



Cleveland Shetland Sheepdog Club **SPOTLIGHT**

July, 2017 
Happy Independence Day!

Editor: Sue Moreland (bravoshelties@frontier.com)

Club Officers (term ending at our Annual Meeting, October 2018)

President – Barbara Kaplan (barbkaplandtm@yahoo.com)

Vice- President – Laura Chegan (lchegan@att.net)

Treasurer – Rhadine Zabrecky (rayzabrecky@gmail.com)

Recording Secretary – Betty Hitzler (fatbroadbt@aol.com)

Corresponding Secretary – Sue Moreland (bravoshelties@frontier.com)

Board Members (term ending at our Annual Meeting, October, 2017)

John Bush (jbushes@juno.com)

Cheryl Sacerich (CnUk9@cs.com)

Barb Schmauder (machowder@gmail.com)

Sheltie Rescue (NEOSSR) (Website: <http://www.neossr.org/>)

President – Cindy Hazelett 330-296-8257 (sheltiequeen1@yahoo.com)

Vice-President – Paula Adams 330-650-4846 (PXAdams@aol.com)

*Send donations (payable to North East Ohio Sheltie Rescue), to:
Dori Mueller, 41753 Blanche Avenue, Elyria, Ohio 44035*

TO ADVERTISE IN THIS NEWSLETTER, contact Sue Moreland

MEETINGS ARE HELD on the second Tuesday of every month (unless the dates of the Crown Classic necessitate a change). The regular meetings begin promptly at 7 o'clock p.m. and are open to anyone with an interest in all things concerning Shelties.

NEXT MEETING: TUESDAY, July 11, 2017 

Board Meeting to follow

**@CLEVELAND ALL-BREED TRAINING CLUB
210 Hayes Drive, Brooklyn Heights, OH 44131
(if you need directions, contact Barb Kaplan)**



July refreshments will be provided
by Betty Hitzler

Coming Events for 2017 (Mark your calendars):



Agility Trials

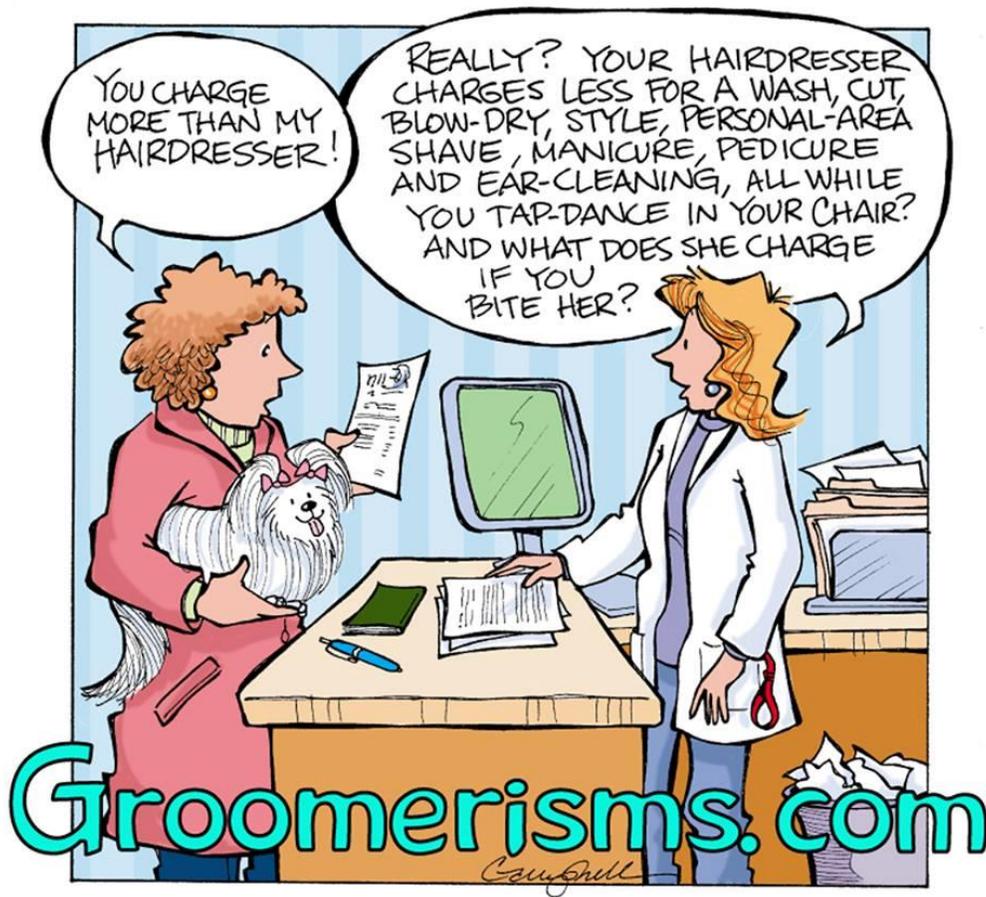
Annual Meeting/Election of Board Members

