Paw Care

Good morning, everybody. Or maybe closer to the afternoon depending on where you're at. So welcome to the first day of the Grooming Products Summit. There was a little switch in the schedule and Chris is starting off today first and Angie will be starting off tomorrow first, right. So I'm going to turn it directly over to Chris. If anybody has any questions. Chris will. Chris, you will monitor the chat box.

Yes, yes, good morning and thank you for coming in and spending some time. Me this morning I my class is going to go a little long. And I'm sorry for that in a roundabout way. I'm sure you're happy to have a little more material. But in order to avoid backing up the next speaker anymore than absolutely necessary, if you have questions, drop them in the chat as the class proceeds and I'll go through and address everything. And if we end up covering it during the course of class, I'll just respond back and let you know that'll be in class so that you know you'll get your question answered.

That way we won't need a bunch eat up a bunch of time at the end. But Mary has my full class recorded, so we're going to play it. And let her go. Hey guys. I have Haley with me today. She just going to be my live model for the Physiology section of the fall Care class today. Seeing nervous for her dads right there. You'd be OK yeah she's one of our dogs. Haley, you are what, 2? Great three years old. So she's all grown up yeah you may have seen her in a couple of my other videos when she was younger on structure and anatomy as well.

She's a good model because she got short hair and we can see all her body, right? Ok, so as the class suggest, we're going to be talking today about paw and nail care and some of the Physiology of the canine paw as well. Haley is a squarely built dog. Meaning she is about as tall as she is long. And she's very nice and straight in her front end when she's viewed from the front.

You'll see that she has nice bone structure and nice shoulder structure, and she doesn't turn in her out at the ankle at all. So that's another reason why I wanted to use her today as a model just to get through the basic Physiology segment. So on offer we have her paw and she is we'll process the WD. She has her new claw. The duclaw is just a superfluous tow that has kind of hung around through the developmental phases of the dog and doesn't really bear much use at this point.

Most dog breeders at this day and age don't remove these unless the dog is a working dog out in the field where this may catch on something. So you'll see more and more dogs these days. Whether due cause impact if you have them removed. What the veterinarian does need to do is they'll go in and they actually remove the whole toe bone and pad when the dog is just a few hours to a few days old.

And that way there's minimal healing time and minimal pain because of the superciliousness of that floppy little duclaw at the time. So they'll remove the bone. If they fail to remove the bone, sometimes there will be a weird little. Kind of odd shaped nail that can grow back out from the bone and the nail bed that's still left intact. So you may get dogs with a variety of different shapes and sizes to their do claws per their genetic breed type. You may have dogs that have double due claws or triple due claws on the back. Some of our herding breeds are very prone to having those and then so we'll move around here.

I know you're getting all freaked out to the bottom of the paw pad here we have the big up front we have. The carpal bones and in the back we have the parcel bones. So if you need help remembering that C comes before T and C upfront and T and back, the front comes before the back. So well it's carpal and tarsal. As far as the bones and the pads, this large heart-shaped pad is your main carpal pad and then you have your digital pads as well or as some groomers call them toe beans and then we have our stopper pad up top. Ok, So what that looks like? On your chart that is included in your handouts.

We have the larger communal pad or the tarsal pad up front or excuse me, carpool in the front, tarsal in the back. That's the heart-shaped pad. And then we have the foot passard, full pads, OK. And then up at the top here we have that stopper pad and that's only obviously on the front feet. That's just an interdigital superfluous pad that bears a little bit of weight and a little bit of pressure depending on how the dog lays and it sits at the back of the joint. Of the ankle OK, so from there, let's just discuss some of the different types of fees. Haley has a nice round cat foot. As depicted in this first image, there are dogs per their breed or their Physiology or their structure that will have a hair foot.

And what a hair foot is where your two outside toes are shorter than your two middle toes and the foot will typically splay out a little further. You should still have a nice strong pasture and it shouldn't go down and bend outward like this because you want structural integrity for the comfort and physical ability of the dog. Without causing, you know, fatigue or stress issues. So you can have that hair, foot and still have a nice solid pasture and the pasture are those bones between the toes and the ankle.

And you can have a flat or a down and pastern dog and these this happens with age as well as poor breeding, poor structural defect and things like that. But when you get the lengthening of the pasture and where you're getting an angle that the toes slip out more and more in front of the dog, that's when you run into issues of usually tenderness or sensitivity and sometimes pain at the back of the foot or the front of the wrist. Because what we're doing is we're taking all of the weight bearing ability of the backside of that foot and we're pushing it out from under the dog.

So dogs are obviously quadrupeds, they're not 5 pedal like we are and they evenly disperse their weight as best they can for their trucker over those four limbs. They typically have a center of gravity right behind the last rib or the barrel spring on their body. So ideally when they're moving and they're structurally sound. You'll get even dispersion of their weight throughout the stride on all four legs. But if you have a dog that's down in pasture and when they come in for grooming, they may be dealing with sensitivity or pain anywhere in the foot, up the leg and into the shoulder, because they're not able to really bear down on that and get the weight off of the other three legs without causing this added stress or tension, what can also happen with these dogs.

Is that the nails will slowly creep out so they get longer and longer because they're not touching anything and wearing down at the tip. Normally a dog that has a nice round cat foot, anytime they take a stride and they draw back, they're coming into contact with whatever surface they're treading on, whether it's the asphalt, rocks, grass, dirt. And that can help to keep those nail quicks inside the nail a little bit shorter and to keep that nail from slowly creeping out so again.

Lengthening of the nails on the this type of dog is a very common occurrence. Typically what you'll have is just like a tire that doesn't wear evenly because the alignment is off. On a cars front end you'll get nailed the where varying degrees of wear across the front of the foot, typically because the outside nail on the inside of the foot. If that makes sense, the outside nail on the inside of the foot will be one of the gripping toes.

You'll typically see the nails on the outside of the foot be the longest, and typically the two center nails are gripping area 2, so they should stay quite short. But if you see that happen where these are worn way down, or they're worn at an angle to where the toe is kind of curved outward, that dog is likely splay footed, and it may even have some structural changes farther up the leg being it bowlegged. They have like their little easty westy feet, and that will cause all of those nails to wear unevenly.

