

# MID OHIO NAVHDA JANUARY/FEBRUARY 2011 NEWSLETTER



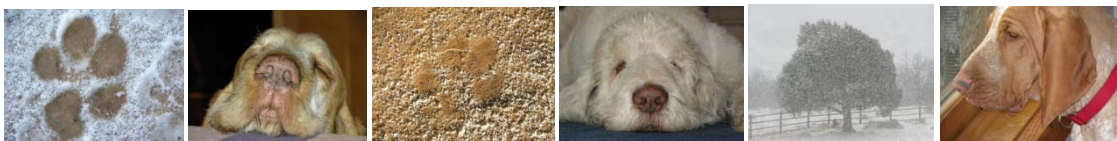
I hope this newsletter finds all of you well. Sorry about my brain 'fart' thinking that I had done a January only newsletter. I think it might have been the creation of a new member brochure that got me confused. Yeah, right! Anyway, it was suggested by one of our newer members to have something in writing that would explain some processes that are second nature to most of us; there was some hesitation as to what and how to order birds and other processes. This 'handout' is on the publication's page of our website.

We are entering into the second half of January and therefore the combination of the two months for this publication. Sorry if any inconvenience, but I am sure all have had a full plate and haven't missed this in their 'mailbox'. If you have great! I am glad this can add some entertainment and fulfillment in your hunting/training endeavors! Can you believe we are almost done with 1/12<sup>th</sup> of the year?! I cannot either. Time flies, but you've heard me say that before. Too soon, but not soon enough, we will be standing in the turn-around in Delaware listening to Bill and his antidotes and words of wisdom. I would like to say it will be warm and no snow, but I cannot promise that so dress accordingly and be ready to move. I am sure Ron will have us 'moving' in the right direction with a training tidbit. If anyone has any particular training issue they would like addressed and on the mend for solution, let me or Ron know. I would like to say I am out training today, but I don't work well in minus degree weather.....that's my excuse anyway.

We have had a handful of people renew their membership for 2011. Thank you! If you plan on rejoining or joining for the first time, please get your membership in to Matt Krejci now:

Matt Krejci  
8462 Invergordon Ct.  
Dublin, Ohio 43017  
614-659-0713

This newsletter is being sent to those that have renewed and the 2010 roster for overlap and a reminder, but this will be the last newsletter for those that have not renewed. The Mid-Ohio NAVHDA chapter's cut-off for membership that is paid within a calendar year is September 1<sup>st</sup>. That means if you paid a membership before September 1<sup>st</sup>, you need to renew with a payment of \$30. Those that paid after September 1<sup>st</sup>, your membership is valid and paid for the 2011 calendar year. You will assume the benefits of membership with the monthly training days, preference in testing dates (our chapter only), newsletters, invaluable friendships.....Please send in your dues with the form provided on the website for membership. It is interactive so it can be filled out (and legible) via your computer. I omitted a spot on the form for your NAVHDA International number, but please include this somewhere on the form. Thanks. Also, if you join as a couple that is perfectly fine, but realize you have only one vote for MON business. Only the person associated with the NAVHDA International number may run in the tests; otherwise that 'other' person needs to get a NAVHDA International number as well.





There have been some within our chapter that have 'lost' a dog for one reason or another. The death of a dog is a challenge to the heart and soul like no other. For those whose past year was saddened by your companion's death (or a few as in my case), I am so sorry and I extend my sympathy and the comfort of a friend that knows the pain quite well.

#### I ONLY WANTED YOU

They say memories are golden  
well maybe that is true  
I never wanted memories,  
I only wanted you.

A million times I needed you,  
a million times I cried.  
If love alone could have saved you  
you never would have died.

In life I loved you dearly,  
In death I love you still.  
In my heart you hold a place  
no one could ever fill.

If tears could build a stairway  
and heartache make a lane,  
I'd walk the path to heaven  
and bring you back again.

