



The Tendermouth

Miami Valley Labrador Retriever Club, Inc.

Newsletter ~ Fall 2010

Club meetings are at 7:30pm and held at Rolling Hills Baptist Church, 5742 Pleasant Ave, Fairfield, Ohio, 45014.

Important Dates –

Fall Meetings – October 11th + Board Meeting- at 6:30pm, (before the general meeting)

November 8th

December 11th Christmas Party 4pm @ Chris Carroll's home

January 17th Board Meeting @ Tavern on the Green, Fairfield



MVLRC September 13, 2010 meeting

Meeting was called to order by President Marti Couch at 7:45

A motion to accept the minutes from the May meeting as published in the newsletter was made by Kevan Langner, seconded by Kurt Glaub. Motion passed

Treasurer' report: A balance of \$12, 263.46

Membership: no new applications

Programs: Nick is working on some ideas. Nadine and Catherine will present a program on agility at the Nov. meeting. Place to be determined.

Rescue: Needs fosters

Newsletter: It was suggested that maybe some statistics from rescue be included in the newsletter along with a link to rescue.

2010 Show: Joyce will provide a detailed show report at the next meeting.

Specialty 2011: We still need an obedience judge. Kurt will chair the WC. Anne mentioned a possible new show site for the future and will send Chris the contact information. Discussion was held about possibly getting some new pins made. Anne Thornbury will look into this. We will need to make a decision about whether we want a Best Bred by competition and what trophies would we want for it.

Will need an answer at the October meeting. Possible trophies could be a small piece of Louisville Stoneware.

Old Business: Insurance will stay the same. Concern was mentioned over loose dogs at the picnic and possible liabilities. The finance committee met and everything looks ok.

New Business: HLRC is having a WC. We need to get an IRS form by Oct. 15th to the IRS. Joyce will look into this. We are not longer Incorporated, Marti will check what needs to be done to be reincorporated.

We need to revise the show manual before 2011 show.

The next board meeting is at 6:30 on October 11th, before the general meeting at 7:30.

There will need to be a nominating committee formed in October for Pres/Trea/ and Directors.

Christmas party will be at Chris Carroll's at 4:00 pm on December 11th.

January board meeting will be on the 17th at the Tavern on the Green in Fairfield.

BRAGS

Anne Thornbury bragged that Buddy and Willy were BOB, one at Clermont Co. and one at Lexington shows.

Kathy Pflum bragged that Casey was WB at Clermont Co.

Kevan Langner bragged that his boy was RWD at Clermont and took 4 BOBs and Group placements in Canada over the summer.

Nadine Glaub bragged that her cavalier got two legs towards his CD. Kurt bragged that Sizzle got a leg towards her JH.

Chris Carroll bragged that Dodger was BOB at Cincinnati and Huntington WVA shows, WD at Muncie and Clermont Co. Her springer was BOW at Cincinnati and Lima, and WD for a 3 pt major at Huntington WVA. Her Boston was WB at Lima both days and one day at Troy and went RWB at the Cincinnati Boston Terrier Club specialty.

Congrats to all.

A motion to adjourn was made at 8:55 by Kurt Glaub, seconded by John Federerele.

Meeting adjourned.

Minutes submitted by secretary,

Chris Carroll

* please read **MVLR RESCUE REPORT**

In the minutes of Sept. meeting (above) it was discussed that “some statistics from rescue be included in the newsletter as well as a link to rescue.” I email Carol McMahon about rescue to see if there is anything she would like to have written in the newsletter concerning rescue. She emailed me back the same message that rescue gives in each month’s meeting minutes. “Many, many dogs are coming into rescue due to foreclosures, deployment, divorce, etc. Few are being adopted due to the economic atmosphere in the country. We need fosters desperately”. Helping rescue is not as difficult as it sounds. Ideally, if each club member took in a foster to rehome, that would be great. Realistically that is not always possible, but if you’re thinking, I would but I don’t want to bring in a rescue dog and bring in something that will harm my dogs, think again. These dogs are not filthy, mange ridden shelter dogs. They are taken in from families who have had to give up their home, have been sent over seas to fight in a war, etc. Once that dog comes into your home, the next phone call you get could be a good match for it. OKAY, so taking in a dog isn’t possible for you. (I get that because it isn’t possible for me either) The phone rings and it is someone looking for a puppy and you have no puppies to sell. Do you say “sorry, none now” and hang up? Most of us do. Or you do have puppies, you answer the phone and the caller does not want to pay the price of your puppies. You hang up and go on with your day. Have you EVER given them the contact info or web page to Miami Valley Labrador Rescue? Have you ever gone to their web page and seen the dogs available? Go look at them. Some look like they could have come from *your kennel*. Selling puppies is something we do over and over again. Talking to potential buyers is an everyday thing. We are good at it. So when we don’t have puppies or you know the caller should contact our rescue because they aren’t going to buy from you, take 10 minutes to tell them why. Use your salesmanship, 10 minutes to help Labradors in need. Put a piece of paper with the web page to rescue next to your phone so it is handy. Lastly and the easiest, put a link to our rescue web page along with the phone number and a little blurb on your web page. See below-