So they can be quite short on one side of the nail but very long on the other. So when you trim them you'll want to be mindful of that to get them fluffed and still not clip into the quick. Here we have another diagram of a normal angle foot that I just grabbed this off of Pinterest and then one that has the hyper extension across the pastern. So you can imagine how painful that could be to deal with on a daily basis because of all of the weight bearing that's going on the back of that pattern off the back of the leg and into the elbow.

This is a diagram of some of the flexor tendons throughout the foot. We don't need to go into detail of that, but I wanted you to have it just for your reference. And then the bones of the feet as well. Ok, so all those have a name, every little tiny bone in the foot and that is depicted in your chart. Ok. So we've covered some of the basic Physiology of the canine talk.

I want to go over some of the different types of structural impediments or structural issues I should say that a dog can have and terms of how its bones are formed and its joints and connective tissue are formed and why we should just kind of think about that and be mindful of it. When we're trimming nails on the salon, we all know we have a lot of dogs that come in that are foot sensitive or. Outright aggressive for their feet being handled.

So dogs are typically foot sensitive when they're building their trust with us because their feet are their mode of escape. So by taking up a foot it's actually quite a forward not an aggressive behavior for us to do but it requires a lot of trust in that we're giving we're taking something away from them that would be their method of escaping should they feel threatened. So when we grab on to a foot we do. Want to work our hands down at the legs and kind of desensitize the dog to what we're about to do while just kind of keeping a calm energy? If we're reading that the dog is amped up or nervous, we want to take that into consideration and use, you know, long loadstones when we want, when we talk, and long strokes that are firm, not too soft and not too heavy.

Dogs appreciate a good, solid, firm, confident touch. Ok, one of the things that we can run into issues. With is when we have our little fiddle fronted dogs that have bad front composure, front angulation, excuse me. So we see this a lot in a lot of our short little toy breeds and especially in our dogs that are rectangularly built. We mentioned earlier that Haley is squarely built, but our dogs that are rectangularly built have less room for error in terms of how the bones and the structure comes together alongside having just. In general, shorter legs. So what this looks like on a physiological level, underneath the skin can be an array of different shapes and different structure of not just the bone itself, OK, but the actual joints.

Like this dog here. This is a boxy that I found online and he has a bit of arthritis creeping into the outside. Actually the inside of that ankle joint because of the fact that it's a. Heavy weight bearing area of his joint. And then we need to think about this when we draw up a foot in order to cut a nail that we're keeping bones like this and joints like this within a comfortable range of motion because of the dog is acting up. That's the first thing you want to think about is what are we doing or what am I doing that may be causing this dog some discomfort and then in turn causing him to act out.

Typically when a dog is giving you a hard time, they're having a hard time. Something that you're doing and they don't have any way verbally to tell you. So they'll tell you by moving around, changing their position on the table, becoming stressed or aggressive, whatever they can do to try to address what it is that they're uncomfortable with and get the point across to you that they're having a hard time. We want to avoid that, right? We don't want to have a dog that is nervous or anxious on our table. We don't want to have a dog that doesn't have trust towards what we're going to do, and we want to always.

In this career, in my opinion, work within dogs comfort levels and honor what their boundaries are while trying to get our work done. And if there's ever something that we can't get done, that's fine. It is absolutely fine to not get things done. Ok, so with the little dog like this, you can even see that the radius and ulna on these dogs is bent. Ok, so when we looked at that initial photo, these little bones are literally bent, not only are the joints.

Had a heavy predisposition for hyperextension. They're going to be uncomfortable if we try to bend them or move around the table in order to get the nails clipped. So typically if these dogs are not too reactive, I'll draw the leg out. In front. Ok, like this. And clip them that way. Like literally, without even bending a toe if I can. If they become reactive, I'll try to stand them up. You can you up for me? You said I dropped my mom. Get up.

Come here. And then I'll stand them squarely, OK. And then I'll try and draw their foot back in a normal range of where they would move it if they were walking. If their little legs turn in, I'll pull that pad or that foot in and I'll get around where I need to be in order to get at the nail as best I can while keeping them comfortable. When we start to pull out on an ankle or in, it's going to cause pressure which is going to be processed at to the dog.

As being either physically uncomfortable or just mentally stressful. So we want to try to keep them in their normal range of motion the whole time. And the more that you can trim nails and care for the feet when a dog is in its normal standing position, the better, OK? And the only way to do that is to really take a look at the overall structure of the dog and take note of anything that looks normal or anything that may look abnormal. If you have a dog that's squarely built but they're still very out at the elbow or sickle Hock or anything like that, those are all things you're going to want to think of when you grab hold of a foot to trim a nail.

And again, we're working down the foot with pretty much every dog just to introduce our touch and trying to keep that foot in its normal range of motion when we go into trim. Ok. This is what those bones literally look like. Again, this is a resin model. But we can see here with very true scientific accuracy that those little bones are just malformed. Ok, so we want to honor that and think that when we're handling those types of dogs. In terms of nail trimming, this is a great diagram that I found online.

It is everywhere. I'm honestly I would love to give credit to whoever drew it, but I don't even know at this point who drew it. So if you're out there watching please pipe up and let me know so I can add a watermark to this. But I happen to find this again on Pinterest and I went back and cross referenced and tried to find an original with some type of a watermark or signature. I can't find anything but it is a great diagram. It is a great diagram. It shows specifically how the whole posture of the foot will change because of a nail being too long.

Ok, it physically can't retract and draw the toes back up where they should be and to a resting position. So having that constant tension on the toes and on the foot will travel right up the front leg, into the elbow, into the shoulder, into the cervical area or thoracic area of the spine, because everything touches something else. So again, that's another reason why it's so important to keep nails trimmed short.

I happen to believe that obesity is caused many, many times by dogs having constantly overgrown nails. When you have a dog that has overgrown nails, it's not going to want to move around as much. It's going to want to avoid certain activities that cause pain or discomfort. So as they become less and less active, they bring on weight because they're not burning it off. I think that's something that's commonly overlooked when we look at nail health.

We think, well, they need to come in. More often, you know, every two weeks, every four weeks for a nail trim. But you also want to look at the body composition of the dog too and see if they are actually overweight, because that may be part of why their nails are overgrown. So this is my chart here that's included in your luring material as well. Within the BK nine nail we see that we have a hard outer keratin layer and then a softer inner keratin husk and this grows in layers and kind of surround.