Our family chain is broken,  
and nothing seems the same.  
But as God calls us one by one,  
the chain will link again.

--- Anonymous ---

#### **Miscellaneous Information:**

#### **From Dog Watch Magazine-October 2010**

#### **New Illinois law to help consumers and pets...**

As of January 1, 2011, pet stores, animal shelters and control facilities must state on the cages of dogs and cats the name and location of their breeders, in addition to the animal's medical history. The law is the first of its kind nationwide.

"This is a very important way in Illinois for us to get humane treatment of our animals," Governor Quinn states. "We don't want anybody buying an animal that has been inhumanely treated before its sale, and unfortunately that has existed."

Fines for disobeying the law can cost up to \$1000 and include mandatory probation. Matyas of the Illinois Humane Society hopes that consumers will fight the urge to buy a puppy from a pet shop and research the dog's breeder first.

## Your Dog magazine December 2010

- Twenty five percent of pet hoarders began as rescuers
- Projected rise in spending on pet products and services: 6.5% yearly
- The Bichon's colorful past includes work as a circus dog
- Middle or inner ear infections can lead to loss of balance
- Site of the first veterinary clinic: Lyon, France, in 1761
- Puppies have 28 teeth, adult dogs 42



## For the health of your dogs:

### Dog Watch....October 2010

**The Common Threat of Parasites...**They are especially dangerous to young puppies, but adult dogs are also at risk. Here's how to protect your pet.

A parasite is an organism that inhabits and finds its nourishment inside another creature, contributing nothing to its host's well-being and often causing significant physical damage. To compound the problem, many parasites transmit zoonotic diseases-illnesses that are passed between animals and humans. Unlike the hordes of bacteria and other friendly microorganisms that exist naturally in the canine system and share a mutually beneficial relationship with their hosts, intestinal parasites are outsiders, typically thriving in soil, contaminated water or the feces of infected animals.

**An Ideal Target** Among the most dangerous canine parasites are those that take up residence in a dog's gastrointestinal tract-the stomach and the intestines. Thanks to several effective preventive medications that have become available during the past two decades or so, the occurrence of infection with intestinal parasites is now quite rare among well-cared-for household animals, says Dwight Bowman, DVM, PhD, a professor of parasitology at Cornell University's College of Veterinary Medicine.

However, he notes, intestinal parasitic infections continue to be observed with relative frequency in feral dogs and those in crowded animal shelters. And since these organisms can be aggressively contagious, Dr. Bowman advises dog owners to be aware of the various intestinal parasites, the signs of infection and the measures that are most effective in preventing their proliferation.

**Protozoan Parasites** Some intestinal parasites are one celled, microscopically small organisms call protozoa, which reproduce rapidly through simple cell division within the gastrointestinal tract. Among the several protozoa known to infect the intestines of dogs in the U.S, two-Giardia and Coccidia-are especially common, says Dr. Bowman.

Both of these parasites are typically found in the lining of a dog's small intestine, where large numbers of them can cause serious disease as they colonize and reproduce. In some cases, infected animals may never become ill; in other cases, an infection may be self-limiting and cause few if any problems. But animals that are seriously infected are likely to develop either giardiasis or coccidiosis, diseases marked chiefly by bouts of watery diarrhea (bloody diarrhea in the case of coccidiosis), lethargy and weight loss.

Infection is especially threatening to puppies whose immune systems are too immature to successfully counter infection and to adult dogs with compromised immune systems. "If untreated, coccidiosis can lead to so much bowel destruction that you'll have very bloody diarrhea, and it can kill puppies."

Giardia infection responds well to treatment with metronidazole, an oral antibiotic. Likewise, Coccidiasis usually can be eradicated with daily doses of an antimicrobial sulfa drug. Although coccidiosis is not transmitted from dogs to humans, the zoonotic potential of giardiasis has yet to be determined.