CSSC Specialties

September 8, 9 and 10

October 10

December 9 and 10



CLEVELAND SHETLAND SHEEPDOG CLUB GENERAL MEETING

Notes from the Awards Banquet which took place June 13, 2017



President's Report – Members began assembling at the Brown Derby at 6 o'clock. We had a fine turnout and everyone was looking to have a great time celebrating the achievements of our awardees. In attendance this evening were Ray and Suzi Stachurski, Betty Hitzler, Rich and Diane Walker, Steve and Kristie Mariner, Mary Thrall, John Bush, Cheryl Sacerich and Ulli Weinrich, Donna Waldorf, Dave and Chris Cammarn, Wayne and Sue Moreland, Barb Kaplan and Rhadine Zabrecky. Our guest this evening was Suzi's mom, Amy Carrol. President Barb welcomed and thanked everyone for the hard work in keeping this club strong through our successful events. The fact that CSSC is still going strong after over fifty years is no small achievement. We are proud of our members, their dogs, and their achievements.

Recording Secretary's Report – N/A

Report of the Board – N/A

Corresponding Secretary's Report:

Correspondence sent/received via e-mail

- Two (2) applications sent to AKC, with payment of \$15 each for permission to hold our specialties at the Crown Classic December 9 and 10, 2017
- From AKC, processing has completed for December 9, 2017, payment received
- From AKC, processing has completed for December 10, 2017, payment received

Report of the Treasurer: As always, a complete financial report will be made available to any member upon request.

Reports of the Committees:

Herding – Cheryl reported that our herding trials got great reviews!

Unfinished Business: N/A

New Business:

Presentation of Awards-- Congratulations to our members and their dogs on their amazing 2016 achievements:

Betty Hitzler and Rory - In AKC, MXB. In CPE, TChCL, TChWC, TChFH, TChJP, CT-ATCH2, TChJU, TChST and CT-ATCH3. In USDAA, PGM.

Barb Kaplan and Buster - In AKC, CD, MXB, MJS, MXF and GN. In CPE, ExST, ExWC and ExCL. In USDAA, PKM. In TDAA, TACH3.

Wayne/Sue Moreland and Jimmy - UKC Champion
Wayne/Sue Moreland and Chance - UKC Champion

Cheryl Sacerich/Ulli Weinrich and Chani -In AKC, HXAS. In AHBA, HTADIII and HTADIIId.

Cheryl/Ulli and Clipz - In AKC, MXPB, MJPB, MXP3, MJP3 and UD. In UKC, ALCH.

Cheryl/Ulli and Ice - In AKC, RN, NA, NAJ, HSAs and HSAd. In AHBA, HTADId. In ASCA, STDD.

Cheryl/Ulli and Mora - In AKC, CD, RA, HXBd, OAJ, DC, HC, RE, OF and HXAs. In AHBA, HTADIIId and HTDIIId. In ASCA, ATDd, OTDs and ATDs.



Mary Thrall and Maggie - Beginner Novice

Brucellosis Update: AKC Canine Health Foundation Funds Research to Battle the Disease

Samantha Wright | June 13, 2017



Canine brucellosis is a reproductive disease caused by the bacterium *Brucella canis* (*B. canis*), which can cause infertility, abortion, and severe spinal infections in dogs.

The *B. canis* bacteria can be transmitted several ways: during a heat cycle, at breeding, through contaminated hands or clothing, and from the bitch to the puppies during birth and nursing. There are often no clinical signs following infection, and there are currently no cures or effective treatments. The clinical signs that may appear, such as weight loss, lethargy, and swollen lymph nodes, are often like those of other diseases, which may delay and complicate diagnosis. Male dogs may also experience swelling of the prostate, testicles, and epididymis (the tube that carries sperm).