Hey Chris, you're sending the messages just to the panelists. Not to everyone. Ok. I'll copy and paste. I'm sorry. And the quick and the blood supply and the nerves, kind of like a husband, a ear of corn. So it's keeping all of those soft tissues and the vascularity of the middle of the nail safe. Ok. So in the center of the softer keratin we have the nerve endings and the blood supply that originates at the cuticle bed or the nail bed and grows outward in a cone shape from there.

Ok. When we're trimming the nails, in my opinion you want to try to adopt A trimming pattern that takes off the length of the nail first. So that's your cross, that kind of diagonal line you're seeing and then you either one or the other you're going to want to take and downward stroke that's going to introduce pretty much a 90 degree angle to whatever angle the toenail sits in and it's resting position and then about a 45 degree angle. To the underside of the nail.

Now when you look at the bottom of a nail, you'll see that it comes around and kind of a teardrop shape. So when you trim into that, you'll see that black dot. We all know the black dot is a sign that you need to stop clipping, right? But what you can do to help keep that quick and that softer carotin dried out and receded as much as possible as to make those additional clips, because that introduced that softer center.

To air and helps it to dry out and stay shorter. You're not really honestly going to do anything at all to the actual blood supply that actual quick itself in terms of making that recede, but you can get the harder area of the nail to take on a more clippable length. And by getting that softer inner keratin to dry out. So excuse me, the whole myth of, you know, clipping away every four weeks or two weeks and getting the quick to actually receive, it's just not.

That's not the science of it. The blood supply is going to stay right where it's at. The only thing that would ever make that die back, or recede, if you will, is by cutting into it on purpose and making it bleed or clicking it. In my professional opinion, purposefully picking a nail in the salon is not very kind. It is definitely painful. Dogs will definitely imprint on that, and you're going to have a dog that could struggle and fight for nail trimming from there on out because of that memory that they have of the pain.

And you're also setting yourself up for having an issue because if you clip it back into the quick and it bleeds, you have an open area with vascularity to the. For the blood system, that could pick up secondary bacteria or something truly harmful and introduce that to the blood. Ok, so we don't want to, as professionals, we don't want to purposefully quicken nail. Ok, I do know some groomers do that, and I do know some groomers will also Dremel. And Dremel the nail and let it bleed, thinking that they're cauterizing it because the Dremel gets hot. There are two things wrong, three things wrong with that scenario. It's not going to be truly cauterized because your Dremel had does get hot, but not hot enough to cauterize a capillary or vein a capillary, actually, Umm, it's painful.

Very painful. You're you've now cut into an open nerve ending, OK, or an open nerve. You've opened a nerve ending with your with cutting it, and you're introducing heat, so very painful. And it's unsanitary. You do not want to be going from one dog to the next with the same Dremel head once you've gotten blood on your Dremel head, because that definitely grows bacteria, serious bacteria. And then you're going to introduce that into whatever other phone you're clipping on another dog.

So Speaking of. Traveling there are a variety of different dremels out on the market. I happen to have the oyster one. A lot of people use Dremels, actual Dremel brand dremels. There are a lot of different specific dog buffers, Rotary grinders, trimmers, whatever you want to call them. This oyster one has served me well and had it for a really long time.

It comes with a little dust cap, which I have obviously taken off, and it also had a Rotary, like a sanding nail head. Or a grinding head on it, which I took off. I prefer a stone or the really nice diamond heads that you can get within the industry as well. So the stone works really quick. It does not get as hot as the sanding paper due does, and it gives because this is a finer one. Gives a nice buffed finish. Now, I do recommend only trimming and dremeling nails after the bath. After they've been cleaned of whatever debris they come into contact with.

And because the hard keratin softens a little bit and it's less likely to splinter or crack that way when you're trembling you're not breathing in as much powder. Yes, you should be masking in my opinion. If you're dremeling and your nail Clippers you want to pay attention to when you're clipping those that you're keeping them clean and sanitized, disinfected on a regular basis. Ok. If you ever do get new blood on your Clippers, you definitely want to stop and clean that off with 70 % alcohol solution umm. You have to be careful with these grinders. Obviously they can grab hold of hair.

This one does have a few hairs in it that I don't think I've ever had a dogs live Harrogate caught in it, but it's picked up here on my table because I'll set it down. I'll still spinning. So keep that in mind because if you do wrap the hair around the spindle it's going to yank it out and that dog is not going to like that at all. I happen to use the scissor style Clippers. There are the guillotine style that are kind of like this.

They just have a hole in the middle and a solid blade. I gravitated away from those. Just because I prefer a scissor style so that I can decide how deep I put that nail in and I can see where it's at all times. These do dull. They do need to be replaced. If you have a nail Clipper that you're using and it's starting to crush the nail or chip or crack the nail, that needs to be replaced because it's dull if you're left-handed And you're using a regular nail Clipper.

Sometimes you have to get kind of savvy with your tool and make sure that you're not applying side pressure, because that will make the nail bend and crack instead of cutting it cleanly. Ok. So she doesn't have clean nails, but we're going to do a couple of them anyway. So I'm going to run my hand down her foot, yeah. And I prefer ideally to put from the bottom so that I can see when we find that little. Dot in the center. Good girl. Sorry, in pretty good shape holder. Ok. And just start to see wait here.

So here we have that nice little circle in the center, which shows the beginning of the softer moist keratin husk in the center of the hard keratin nail. And then? From there, I know baby girl. We can either leave it flush and Dremel it, or we can if we're not going to drum, we'll clip it up. On the top and bottom, there's not a lot here to take off if I'm going to Dremel. I'm going to introduce the dog to the sound. She's probably not going to allow this, but I'm going to go slow. I like to hold the drama all close up to the spindle so that I'm fully in control, and I like to draw the hit the far away.

Not just for noise, but in case the dog does react, I want as much time as possible to get away from that mouth. And then you're just taking off. The edges that you just clip square OK. You don't ever want to hold the foot by the nail itself, you want to hold the larger bones of the foot and support the joint as much as possible. Ok, so we're just taking off this dark part and making it round. Ok. All right. So we can see there. That's part of the reason why it's so important to try to get those nails done after the bath so that we're not introducing whatever bacteria and dirt that nail is coming to contact with over and over again into the air and then have us breathing it in.