Dwarfing the one-celled parasites in size if not in number is an assortment of unsavory critters called helminthes, more commonly referred to as worms. According to Dr. Bowman, the three helminthes that are far most frequently identified as canine intestinal parasites are all nematodes-namely roundworms, hookworms and whipworms.

**Reducing the Risk** In cases of suspected roundworm, hookworm or whip worm infection, a veterinarian will do a fecal examination and take a stool sample, which is then mixed into a liquid that causes any eggs that are present to rise to the top. A microscopic study of these eggs will then identify the culprit. The use of fecal exams should not be limited, however, to cases of suspected infection. "They should be routinely done two to four times during a puppy's first year of life and at least once or twice during the animal's remaining years."

While there is no vaccine to protect against infection with the protozoan parasites, Dr. Bowman notes that there is a 'huge list' of medications that are both safe and effective in preventing and getting rid of roundworms, hookworms and whipworms. He strongly recommends that all dogs be put on a year-round heartworm preventative with an added parasite control product. "If your veterinarian doesn't want to do that then extra fecal exams should be done regularly."

It is especially important to use these medications on puppies because their immune systems are less developed than the immune systems of older animals and because the physiology of puppies is 'different'. "Worms have figured out how to get into young dogs, and they're apparently happier living in a puppy."

Roundworms live in the small intestine, where female worms produce eggs that are passed in the stool. Other animals become infected through inadvertent ingestion of the parasite's eggs...typically those in an infected animal's feces...or by eating other infected animals.

If a dog is going to die from roundworms, it is usually about five or six weeks of age.

Hookworms also live in the small intestine. Dogs can become infected either by ingesting the parasite's eggs or by eating raw foods that are infected. They can also be infected by hookworm larvae that hatch from the eggs after penetrating an animal's skin.

Adult hookworms attach themselves to the tissue lining of a dog's intestinal tract and feed on the animal's blood. In severe cases, especially in puppies, loss of blood can lead to life-threatening anemia. While roundworms are the most common, hookworms are the most lethal.

Whipworms, which are normally found in a dog's lower intestine, are certainly problematic. It's very rare that they kill. Indeed, minor infections may not produce any clinical signs, but extensive infections may cause acute inflammation, difficult bowel movements, severe diarrhea, anemia and weight loss in an affected dog.

The eggs of whipworms can survive a long time; sometimes up to five years in cooler climates.



Top 10 early warning signs of cancer in your pet....according to VPI

1. Abnormal swellings that persist or continue to grow
2. Sores that do not heal
3. Weight loss
4. Loss of appetite
5. Bleeding or discharge from any body opening
6. Offensive odor
7. Difficulty eating or swallowing
8. Hesitation to exercise or loss of stamina
9. Persistent lameness or stiffness
10. Difficulty breathing, urinating or defecating

Contact your veterinarian if your dog or cat displays ANY of these signs.

## **Battling Canine Cancer**

### **From the Q4 2010 Edition**

Humans often refer to it as "the dreaded 'C' word." In the canine world, cancer is just as disturbing and pervasive. And at PetPartners, the exclusive provider of the [AKC Pet Healthcare Plan](#), we are seeing an increase in canine cancer claims.

### **Better Prevention, Earlier Diagnosis and Advanced Treatments**

The good news is that, with more emphasis on prevention, our pets stand a better chance against falling victim to cancer in the first place. But if they do, early detection can help ensure the best possible outcome.

Good cancer prevention starts by researching dog breeds and make certain you adopt your dog from a reputable breeder. Understand your dog's inherited risks but keep in mind that even the best-bred dog from the best breeder can develop cancer. While any breed can be affected, some studies suggest that certain breeds (see the AKC Gazette article below) are more susceptible to cancer than others. A recent edition of [AKC Breeder](#) contains helpful links to a series of articles, videos and podcasts on canine cancer issues, risks and therapies.

