possible, protect with gauze, cotton wool and bandage. If injuries are extensive, good nursing is essential, with special attention to provision of ample fluids, i.e. milk etc, in diet. Acriflavine and Fovidine solutions may be used as emergency dressing. A tube of tannic acid jelly should be included in every first aid kit for dealing, with small burns. In emergency, when no first aid kit is available, a clean handkerchief or linen piece, soaked in strong tea, may be applied as first aid.

### **CANKER OF EARS:**

It is evidenced by shaking of the head, scratching the ears, or rubbing them on the ground and accumulation of brownish discharge in the ears.

### **TREATMENT:**

Clean the ears with dry cotton wool, after first pouring in a little liquid paraffin, if ears are very sore. Dress with Acriflavine emulsion. Obtain veterinary assistance as Ear Mange causes similar symptoms.

### **HAEMATOMA:**

Continued violent head shaking may cause thickening and swelling of the ears due to accumulation of blood under the skin from patchy bruising. This condition requires surgical treatment.

### **PREVENTION:**

Ears of all dogs should be cleaned regularly and kept free from dirt.

### **CHOREA:**

### **SYMPTOMS**

Frequent twitching of groups of muscles, usually of a hind limb or the head, generally results from a previous attack of distemper.

### **TREATMENT:**

Condition is usually incurable.

### **DIARRHOEA:**

Functional diarrhea may be dull to change in feeding schedule or errors of diet e.g. too much fat. The stool in infectious diarrhea emits foul odour and dogs may show signs of fever/anorexia before onset of diarrhea.

**TREATMENT:**

Provide rest and liquid food, keep warm and administer stomachic powders twice or thrice daily. Obtain veterinary advice, as diarrhea may be a symptom of serious disease.

**ECZEMA:**

**SYMPTOMS**

In wet eczema, there are patches of inflamed skin, usually on the back or near the, root of the tail, on which the hair becomes matted together, and later falls out, leaving a red surface, which the dog continually licks. In dry eczema, there are scaly patches, from which the hair falls out: more slowly, and the skin becomes scaly and thickened. In both cases, there is considerable irritation.

**CAUSES:**

It may be caused due to inadequate grooming, fleas or lice, errors in feeding and exercise and is sometimes associated with systemic disease, such as inflammation of the kidneys.

**TREATMENT:**

The line of treatment varies with the cause. Muzzle the dog to prevent it from licking and, for wet eczema, apply Calamina Lotion after clipping away hair surrounding the affected part. For dry eczema, use Acriflavine Emulsion. Attend to grooming, diet and exercise, and if indicated, give a dose of castor oil. Obtain veterinary advice to ascertain exact cause and particularly to differentiate from mange.

**EXHAUSTION:**

It is most commonly encountered as heat exhaustion in hot climate, particularly if the dog are wrongly accommodated in between decks or holds.

**SYMPTOMS:**

The affected animals exhibit excess panting, loss of energy, unwillingness to move and in extreme cases, collapse. They may show high temperature in the initial stage.

**TREATMENT:**

Provide free circulation of air in a shady and cool place, if possible. Apply cold swabs to head. Keep the dog at rest and give ample supply of cold drinking water, to which common salt has been added (half a teaspoonful to one quart). Adding electoral powder in water is more beneficial.

#### **PREVENTION:**

In hot climate, give each dog one teaspoonful of common salt, daily, dissolved in the water, which is used for drinking and for preparation of food.

When exhaustion occurs in cold climate, it is usually due to excess work or insufficient food. Treatment consists of rest, warmth, adequate liquid food, and attention to general management.

#### **FITS:**

These may be due to various causes e.g. distemper, irritation from worms or ear mites, errors in feeding, over excitement as well as hysteria or other nervous system disorders.

#### **SYMPTOMS:**

Vary in intensity from twitching of the facial muscles, with shaking of the head and salivation, to complete loss of consciousness.

#### **TREATMENT:**

Leave the dog alone until it regains consciousness, then take it quietly to a darkened kennel, and if veterinary advice is not available, give a Sedative tablet (Tab Phenobarbitone or tab Chlorpromazine hydrochloride) and keep at rest, on a light diet.

#### **FEVER:**

A temperature over 39°C is abnormal in dogs at rest, and may be indicative of development of some serious complaint. Any dog with an abnormal temperature, should be kept quiet and warm, have drinking water available, and be offered only light diet. Veterinary advice should be obtained without delay, but, if not immediately available, treatment with aspirin may be given as first aid.