And yes, you should be masking, OK. All right. We're going to move on in our next segment 2 on how to provide a father cure in the grooming salon. Hi, everybody. Today, we're going to talk about how to do a particular package in your salon as well as some basic elements of paw and nail care for the dogs that come in to see you dogs this time of year where I'm at we have a lot of pets that come in that have itchy red feet.

Sometimes they're swollen, sometimes they're chewing them. There can be staining and different secondary lesions or irritations of the skin due to them self tending. And most commonly what I see happening is typically a different type of an allergic reaction to the things that they're picking up on their feet. We have a lot of due this time of year. And everything out here for all of our flora is making a lot of pollen and seeding out. So what happens is as that pollen gets suspended in the air. It goes up in the air and then during the dew point time at night it'll come back down because it's heavy in the water that the where the DuPont insides or it'll be in the dew condensation and it's almost like a pollen suit.

So when the dog walks on that they're getting a lot of pollen in with the moisture that they're picking up on the grass where their feet are coming into contact with. You'll also see this problem on the stomach and groin area. Of a lot of dogs this time of year also, especially to shorter dogs. Any dogs that walk in taller grass where they're brushing against the seed, heads of tall grass, different types of weeds. This is our ragweed season as well. All of those dogs will come in with basic little just little ulcers and little outcroppings from their skin being irritated because of coming into contact with pollen and different types of seed residue, as well as mold and mildew.

Because of all the water we have at this time of year, there's a lot of molding and mill doing that goes on to our vegetation. And then that's sitting in the moisture as well. And they're bringing it on their feet and then they start licking to clean it off. Sometimes it's itchy. It readily grows secondary bacteria in yeast. And that secondary bacteria growth and yeast growth will cause the feet to be really itchy. So they'll sit there and chew as they chew.

You'll get this red staining. This is my old dog. Ringo and he was out today walking around, so he has real dirty feet. He also, as he's gotten older, has had more and more yeast cutaneous yeast symptoms like this red staining and sometimes yellowing or pinkness. But what he'll do is he'll come in and just lick his feet and then he pretty much leaves him alone.

Now I did have a German shepherd years ago that had horrible, horrible, horrible foot pododermatitis, which is the swelling and redness inflammation of the feet that can be caused from. Well, it can become or be caused from contact allergens. It can be caused from structural issue like knuckling over or when a dog is overweight or their feet and legs break down and they start to roll at the ankle. That can cause uneven pressure which can cause arthritis or inflammation in the joints.

And then it just swelled from there. And when the feet swell, all of the pads come into contact with a lot of secondary bacteria and yeast that just are environmentally present. Everywhere on all surfaces. So when it's swollen it holds even more moisture in more bacteria and yeast and then it just sits in there and it will faster if you will and bloom and grow. And as it does that it causes inflammation, causes itching and then you have a kind of a cascading effect of secondary symptoms. So he would benefit greatly from I did Avino cool water soaks on his feet.

Every probably two to three days when it was really bothering him a lot and looking back on him now, I would have handled things a little bit differently. But then I did the best I could based on my best recommendation. So we would do the colloidal oatmeal powder, you know, cool soak on his feet for about 5 to 7 minutes, towel dry them off and then he get covered according to my vet with Gold Bond medicated powder. And what the medicated powder did was kept those feet dry as well as it had some secondary some other. Additives in it that help with itching and inflammation. So I'm not recommending Gold Bond powder, or am I recommending necessarily the AVEENO colloidal powder? But it did help for my dog when I was not yet versed in skin and coat care.

So even then, even though I didn't know exactly how the skin and coat worked, I understood that we needed to get rid of the inflammation, rid of the itch, cut back the fungus that was on the feet, the yeast, and the secondary bacteria, and hopefully make those. Need a little less hospitable for growing the secondary bacteria right back as we removed it. So anyway, as the yeast grows, you'll get that red staining. That's just an offshoot of yeast production as well. When they lick, they'll get this staining. It comes from all of the what I want to say the mucous membrane, so it'll come from the tears, it can come from the mouth.

Well it will come from the mouth and it can be in the present in the ears as well. And as a dog gets older and it's immune system is taxed, you'll see more and more secondary. Yeast issues typically come into play just because their immune system is fighting that off year after year after year and it's taxing on immune system. So it slowly breaks down to where if they don't have really good gut health. They can get quite a bit worse as they get older, so in there.

In their saliva and in their tiers are an iron probably I want to say a counterpart of the iron that's in blood and it's called porphyrins. So when those oxidize with air, they turn red. So that's why you get that rust color from what's called porphyrins. And it's just an iron compound that's present in the blood, it's present in the body and dogs that have a stressed immune system or an underlying medical condition. You'll see it even more typically it happens a lot with dogs that have an immune system response that's ongoing and autoimmune issue and it can also happen from bad teeth ear infections because all of those things are connected.

But that's the root of that pink and red kind of rusty color that we'll get and you'll also have some dogs that will get right at the base of the nail bed, they'll get this kind of orangish brown crust that will grow. He doesn't have any, but you'll see it a lot. And that again is just a cutaneous yeast that's mixing with the sebum, the oil and the skin that comes out in the upper and sweat glands.

So Speaking of glands, we I think most of us know that dogs don't sweat like humans do all over their entire body. They do have sebaceous glands that excrete oil, and they do have African sleep sweat glands. Excuse me. That are on some breeds interspersed across the dog, but they're more common in the sebaceous areas of the dog. So the areas that lack coat, OK, so the inside of the tummy, the thigh under the arms saw the back of the belly, and then around the cowlicks where you have that up sweep of hair, where the side of the hair comes down or the hair comes down the side of the neck and then you get the upsweep off of the throat latch area on the dog.

So anywhere where this the hair is in. Those areas excrete more oil in effort to protect themselves and to keep themselves moisturized and keep the pH level at a state of equilibrium for the most part. So those areas, they sometimes can have African sweat glands, but predominantly where the sweat glands exist on dogs are around the perimeter of the nose and the foot pads. So the sweat glands on a dog typically will dump because they have hair all over their whole body.

