



The Greater Gainesville Dog Fanciers' Association, Inc.

September 2022

Newsletter for Dog

G.G.D.F.A.
P.O. Box 358332
Gainesville, Florida
32635-8332
www.ggdfa.org

General Meeting Dates:
2nd Tuesday each month
PINE GROVE Baptist Church
4200 NW 39th Ave
7:30 pm Gainesville, FL

Board Meeting Dates:
2nd Tuesday each month

Club Officers

President — Denise Gaboury
1st VP — Pam Rice
2nd VP — Kathy Davis
Secretary — Liz Mignin
Treasurer — Doris Horton

Club Directors

Claire Hedrick
Marge Saucier
Sue Sutton
Jeremy White

Newsletter Editor

Claire Hedrick

Membership Chair

Kathy Davis



"I believe in integrity.
Dogs have it. Humans
are sometimes lacking
it."

— Cesar Millan



Hazardous Cookout Foods for Dogs

*Publish AKC.org
By [Harriet Meyers](#)*

Key Points

- Grilled steak bones, ribs, and chicken bones cause choking and throat damage to dogs.
- Garlic and onions in any form are toxic for canine consumption. Licking the fatty leftovers around the grill can result in pancreatitis.

Hazardous Cookout Foods

Bones

What's better than grilled steak, barbecued ribs, or chicken wings? But sharing meat with bones in them with your dog is a dangerous idea. Dr. Jerry Klein, AKC chief veterinary officer, warns that you should never give your dog cooked bones of any kind. They splinter into shards that can cause choking and serious damage to the dog's mouth, throat, or intestines. Moreover, some ingredients in seasoning, like salt, can be harmful to pets; others, such as garlic and onion, can even be toxic.

Raw Meat

Raw steak or hamburger patties can contain bacteria, such as salmonella and E. coli, that can be harmful to dogs and people. Keep a careful eye on the meat as you prepare the grill because the aroma will definitely get your dog's attention, and they may try to sneak a tasty morsel.

Hot Dogs

Hot dogs often contain ingredients that are not good for dogs, such as sodium nitrate, which has been linked to cancer; monosodium glutamate (MSG); and sugars or artificial sweeteners. Hot dogs also contain seasonings, such as garlic and onion powder, that are toxic to dogs.

The biggest problem with hot dogs is salt. Feeding your dog even one-half of a hot dog would probably put them way over their daily sodium limit, and too much sodium can lead to dehydration and high blood pressure. Hot dogs can also be choking hazards.

Toppings

Garlic and onions can cause stomach upset in dogs, and sometimes have even more serious side effects. Raw or cooked, fried or powdered, onions and the rest of the allium family (garlic, shallots, leeks, and chives) are all harmful to dogs. Onions contain a toxic compound that causes a breakdown of red blood cells, leading to anemia in dogs. Ketchup, while not toxic for dogs, is best left off of the list of foods you share with your canine pal. In addition to tomatoes, commercial ketchup typically contains garlic and onions, cinnamon, sugar and salt, preservatives and chemicals—and many of these ingredients can have detrimental effects on dogs. Mustard can also upset a dog's stomach and cause vomiting.

Corn on the Cob

Corn on the cob is a summertime staple, and although a small amount of corn won't hurt, you should not share your corn on the cob with your dog. There is a risk that they will choke on it, and if they ingest the cob, it can cause a serious intestinal blockage.

Salty Snacks

Potato chips, pretzels, peanuts, and popcorn—all make nice, portable snacks for humans to eat outside. But too much salt can lead to sodium ion poisoning in dogs, causing vomiting, diarrhea, tremors, fever, and seizures, and can even be fatal.

Chocolate

Whether it's eaten in ice cream, cake, or straight on, chocolate is dangerous for dogs, and depending on the type and amount of chocolate consumed and the weight of your dog, it could cause a serious medical emergency. So the safest path is to avoid giving your dog chocolate at all times in any form.

Ice Cream

Although it's refreshing, ice cream is a milk-based product, and dogs' bodies are not designed to digest milk after they are weaned as puppies.

Hazardous Cookout Foods for Dogs(cont)

is made with milk, feeding your dog ice cream could lead to gas, bloating, constipation, diarrhea, or vomiting.