#### **FRACTURES:**

#### **SYMPTOMS:**

Broken bones (complete fractures) are recognized by:-

- (a) Sudden pain and, when a limb is affected with sudden lameness.
- (b) Deformity of the part, with unnatural movement when a leg bone or the tail is broken.
- (c) Crepitus i.e. the broken portions of the bone may be felt, sometimes even heard grating against each other when the part is handled or manipulated. When the bone is only cracked, (incomplete fracture), or there is no displacement, skilled examination and/or radiography is required. Sometimes a part of the broken bone projects through the skin. The condition is then referred to as 'compound fracture' as opposed to the simple fracture, where no wound occurs.

#### **TREATMENT:**

Make the animal as comfortable as possible and endeavour to limit movement of the affected part, using improvised splints, when a limb or tail is involved. Do not attempt to set the fracture but transport the dog, on an improvised stretcher if necessary, to comfortable accommodation until professional assistance can be obtained.

#### **GASTRITIS:**

Inflammation of the lining membrane of the stomach, due to some irritant in the food or the animal eating irritant matter, is termed as gastritis.

#### **SYMPTOMS**

Frequent vomiting, inability to retain food or water, thirst, furred tongue, and foul breath are the common symptoms.

#### **TREATMENT**

Keep the animal warm and withhold food & water for 36 hours. Give stomachic powder/antacid three times a day. If vomiting cannot be controlled, give one tablet of chlorpromazine hydrochloride. After 24 hrs, feed small quantities of liquid food only. Persistent vomiting is also a symptom of other serious conditions e.g. inflammation of the kidneys, and all cases should be reported to Veterinary Officer without delay.

#### **HYSTERIA**

#### **CAUSES**

Feeding with biscuits or bread made from moldy flour treated with some insecticides can also be brought about by excessively loud noises e.g. fire-works, bombing and thunderstorms.

## **SYMPTOMS**

If loose, the dog may suddenly run away in fright as fast as it can go, and may travel miles before it can be caught. If on the leash, or in a confined space, the animal develops a frightened look and attempts to hide itself, or shakes with fright and may go off into a fit.

## **TREATMENT**

Do not interface with the dog, which is in a hysterical fit, until it has fully regained consciousness, as it is very likely to bite. Give a tablet of Phenobarbitone as soon as practicable and if possible, substituting white bread with brown bread, if available.

## **VACCINATION**

The dogs are required to be vaccinated for the following disease:-

- a) Hepatitis
- b) Leptospirosis
- c) Distemper
- d) Parvo
- e) Para influenza
- f) Corona

Vaccination can be defined as inoculation of disease causing organisms in their inactive form into the body by any route (intramuscular, subcutaneous, oral etc.) so as to initiate the formation of antibodies against that particular disease without causing that disease. The vaccination and deworming programme is attached as appendix.



**Annexure - 'C'**

**Programme on routine protective inoculations: Canines**

S.No	Disease (S)	Age	Vaccine	Commercial Preparation	Dose	Class of Animal	Remarks
1.	Parvo Viral Enteritis (CPV)  Corona Viral Enteritis (CCV/CVK)  Canine Distemper (CD)  Infectious Canine Hepatitis (CAV/A2)	6 weeks       8 to 11 weeks	Dual CCV/CPV vaccine containing high titre Modified Live Virus(MLV)  <b>And</b> Killed CCV       Polyvalent combined MLV (DA2P(high titre + CvK)	Vanguard CPV/CV plus (Pfizer) <b>Or</b> Individual preparation of CPV & CCV:-   <b><u>CPV (High titre MLV)</u></b> Nobivac Parvo C (Intervet) Progard CPV (Intervet) Durammune Max PV (Fort Dodge) Vanguard Plus CPV (Pfizer)  <b><u>CCV (killed)</u></b> Nobivac Corona (Intervet) Progard CvK(Intervet) Durammune CvK(Fort Dodge)  Nobivac DHP (Intervet) + Nobivac Corona (Intervet) <b>Or</b> Progard CvK (Intervet) <b>Or</b> Durammune CvK (Fort Dodge)	1 ml S/C or 1/M       1 ml S/C or 1/M      1 ml S/C pr 1/M   Single dose vial S/C     1ml S/C	       Bred / LP pups	Pups should be born to immunized bitches.          Individual Preparations may be given if dual vaccine is not available.
		14 weeks  Annually on	Polyvalent combined MLV (DA2P-high litre)	Nobivac DHP (Intervet)	Single dose vial S/C	Bred / LP pups	