They typically will dump into the hair follicle OK and then they go, they pass through the infidel infundibulum, excuse me, or the pore opening and they push the moisture across the mantle of the skin. But then if you have a mirror cream gland, so Mira Aprin, MEROCRINE glands. Are present in the feet specifically, and what those do is they produce actual salty liquid sweat. Your African glands typically, or eccrine sweat glands, excuse me, typically produce pheromones. So we all know what pheromones are. Those are sent hormones that pass through the skin in order for dogs to recognize their sex or to self, or to for them to identify. But then your mirfin glands actually vent.

Sit right directly to the surface of the skin. So what that does is it helps with tack on the feet so that the dogs don't slip around. Ok, that's the biggest thing. And it helps to keep that area where there's callused skin growing moisturized properly. Ok, so American glands are those glands on the feet that produce sweat. And you'll see when a dog is stressed out, you'll see if they're on a hard surface, that they actually produce moisture from the bottom of their feet, OK, and like that. And he's got grubby feet. So what we're going to do? Obviously, the purpose of this class you got on your face, buddy.

He's so old. Oh, boy. What we're going to do, I'm going to go over how to do how to make your own effervescing, like a bath bomb powder that you can use. You just keep your raw ingredients on hand and you can make it as you need it. Hopefully he's OK sitting there. You're OK. You're all right yeah. It takes citric acid and baking soda and then if you want to add dendritic salt or Epson salt you can do that. But the very basic components are simply 1 cup of citric acid to two cups of baking soda and I will mix those together and just keep them in an airtight container because that I have on hand to use whenever I need it, no.

You're getting on Moby, so. We won't mix. Going to nail that? Make the scene. One level coupled with citric acid. You know that it's our. You trust me, OK? You're gonna see. And these products do not, well, OK, they love moisture. They do not do well with moisture. So you need to, when you're done using them, you're going to want to zip that bag up and squeeze all of the air out. End up being a big hard man. Ok. Right, I know.

I can't believe he's not sneezing. It's sensitive as their noses. Ok. My kiddos helping me report. We'll get that out of here and then if you're going to do a bath bomb and you want to push it into like. A silicone mold. There's lots of different silicone molds you can use, or you want to make a puff. These silicone molds, you can buy them on Amazon. They work really well. But if you want to do that. Then to every mix that I just mixed 2 cups in 1 cup, you're going to want to add about 2.

Tea or teaspoons of distilled water do not use regular tap water. Anytime we mix anything or make anything we use to fill water. Not tap water because that makes the product last a little bit longer and feeds off that bacteria growth. And then you can add Umm, I like putting in here avocado oil. You can do sweet almond oil if you like. You can add Epsom salt. If you do 2 cup and One Cup of this you would do 1 cup of Epsom salts. Ok. And then if you wanna pack it, you need just a little bit of moisture. You pack that in here and then push it down in with your palm.

You do your two halves and then you carefully push them together and squeeze your mold. These molds are on Amazon as well. You can find them all over the place, but Amazon have them quite inexpensively. And then you let that sit for 24 hours. If you're in a high humidity area, it may take closer to 48 hours before they're completely. Harvey, OK. And then from there.

We would do, if we want to add any essential oils, we can do that. If you want to put those in your bombs for every two cup to 1 cup mixture whether you add your Epsom salts or not, I would do no more than 10 drops of an essential oil. I mentioned in your recipe that you could use lemon eucalyptus. Eucalyptus is really good at cutting back fungus and bacteria and it helps with it's an anti-inflammatory. So it does help with swelling and redness as well.

So that's a good one to have on hand. I would stay away from tea tree just because that's mildly caustic and it can be irritating to the pet in the mouth, especially if they lick their feet. Any of these soaps that you do, you definitely want to rinse everything off really well if you do a poloidal oatmeal soap. This is just colloidal oatmeal powder. You would use one of these packets to about every 3 gallons of tepid water and then you need to keep it agitated well because the colloidal oatmeal. Will settle. It's still really fine particulate product, but it can settle.

So if you want to use a coil oatmeal soap, I highly recommend foam bath spa like this one here. It keeps the water agitated or even a fish tank power head that agitates the water and it'll create like a Whirlpool effect and that keeps everything suspended in the water very well. Ok. So we're going to set that aside. This is what I just keep on hand. You're going to mix that. I recommend using PET or glass or aluminum for your mixing. Ok, be careful if you have set. If you have a stainless steel tub guys, do not do any whole body soaks or foot soaks in a stainless steel tub.

It will ruin your finish on your stainless steel tub. So you need to purchase if you want one just for feet for small dogs like a cat litter pan or a larger. The low profile under the bed storage containers that they have in all of the home care areas of your major stores. Those are deep enough that you can get. Moving on a big dog nicely high up on the ankle and you can just dump that out when you're done doing your soak. Ok and if you if you dump out your pan full of sodium bicarbonate based effervescing soak of any type, just rinse it through with cold water, OK? As long as you rinse it immediately and it's not sitting there coming into contact for any amount of time with your stainless, you're pretty safe.

But you would not want to put the plug in your tub and let the dog stand in the theme of steel tub and do their foot soaks or their whole body soaks. You need to have that either inside plastic or inside an aluminum top or an actual full asshole therapy or physiotherapy soaking top. Ok, I'm going to move this before we spill it. Ok, so from here. There are a lot of products out on the market that are ready made and easy to use as far as cleansers and scrubs and soaks.

Or in London has a couple of different types of tablets. These are good for little dogs. I send these home for at a time with plenty of pet parents to use in between their visits. If they have a dog that has seasonal irritation to their paws and then they have some larger ones as well, these just go a little bit further typically. For every 3 gallons of water, you're going to want to use one level cup of your two cup and One Cup mix that we just made.

So one level cup per 3 gallons of water to get a really good effervescing effect and have that product actually really work at cutting back bacteria and neutralizing pH. There's a lot of different cleansers out on the market too. Warren, London has a really nice exfoliating wash. There's little micro bubbles or microbeads in here and that helps with just clearing away dirt from the feet, and it's moisturizing as well. I also happen to like just for a general cleanser.

