



AMSCOPE

Newsletter of the AMERICAN MINIATURE SCHNAUZER CLUB
Member of the American Kennel Club

March 2009

Volume CB17

Issue 3

AMSC SPECIALTY

International KC of Chicago, Inc. (2)
AMSC Specialty
February 22, 2009

Sweepstakes Judge: Shawne Imler (2-5)
B in Sweeps.. Char N Co I Drove All Night/
Stukey
BOS in Sweeps.. Repitition's Impression/
Garmaker

Judge for Regular Classes: Barry Day
WD..Repitition's Impression/Garmaker
RWD... Attaway Blue Light Special/Drost
WB... Hardinhaus Sparkle and Shine/
Harding
RWB...Scandal's Starry Starry Night/Wilford
BOB... Ch. Lonestar's Wicked Good/Edwards
BOS...Ch. Wards Creek's Nightly Business/
Schnetzer

AOM...Ch. Awesome's Kiss My Grits/Smith
AOM... Ch. Carmel Race to Kelpercrest/
Potiker

SPECIALTY WINS...cont'd on p. 5, col.3

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NEW ADS

THE WAY WE WERE

This month's column comes from **Alice Gough**, of Gough's Miniature Schnauzers. Alice had some top winning black and black and silvers in 60's and 70's. Remember the questions that we asked our members:

1. What is your kennel name and where did it come from?
2. How old were you when you first began showing Miniature Schnauzers?
3. Who was your first Miniature Schnauzer? Where did you get it and from whom?
4. Who was your "mentor"?
5. What was the name of your first "important" dog and why?
6. Did you show your own dogs?
7. How have things changed since you began showing dogs?
8. How did you learn to groom? From whom?
9. What important health issues do you think the Club (ie Breeders) should address?
10. How has the breed changed since you first began breeding and showing?
11. Who have YOU mentored?
12. What keeps you still involved with Miniature Schnauzers?

In response to your questionnaire I will answer your questions even though I still breed and show occasionally in both conformation and obedience. I started in Miniature Schnauzers in 1956 and had my first litter in 1959. Obedience was my first love but had a great mentor in Ursula Buys of Pickwick Kennels and so it was easy to follow in conformation and learn to groom. We traveled and met the major breeders of that day who were very helpful. My first homebred Champion GOUGH'S SILVER FRANCHISE, CD finished his quest on one coat. Later we decided to venture into blacks, a seldom shown color in the 60's and were awarded with the great honor of going BEST IN SHOW - owner handled- at an all breed show under a Giant Schnauzer Breeder with our CH GOUGH'S EBONY ROYAL KNIGHT, CD. His littermate was sold as a puppy to Sweden and also went on the Best in Show.

Since we had 5 children and I was a full time RN there were times when we had handlers show our stock and most of them did a great job although we did run into the politics of being new in the game therefore unknown and other dogs were given priority status, at which point I decided to show my own.

Health issues in the breed are still challenging good breeders. As the gene pool lessens the potential for auto immune problems increase. We suggest that anyone who breeds should check their stock with the following tests to help direct their breeding choices: point of view.

1. Yearly Eye exams
2. Brucellosis - test at least 3-7 days before breeding
3. A Full Blood profile: Hyperlipidemia is hereditary
4. Urinalysis: To check kidney function
5. Myotonia: DNA test which can be carried without being expressed
6. Valley Fever: If you live in the Southwest
7. Juvenile Renal Dysplasia: DNA test is the only way to identify this disorder



Gough's Frosty Duch Franchise winning Best Puppy in Show

LOOK

Please let me know if you
make a change.



***DECALS & PINS.** You can get AMSC
decals (\$1.00) and Replacement pins
(\$7.50) from:

Mary Ann Shandor
2302 Cumberland Court, SW
Decatur, AL 35602
256-351-6942
tuckarry@aol.com

***LOCAL CLUBS...** please be sure to
include *all* information when sending
Specialty tear sheets for inclusion in
AMSCOPE e.g. Judges, dates, entry,
obedience.

