



Lake Eustis

Kennel Club

PAW PRINTS

Volume 6 ISSUE 7

JULY 2019



**GINGER, THD, RATS CGCA, CGCU
TKA, FDC**



IN THIS ISSUE

President: Carolyn Hoppe
Vice President: Kathy Pearce
Treasurer: Susan Prickett
Secretary: Judy Leitzsch
Corresponding Secretart: Sharon Everson
BOARD:
Jackie Baudo, Sally Hense, Norene Walzer,
Zelda Andrews
Membership Board Member: Teri Stuber

Brags/Contest /Contest PG.2
Heimlich for Dogs PG. 3
Say what? PG.3
Kennel Cough PG.4
Tic Borne Threat PG.5
Can Your Dog Manipulate You? Pg.8

LEKC meets the 4th Wednesday of each month
@ The Lady Lake Library, W. Guava Street.
Board meets 6 p.m. General meeting 7:15 p.m.
Website: www.lekcdogclub.org

WHAT'S HAPPENIN' AT LEKC

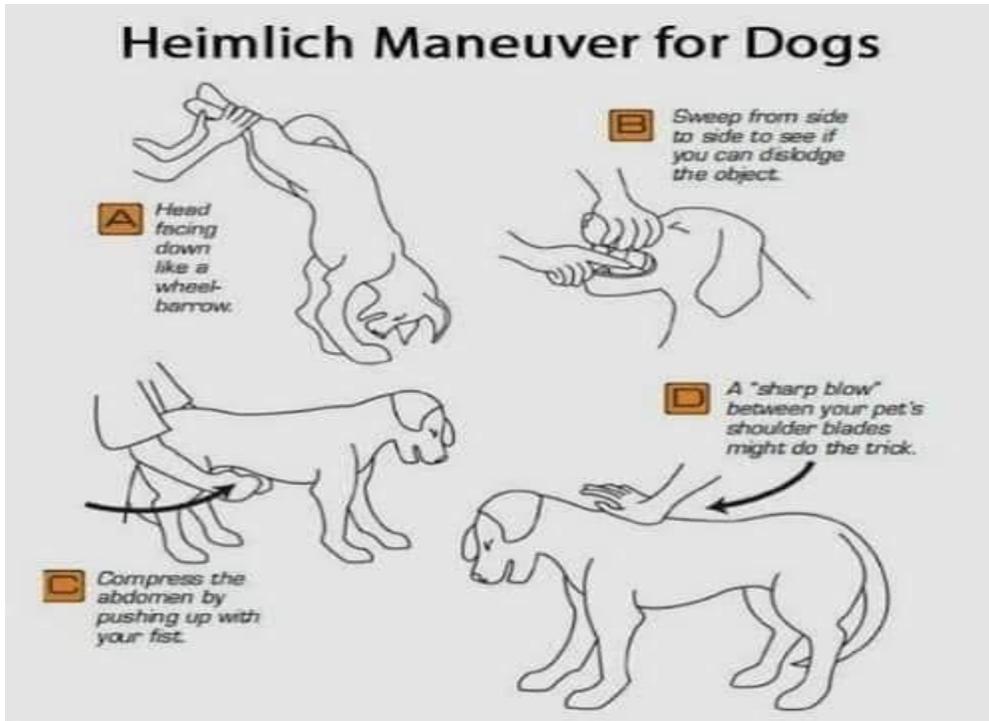
August 28th Speaker on Megaesophagus in Dogs
September 25th Speaker from Jesse Fund for Therapy Dogs
November 2nd & 3rd 2019 Eustis, Obedience & Rally Trials
November 20th, Club meeting
December: 11th, Christmas Party
January 15th, Meeting
January 23rd & 24th, Conformation Show, Ocala

July: Named to honor Roman dictator Julius Caesar.
What is the longest word in the English language? Answer page 10.

BRAGS:/Contest



Can you name the club members shown in this picture? Where was it taken, what legs or titles did the crew earn? Correct answer earns \$5. Naturally, those in photo, not eligible.



I just want everyone know how to save dogs because i love dogs more than most people ❤️

Submitted by Kathy P



Say What?

Q: What did the waiter say to the dog when he brought out her food?