For dogs that have seasonal yeast issues or seasonal allergies, this is a nice antimicrobial shampoo to have on hand. Ok, Zymox also makes. Really good. It's really shampoo. That's another really good product to have on hand. Or you can just simply go with a gentle nourishing cleanser. Show season makes an 84 to 1 Ultra that has no scent to it and no color and it works really well as a broad spectrum cleanser. You can use it 84 to one because as a mild cleanser and then 64 or 32 to one is more of a clarifying or a little bit heavier duty cleanser and then the nourish. Just simply has some added oils in it to help with moisturization.

There's also the Nagayo. These go directly into the Nagayo system shower head. Marshmallow Dmat has their high compress books as well. And then I also have my own claw pox. Ok so you can make your own. You can keep it loose powder and just have it on hand in an airtight container. If you do make this in bulk and put it in a container, I recommend like I said glass, plastic or aluminum. Seal the air out and you may even want to put a large packet of silica.

Been there to help hold on to the moisture because like I said, it will draw out moisture from the air and it will end up being rock hard and then you can't. It's really hard to use after that. If you do decide to add any additives to your effervescing soap that we had talked about, there are a lot of different types set, a lot of different types of. Salt that you can add like a Dead Sea salt to help soothe skin irritation. You can add good old Epsom salt because that helps with pain and inflammation and joint discomfort.

Ok. And then this is all of these I got from. I happened to just grab them at TJ Maxx. They have an excellent spot session section for humans and anything that has full product ingredients to closure so that you can read everything that's in there. And all of the chemical constituents of everything that's in there, you're pretty safe using because you're rinsing everything on, you're putting it on and you're rinsing everything back off the dogs not eating it. And through the skin there's very little readily done. Things do not pass osmotically through the skin. It's a barrier. So unless there is barrier compromise, you're quite safe in putting this the stuff on the dog.

Ok, Abra also makes. A line of really good therapeutic salts. These are all used in felafel therapy which is basically a sea water therapy. So it's a salt water with added different herbals that have drawing and purifying and detoxifying effects on the skin. Ok. So we're going to go ahead and do our soak in my soaking tub. They're soaking. Tub is just a flying pig tub. Works really good for any dog like Cocker size and down on my smaller dogs I can even do like Shih Tzus and Shih Tzu mixes smaller poodles in here and get them completely soaked all the way up to the neck.

So this is a really nice inexpensive little top. It's well made and it's mobile. It comes with a leg system that simply clips on or clips off. And what I've done is just put it in here and mounted it into a countertop with a cabinet underneath. So I have. Place to store everything and then I use this for soaking dogs that need their skin therapies, OK. So it works really good for your product, your therapies as well.

So we're going to plug up that tub. And I'm going to run warm water in here. Not hot, not cold, but warm. And then this happens to be a bomb that I made. We're going to put that in there. Run the water over it. We only need. A few inches. This has a little bit of soap making vegetable based colorings in it. Because that way I know what. Sent and what essential oils are in there? In here today we have juniper root. Or juniper Berry. Excuse me and Rosemary. Ok. Now some of your ready made. Car parks and bombs and the like, they have actually got a surfactant in them. So they have a little bit of a cleansing ability as well.

But fees that I've just made have very little cleansing ability. They break up oil based dirt really well, but they don't clean it and hold on to it. So it will actually you need to do a follow up cleanser. So when the dog comes in for the product here I'll take them in. Like I said, I don't trim nails first or do any. Or trimming. He's a good boy, so he'll just stand in here for me yeah. Ok. And I'm just going to let him stand in here and I'm going to work through his feet with my fingers and through his pads.

You can see I've got the water up to. His ankles. Ok, so his feet are covered all the way up to his ankles. The areas which typically would come into contact with grass, higher grass. Just running my fingers through here and checking all the webbing on his feet and around his pads. For any debris that might be in there. We'll do that one pad at a time. Remember 2, you know that feat play touching feet is a really vulnerable position for a dog, so they have to be comfortable with you doing this and typically feed or sensitive.

You know they'll tickle. There's a lot of nerve receptors in the feet, so a dog allowing you to rub their feet is really a show of trust, so you don't want to be rough umm dogs that are older, especially they can have pain in their feet, so you just need to honor that and be mindful of that when you're touching their feet so that you're not. Possibly hurting them because that will just make them react in a negative way, which could make that job harder. Water out of there. One thing with these flying pig tubs is your dogs that have small feet.

I don't know if you can get a shot of that drain, but that drain has the perfect side little holes to pop a tiny toe pad through and they are sharp. I had that happen one time with the client pet. And it was not pretty. That little dog had quite a plot on his pad. So if you have one of these, you don't have it plugged off.

You need to have some type of a drain cover over it to keep that dog's feet and toes out of that grade, OK, I'm going to turn on cool water and we're just going to rinse the feet real quick. Ok. That bomb that I just used was citric acid. And baking soda and distilled water. Juniper Berry, Rosemary oil. And a little bit of distilled water and cornstarch to hold it all together. Ok, so pretty darn simple. All right. And then we're going to take a towel. We towel this off. Here buddy. Go ahead and put that towel in there, just a little bit of water.

Since his weights are so heavy, he's kind of pushing the bottom of the tub in a little and there's water. Congregating in the bottom. From there. You're OK. You're so tender and gentle when he does this stuff. Ok, So what I'm doing is just toweling off most of that moisture because when you do these. After you've gotten them cleaned cleansed you want to dry them? Ok, they need to. Feet need to be dried, just like a dog if you don't drive those feet after you've cleansed them pieces.

You're just adding asking for the secondary bacteria and yeast to grow right back. Yeast loves dark damp environment to grow in so it's perfect to. Grow in the feet of dogs. Another thing I should mention too when I was mentioning cleansers, shampoo bars. I don't like to wash a whole dog and shampoo bars, but those are really nice for localized areas. So you just want to watch the belly on a dog who's had some come into contact with something. But these work really well for the feet.

They have a little corner on them, obviously sleeping, get them up in between the pads, work them into a nice ladder and they rinse really clean. The one thing was soap is that the pH level is very high on most every soap. And it can. They can overly dry the skin, so you just want to be sure that you're moisturizing afterwards, OK? So I really like this little dust dryer. It's cool or warm settings and then it works really good for drying just little areas like the feet. And it works really good on dogs that are scared of the dryer.

