



The Greater Gainesville Dog Fanciers' Association, Inc.

July 2016

Newsletter for Dog Lovers

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:
4th Tuesday each month

Club Officers

President — Denise Gaboury
1st VP — Pam Rice
2nd VP — John McKamey
Secretary — Sarah Wingfield
Treasurer — Doris Horton

Club Directors

Debbie Brauneck
Kathy Davis
Claire Hedrick
Marge Saucier
Linda Graham—alternate

Newsletter Editor

Claire Hedrick

Membership Chair

Kathy Davis



AUGUST MEETING **IS POTLUCK NIGHT!!**

7:30 PM

August 9th, 2016

*We will have a picnic night
instead of our regular
meeting just to relax and
spend some time
networking.*

*Bring your favorite dish to
share!*



??? Call Claire 352-339-6208

AWARDS

Each year we acknowledge AKC Titles won by our members fur-children. This is any AKC Title won by your dog last calendar year 2015.

Copy the Certificate and send or give copy to Denise Gaboury.

Special plaques will be awarded at our August dinner.

News From AKC

Published www.akc.org

The AKC Gazette: Celebrating the Sport of Dogs Arliss Paddock, AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB April 25, 2016

What are the nuances of this breed? What should I notice when evaluating my dog's structure, or his movement? What do I need to know when considering breeding? How can I bring out the best in my dog at a dog show?

To those with "an abiding interest in dogs," questions like these are just the tip of the iceberg. Since the rise about 150 years ago of organized events that brought together like-minded people wanting to compare their dogs and discuss breeds, the enjoyment of learning more about the dogs we love has always been a key aspect of involvement in the sport. Learning more means finding authoritative sources and connecting with those who have the insight and experience you seek.

For dog people, the AKC Gazette has long been a primary place to find such expert knowledge. Published since 1889, the magazine has evolved from a record of show results and club notes to a venue for lively and knowledgeable discussion encompassing the wide-ranging world of purebred dogs, dog people, and canine events.

"The sport of dogs is wonderful and multifaceted, with a place for people from all walks of life who have an abiding interest in dogs."

—Anne Rogers Clark

An official journal of the dog sport was part of the American Kennel Club's vision from the start. The AKC's first president, August Belmont Jr., strongly believed in the need for such a publication, and his dream was realized with the launch of The American Kennel Gazette just months after his 1888 election.

Since then the magazine has continued every month as an invaluable resource and touchstone for generation after generation of dog folk—dedicated, passionate people with an unquenchable thirst for information about all things canine.

Among the Gazette's favorite elements are the breed columns, which had their beginning in the 1920s in a section called "Where Fanciers Gather" that featured commentary about individual breeds, and the breed columns have continued through the decades as

authoritative sources of breed-specific information. Each column is written by an expert on behalf of the breed's national parent club, with all the breeds rotating throughout the year on a quarterly basis. Each issue of the Gazette also includes "AKC Updates," a roundup of news about dog events and happenings, and "Times Past," where archival photos and artwork provide a look at the incredibly rich history of our life with dogs. Also in every issue are the Secretary's Pages, which provide an essential record of AKC proceedings.

A unique highlight of the Gazette is "Dog People," where Bud Boccone, one of the magazine's editors who is also our talented in-house artist, captures in pen-strokes the essence of personalities known and dear to the dog world.

So for those with "an abiding interest in dogs," the Gazette offers ongoing education and inspiration—and delight. Because what is it, if not delight, that ultimately drives someone to relentlessly pursue a passion, despite challenges, discouragements, and occasional heartbreak? Why else continue to be involved in dog events and breeding?

In an article titled "What Is Beauty Good For?" in the July 1927 issue, Chihuahua fancier Clara L. Dobbs put into words a dog person's perspective:

"To the dog lover, of course, one does not have to explain that the joy of owning dogs is in the love one gives them, and the love they give us in return. "

The beauty of line and color in my dogs is as satisfying as the melodies the musician evokes from the pianoforte, the harmonies the artist lays with his brush on his canvas or the sculptor fashions from marble or bronze.

"What is it good for?" It is a stupid question. What is beauty good for? Something essential is lacking in any nature that does not find joy in some one or more of the manifold aspects of beauty.

"For many years now my Chihuahuas have helped to satisfy this hunger for the beautiful. From the first one I ever owned, down to the latest born of my present family, there has been a succession of canine individuals as distinct in beauty and loveliness as one may find in human beings. And unlike human beings, I have yet to find in my dogs any ingratitude. Always they repay in devoted affection the care and tenderness expended for their comfort and well being."