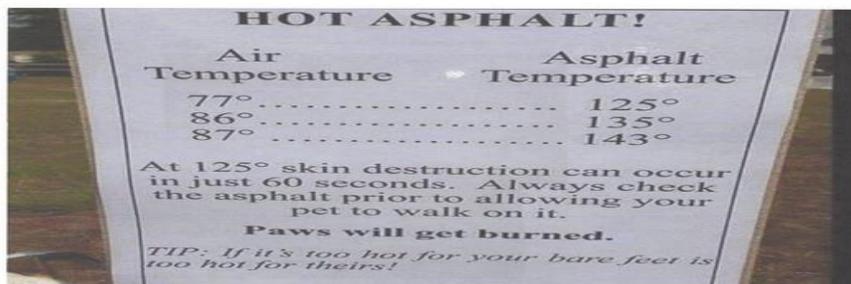
A: Bone appétit!

Q: What do you call a great dog detective?

A: Sherlock Bones!

Q: How do fleas travel from place to place?

A: By itch-hiking!



https://scontent-mia3-1.xx.fbcdn.net/v/t1.0-9/61472672_10205929214306029_250947566... 5/31/2019

Submitted by Kathy Pearce

What is Kennel Cough? By [AKC Staff](#) Jan 23, 2019

Kennel Cough in Dogs – Symptoms, Treatment & Prevention

Kennel Cough (also known as canine infectious tracheobronchitis) is a highly contagious respiratory disease. Dogs commonly contract kennel cough at places where large amounts of canines congregate, such as boarding and daycare facilities, dog parks, training groups, and dog shows. Dogs can spread it to one another through airborne droplets, direct contact (e.g., touching noses), or contaminated surfaces (including water/food bowls). It's highly treatable in most dogs but can be more severe in puppies younger than six months of age and immunocompromised dogs.

What are the Symptoms of Kennel Cough?

If your dog is affected with kennel cough, you may notice one or more of the following symptoms:

- a strong cough, often with a “honking” sound – this is the most obvious symptom
- runny nose
- sneezing
- lethargy
- loss of appetite
- low fever

Although kennel cough is easily treatable in healthy dogs, Kevin Fitzgerald, DVM, a columnist for [AKC Family Dog](#), explains that it’s important to report a coughing symptom to your veterinarian because it could be a sign of a more serious [disease](#).

“The canine distemper virus and [canine influenza](#) virus both start off with symptoms nearly identical to kennel cough,” he said. Other conditions that can cause coughing include a [collapsing trachea](#), bronchitis, asthma, and even heart disease.

How Is Kennel Cough Treated?

Typically, mild cases of kennel cough are treated with a week or two of rest, but a veterinarian may prescribe antibiotics to prevent a secondary infection and cough medication to ease the symptoms.

“Nebulizers and vaporizers utilizing inhaled antibiotics or bronchodilators have been reported to be beneficial but are usually not prescribed,” Dr. Fitzgerald said. Speak to your veterinarian for treatment recommendations. Also, it’s helpful for owners to [use a harness](#) rather than a collar to walk a dog with kennel cough because irritation of the tracheal can aggravate the cough and possibly even cause damage to the trachea. If you have a household with multiple pets and one shows signs of a cough, chances are all dogs in the home have been exposed.

Can Kennel Cough Be Prevented?

[A vaccine](#) is available for the bordetella bacterium, which is the most common agent to cause kennel cough. Dogs who are frequently boarded, visit doggie day care, compete in canine sports, or otherwise are exposed to large groups of dogs may benefit from the vaccine, and many training, boarding, and daycare facilities require proof of vaccination. The vaccine is available in oral, intranasal, and injectable forms, and depending on the form, it is usually initially given in two doses two to four weeks apart, followed by a booster every six months to a year.

Although most cases of kennel cough are caused by bordetella, some are caused by other agents, including the bacteria bordetella bronchiseptica, canine adenovirus type 2, canine parainfluenza virus, canine respiratory coronavirus, and mycoplasmas, so the vaccine may not prevent your dog from catching the disease.

If you notice your pet coughing or if you plan to introduce your dog to large groups of animals, speak with your veterinarian.

Anaplasmosis: Another Tick-Borne Threat to Dogs By [Lisa Kaplan Gordon](#)

When it comes to tick-borne threats to your dog, [Lyme disease](#) usually gets all the attention. But anaplasmosis is another tick-borne disease that can cause bruising, lameness, and even uncontrolled bleeding in your pet. That's why you should learn the signs of anaplasmosis and what to do if your pet contracts the disease.

What is Anaplasmosis?