<http://www.okilabrescue.org> Labsaver@nalu.net cmcmahon1@juno.com

And write something like this - *We are very sensitive to the plight of dogs who are in need of rescue. They can not help their circumstances, but we can. If one of our puppies is not quite right for you, consider adopting a dog in need.*



Pet Poison Helpline Offers Safety Tips for Hunting Dogs Hunting season is upon us – tips to keep your dog safe

As you and your Labrador retriever prepare for hunting season, it’s important to make sure that you’re keeping your dog out of harm’s way. Be aware of potential hazards to your hunting dog to help ensure a safe, enjoyable and bountiful hunt.

- Blue-green algae (cyanobacteria): Each year, hunting dogs in the US die as a result of drinking from water contaminated with blue-green algae. Toxic blue-green algae contain liver and/or neurotoxins and often occur during hot, dry weather and give the water a “pea soup” appearance. Signs of poisoning show up immediately, and include vomiting, diarrhea, weakness, collapse, tremors, seizures, and jaundice (yellow skin and gums). Death from the neurotoxin can occur within minutes while death from the liver toxin may take several days. Because treatment is often unsuccessful, prevention is key. Providing fresh water for your dog is imperative.

- **Lead Shot/Bullets:** Aside from the trauma caused by gun shot wounds, the lead found in pellets and bullets may lead to lead poisoning if left in the body. If your dog is shot, seek veterinary care immediately. If the bullet fragments or pellets cannot be removed, check blood lead levels to ensure that chronic lead poisoning doesn't occur. Signs of lead toxicity include behavioral changes, gastrointestinal signs (i.e., vomiting, diarrhea), and neurologic problems (including walking drunk, seizing, and blindness.)
- **Clay Pigeons:** These contain coal tar and heavy metals such as lead, zinc, copper, and nickel, and can result in toxicity if ingested. If you have a "mouthy" hunting dog known to ingest toys or rocks, beware. Make sure they're not eating scattered pieces of clay pigeons, as poisoning can result in liver, brain and kidney damage.
- **Mushrooms:** Being that hunting dogs are exposed to the great outdoors, they're more likely to ingest a mushroom in the field than a couch potato dog. While most mushrooms are generally non-toxic, certain types can be very dangerous. One of the most dangerous is the plain looking Amanita phalloides or death cap mushroom, found throughout the United States. Because proper identification of mushrooms is extremely difficult and often only done by experts, consider all ingestions of unidentified mushrooms as toxic until proven otherwise. Depending on the type of mushroom ingested, symptoms include vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, depression, tremors, and seizures, with ingestion usually leading to liver and kidney damage.

Safety tips:

- As hunting dogs are more likely to run through barbed wire or lacerate themselves by running through dense brush, it's important to keep your dog in a blaze orange chest protector vest. Not only does this protect vital organs from injury, but it saves on expensive vet bills.
- For dogs that don't have an electronic shock collar on, the excited hunting dog can take off after a scent, resulting in hours of searching for your companion. Make sure identification tags are well secured onto your dog's collar to ensure a happy reunion.
- Heat stroke is always a big risk early in the hunting season – dogs are excited and combined with the higher air temperatures, this can increase chances of heat exhaustion. Keeping a canine first aid kit handy, along with a thermometer, is important in case of emergency. If you notice your dog constantly panting, make sure to take frequent water breaks and water dips (in ponds without blue-green algae.) When in doubt, always play it safe and give your dog a break to cool off.
- Make sure to scope out the area where you are hunting and have the phone number for a local veterinarian, emergency veterinarian and Pet Poison Helpline programmed into your phone in the event of an emergency.

The best thing any hunter can do is to be educated about the common hazards or toxins which predominantly effect hunting dogs. When in doubt or if you think your pet has been poisoned, contact your veterinarian or Pet Poison Helpline immediately at 1-800-213-6680 with any questions or concerns.