2 old dogs and puppies. I want to turn that on. 3 settings. Bring the foot up in front of it. You could use a microfiber towel to if you want. Right off the feet. Obviously we're not worrying about the hair on his legs right now. If the dog comes in for a pot if your package, you're going to want to get all of your cleanser out of this, the hair, and get the hair completely dry and then your moisturizing the pads and trimming the nails and grumbling the nails. That's what I do for a pot of yours, but you're not worried about at this point. A perfect. Haircut on those legs, that's part of if you were doing a product here.

I should add that if you were doing a product here. Bring that back down to cool. You could do that before the full bath. Ok, so say you wanted to do what you just did with the soap and everything. You just take the water out of whatever container they're soaking in and go ahead and bathe the dog and then condition the dog and then dry the dog. And then your final process would be trimming and filing the nails and then adding a good moisturizing oil to the pan. So that way if you're concerned about what the leg hair would look like, because obviously. He's not been completely groomed.

He has a lot of waxy oil though in his coat. That one wow. There's much, I'll go forward. Ok, so we do this with all four feet. Then move this little dryer around. Anytime you stand up a dog, make sure you get them squared off and get their themselves balanced on your table, OK? To something too that you can do. You know during the height of the season where these dogs are having such a hard time with pollen and coming into contact with things in their own yard.

When they go out to go to the bathroom, you can book this all a cart in between your regular grooming appointments. It only takes a few minutes. And then you just charge a flat fee for a product here. Typically my dogs that come in for this, it's either 20 to 30$ bigger dogs are 30 and then the small and medium dogs are 20. That covers all of my products and my extra time.

When you're forming your price formulation for any type of an add on service like this, you're always going to figure out per serving, if you will, how much your product cost you. So say you buy a gallon of shampoo for 10$ we're just going to use around about number and you get 10 grooms out of it. Then you're going to figure, well I get 1$ per serving as what it costs me. So you take that and you add it to however much time. It takes you to complete that service, OK.

And you add those two things together and then I typically mark it up by either 20 to 30 %. On top of whatever my product and my time. Ok. So we have those two drives. That's good for now. Ok. He gets clean poodle feet. So I'll go ahead and do one of those for you. But typically if I'm just doing pads, I use my little five and one on a 40 setting. And then I trim level with the bottom of the foot pad.

I don't dig up in here if it's a poodle getting a clean foot, or you have a special request. Then I can see that needing to be done. But dogs need a little bit of buffer on their pads in here. They really do. So taking it completely naked can be irritating to the webbing and that skin in between the toes. So if you do that in effort of keeping secondary bacteria out of there or moisture out of there, you just have to be careful that you don't irritate the skin of the foot. Ok, so because he gets clean feet. I'm taking all the hair off. Around the carpal pad carefully.

Grabbing the hair in between the toes. If they're on the sides of the feet, I do that around the bottom first. And then once I've taken the hair off of the sides and the bottom of the foot, I go to the top and I just basically bring that line around. To set in the call. Ok. So then the top of that for the sides of that foot, it has a nice Round Top around it. And then on the nails, I'll roll that toe so that the nail is completely exposed. And I just carefully bump my Clipper nose first. Not like this. You're not scooping because that's when you catch the nail bed and you a bride that nail bed.

So you're just bumping the Clipper against the nail bed. Ok, all the way around. And that'll get you a really nice clean toe. And then you can do that up over the toe a little bit too, if you go in here. To get the hair out between the toes, be careful rolling the skin. In order to get that all off, you do kind of have to get in there and roll it back and forth.

But that is also when skin abrasions happen on that delicate skin. And if you do that on dogs that have irritated feet, you're going to cause a cascade effect of secondary symptoms. They're going to sit there, intend it because their feet were already bothering them, and now you've just abraded it. Or abraded the skin. And this is another reason why I do my feet trimming after the bath, because if you do abrade the skin, yeah, you have time at, you know if you do it before the bath, you have time for that to stop bleeding.

But any abrasion that you cause is going to be irritated more by the surfactant, the cleaner that you're using. So you have a greater propensity or greater likelihood of actually having a serious skin irritation if you have irritated the skin or abraded. Just go with your Clipper and then you put soap on it, OK? It's just easier on all of your tools two to not be clipping through dirty code as much as possible.

Ok, we have. A nice clean porch. And then I like a good resco nail Clipper. I like the scissor style. Some people prefer the guillotine, and I'm going to cut that nail up at about a 45 degree angle. Until I see the little. Colored center. Ok. He's got longer quicks, he he's his structure has broken down in his feet so he puts more weight on his metatarsal. Pad so he excuse me. Tarsal pad. So as a dog their structure breaks down. They typically Will Rock back more on their feet, as a heel, if you will. And that causes the toes to elongate. And that's when you get you don't get those nails rubbing with each step.

The tip of the nail doesn't rub like it does on a young dog who has like nice tight cat feet. Ok, so as the structure of the dog breaks down, typically the quicks will break, will get longer as well. So that's another reason why on my product cures i offer just click that I'll offer. Grinding as well. I'm so sorry, this is a teachable moment. So if I do quick a nail, I tell the owner, but typically I'll just put my finger over it for a few seconds, elevate it up off the table.

And if it's not a major quick, that'll stop it. If it doesn't stop it, then I'll go and grab my cotton pad and a Q-tip and I'll grab my gel quick stop and some peroxide so that I can clean it up and get it all stopped. And he, I think, is gonna. You OK? He's an older dog. Older dogs don't clad as well either. You might be OK though. If he's not, you know it happens. You just want to clean it up well and make sure you tell the owner. Ok. You think? ported. Put it down, because that's the ultimate test.

We put it down if the bleeding stays stopped. All right, we're good. Ok, so then with grinding, if you do quick a nail when you're flipping it, guys do not grind over where you just cut that nail too short. Please number one, you need to keep your grinding heads clean. I awhile back I actually did a test where I took a swab of this stone type head. And put it in a Petri dish and let it culture in the refrigerator and chucked it back in three days and five days and you would not believe what grew in that culture.

