



**Trauma**  
**WORKING CANINE CARE**  
Practice Guideline

Paramedic Working Assessment: Working Canine Care

Universal Care

- Specialized canine medical/trauma training is highly recommended for EMS providers
- This are basics of working canine care
- Advanced procedures are denoted by \* and require working canine specific training

- Working canines can be dangerous when injured or ill
- Enlist assistance and expertise of canine handler if at all possible
- Ensure working canine is muzzled with commercial or field expedient muzzle

**Best Practice**

- EMS to work with working canine team prior to working canine care
- Coordinate with working canine team to identify and coordinate 24/7 veterinary receiving center
- Provider early notification to working canine receiving center

**Critical Documentation**

- Breed, age, weight
- Medication history
- Allergies

**Normal working canine vital signs**

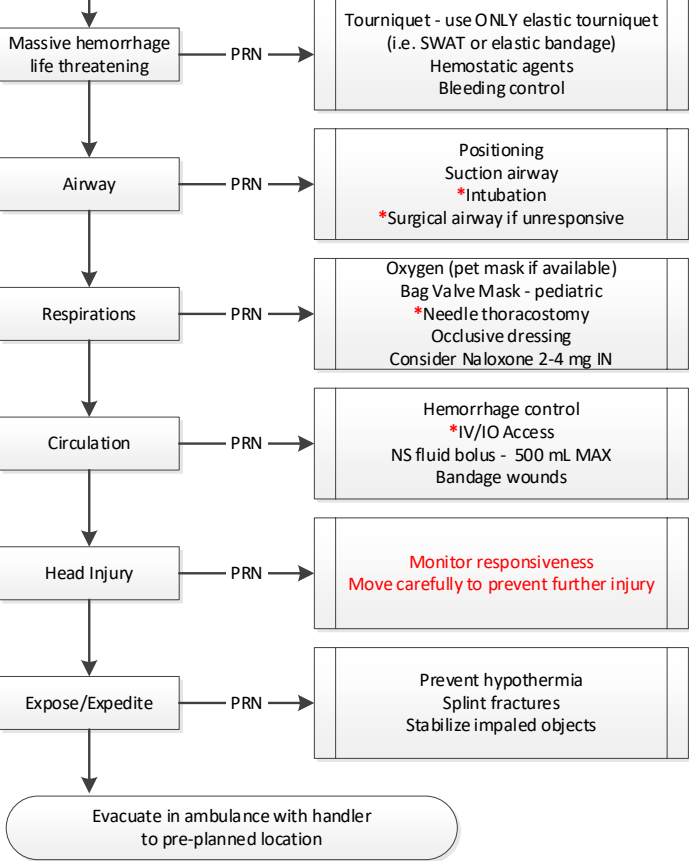
Heart rate (femoral)  
Resting 40-60 BPM  
Exertional up to 140 BPM

Respiratory rate 10-40 BPM  
SPO2 > 94%  
ETCO2 30-40 mmHg

**EMS Should NOT**

- Prioritize canine care over human
- Perform CPR
- Administer controlled substances
- Place pelvic binder
- Utilize CAT/soft tourniquet
- Utilize SGA
- Place pelvic binder

**M**  
**A**  
**R**  
**C**  
**H**  
**E**



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