About Pet Poison Helpline

Pet Poison Helpline is a service available 24 hours, seven days a week for pet owners, veterinarians and vet techs that require assistance treating a potentially poisoned pet. Staff can provide treatment advice for poisoning cases of all species, including dogs, cats, birds, small mammals, large animals and exotic species. As the most cost-effective option for animal poison control care, Pet Poison Helpline's fee of \$35 per incident includes follow-up consultation for the duration of the poison case. Pet Poison Helpline is available in North America by calling 800-213-6680.



Member's Brags & News

Kathleen Pflum - Frogcreek Fourmile Stargazer's (Casey) first time out after her litter in May. She got 1st in Open Class, Best of Opposite Sex Best of Breed Variety, Winner. I was very happy with her she done a good job. Sunday she got a 2nd place that was still good. Casey is co-owned with Kathy Pflum and Chris Carroll.

Anne Thornbury - Cedar Lake Willy be the One was RWD at the James River KC (Roanoke) 8/4/10, he was also RWD at Mid-KY KC 9/6/10, and was WD, BW and BB at the Clermont County KC 9/11/10. His brother, Cedar Lake Bud E. Wisner, got 2 seconds and a third in open yellow dog at the Roanoke cluster, was RWD at the Lexington Kennel Club 9/4/10, was WD, BW, BB, and got pulled in the top 6 in the group at the Northern KY KC 9/5/10. A pretty exciting few shows for me, my first time putting AKC points on a dog. My goal for the year was to get a point on each dog.

Anita L. Eisthen - Sunfire's MD Cotton Boomer ("Boomer") earned his Rally Novice (RN) with a first place and a score of 100 at Queen City Dog Training Club on August 20, 2010. He also earned his Junior Hunter title at the Buckeye Retriever Club's Hunting Test on June 19th with 4 straight passes, plus a bonus pass. Sunfire's MD Cotton Bonnie ("Bonnie") earned her Junior Hunter title at the Buckeye Retriever Club's Hunting Test on June 20, 2010. Boomer Eisthen finished his AKC Junior Hunter title, U-CD title and 2 legs towards his URO-1 titles. Bonnie Eisthen finished her AKC Junior Hunter title. Aspen Eisthen finished her AKC Utility Dog Excellent title.

Bonnie Hall – Oct 2 & 3 I took Luggers' Big Ben to an International Dog Show. I only entered him in 3 of the 4 shows. He won 3 Best of Breeds, a Group 3, a Group 2 and a Group 1. He now has the title of International Champion. There were 27 Labradors entered.

Canine Flu Symptoms

Does Your Dog Have Canine Flu?

The symptoms for canine influenza virus (CIV) are similar to those of other respiratory illnesses, so only a trained veterinarian can properly diagnose and treat your dog. Persistent coughing is the primary clinical sign. Nasal discharge indicates a secondary bacterial infection that requires antibiotic treatment. Progression to pneumonia, which leads to fever, lethargy and rapid breathing, requires hospitalization and antibiotics. Fewer than 10 percent of dogs may experience pneumonia, but those that do can die, making this a serious health concern.

Not all dogs who cough are infected with CIV. They may have another kind of respiratory infection, such as bordetellosis, which can be treated with medication. Because CIV is a virus, however, it needs to run its course. Dogs are given supportive care to help ensure the illness doesn't progress into a more serious form of bacterial infection or pneumonia.

Because of the contagious nature of this virus, a coughing dog should be isolated from other dogs until a proper diagnosis is made. CIV can live in the air for two to four days and is estimated to be projected between 20 and 100 feet through sneezing or coughing. In addition CIV can live on objects such as food bowls, toys and clothing so it can spread via a dog's contact with contaminated objects or through caretakers who have handled infected dogs or contaminated objects. Fortunately, the virus is easily killed on surfaces by use of disinfectants and diluted, not concentrated, bleach.

Separating the Facts from the Myth

- Dogs infected with canine influenza are highly contagious before they show clinical signs of infection. The virus is shed primarily during the first days after exposure, but coughing doesn't start until 2 to 5 days after exposure.
- Dogs do not carry the disease indefinitely. They shed virus for about seven days after exposure. Once a dog stops shedding the virus, it can't infect another dog. Coughing may continue for 10 to 30 days due to inflammation and damage in the respiratory tract.
- The virus itself can't be treated, but secondary bacterial infections associated with this virus require antibiotics and in the case of pneumonia, hospitalization.
- Vaccines against Bordetella bronchiseptica bacteria and other infectious respiratory agents won't protect your dog from CIV. There is one current vaccine to prevent CIV infection.
- CIV can affect dogs of all ages, not only the very young, elderly or immune-suppressed.
- Canine flu has no particular season. It can spread at any point during the year.
- Canine flu can be serious, but most dogs recover easily. Proper diagnosis and care will help to ensure that your dog is back to his usually healthy self in no time.

www.morrisanimalfoundation.org : [Articles](#)



* **please read** Here is your reminder to update the information on your dogs in case something should happen to you and someone has to step in and care for them. In light of recent events with Pat Gataleta and Deb Arnold, I do not have to tell you just how important it is to have this done. If you need an update on the steps, email me and I will send it to you.

luggirlabs@hotmail.com



Purchasing Pet Drugs Online: Buyer Beware

"Discount pet drugs—no prescription required" may appeal to pet owners surfing the Web, but FDA experts say it can be risky to buy drugs online from sites that tout this message and others like it.