Brucella infections constitute a serious problem for dog breeders, pet owners, and kennels. Though well understood in the context of canine breeding operations, this disease is an under-recognized health issue in the canine rescue and shelter populations and may be a source of infection to these dog populations. Canine brucellosis is a zoonotic disease, meaning that humans exposed to *B. canis* can contract the disease, and therefore it presents a public health issue, as well.

The AKC Canine Health Foundation (CHF) is currently funding three canine brucellosis grants. These research projects are focused on improving diagnostics, developing a vaccine to prevent *B. canis* infection, and studying the epidemiology of the organism:

- **Preventing Inaccurate Diagnosis of Brucellosis**
Principal Investigator: Christina Larson DVM; University of Minnesota

Brucellosis testing is often made difficult by the fact that the most commonly used brucellosis test, the rapid slide agglutination test (RSAT), also gives false positive results when the dog has recently been infected with a different bacterium, *Bordetella bronchiseptica*, which is one of the common causes of kennel cough. Vaccinating a dog for *Bordetella* (kennel cough) is likely to cause false positive results on the RSAT. This study will evaluate whether false positive RSAT results are obtained after vaccinating the dog with an intranasal, commercially available *Bordetella* vaccine.

- **Development of a Brucellosis Vaccine for Dogs**
Principal Investigator: Angela Arenas DVM PhD; Texas A&M AgriLife Research

The goal of this research is to develop a safe and effective *Brucella canis* vaccine, using a genetic mutant that has been shown to be safe and effective for controlling infection against other *Brucella* species. The development of such a vaccine for dogs will significantly impact canine and human health by limiting the spread of *B. canis*.

- **An Epidemiological Study of *Brucella canis***

Principal Investigators: Tory Whitten, MPH and Joni Scheftel DVM, MPH; Minnesota Department of Health

The investigators will measure how commonly rescue and shelter dogs entering Minnesota are exposed to *B. canis*, as a first step to understanding the prevalence of this important reproductive disease. The results will be used to determine prevalence and raise awareness of this disease in rescue and shelter dog populations, help identify risk factors for canine brucellosis, and develop a diagnostic test for canine brucellosis at the Minnesota Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory. An important outcome of this study will be to create prevention and control measures applicable to this population of dogs.

AKC NEWS AND VIEWS



Canine Influenza Update

Posted on June 2, 2017 by skeptvet

In 2015, I wrote about the first canine influenza (CI) outbreak in the United States, in the Chicago area. At the time, I emphasized a few key facts about this disease, which I will review here:

1. CI is a highly contagious viral disease which causes upper respiratory symptoms (cough, sneezing, nasal discharge, etc.). Symptoms range from mild to serious, though the disease is rarely fatal and many dogs do not require medical treatment.
2. There are two varieties of CI, H3N2 and H3N8. Neither can infect humans.
3. There are several vaccines available to protect against CI. Some are specific to one strain, others can provide some protection against both strains. There is some evidence to support safety and efficacy for these vaccines, however the information available is limited. Some have been conditionally licensed, meaning that they have been approved with less than the usual required research evidence in order to allow a faster response to the threat of CI outbreaks. Whether or not a dog should be vaccinated, and with which vaccine, depends on the risk of exposure, the health of the dog, and a variety of individual factors that should be discussed with your veterinarian. There is no evidence to support claims sometimes made by anti-vaccine activists of serious harm or lack of efficacy for these vaccines.
4. There is also no evidence to support claims that alternative methods, such as homeopathy, nutritional strategies, herbs or supplements, or other methods are effective in preventing or treating CI. Some, such as homeopathy, clearly are not effective. Others have not been properly tested.

A number of CI cases have been confirmed recently in Florida, which has renewed concern, and media coverage, regarding this disease. This, inevitably, has led to increased exposure for proponents of pseudoscientific and anti-science perspectives. Fortunately, there are a number of reliable sources of information about canine influenza that I encourage dog owners to make use of:

American Veterinary Medical Association

University of Florida School of Veterinary Medicine

Vestibular Disease in Dogs by Kerri Fivecoat-Campbell



Canine idiopathic vestibular disease, which is also sometimes called “old dog disease” or “old rolling dog syndrome,” can be very scary for pet parents. To the untrained eye, the symptoms may mimic serious, life threatening conditions such as stroke or a brain tumor.