Alcohol

An ice-cold beer, a mojito, or margarita may sound refreshing, but don't let your pup dip into any alcoholic beverages. Alcohol toxicity is not very common, because dogs are not innately drawn to alcoholic beverages. However, they may be attracted to fruit-based drinks, cocktails, punches, ciders, seltzers, and foods with alcohol as a key ingredient. Another serious consideration is diet alcoholic beverages or other mixers that may contain xylitol. This artificial sweetener is which is highly dangerous, and even fatal, if consumed by a dog.

Caffeine

Caffeine can be fatal for dogs. This includes coffee beans and grounds, hot and iced teas, sodas with cola, energy drinks, and chocolate drinks. Dogs' high sensitivity to caffeine can cause them to experience hyperactivity, increased heart rate, cardiac arrhythmias, high blood pressure, tremors, seizures, vomiting and diarrhea, a high fever, and coma.

Leftovers

Most dogs will be attracted to the grill, especially when you cook meat. Don't let them lick up the fat that drips from the meat because it is rich in oils that can cause pancreatitis. Symptoms include: vomiting, diarrhea, intense abdominal pain, hunched back, weakness, and fever. Pancreatitis is life-threatening if left untreated.

If you have a charcoal grill, be aware that although charcoal isn't poisonous, it may upset your dog's stomach if they eat it. It commonly causes vomiting, diarrhea, and loss of appetite. Large pieces could also lead to obstruction and choking.

What Should I Do If My Dog Eats Something Toxic?

If you think your pet has gotten into something potentially toxic, call your veterinarian right away. When it happens outside of office hours or any time, day or night, weekends, and holidays, you can call AKC Reunite's Pet Poison Helpline at 800-252-7894.



What is your dog's lifespan?

Published www.princeton.edu 2/2/2022
Liz Fuller-Wright

Princeton researchers are leading the genetics work for the Dog Aging Project, which is studying tens of thousands of dogs over the course of their lives to develop a full picture of dog health and aging. Pictured is Koa, **trained as a service dog** for a Princeton senior thesis. *Photo by Camden Olson, Princeton Class of 2018*

How old is your dog in human years? And what factors contribute to a long and healthy life for a dog?

For years, it's been generally accepted that "dog years" are roughly human years times seven — that a 1-year-old puppy is like a 7-year-old child, and an 11-year-old elderly dog is like a 77-year-old senior citizen. But it's actually much more complicated, say experts.

Part of the problem is that while humans have clear metrics for healthy aging, little is known about "normal aging" for our four-legged friends. Big dogs tend to age the fastest — maybe 10 times faster than humans — while little breeds may live to be 20 years old, with "dog years" about five times human years.

The **Dog Aging Project**, founded in 2018, is by far the most ambitious project tackling the question of canine longevity, enrolling and studying tens of thousands of dogs of all sizes, breeds and backgrounds to develop a thorough understanding of canine aging. Their open-source dataset will give veterinarians and scientists the tools to assess how well a specific dog is aging and will set the stage for further research into healthy aging — in both dogs and people. The researchers detailed their project and its potential implications for both human and veterinary medicine in an **article** published in the current issue of the journal *Nature*. One of its most intriguing avenues of inquiry will analyze the DNA of exceptionally long-lived dogs, the "super-centenarians" of the dog world.

This is a very large, ambitious, wildly interdisciplinary project that has the potential to be a powerful resource for the broader scientific community," said **Joshua Akey**, a professor in

What is your dog's lifespan? (cont)

“Princeton’s **Lewis-Sigler Institute for Integrative Genomics** and a member of the Dog Aging Project’s research team. “Personally, I find this project exciting because I think it will improve dog, and ultimately, human health.”

Akey, a dog lover with a 5-year-old rescue dog named Abby and a 1-year-old purebred lab named Zoey, co-leads the genetics analyses with Elinor Karlsson at the Broad Institute.

“We are sequencing the genomes of 10,000 dogs,” Akey said. “This will be one of the largest genetics datasets ever produced for dogs, and it will be a powerful resource not only to understand the role of genetics in aging, but also to answer more fundamental questions about the evolutionary history and domestication of dogs.”

The Dog Aging Project (DAP) expects to run for at least 10 years. To date, more than 32,000 dogs have joined the “DAP Pack,” as the researchers call their canine citizen scientists.