A lot of things can grow on here if you're dremeling dirty nails, and especially if you Dremel and you get blood on this tip. Really if you if it's stoned, I would switch it out, or I would dip it directly in 70 % isopropyl alcohol and let it air dry because you want to kill everything off of there. You can literally spread a secondary infection from one nail to the next. If you cut a nail too short and you go on to the next dog and you've got blood on that and you put that up against somebody else's nail, you could technically spread something that way.

So just avoid it. You come into contact with blood, clean it up, sterilize it if you have the ability to take this one off and sterilize it in an autoclave or in a ultraviolet sterilizer. I have a an ultraviolet sterilizer right by my table from tool clean and this is something like that would go in there to be sterilized. We came into contact with blood, oK so grinding. I'm just taking off. The edges of everything. That I just clipped square. Ok, you're making it nice and soft. All right. Another reason aside from sanitation or being sanitary. That you would never want to cut across the nail that you just quicked or go across it with a grinder is it's going to hurt.

It's going to open it back off again. It's probably going to believe more, and it's going to hurt. There's definitely nerve endings. Right alongside. That tiny little capillary in the. In the nail. Ok, so we buffed these all off. They're nice and soft and then we're going to take you can use whatever type of oil you prefer. I'm going to sit this year so we don't have to look at those little drops of blood because I feel so bad. But you know what, that's we're teaching here, so that's important to maybe have hit on. Maybe that was a good thing. So you can use whatever type of oil you like.

There are a few different products out on the market. Morrow has a really awesome healing oil that has hemp seed in it. This is a balm that I make. You guys have the recipe for that. It's beeswax and Shea butter. A little bit of local honey and it's just a hard balm that I keep on hand. I honestly don't use it very much except for in the winter when the some dogs come in with really dry feet and it works really nicely on nails.

And then there's also like this product from dog fashion spa that's a really nice cream. Skin works is another one that's more for irritations than for moisturization. But Skin works is something that's really good to have on hand because it really helps with lessening the information that irritation if there's an abrasion of the foot. Ok, what I'm going to grab today is. Grapeseed oil and I'm going to grab some of their hydrating leaving conditioner. The leave in conditioner you can put a little bit does not take much and you just rub that onto the pads. And into the foot really well. Anytime you apply. A moisturizer, yellow hair in there.

Anytime you apply a moisturizer you want to be sure and rub it in really good because if you apply something to the foot, they're going to sit there and want to lick it off. Ok. And another thing too is that anytime you do this type of a product here or any type of emollient on a foot, you need to make sure that you let the owners know because. If they get into the car on a pole street it can, it can really leave a mess on upholstery. If you get in and they have leather, it can make up a mess on leather as well.

So we're going to do that and then here, let's do this on a back foot. We use the oil back here. Hold on a second. Lotion all over my fingers and I can't hold on anything there and. On here we're going to do the oil, so the oils are nice because they're readily absorbed. Hold on, buddy. And they soak in really nicely. So the grapeseed oil, just a couple of pumps. And we're going to rub that in really good. Now if you wanted to do a call message. We're going to work that whole foot, same way with that oil, and just rub it in really gently.

You're going to want to work. The main pad and each individual toe pad you're rolling. You're not pulling too much, but just gentle rolling to increase circulation. And help with any information that might be pocketed up in that foot and then you can rub that into the nail as well, OK. All right. Do you want to sit? Ok, sit. That's it. Ok. So there we have it. That is how I do a pot of cure package for the salon.

All right. Thank you. All right, all right. Hold on. Chris, let me make you a host so you can turn your camera back on. All right. Go ahead. Ok, all right. So what do you think about when a groomer just does a nail trim without any wash or bath? We do that a lot. I mean, I have a lot of Ala carte nails that will come in just for a quick clip off. Umm, I think during pandemic where we realized we were a little more mask savvy, the biggest thing I think to think about is sanitary and hygiene when you're clipping from one dog to the next.

So make sure you're paying attention to your tools in terms of being clean. Schedule those Ala carte trims as much as you can without taking walk-ins if you're a higher volume salon in my opinion. Umm the biggest thing I've had a problem with is having a full schedule and having people just bop in for a quick nail trim. I have upped my prices on just nail trims to closely match the local vets because I don't want people price shopping.

And I've also found that if people are going to step back from getting their dog groomed professionally on a regular basis, one of the things they will still do. Is to come in for a nail trim, because you really can't forgo that without some serious issue. And I don't like that. I don't like the fact that some people will not bring their Labrador in, but only twice a year or three times a year for a nail trim and I never see it for a bath. And I was charging originally, you know, 10$ for a walk in trim. That takes me off my current task.

It puts the dog on my table at risk. If I, you know, try to handle anything. I've got to get the dog off the table, create it, and then start all over again, get the dog recentered once those people leave. Well, I have upped my price on walk in nail trims or I don't take any walk in nail trims anymore. Scheduled nail trims. And between upping the price and telling certain people that I know are not regular clients of mine that I don't see, that I'm no longer doing Ala carte services for nail trims.

For anyone who's not also a grooming client, I have vastly cut down on my interruptive calls during the day for that service or people just stopping in and thinking they can get in the atrium and take me off of my work so. If you do it, the sanitary and hygiene is a big deal, and just to make sure that you're prioritizing your scheduling so that you are giving the dog that's on your table getting its full groom your utmost attention as much as possible.

I would definitely be wearing a mask though too, especially if you're grinding dogs where you're not dogs nails where you're not washing any of that debris off of the nail. And then? Like, walking nail trims you. Yeah, I get it totally all right. I don't want to keep us too late. If you have any more questions, you can certainly let me know on that private Facebook group that will put up and I will attend to that. And I will also upload all of my photos that were used on my iPad during the course of that class into that group so that you guys can have access to those diagrams and charts.

Ok. All right. Thank you so much, Mary, for having me today. And thank you guys for spending time with me. Ok, one second. I gotta I gotta be host again to turn my camera back on. Ok, so we will be back in 15 minutes. Melissa, I know is here. So Melissa, give me five. Let me stop the recording. Oh, actually, before I start the recording, the link to the Facebook group, we will post that during Melissa's workshop, but it will also go up on the website and I will send an email out on that.

Ok. Thank you for that, Mary.