*** LOCAL CLUBS...** send a copy of your
newsletter to the following members
of the Local Club Bulletin Committee:

Luana Nedich
29 Jackson Hill Road
Underhill VT 05489
luaned@aol.com

Stephanie Davis-Rae
148 Dover Way
Vacaville CA 95687
luvwaltdisney@comcast.net

Marcia Dawson
1403 Schooner Court
Clifton Park NY 12065
maestropepper@nycap.rr.com

AND to: Carla Borrelli (cborr@aol.com)
1799 South Creek Road
Derby, NY 14047

***E-MAIL...** If you would like to send your
wins to AMSCOPE via E-MAIL, use the fol-
lowing address:
CBORR@AOL.COM

**The deadline
for the
April issue
is March 20th.**

Drs. Panagiotis G. Xenoulis and Jörg M. Steiner
Gastrointestinal Laboratory
Department of Small Animal Clinical Sciences
Texas A&M University

Study of Hyperlipidemia and Pancreatitis in Miniature Schnauzers at the Gastrointestinal Laboratory at Texas A&M University

We would like to take this opportunity to inform you of a new study that we are undertaking here at the Gastrointestinal Laboratory, College of Veterinary Medicine and Biomedical Sciences at Texas A&M University. Our Lab has been working for more than 20 years on developing new tests for the diagnosis of gastrointestinal diseases in dogs and cats. These tests have helped thousands of veterinarians world-wide in the diagnosis of gastrointestinal diseases in small animal patients. Our interest in investigating gastrointestinal and metabolic diseases in Miniature Schnauzers started more than 10 years ago, and has led to the publication of several studies that have shed some light on disorders that commonly affect dogs of this beautiful breed.

As you probably know, Miniature Schnauzers often have problems with hyperlipidemia (increased lipids in the blood), and there is evidence that this might lead to a series of other, even more serious problems, such as pancreatitis and liver disease. We have shown in previous studies that hyperlipidemia is very common even in Miniature Schnauzers that do not exhibit any clinical signs. In fact, approximately 33% of apparently healthy Miniature Schnauzers are affected. Despite the fact that hyperlipidemia is very common and might be associated with serious diseases, its exact cause remains unknown. We recently received financial support from the Morris Animal Foundation to investigate the cause of hyperlipidemia in Miniature Schnauzers. This study may help us to identify affected dogs before they develop the disease and may ultimately lead to a significant reduction of the frequency of this disease.

In order to begin this study we need to collect blood samples from as many healthy Miniature Schnauzers as possible. We only need 1) one blood sample 2) responses to a brief questionnaire, and 3) the dog's pedigree. No follow up is necessary. For each dog, serum triglycerides and cholesterol (two main forms of lipids), a thyroid panel, and Spec cPL (a marker for pancreatic disease) will be measured, and we will inform you of the results. The cost of these tests is normally \$100 per dog, but because we appreciate your help with this study, we will perform them at no charge to you. This way, you can have all your Miniature Schnauzers checked for hyperlipidemia, thyroid disease, and pancreatitis at no cost to you. We will also cover all shipping expenses. The only cost to you is the cost (if any) for your veterinarian to collect the sample. Any information used in this study will remain strictly confidential.

If you are interested and can help us find out more about hyperlipidemia in this beautiful breed, please let us know (pxenoulis@cvm.tamu.edu).

Thank you very much for your help!

Sincerely,
Dr. Panagiotis G. Xenoulis
Dr. Jörg M. Steiner

Blood Collection

- Food must be withheld for at least 15 hours before the blood collection.
- A total of at least 10 ml of blood needs to be collected.
- We need 2 ml of whole blood (EDTA tube).
- From the remaining 8 ml, we only need the serum. Please separate the serum from the clot before shipping.
- The samples should be refrigerated immediately after collection and sent by overnight courier, packed on ice.
- We are currently using FedEx – please call the number on the form (provided) and they will arrange a pick up. Please do not send samples on a Friday.
- Please write the name of the dog on each tube.
- Please provide for each dog separately, and include them in the return package the following:
 1. The signed informed owner consent form
 2. The completed questionnaire
 3. The pedigree of each dog
 4. The collected blood samples (serum and whole blood)

SEE FORMS INSERTED IN THIS ISSUE.

MEMO: COCOA MULCH AND CHOCOLATE

Cocoa Mulch, which is sold by Home Depot, Foreman's Garden Supply and other Garden supply stores, contains a lethal ingredient called "Theobromine".

It is lethal to dogs and cats. It smells like chocolate and it really attracts dogs. They will ingest this stuff and die. Several deaths already occurred. Just a word of caution - check what you are using in your gardens and be aware of what your gardeners are using in your gardens.

Theobromine is the ingredient that is used to make all chocolate - especially dark or baker's chocolate - which is toxic to dogs. Cocoa bean shells contain potentially toxic quantities of theobromine, a xanthine compound similar in effects to caffeine and theophylline. A dog that ingested a lethal quantity of garden mulch made from cacao bean shells developed severe convulsions and died 17 hours later. Analysis of the stomach contents and the ingested cacao bean shells revealed the presence of lethal amounts of theobromine. According to the ASPCA:

Cocoa beans contain the stimulants caffeine and theobromine. Dogs are highly sensitive to these chemicals, called methylxanthines. In dogs, low doses of methylxanthine can cause mild gastrointestinal upset (vomiting, diarrhea, and/or abdominal pain); higher doses can cause rapid heart rate, muscle tremors, seizures, and death.