Some of the Internet sites that sell pet drugs represent legitimate, reputable pharmacies, says Martine Hartogensis, D.V.M., deputy director of the Office of Surveillance and Compliance in FDA's Center for Veterinary Medicine (CVM). But others are fronts for unscrupulous businesses operating against the law.

FDA has found companies that sell unapproved pet drugs and counterfeit pet products, make fraudulent claims, dispense prescription drugs without requiring a prescription, and sell expired drugs.

Pet owners who purchase drugs from these companies may think they are saving money, says Hartogensis, but in reality, they may be short-changing their pet's health and putting its life at risk.

CVM regulates the manufacture and distribution of animal drugs, while individual state pharmacy boards regulate the dispensing of prescription veterinary products.

Red Flags

Some foreign Internet pharmacies advertise that veterinary prescription drugs are available to U.S. citizens without a prescription. But, says Hartogensis, "There is a risk of the drugs not being FDA-approved."

A foreign or domestic pharmacy may claim that one of its veterinarians on staff will "evaluate" the pet after looking over a form filled out by the pet owner, and then prescribe the drug. "A veterinarian should physically examine an animal prior to making a diagnosis to determine the appropriate therapy," says Hartogensis.

CVM is especially concerned that pet owners are going online to buy two types of commonly used prescription veterinary drugs—nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) and heartworm preventives.

"Both drugs can be dangerous if there is no professional involvement," says Hartogensis. "It's not generally a concern if the owner uses a legitimate online pharmacy and mails in a prescription from their veterinarian, who is monitoring the animal. But if there is no veterinarian-client-patient relationship, it's a dangerous practice."

NSAIDs and Heartworm Preventives

Veterinarians often prescribe NSAIDs to relieve pain in dogs. NSAIDs should not be purchased on the Internet without a veterinarian's involvement because

- dogs should undergo blood testing and a thorough physical examination before starting NSAIDs
- dogs should be monitored by a veterinarian while they are taking NSAIDs
- veterinarians should discuss possible side effects of NSAIDs with the owner

- the prescription should be accompanied by a Client Information Sheet that explains important safety information to the owner

Heartworm disease is a potentially fatal condition transmitted by the bite of a mosquito that is carrying infected larvae of the heartworm parasite. Dogs, cats, and ferrets can get heartworm. Heartworm preventives, given daily, monthly, or semiannually, depending on the product, kill the larvae before they become adult worms.

The American Heartworm Society recommends

- using heartworm medication for dogs year-round, no matter where you live in the United States
- getting dogs tested yearly to make sure they're not infected with heartworm

"Testing is important even in dogs regularly treated with heartworm preventive products due to the occasional reports of product ineffectiveness," says Hartogensis. An Internet pharmacy veterinarian cannot draw blood from the animal to perform the test. If the test isn't done, a pet owner could be giving heartworm preventives to a dog that has heartworms, potentially leading to severe reactions.

Tips for Buying Pet Drugs Online

- **Order from a Web site that belongs to a Vet-VIPPS accredited pharmacy.** Vet-VIPPS—the Veterinary-Verified Internet Pharmacy Practice Sites—is a voluntary accreditation program of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy (NABP). NABP gives the Vet-VIPPS seal to online pharmacies that dispense prescription animal drugs and comply with NABP's strict criteria, including federal and state licensing and inspection requirements, protecting patient confidentiality, quality assurance, and validity of prescription orders. Look for the Vet-VIPPS seal displayed on a pharmacy's Web site or check with NABP to find out if a pharmacy is Vet-VIPPS accredited. Because this is a new program, begun in 2009, a small number of pharmacies are currently Vet-VIPPS accredited.
- **Order from an outsourced prescription management service that your veterinarian uses.** These state-licensed Internet pharmacy services work directly with the veterinarian, require that a prescription be written by the veterinarian, and support the veterinarian-client-patient relationship. Ask your veterinary hospital if it uses an Internet pharmacy service.

This article appears on FDA's Consumer Health Information Web page, which features the latest on all FDA-regulated products.

Updated: March 11, 2010