“We are still recruiting dogs of all ages, all breeds — purebred or mixed breeds, all sizes, all across the United States,” said **William Thistlethwaite**, a graduate student who works with Akey in the Lewis-Sigler Institute. “Especially puppies and young dogs up to 3 years old.”

When a dog joins the Pack, their owners agree to fill out annual surveys and take measurements of their dogs for the duration of the project; some may be asked to collect cheek swabs for DNA sampling. In addition, the DAP team works with veterinarians across the country who assist by submitting fur, fecal, urine and blood samples of select Pack members.

The researchers hope to identify specific biomarkers of canine aging. They anticipate that their findings will translate to human aging, for several reasons: Dogs experience nearly every functional decline and disease of aging that people do; the extent of veterinary care parallels human healthcare in many ways; and our dogs share our lived environments, a major determinant of aging and one that cannot be replicated in any lab setting.

“Given that dogs share the human environment and have a sophisticated health care system but are much shorter-lived than people, they offer a unique

opportunity to identify the genetic, environmental and lifestyle factors associated with healthy lifespan,” said Dr. Daniel Promislow, the principal investigator for the National Institute on Aging grant that funds the project and a professor of biology at the University of Washington (UW) College of Arts and Sciences and of laboratory medicine and pathology at the UW School of Medicine.

In particular, the researchers want to look at 300 oldest dogs in the Pack to see if they can identify the keys to their longevity. “One part of the project that I am super excited about is a ‘super-centenarian’ study, comparing the DNA of exceptionally long-lived dogs to dogs that live to the average age for their breed,” said Akey, the Princeton geneticist. “This is the first study of its kind in dogs (to my knowledge), and I think it’s a clever way of trying to find genetic differences that contribute to exceptional longevity.”

Within a few months, the team plans to open their enormous dataset — fully anonymized — to share with scientists around the world. Researchers from many different fields will have the opportunity to contribute to the study in countless different ways, based on their interests.

“It is an honor to share our work with the scientific community,” said Kate Creevy, lead author on the paper and DAP’s chief veterinary officer. “The Dog Aging Project is creating a resource with the power to transform veterinary medicine, aging research, and many scientific and non-scientific fields of inquiry.”

For more information, or to learn how to enroll your dog in the ongoing project, visit <https://dogagingproject.org>.

The Dog Aging Project: an Open Science study of ageing in companion dogs, by Kate E. Creevy, Joshua M. Akey, Matt Kaeberlein, Daniel E.L. Promislow and The Dog Aging Project Consortium, appears in the current issue of the journal *Nature* (DOI: 10.1038/s41586-021-04282-9). The Dog Aging Project is supported by the National Institute on Aging (grant U19AG057377), a part of the National Institutes of Health, and by private donations.



September—Pet Holidays

Published [2022 Pet Holidays](#) | [Pet Sitters International](#)

Month-Long Celebrations

- PSI's Pet-Sitter Education Month™
- Responsible Dog Ownership Month
- CATalyst Council's Happy Cat Month
- National Preparedness Month
- Animal Pain Awareness Month
- National Service Dog Month
- National Pet Health Insurance Month

Week Celebrations

September 18-24:

Deaf Dog Awareness Week
Adopt-A-Less-Adoptable-Pet Week
National Dog Week

Day Celebrations

September 11: National Pet Memorial Day;
National Hug Your Hound Day

September 17: Puppy Mill Awareness Day

September 28: World Rabies Day



Can Dogs Get Monkeypox?

Published [Dogster.com](#)
Dr. Ernie Ward 8-22—2022

As the number of monkeypox cases grows in the U.S. and around the world, many dog parents are asking, “Can my dog get monkeypox?” or “Can I give my dog monkeypox?” and even “Can I get monkeypox from my dog?” Let’s examine the facts about monkeypox in dogs and how you can keep your family safe.

What is monkeypox?

Monkeypox is a virus related to human smallpox. After human smallpox was globally eradicated in 1980, monkeypox has become a most important public health virus and is closely monitored worldwide. Monkeypox is a viral infection in many mammals, particularly nonhuman primates and African rodents.