		every birth date	-do-	-do-		Dogs	
		One month after mating	CPV killed	Parvocine (Biocor) Megavac-P Indian Immunologicals	1 ml S/C	Breeding Bitches	Not required if annual vaccination has been given within 2 weeks before mating.
3.	Rabbies	12 weeks	Tissue Culture Vaccine (killed)	Raksharab (Indian Immunologicals) Nobivac Rabies (Intervet) or Equivalent	1ml S/C	Bred / LP pups	
		16 weeks	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	
		Annually on birth date	-do-	-do-	-do-	Dogs	
3.	Leptospirosis	18 & 22 weeks	Leptospira bacterin or subunit vaccine containing:- L. grippotyphose L. Pomona L. icterohaemorrhagiae L. canicola	Durammune (Quadrivalent subunit Leptospirosis Vaccine) Fort Dodge • Nobivac Lepto (Intervet)	Single dose vital S/C  -do-	Bred / LP pups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bivalent vaccine (may be used pending availability of quadrivalent Leptospira Vaccine)</li> </ul>
		Thereafter every 06 months	-do-	-do-	-do-		
4.	Tetanus	3 to 4 weeks before whelping	Tetanus toxoid <b>Or</b> Tetanus antitoxin	Tetanus toxoid Nabivac (Intervet)  Tetanus antitoxin Nobivac (Intervet)	1 ml/M  0.5-1.0 ml (500-1000 IU)IM	Breeding Bitches	Routine vaccination of dogs / pups are not required. May be given as and when required.

**SCHEDULE OF ROUTINE DEWORMING : CANINES**

s.no	Class of Animal	Age/Period	Anthelmintic to be used	Dose / Routine	Remarks
1.	<b><u>Helminths</u></b>  Pups / Dogs	3 Weeks	(a) Pyrantel Pamoate every odd calendar year  <b>And</b> (a) Fenbendazole every even calendar year:  <b>Or</b> (b) Milbemcin Oxime	15 mg/kg BW PO 50 mg/kg BW PO for 3 days  Up to 4.5 kg BW: 2.3 mg PO 5-11 kg BW : 5.75 mg PO 12-22 kg BW :11.5 mg PO 23-45 kg BW : 23 mg PO -do- -do- -do- -do- -do-	Conditons of strict environmental hygiene and sanitation to be observed especially in breeding kennels so as to protect pregnant bitches from being infected.
		6 Weeks	-do-	-do-	Routine faecal examination to be carried out every quarter after 3 months age and individual deworming with specific anthelmintic to be done if indicated.
		9 Weeks	-do-	-do-	
		12 Weeks	-do-	-do-	
		6 months	-do-	-do-	
		9 months	-do-	-do-	
		12 months	-do-	-do-	
		Every six months threafter	-do-	-do-	
					Drontal Plus / Prazi plus/Prazital or equivalent is recommended for therapeutic use.

2.	Breeding Bitches	7 days before mating	-do-	-	-
3.	Nursing Dams	One week after whelping and concurrently with pups at 3,6 and 9 weeks post whelping	-do-	-do-	-
4.	<b><u>Heart Worm</u></b>  Dogs when deployed in Eastern Sector	(a) As Prophylaxis  (b) For adult Heart worms  (c) As Microfilaricide	Ivermectin  Ivermectin <b>Or</b> Thiacetarsamide  Mibemycin Oxime <b>Or</b> Ivermectin	6 ug/kg once monthly PO  50-200 ug/kg PO  1.2 mg/kg 8W BID for two days : IV  500 ug/kg PO  50 ug/kg PO	To be administered under veterinary supervision with caution.  3-4 weeks after adulticide therapy -do-
5.	<b><u>Cestodes</u></b>  Pups/Dogs	As and when found positive	Praziquantel  Prazi plus bolus or equivalent (containing Albendazole 300 mg and Praziquantel 25 mg per bolus) <b>Or</b> Tab Drontal plus or equivalent containing	17 mg/2.5 mg BW PO (Maximum dose 170 mg)  One tab per 10 kg BW.  One tab per 10 kg BW.	Indicated when presence of cestodes is confirmed on faecal examination.

			<p>Praziquantel 50 mg/Febental 150 mg/Pyrantel Embonate 144 mg.</p> <p>Prazital or equivalent containing Praziquantel 50 mg/febendazole 150 mg/Pyrantel Pramooate 144 mg</p>	<p>One tab per 10 kg BW.</p>	
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