Dogs need a healthy immune system to best avoid illnesses. Frequent exercise, along with regular medical and dental check-ups is necessary to maintain good health. As many veterinarians agree, lots of love and attention are also critical for a dog's physical and emotional well being. A fit, happy and healthy dog is less likely to develop cancer.

Quality food and clean water will also go a long way toward keeping your dog healthy. Discuss with your veterinarian the best type of food for your dog, as well as appropriate meal portions to avoid obesity (which can also contribute to cancer). Ask your veterinarian about adding omega-3 fatty acids or supplements to your dog's diet, another way to potentially reduce the risk of cancer. Avoid foods that contain known carcinogens such as growth hormones, insecticides, preservatives and artificial colors.

Research has shown that spaying and neutering can be an effective method of preventing canine cancer and other illnesses. As a side benefit, some studies suggest that spaying and neutering helps prevent

aggression and roaming. Ask your breeder and your veterinarian about the pros and cons involved in spaying and neutering.

### **Maintain a Safe Home Environment**

Healthy dogs should avoid exposure to pesticides and harmful substances in their homes and yards. Our pets will be at their healthiest when their environment is carcinogen-free.

Be aware that a harmless-looking puddle in the yard might contain certain cancer-causing substances such as asbestos dust from brakes. Also, many cans and bottles in the garage, under the sink and by the pool might look like chewable fun to your dog but can cause cancer down the road. Contaminants can cause immediate illness or symptoms that develop later on after initial exposure. Some other known carcinogen sources include coal, kerosene heaters and excessive diagnostic x-ray work.

Despite your best efforts to keep harmful contaminants away from your dog, sometimes accidents do occur. Dogs are curious by nature and the unthinkable can happen when they get into things they should not. This is where pet insurance can help cover the costs for unplanned emergency clinic visits. Some recent claims we have seen include \$2,423 for rodent poison toxicity, \$1,500 for fertilizer toxicity, \$1,042 for cocoa mulch poisoning and \$3,464 for household cleaner poisoning.

### **Connect the Dots of Warning Signs for early Diagnosis**

The best weapon for fighting canine cancer is early detection. Be aware of these visible symptoms while cancer is still optimally treatable:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sudden weight loss    | <input type="checkbox"/> Abnormal swellings that grow                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Loss of appetite      | <input type="checkbox"/> Sores that do not heal                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bleeding or discharge | <input type="checkbox"/> Problems eating or swallowing                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Offensive odor        | <input type="checkbox"/> Loss of stamina or desire for exercise        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lameness or stiffness | <input type="checkbox"/> Difficulty breathing, urinating or defecating |

Although you might do all of the "right" things, there is no guarantee that your dog won't develop cancer. However, thanks to advances in veterinary diagnostics and therapies, canine cancer can be caught and treated earlier. This helps increase the chance for survival and a high quality of life. While new anti-cancer treatment therapies become available almost daily, early *diagnosis* remains critical -- the smaller the tumor the better the outcome.

### **The Future Holds Even Better Treatments**

Today, our dogs are lucky that they can receive and benefit from many of the same cancer treatments used by humans. In fact, the most commonly seen cancer in dogs - lymphoma - is generally treated using protocols adapted from interdisciplinary human and veterinary studies.

Supporting efforts to fight canine cancer is the [AKC Canine Health Foundation](#). In recent years they have allocated new grants of almost \$2 million toward 27 clinical research projects, with the common goal of:

- Discovering new treatments to improve to existing therapies to eradicate cancer or slow down tumor growth
- Finding methodologies for earlier and more accurate cancer detection
- Increasing understanding of the genetics of lymphoma in order to develop alternative canine cancer treatments

### **Back to the Drawing Board: Hemangiosarcoma**

While researchers across the country are working hard to learn more about the causes and potential treatments of cancer, hemangiosarcoma remains one of the more frustrating cancers in dogs. Experts note hemangiosarcoma tumors account for an estimated 5 to 7 percent of all tumors seen in dogs. Its aggressive and highly malignant nature remains particularly challenging to researchers and veterinarians because it has usually metastasized by the time it's diagnosed. Equally frustrating, the symptoms are often subtle or nonexistent until the final stages, with some dogs succumbing to the disease within days of the initial diagnosis.