Avoiding Brucellosis And Managing An Outbreak

Published www.akc.org

Brucellosis is a contagious disease caused by the bacterium brucellosis, specifically *Brucella canis* in dogs that can cause infertility, abortions, and stillbirths. *Brucella canis* can devastate a kennel, and it is zoonotic, meaning it can infect humans. Handling infected canine blood, semen, or reproductive tissues can be a source of infection to humans.

Dr. Matthew Krecic, a diagnostics specialist for Zoetis, discusses brucellosis and how breeders can avoid this contagious disease in their kennels.

Symptoms Of Brucellosis

Clinical signs are often vague and non-specific if they develop at all.

Surprisingly, many dogs do not have any clinical signs of an infection, and because of the impact the disease can have on reproductive success -- all dogs involved in a breeding program, regardless of the absence of clinical signs, should be tested for the presence of brucellosis.

For stud dogs, some infected dogs will have epididymitis, scrotal enlargement (which can be painful), and scrotal dermatitis. For bitches, some will abort within late gestation without any other clinical signs.

Fetal abortion doesn't always occur when an infected bitch delivers a litter of puppies. Some bitches deliver weak puppies. Reportedly, some bitches that have had unsuccessful pregnancies may still deliver normally in the future. However, these bitches may still in fact be infected.

While brucellosis affects the viability of the litter, it doesn't always affect fertility. An infected bitch will often continue to go into heat and breed.

Testing For Brucellosis

Several tests are available through veterinarians and commercial reference laboratories. These include rapid slide agglutination test (RSAT), agar gel immunodiffusion (AGID), and polymerase chain reaction (PCR). Culture of the bacteria is the gold standard test.

The RSAT identifies the presence of antibodies to combat the infection, not the bacteria themselves. One drop of a dog's serum (blood collected, allowed

and the clear fluid remaining is the serum) containing antibodies specific for *Brucella canis* combined with *Brucella* antigen, a piece of the bacteria, supplied with the test, agglutinates or adheres to the antigen, causing clumping that your veterinarian sees. This test is quite sensitive and veterinarians can have in-hospital results within two minutes.

If the dog tests positive, there is a second step that involves combining two drops of the dog's serum to two drops of another reagent contained within the test kit. Then, this solution is combined with the *Brucella* antigen and clumping is once again determined within two minutes. If clumping is seen, the dog is presumed to be infected and it's recommended confirming by AGID, PCR, and/or culture.

If clumping is not seen, the dog may be early infected or not infected. In this situation, re-test the dog in three to four weeks with the RSAT.

Treating Brucellosis

Veterinarians often prescribe antibiotics but their success at resolving the infection is doubtful because the bacteria like to hide within the dog's cells, and antibiotics are only moderately able to penetrate cells to clear all of the bacteria. Therefore, relapses of infection are common after stopping antibiotics.

Rather, the body's own defenses through cell-mediated immunity are often better to clear bacteria that are within cells.

Infected stud dogs should be removed from the breeding program and neutered to reduce the risk of infection to humans (i.e. their owners, trainers, handlers, etc.). Humans can be infected by coming in contact with blood or other fluids from the infected dog. Infection in humans in the U.S. is rare, and can be determined through a blood test.

Infected bitches could seemingly "recover" and deliver normal litters in the future, but they may still in fact harbor the bacteria despite this. Therefore, transmission to her offspring in utero is probable.

Preventing An Outbreak

Prevention of any infection is so much easier than managing the consequences of infection. Prescribing and administering an antibiotic often does not resolve the infection, and no vaccine is available. Pre-emptive testing is therefore best.

Brucellosis (continued)

Have your veterinarian test all dogs within your breeding program for brucellosis prior to every breeding and/or every 6 months, which is an ideal time for your veterinarian to also examine your dogs completely to ensure health, hopefully successful breeding, and healthy litters. The RSAT test is a fast, easy, and economical way to screen these dogs and hopefully prevent brucellosis from affecting your kennels.

Managing An Outbreak

A brucellosis-affected kennel is a challenge to manage. With guidance from a veterinarian, the kennel should be quarantined and infected dogs eliminated. If these dogs are to be treated and/or retained as pets, they should be neutered and moved to separate housing. Disinfect and handle dogs and their discharges/secretions, including urine, with gloved hands.

If a breeder suspects a brucellosis outbreak, they should contact their veterinarian who will provide a course of action.

Dr. Krecic completed his DVM at the Ohio State University, a master's degree in veterinary science from Mississippi State University, and an MBA from the University of Florida, Warrington College of Business, and he is board-certified in small animal internal medicine through the American College of Veterinary Internal Medicine. Dr. Krecic served as a senior telemedicine veterinarian at IDEXX Laboratories before joining Zoetis in 2009 and continues to practice small animal internal medicine in his spare time.



Is It Safe For Dogs to Drink Out Of Communal Water Bowls?