Anaplasmosis, aka dog fever or dog tick fever, is a tick-borne disease that infects a dog's bloodstream. *Anaplasma phagocytophilum*, the most common form of the disease, is transmitted by deer tick bites and infects white blood cells. *Anaplasma platys*, carried by the brown dog tick, affects the blood-clotting cells known as platelets.

Anaplasmosis, which also infects humans, is common throughout the United States and Canada wherever transmitting ticks thrive — including the Gulf states, California, and the upper Midwest, North-East, Mid-Atlantic, and Southwest regions. The [Companion Animal Parasite Council](#) predicts the disease could also be highly active in Great Lakes states and New England during 2019.

What are the Symptoms of Anaplasmosis?

A dog suffering the [A. phagocytophilum](#) form of anaplasmosis may display a range of symptoms anytime from one to seven days after infection. Some dogs may only have minor symptoms, while others may also present with ones that are more serious. Symptoms could include:

- Fever
- Lethargy
- Lack of appetite
- Malaise
- Joint pain and lameness
- Vomiting
- Diarrhea
- Coughing
- Labored breathing
- Seizures
- Ataxia (lack of muscle and movement control)

Dogs infected with *A. platys* can show a periodic decrease in blood-clotting platelets and develop bruising and bleeding, particularly nosebleeds.

How is Anaplasmosis Diagnosed?

Doctors often have a hard time distinguishing between anaplasmosis and Lyme disease, which have some of the same symptoms, especially widespread joint inflammation. Sometimes a dog may have both diseases at once, because the same tick species transmit both illnesses.

If your veterinarian suspects your pet suffers from anaplasmosis, she'll run blood tests to pinpoint the antibody culprit and determine if active infection is present. Some available tests include enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), indirect fluorescent antibody (IFA), and polymerase chain reaction (PCR) tests. In some cases, the bacterial organism can be seen under a microscope.

How is Anaplasmosis Treated?

Your veterinarian likely will prescribe a 30-day course of the antibiotic doxycycline, which is the same medicine that treats other tick-borne infections. Signs of improvement in a dog's symptoms may be seen within 24 to 48 hours.

Even after your dog is back to his old self, he may still test positive for anaplasmosis. If the disease is not active, however, your vet will probably not prescribe more antibiotics.

Can You Get Anaplasmosis From Your Dog?

Technically, anaplasmosis is a "zoonotic pathogen," which means it can spread from animal to animal and animal to human. It's highly unlikely that you will contract anaplasmosis from your dog directly, but if you don't control your dog's tick exposure, he can bring anaplasmosis-bearing ticks into the house, where they can bite and infect you.

Controlling Ticks

What are the Best Ways to Control Ticks?

The best way to prevent your dog from contracting anaplasmosis is to control the tick population in your yard and prevent the parasites from hopping on your pet.

Here are some preventative measures.

Keep ticks off your pet: Your veterinarian can recommend which topical, oral, or [wearable products](#) will help repel ticks before they infect your dog. If you choose a tick collar, which keeps ticks off your dog's head and neck, make sure it touches the skin but is still loose enough to accommodate two fingers under the collar.

Wash ticks away: Medicated shampoos can kill ticks on contact. Make sure to bathe your pet in tick shampoo every two weeks because shampoos don't last as long as spot-on or oral medications.

Dip ticks: Dips, which you sponge onto dogs, are concentrated chemicals that kill ticks. These chemicals are strong and you shouldn't use them on puppies or pregnant or nursing dogs.

Pick ticks: Carefully inspect your dog when returning from outdoor play. Check for ticks between toes, inside ears, between legs, and deep inside coats. Remove ticks you find, carefully plucking off their entire body.

Treat your yard: Trim bushes and trees, and keep lawns mowed to reduce places where ticks can live and breed. If ticks still abound, coat your yard with anti-tick sprays and granular treatments. Make sure you read labels and apply these chemicals carefully because they can be harmful to humans, animals, and fish.

Can Your Dog Manipulate You? Research Says Yes. By [Jessika Zachary](#)

Have you ever wondered why your dog's face is so irresistible? A new study in the [Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences](#) (PNAS) says that dogs' facial features – in particular, “puppy dog eyes” – may have evolved based on human preference.

When breeding began with wolves to create domestic dogs, humans bred with the purpose of completing tasks such as farming, pulling sleds across frigid temperatures, or keeping a group of nomads safe. For example, the [Greyhound](#) types were bred to chase prey at alarmingly fast speeds and [Mastiff](#) types were bred as protectors. But were dogs subconsciously bred to be cute as well?