What seemed to be a simple, albeit aggressive disease is much more complex in both origin and biology than what researchers originally thought. What they have learned in 40 years of assumptions about hemangiosarcoma may not be entirely correct, and a "back to the drawing board" approach is likely to be the most efficient way to find this cancer's Achilles' heel, according to Jaime Modiano, VMD, Ph.D., Perlman professor of oncology/comparative medicine, College of Veterinary Medicine and Masonic Cancer Center, University of Minnesota.

"We believe that hemangiosarcoma arises from a specialized cell that originates in the bone marrow and may have multipotential—meaning it can give rise to more than one type of cell, i.e., has stem-cell properties—or perhaps one that contributes to blood-vessel formation but is not, strictly speaking, the 'endothelial' cell we recognize in normal vessels," Modiano says. "While we remain fairly certain the cells that give rise to hemangiosarcoma come from the bone marrow, we do not know if the transforming event(s) take place there or in the target origins."

Any breed can be affected, but some breeds appear more susceptible, including Boxers, German Shepherd Dogs, Portuguese Water Dogs, English Setters, Great Danes, and Pointers, among others. According to an Australian Shepherd breed-club health survey, it's the number-one cancer in Aussies. A similar Golden Retriever health study published in 2002 estimated the lifetime risk for hemangiosarcoma is one in five. While dogs of any age are susceptible, it occurs more commonly in middle-aged dogs with the mean age between 8 and 13.

The good news is that it's not all bad news. In addition to working to define the genesis of the tumor and to explore the extent of breed-specific variation in the biology and behavior of hemangiosarcoma, researchers at universities across the country are conducting various hemangiosarcoma research projects, including working to discover pathways or molecules that are essential for hemangiosarcoma proliferation and survival, and will be amenable to targeting using pharmacologic or immune-based strategies.

These excerpts first appeared in an article by Tracey Libby in the November 2009 AKC Gazette and are reprinted with permission. To subscribe to the AKC Gazette visit: [www.akc.org/pubs/index.cfm](http://www.akc.org/pubs/index.cfm).

### **Training:**

#### **Gun Dog Magazine December 2010...John Spencer**

Teaching a dog to honor involves an advanced level of control and discipline, so do not start it until the puppy is fully ready; 18 to 24 months so he's mature enough for serious control training. Also, there should have been enough bird exposure to maximize his birdiness and desire to work. He must also have been whoa-broke and steady on point, for honoring is an extension of that training. He must also have been taught to stop to flush, which helps him honor through the flush of the pointed bird.

I start with silhouettes. When the dog sees the silhouette, he is stopped with a checkcord and the 'whoa' command. The dog is then approached and 'styled up' by stroking his back and propping up his tail. This also rewards him for standing still.

When the dog has advanced to the point of remaining frozen in place, the handler then walks in and flushes the bird and the silhouette, at this point, has been replaced with a real dog that is reliable and fully trained and 100% broken to the point, flush, and shot. The dog on point must be 100% broke and steady. In fact, he must not move, no matter what the honoring dog does. If the pointing dog isn't steady, he will teach the honoring dog to break and chase.

If the honoring dog breaks, go after the dog, pick him up and carry him back to where he belongs and whoa him there. Then walk around the dog while the dog is standing in place and then reward the dog for standing in place and release him to hunt in a different direction.

If an honoring dog creeps, use a checkcord and the 'whoa' command to control. If the dog persists in creeping, pick him up and reposition as described earlier.

When a dog honors properly, reward the dog with praise. Release the dog to hunt and if possible shoot a bird over him right away.