The good news is that this condition, which is described by veterinarians as fairly common, typically disappears in a matter of days.

VCA Animal Hospitals define vestibular disease as a sudden, non-progressive disturbance of balance.

“Idiopathic refers to the fact that veterinarians can’t identify the source of the balance issue,” said Dr. Duffy Jones, DVM, a veterinarian with Peachtree Hills Animal Hospitals of Atlanta in Georgia. “There are a lot of theories such as inflammation, but as with some humans who suffer from vertigo, we really don’t know the cause.”

Dr. Keith Niesenbaum, DVM, a veterinarian with Crawford Dog and Cat Hospital in Garden City Park, New York, and who has been practicing for 32 years, said that idiopathic vestibular disease is more common in older dogs and there really isn’t a breed that is immune.

“Anecdotally, I’ve seen it more in large breed dogs, but it can also happen with small breeds as well,” Niesenbaum said.

Symptoms of Idiopathic Vestibular Disease - Deb Hipp of Kansas City, Missouri, was preparing to go out of town for a few days when her 17-year-old dog, Toby, suddenly had more trouble than normal getting up.

“He has some mobility issues, so I thought he was just tired, so I waited another ten minutes and tried to get him up,” Hipp said. “On the second attempt, he was having trouble placing his paws to stand and I immediately took him to the emergency vet.”

Hipp thought Toby might have had a stroke, but the veterinarian made a note of Toby’s eyes, which were darting back and forth. After some blood tests and a more thorough exam, he diagnosed idiopathic vestibular disease. By that time, in addition to not being able to stand and the darting eyes, Toby also displayed other symptoms of the disease, which include:

- Head tilt, which may be slight to extreme
- Acting dizzy and falling down, which may remind people of someone who is drunk
- Nausea and/or vomiting
- Dogs may also turn in circles or roll

“The symptoms are acute, or immediate,” said Jones. “The symptoms will not be a slow progression but happen all of a sudden. There really aren’t any symptoms that can be a sign this is coming on.”

Medical Treatment for Idiopathic Vestibular Disease - Jones said it is important to get your dog to its veterinarian as soon as you see any of the signs, as the symptoms are similar to that of other more serious conditions, such as an inner ear infection, stroke, brain tumor, or seizure.

Jones said idiopathic vestibular disease is confirmed by a veterinarian upon a complete physical examination, such as checking the eye movement, which would be rolling in cases of a stroke, and lifting the paw and flipping it over to see if the dog puts his paw back. “If the dog can flip his paw over, it typically isn’t a stroke,” said Jones.

Niesenbaum said that once the condition is diagnosed, the dog is typically treated at home unless the dog is vomiting and is at risk of dehydration, at which point he will hospitalize the dog so it can be put on IV fluids.

“If the dog goes home, we will typically prescribe an anti-nausea medication and something to help with dizziness,” Niesenbaum said.

Home Treatment for Idiopathic Vestibular Disease

Jones said that dogs can eat, but due to the nausea, they may not want to eat. He added that it is important to watch for hydration issues. Other concerns include keeping the dog in a confined area, and not allowing them to climb stairs or be on the furniture.

“The dog will really be off balance and if there are stairs or he gets on the furniture, he may fall and break bones,” said Jones.

Another consideration, especially if it is a large dog, is getting the dog outside to go to the bathroom. This was a big concern for Hipp, whose dog, Toby, weighs 60 pounds.

“Toby had mobility issues, so I had bought a special harness to help him up,” said Hipp. Still, when Toby was in the first days of idiopathic vestibular disease, he was dead weight, not being able to stand or walk at all.

After conferring with her veterinarian, Hipp was advised to hospitalize Toby.

“I was leaving town and didn’t want to leave him with the pet sitter. Although we were convinced Toby would recover, I didn’t want her to have to pick him up and take him outside,” said Hipp.

Niesenbaum said if you don’t have a harness, you can use a towel as sling to help your dog stand.

The good news is that like most dogs with this condition, Toby completely recovered within a matter of days and now even goes on his daily short walk. “It can sometimes take a couple of weeks, but if they’re not improving after 72 hours, we know it could be something more serious,” said Jones.