It's All in the Eyes

As humans adapted to their surroundings, dogs followed. Eventually, dogs became more sophisticated as they were bred to meet the lifestyles of their owners.

The PNAS study suggests that through the domestication of dogs from wolves, their facial muscle transformed to meet communication standards of humans. The muscle responsible for raising the inner eyebrow is uniformly present across domesticated dogs but not in wolves.

“The most remarkable among dogs' behavioral adaptations, as a result of selection during domestication, is their ability to read and use human communication in ways that other animals cannot,” the PNAS study states.

Analyzed behavioral data also suggests that dogs raise their inner eyebrows more frequently and with a higher intensity than wolves do. The researchers believe dogs with these “puppy dog eyes” were preferential to humans and therefore more highly selected.

Facial musculature in the wolf and dog with differences in anatomy highlighted in red. Image courtesy of Tim D. Smith (Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK).

The Impact on Dog Sports

Though a variety of breeds demonstrate different facial expressions, the study suggests that eyebrow movement is uniform across breeds. We spoke with Anne Burrows, an author of the study and professor of anatomy at Duquesne University.

“We conducted a study about five years ago that explored dogs in a shelter. The dogs who make this movement are adopted more quickly than dogs that don't.” She explains that dogs bred to be

companion dogs, such as [Cavalier King Charles Spaniels](#), may make this facial movement more frequently.

So what impact does this have on activities dogs and humans do together, such as dog sports? For starters, eye contact between dogs and humans is imperative for social interaction. Canines use this communication when they cannot solve problems alone. Eye contact allows dogs to receive communication that is directed or relevant to them.

Think of [AKC sports](#) — Rally, Agility, Obedience and many more. These events encompass specific training and communication where it is crucial to have a special bond of your canine. It's not just the canine that needs to receive communication — humans are influenced too.

“You would think there would be some impact [to dog sport success], because people are influenced by communication,” Burrows says. “We could certainly test the successes and how [dog's facial expressions] influence sports.”

In these events, communication is necessary, as owners and canines work together through courses. Based on the research of PNAS, some speculate a handler may prefer working with a dog who is more expressive, allowing for better communication and higher success rates in the sport.

The PNAS study also suggests that humans prefer dogs that show paedomorphic (infant-like) anatomical features.

These features can consist of a bigger forehead, larger eyes, and more. This observation came after people were asked to select pictures presenting dog or cat faces that had more or less paedomorphic features.

“The movement makes the eyes appear bigger, hence more infant-like and potentially more appealing,” the study adds. This expression resembles sadness, and for humans, this triggers a nurturing response.

Imagine a dog being selected from a shelter. The study highlights that dogs in this situation may produce this facial movement more frequently, potentially giving them a selection advantage.

Can You Deny Those Puppy Dog Eyes?

Through history, one thing has remained constant – it's hard to say no to “puppy dog eyes”. Dogs have evolved to fit the needs of a task, their owner, their surroundings and humans are naturally drawn to a “cute” face.

The study notes that “all domestic dogs routinely possessed this muscle, except for the [Siberian Husky](#) specimen, which interestingly belongs to more ancient dog breeds, more closely related to wolves than many other breeds.” In the study, the group only had one Siberian Husky to research, so it is difficult to draw conclusions.

“Huskies communicate with vocalization, they almost sound like human infants,” Burrows says. “I feel that they vocalize a lot more among other ancient breeds. I’m really dying to know if any other ancient breeds follow this technique.”

Even Burrows admits she can’t resist her own dog when she sees her puppy dog eyes. “I can’t say no, it’s not possible. If I see my dog making that face, I drop everything I’m doing to try and find out what she needs or what she wants. Usually, it involves me giving her a biscuit.”

Creating a Bond

The PNAS study also suggests that humans prefer dogs that show paedomorphic (infant-like) anatomical features.

These features can consist of a bigger forehead, larger eyes, and more. This observation came after people were asked to select pictures presenting dog or cat faces that had more or less paedomorphic features.

“The movement makes the eyes appear bigger, hence more infant-like and potentially more appealing,” the study adds. This expression resembles sadness, and for humans, this triggers a nurturing response.

Imagine a dog being selected from a shelter. The study highlights that dogs in this situation may produce this facial movement more frequently, potentially giving them a selection advantage.

PUZZLE ANSWER: Smiles, because there is a mile between the first and last letters.