### **Your Dog Magazine/September 2010**

**Beginner Find It Game:** With a handful of treats, stand with your dog in front of you on leash or off, if it's safe to do so, and toss a treat five feet off to your right. Be sure your dog sees you do this. As you toss the treat say "find it!" and let him run after it and eat it. Just as he finishes swallowing, toss the next treat five feet off to your left and say "find it!" Repeat until all your treats are gone.

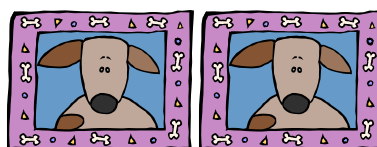
If your goal is to have your dog find hidden or lost stuff, your next step is to leave him on a "wait" or "stay". Walk 10 to 15 feet away, and let him watch you place a treat on the floor. You can remind him to wait if necessary, or if he doesn't have a strong enough "wait" or "stay", have someone hold him until you return.

Return to your dog and pause, facing the treat, then release him with your "find it" cue. If he doesn't race to eat the treat, encourage him. Next time you may have to put the treat a little closer although most dogs get the idea fairly quickly. Vary the length of time you pause before sending him so he doesn't start to anticipate the cue and dash off before you release him. When he does find the treat, use a clicker or a verbal marker such as "Yes!" and hand him another treat. The click-and-treat will orient him back to you after he finds the treat.

When he is solid with waiting for your cue and happily dashing to get the treat in response, let him watch you "hide" a treat in an easy location-behind a chair leg, on the edge of a coffee table rung, under the edge of a throw rug. Return, cue him to "find it!" and click and treat after he eats it. Repeat.

Now do not allow your dog to see where you hide the treat. Bring him in the area and tell him to "find it!" You will see him work with his nose raising it up in the air to catch the scent. Let your dog 'work it out' and to not help him find the treat. If they discover you'll help them, some will take the easy way out and wait for you to point. Then when something's hidden and you don't know where it is either, you'll both be lost.

If he's stuck and simply cannot find one or more of the treats, end the exercise for the moment. Put him out of the area, remove the treat, and hide it again, perhaps in a slightly easier spot. When he can find one treat with ease, hide several, recuing him after each click-and-treat to find the next one.



**Recipes for your DOG!:**  
**From Real Food for Dogs by Arden Moore**  
**Marvelous Mutt Meatballs**

½ pound ground beef or sirloin  
1/3 cup grated cheddar cheese  
1 carrot, finely chopped  
½ cup bread crumbs  
1 egg, whisked  
3 tbsp. tomato paste (low sodium)

Preheat the oven to 350°F.  
Combine all ingredients in a medium-sized bowl.  
Scoop out by the spoonful and roll into mini-sized meatballs.  
Place the meatballs on a cookie sheet sprayed with nonfat cooking spray.  
Bake for 15 to 20 minutes.  
Cool and store in the refrigerator with a lid.

**Recipes for YOU!:**  
**Spring 2010 Wild Ohio Magazine....**  
**Turkey Kabobs with Fruit** by Vicki Mountz

½ to ¾ pounds turkey breast, cut in one-inch cubes  
Pears, plums or other favorite fruit (something firm)  
Green/red pepper, cut in squares  
Zucchini, onion or other favorite vegetables, cut large for threading  
Peach or apricot preserves  
¼ cup honey  
¼ cup lemon juice  
Teriyaki sauce  
2 Tbsp. butter or margarine  
Salt and pepper

In saucepan, combine preserves, honey, lemon juice, teriyaki sauce, and butter stirring until heated and well blended. Thread pieces of turkey, fruit, and vegetables on 10-inch skewers (if using wooden skewers, soak in water for 20 minutes before using). Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Brush sauce over turkey and fruit. Grill until meat, vegetables, and fruit are cooked and well glazed, about 10 minutes. Turn and brush with sauce four or so times during cooking.



**It's hard to say good-bye and so much easier to say hello.....again.**  
**Stay safe to all**  
**See you in March!**