Monkeypox gets its name because it was first discovered in research monkeys in 1958. In addition to nonhuman primates (monkeys and apes), African rodents (such as rope squirrels, tree squirrels, African giant pouched rats and dormice) may also harbor the virus. While African rodents are suspected to be the main monkeypox virus carrier, this has yet to be confirmed.

Even though monkeypox can infect many animal species, monkeypox virus has only been found twice in the wild: First from a rope squirrel and then from a mangabey. Both animals were found in central or west Africa, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

In the U.S. and other non-endemic regions, scientists are concerned about spillover of monkeypox to wildlife from infected people or domestic mammals, stressing the importance of infection control measures to contain the disease. In the U.S., monkeypox transmission to humans from animals was documented in a 2003 outbreak in prairie dogs, a pet squirrel species. The prairie dogs were infected after being housed near small mammals imported from Ghana. This was the first time human monkeypox had been reported outside of Africa.

What are the symptoms of monkeypox in humans? People can catch monkeypox from animals, but the chance of this happening in the U.S. is currently low. Based on how monkeypox has spread outside Africa, it appears you have a higher risk of contracting monkeypox from another person. In humans, monkeypox causes fever, swollen lymph nodes, flu-like symptoms and a rash often around the genitals, hands, feet, chest, face or mouth. The rash often looks like pimples or blisters and may be painful or itchy. Some people may experience all of these symptoms, a combination of clinical signs or only a rash.

Symptoms of monkeypox in humans usually start within three weeks of viral exposure. If an infected person develops flu-like symptoms, they typically develop a rash one to four days later.

Monkeypox is contagious from the time symptoms start until the rash has healed, all scabs are gone and a healthy layer of skin has formed. Human monkeypox infection typically lasts two to four weeks.

Can Dogs Get Monkeypox? (cont)

Can I spread monkeypox to my dog?

Dogs are susceptible to monkeypox. In Paris, France, the first confirmed case of canine monkeypox was from a Greyhound living with two humans infected with the monkeypox virus.

If you become infected with monkeypox, avoid contact with your dog for at least 21 days to keep from spreading it to him. ©somboon kaeoboonsong /Getty Images

Other pets may also be vulnerable to monkeypox. If you become infected with monkeypox, do not surrender, euthanize or abandon your pet because of potential exposure.

Monkeypox transmission from infected people to dogs may occur through close contact, such as:

- Hugging
- Kissing
- Licking
- Sharing beds

To keep your dogs safe, people with symptoms of monkeypox, particularly the monkeypox rash (pox-like skin sores), should avoid all contact with animals.

What are the symptoms of monkeypox in dogs?

The signs of monkeypox in dogs are similar to symptoms of many common infectious diseases. Infected dogs with monkeypox may develop:

- Fever
- Cough
- Red eyes
- Runny nose
- Lethargy
- Poor appetite

If these signs occur in your dog, and he has had no known exposure to someone with monkeypox, it is highly unlikely to be monkeypox. Have your dog examined by your veterinarian to determine the cause of illness.

If your pet develops at least two of these signs or a pimple-or blister-like rash within 21 days after contact with someone diagnosed with monkeypox, immediately contact your veterinarian. They will advise you on what to do, including testing to confirm if your dog has the monkeypox infection.

Is there a treatment or cure for monkeypox in dogs? There are no treatments specifically for monkeypox virus infections in humans or dogs. Because monkeypox and smallpox viruses are genetically similar, antiviral drugs and vaccines developed to protect against smallpox may be used to prevent and treat monkeypox virus infections in humans. Treatment for infected dogs will be determined by the attending veterinarian.

If you are worried your dog has monkeypox:

Keep your dog separate from all other animals, including wildlife.

Minimize contact with people for at least 21 days after the first clinical signs first appeared or until your pet has fully recovered.