Dr. Jerry Klein, Chief Veterinary Officer of AKC, AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB

June 28, 2016

It is common these days to see bowls of water for dogs outside of shops or coffee houses. Fountains in parks are also commonly used for our dogs when they are out and about.

There has been some concern lately regarding the safety of dogs drinking out of communal bowls or fountains. However, there are actually very few communicable diseases that are spread directly by mouth.

Contagious diseases in dogs are more commonly spread in other ways. Many intestinal pathogens (such as parvovirus and roundworms) are spread through fecal-to-oral transmission. These organisms won't spread in a communal water bowl unless there is fecal contamination in the bowl.

Dog water fountain

Many other infectious diseases are spread through the respiratory tract. For instance, the pathogens that cause kennel cough and canine influenza are passed during coughing or sneezing. But if an infected dog sneezes on or near the bowl, there is the potential for other dogs to be exposed to these respiratory pathogens. The canine papilloma virus (which causes a minor, self-limiting syndrome in dogs) can spread through saliva.

If your dog has a healthy immune system it is not likely that he will contract a serious disease from a shared water bowl.

Dog Park Etiquette

If you're an urban or suburban dog owner, you're likely familiar with the local dog park. It's a canine oasis. The "Dog Park Etiquette" E-book outlines what you should consider before you bring your dog to the dog park.



Recipe:

How To Make Apple Pretzels For Dogs

Staff Writers, AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB

June 28, 2016

These three-ingredient pretzels are an easy-to-make, baked treat that your dog will love.

Ingredients

- 3 cups almond flour
- 1 egg
- 1 cup plain, unsweetened applesauce

Directions

1. Preheat oven to 350 degrees Fahrenheit
2. Line a baking sheet with parchment paper and set aside.
3. Beat egg and set aside.
4. Mix applesauce and almond flour in a large bowl.
5. Pour 1 tablespoon of the egg into a bowl and set aside.
6. Pour the rest of the egg into the bowl with mixed ingredients.
7. Stir the mixture until a dough forms.
8. Take a two tablespoon sized piece of dough and roll into a tube.
9. Take each tube and make into a "U" shape, then twist the ends together and fold back to the top to make a pretzel shape.
10. Place the pretzels onto the baking tray.
11. Brush the top of each pretzel with the remaining egg.
12. Bake for approximately 25-30 minutes until they're slightly browned and firm.
13. Remove from the oven and allow to cool before serving.



DOG FACTS

Dogs can smell thousands of times better than humans. Their noses have millions more scent receptors—for example, a human nose averages 5 million while a Dachshund's has 125 million—making them useful in sniffing out drugs, dead bodies, bed bugs, explosives, and more.

A dog's nose is the equivalent of a human fingerprint, with each having a unique pattern of ridges and creases.

If you've ever noticed your pooch twitching in her sleep, this probably means she's dreaming. Researchers found that dogs have similar sleep patterns and brain activity as humans, and that small breeds tend to dream more than large ones. Psychology Today suggests they're probably imagining familiar activities like playing outside or chasing their tail.

If your dog excitedly wags their tail, it means they're happy to see you, right? Not necessarily. According to Discovery.com, dogs wag their tails to the right when they're happy and to the left when they're frightened. Wagging low means they're insecure; and rapid tail wagging accompanied by tense muscles or dilated pupils can signal aggression.

In a 2010 poll, 67 percent of pet owners reported their pets acting strangely right before a storm, and 43 percent said their pets behaved oddly right before something bad happened. The top clues? Whining, erratic behavior, or trying to hide in a safe place. There are even reports that dogs can sense illnesses, like cancer.

Dogs only have sweat glands in their paws. Even though they sweat out through the pads of their paws, their main form of cooling down is panting.

A dog's unique smell is secreted in its glands. And yes, those scent glands are located in their backsides. Dogs are notorious for sniffing one another there, but it's how they identify others and also what they use to mark their territory.





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 will be **Tuesday, Jul 12^h**, promptly at 7:30 pm PINE GROVE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4200 NW 39TH AVE, Gainesville, FL

The next Board Meeting will be Tuesday, **Jul 25th**

Training Classes

LOCATION:

OAK HALL SCHOOL - Covered and lighted
Tower Road , Gainesville

Obedience/Rally classes— Thursdays 6:00 pm
With Denise Gaboury 316-4543

Conformation classes—will resume in September
With Claire Hedrick 339-6208



Newsletter

The views and opinions in this newsletter are not necessarily those of the Newsletter Editor or those of the GGDFA Officers and Board of Directors.

The editor reserves the right to edit or withhold copy that which may be detrimental to the standards of this publication. The deadline for submission of articles, announcements, and brags to the newsletter is the 15th of each month. Materials received after that date will appear in the following month's publication, depending upon space availability.

You can email the editor at claire@ggdfa.org.