Some dogs do not recover completely from the head tilt. Even if your dog has appeared to have completely recovered, it’s important for the dog’s veterinarian to see the dog again just to be sure.

“I don’t get to give a lot of good news to owners of geriatric dogs when they have serious conditions, but this really is the ‘good news’ condition in that most dogs will survive and recover completely,” Jones said. *This article was verified for accuracy by Dr. Katie Grzyb, DV*

Editor’s note: Cats get this, too, and it is not confined to cats who are older. My 4-year-old cat has it.

Two 90-year-old women, Bertha and Ethel, had been friends all of their lives.

When it was clear that Bertha was dying, Ethel visited her every day.

One day Ethel said, "Bertha, we both loved playing softball all our lives, and we played all through high school. Please do me one favor: When you get to heaven, somehow you must let me know if there's women's softball there."

Bertha looked up at Ethel from her deathbed and said, "Ethel, you've been my best friend for many years. If it's at all possible, I'll do this favor for you."

Shortly after that, Bertha passed on.

A few nights later, Ethel was awakened from a sound sleep by a blinding flash of white light and a voice calling out to her, "Ethel, Ethel."

"What is it?" asked Ethel, sitting up suddenly. "Who is it?"

"Ethel — it's me, Bertha."

"You're not Bertha. Bertha just died."

"I'm telling you, it's me, Bertha," insisted the voice.

"Bertha! Where are you?"

"In heaven," replied Bertha. "I have some really good news and a little bad news."

"Tell me the good news first," said Ethel.

"The good news," Bertha said, "is that there's women's softball in heaven. Better yet, all of our old buddies who died before me are here, too. Even better than that, we're all young again. Better still, it's always springtime and it never rains or snows. And best of all, we can play softball all we want, and we never get tired."

"That's fantastic," said Ethel. "It's beyond my wildest dreams! So what's the bad news?"

"You're pitching Tuesday."



Why Does My Dog Roll in Grass?



Ever notice a dog rolling in grass and ask yourself – WHY? Much like when answering "why do dogs eat grass," most experts believe there are several possible reasons as to why dogs like rolling in the grass.

Inherited from Wolves

One theory is that dogs need to roll in grass (or anything odorous, for that matter) is inherited from their distant cousin—the wolf. "When a wolf encounters a novel odor, it first sniffs and then rolls in it, getting the scent on its body, especially around the face and neck," says Pat Goodmann, research associate and curator of Wolf Park in Indiana. "Upon its return, the pack greets it and during the greeting investigates the scent thoroughly. At Wolf Park, we've observed several instances where one or more pack members has then followed the scent directly back to its origin."

Getting Rid of Unwanted Smells

Does this sound familiar: After giving your dog a bath he or she immediately darts for the door and looks for something to roll around in (often grass or the dirtiest spot outside). Just because you think something smells wonderful doesn't mean your dog will agree. Every dog is different so try out various grooming products (shampoos, perfumes, etc.) until you find a scent that you can both appreciate. If nothing works, you may have to settle on an odorless shampoo and no perfume.

Alleviating a Bad Itch

Your dog's need for rolling in the grass may also be an indication of a health issue that is causing itching. This may include such issues as skin allergies or flea and tick bites. Have your dog examined by a veterinarian to identify the underlying cause and, if you haven't already done so, begin your dog on a flea and tick preventive regimen.

Obsessive Behavior

A constant need to roll in the grass could be a sign of an obsessive compulsive disorder. The solution? "Keep your eyes open for things that excite your dog's nose and before Rover's rolling in ecstasy call him back to your side," says Dr. Sofia Yin, veterinarian and animal behaviorist. "Then keep him engaged in fun games and rewards around you so that he forgets the potential stinky fun elsewhere. While the training time for a good recall makes this solution sound tedious, the time saved on needless baths makes the effort easily worthwhile."

Is Rolling in the Grass Dangerous?

It's not the grass that is dangerous; it's all the hidden stuff that's in the grass which poses a risk. Some lawns are treated with fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides that may have active ingredients which are poisonous for dogs. Fleas and ticks, which can be disease carriers, are also often found year-round in grasses and wooded areas. Lastly, bacteria, viruses and parasites may be lurking in the grass or on the dirt. Be sure your dog is on a flea and tick preventive regimen and always stay up to date on his or her vaccines. If you sense something is wrong, don't delay. Bring your dog to a veterinarian immediately.