Do not share beds, furniture or engage in close contact of any kind with your dog during the 21-day period

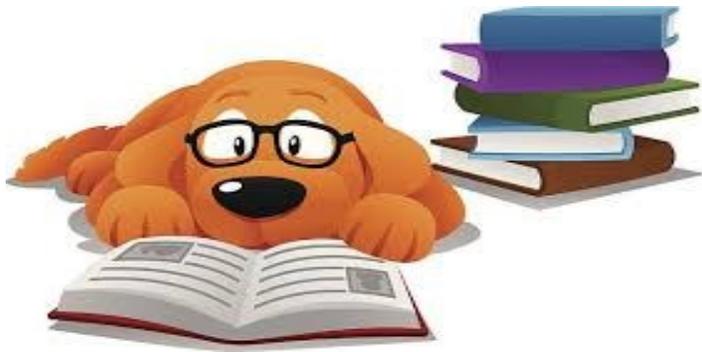
This is especially important for households with people who are immunocompromised, pregnant or younger than 8 years, and those who have a history of atopic dermatitis or eczema.

Do not bathe or clean your dog with alcohol, bleach or other non-dog safe cleansing agents, solutions or shampoos

Follow all [CDC recommendations](#) to protect others in the home from infection. "I believe in integrity. Dogs have it. Humans are sometimes lacking it."

— Cesar Millan





GGDFA Meetings

Board Meeting = 8/9/22

Board meeting called to order at 6:59pm.

Twelve members in attendance.

Treasurer's Report

The IRS incorrectly billed the club around 700 dollars during an audit.

Doris has been in contact with the club's banker and several IRS officials, and all have agreed that the easiest course of action would be to pay the fee upfront. The club may be able to recoup this cost later on during a further IRS review.

Show Report

Claire is currently working to put the finishing touches on the premium list for the 2023 show.

Arvind has worked out a way to save money on the tent rentals for the 2023 show. (This involves using one less tent than normal, but the tents are of a larger square footage.)

Arvind reported the total income from the 2022 show to be \$10,444.93.

The 2023 judging panel is almost complete; contracts are being sent out now!

The club still needs to negotiate a day rate with GODC for the environment related items for the show this upcoming year.

Arvind is planning to look into using Canterbury Farms as a future show site.

The price difference, according to Carolyn Coyle, is about \$2200 LESS per day. (\$3000 each day at current grounds; \$800 each day at Canterbury)

Canterbury has no cap on entries, and it would allow both covered and open rings. The whole place has been recently remodeled.

Arvind encourages the club to consider this as a possibility.

Arvind also introduced the idea of separating ourselves from the cluster with GODC.

(Both of these items have been tabled until the next meeting.)

Welcome new members!

Stephanie "Storie" Sellers, Katelyn "Karter" Martin, Christine and Tom Klockenbrink, Bonnie Sharp, Caitlyn Johnson, and Annie Lowry

Meeting adjourned at 7:40pm.

Potluck to follow.

The next board meeting will be on 9/13/22 at 6:45pm.

The next general body meeting will be on 9/13/22 at 7:30pm.

Submitted Liz Mignin





GGDFA Newsletter
c/o Claire Hedrick
514 NW 127th Street
Newberry, FL 32669

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED



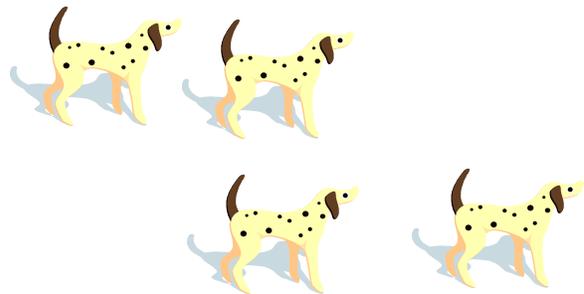
Secretary's Notice of GGDFA Meetings

The next General Meeting of the GGDFA club will be
Tuesday, 09/13—7:30

Next Board Meeting is Tuesday 09/13 —6:45

There WILL **NOT** HAVE A ZOOM MEETING set up. Normal:
Church Location:

PINE GROVE Baptist Church
4200 NW 39th Ave, Gainesville, FL



Training Classes Contact:

Denise Gaboury 316-4543

LOCATION:

OAK HALL SCHOOL - Covered and lighted
Tower Road , Gainesville

Obedience/Rally classes— THURSDAYS 6:00 pm
Conformation classes—Call to make arrangements

Training Classes Contact:

Jeremy White 445-8873

LOCATION:

PINE GROVE Baptist Church
4200 NW 39th Ave
Gainesville, FL

Conformation Classes — SATURDAYS 9:30am
Goal is twice a month—call to make arrangements