Eaten by a 50-pound dog, about 2 ounces of cocoa bean mulch may cause gastrointestinal upset; about 4.5 ounces, increased heart rate; about 5.3 ounces, seizures; and over 9 ounces, death. (In contrast, a 50-pound dog can eat up to about 7.5 ounces of milk chocolate without gastrointestinal upset and up to about a pound of milk chocolate without increased heart rate.) According to tables we've examined, cocoa mulch contains 300-1200 mg. of theobromine per ounce, making cocoa mulch one of the strongest concentrations of theobromine your pet will encounter in any chocolate product. Yet the question of the gravity of the risk presented by this type of gardening mulch remains a matter of debate. According to Hershey's, "It is true that studies have shown that 50% of the dogs that eat Cocoa Mulch can suffer physical harm to a variety of degrees (depending on each individual dog). However, 98% of all dogs won't eat it."

Rather than gamble their dogs won't be attracted to the mulch, responsible pet owners will probably prefer to choose another form of soil enhancement for their gardens.

The danger of canine theobromine poisoning does not begin and end with cocoa mulch - chocolate in any form poses substantial risks. This most beloved of foodstuffs contains theobromine and small amounts of caffeine, both of which can sicken and even kill cats and dogs.

Chocolate's toxicity to animals is directly related to three factors: the type of chocolate, the size of the animal, and the amount of chocolate ingested. Unsweetened baking chocolate presents the greatest danger to pets because it contains the highest amount of theobromine, approximately 390-450 mg. per ounce. White chocolate contains the least. As a general rule of thumb, one ounce of milk chocolate per pound of body weight can be lethal for dogs and cats. (Milk chocolate contains approximately 44-66 mg of theobromine per ounce.) Theobromine affects the heart, central nervous system, and kidneys, causing nausea and vomiting, restlessness, diarrhea, muscle tremors, and increased urination. Cardiac arrhythmia and seizures are symptoms of more advanced poisoning. Other than induced vomiting, vets have no treatment or antidote for theobromine poisoning. Death can occur in 12 to 24 hours.

This type of poisoning is uncommon because it is rare that a dog, even a small dog, will eat enough chocolate to cause anything more than an upset stomach. Yet it can happen, especially if the animal gets into baking chocolate or powdered cocoa, two forms of the sweet particularly loaded with theobromine.

Do not feed chocolate to dogs or cats. If you keep a pet, do not leave chocolate lying about lest your critter help himself to it and in so doing poison himself. If your animal begins exhibiting signs of distress and you believe he might have gotten into some chocolate, call your veterinarian immediately. (It will help if you can supply information about the approximate weight of your critter, what sort of chocolate was ingested - white, milk, dark, cocoa powder, baking - and roughly how much.) But time is of the essence if such a poisoning has indeed taken place, so make the call right away.

.....AND.....

Silica gel dessicant packets are very toxic to dogs. Commonly included in product packaging to remove moisture, they are found in everything - books, pill bottles, clothing, purses, shoeboxes - even packages of dog treats.

UROLITHIASIS: AN OVERVIEW OF THE DISEASE

Julia A. Izquierdo, MS

Urolithiasis, more commonly referred to as urinary or bladder stones, has always been listed as one of the diseases to which Miniature Schnauzers are prone. It was not until I read a recently published study (Ling, et al 1998), and became aware of all the misinformation that is being circulated on the Internet, that I feel an in depth discussion of the disease is needed and would be of value to anyone involved with the Miniature Schnauzer. The study by Ling, et al (1998) is the most comprehensive study I have seen published, consisting of 13 years and 11,000 samples of urinary stones worth of data from the Urinary Stone Analysis Laboratory at the School of Veterinary Medicine, University of California, Davis, CA. Miniature Schnauzers ranked second only behind mongrels in the number of stones submitted for analysis and perhaps even more distressing is the fact that the number of stones (1,565) was greater than the number of Miniature Schnauzers (1,003) seen for other problems by the Veterinary Medical Teaching Hospital (used as a control population) during this same period. As a scientist I find these numbers alarming and as a breeder they make my heart sink.

In general, urolithiasis is caused by stones or more specifically, calculi, in the bladder and urethra of the animal. Sometimes calculi may be found in the kidneys and ureters (the small tubes that carry urine from the kidneys to the bladder) but this is not as common and they are not the same thing as kidney stones. Signs of the disease include frequent urination of bloody, ammonia smelling urine and in the case of males, an inability to urinate because of calculi becoming lodged in the urethra. A radiograph is usually taken of the urinary tract to determine the number and position of the calculi causing the problem. The common names for the substances that the calculi can be composed of are: struvite (magnesium ammonium phosphate), oxalate, cystine, urate, apatite, silica and brushite. The calculi may contain only one type of substance, or it may contain two or more of the above mentioned substances in a layered fashion. The latter type of calculi makes treatment and prevention of recurrence very difficult. What we know about each of the different substances varies but a substance by substance discussion will I hope be helpful.

Struvite has probably been the most studied. This type of calculi forms in urine with an alkaline pH and will usually dissolve if the urine is made acidic. This is the only type of calculi that can be treated using prescription diets and these diets work on the principle of keeping the dog's urine acidic enough that the

UROLITHIASIS..cont'd from p. 3. col.3

struvite calculi will dissolve and won't be able to form again as well as ensuring that there are not excess amounts of the struvite components in the urine. As a nutritionist I do not feel that these diets should be used on a long term basis nor should they be used for dogs under one year of age. Dogs affected with struvite also usually have a bacterial urinary infection but why this is so remains a chicken and egg question as to whether the dog develops the calculi as a result of the infection or vice versa.

Oxalate forms in acidic urine but does not dissolve if the urine is made alkaline. Oxalate is usually present in the form of calcium oxalate so any condition that would result in increased urinary excretion of calcium or oxalate can predispose the dog to developing this type of calculi, for example hyperparathyroidism. It is also possible to have a dog develop oxalate calculi while they are being treated for struvite - one of the interesting twists of this disease. The only effective treatment for oxalate calculi is to remove them surgically.

Cystine calculi are the only type with any (that we absolutely know at this time) genetic basis for formation. The affected animals lack the ability for their renal tubules to resorb the amino acids cystine and lysine and the increased level of these amino acids in the urine can lead to calculi formation. This is a sex linked trait where only males are affected and work at the University of Pennsylvania has lead to the development of a DNA test for use in Newfoundlands. The only effective treatment is surgical removal of the calculi.

Urate calculi are most commonly found in Dalmations but they also occur in other breeds. These calculi develop when excess uric acid is excreted in the urine as is the case in dogs with compromised liver function where not enough of the urea cycle enzyme uricase is produced. The urea cycle is responsible for turning toxic ammonia that is produced during the breakdown of protein into the nontoxic waste product urea. Uricase's function is to convert uric acid to allantoin and thus continue with the urea cycle pathway. Dalmations are so often associated with urate calculi because as a breed they uniformly lack the ability to produce the enzyme. These calculi must be surgically removed but recurrence can be controlled by feeding a lower protein diet to limit ammonia and ultimately uric acid production.

There is very little we know about the other three types of calculi (apatite, silica and brushite) except that they must be surgically removed.

What does this all mean for the Miniature Schnauzer? Based on the information in the study by Ling et al (1998) we know that Miniature Schnauzer bitches are more likely than dogs to develop calculi and that average age for bitches to develop a problem is 6 years and for dogs it is 7 years. The type of calculi most commonly found in bitches is struvite

followed by apatite, then oxalate and then urate whereas for dogs they are most commonly affected by oxalate (double the number of cases than struvite) followed by struvite then urate and lastly and almost equally by apatite and silica. For both bitches and dogs the largest percentage of calculi have two layers of substances.

Is there anything that we can do to try to prevent our dogs from developing urolithiasis? Unfortunately there is nothing concrete that we can do to guarantee that a dog will not develop calculi because we are still unable to predict which dogs will become affected and which will not. This is very much an area where further research is needed. There are a few animal husbandry things that can be done as a proactive measure and they are fairly simple. Probably the most important is to encourage the dogs to drink as much water as they want and allowing them access to relieve themselves as often as possible. The thinking behind this is that if you are continually flushing out the bladder and keeping the urine dilute

there will not be the opportunity for calculi to form. In practical terms it means having a large water bowl for every 3 to 5 dogs in your house and changing the water at least twice a day. I hear you all groaning about wet beards and water all over the floor so if you want it is easy to switch to Lick It water bottles. We very definitely have a problem with this disease in our breed so anything we can do is worth a try.

Reference

Ling GV, Franti CE, Ruby AL, Johnson DL. Urolithiasis in dogs II: Breed prevalence, and interrelations of breed, sex, age, and mineral composition. *Am J Vet Res*, 1998;59:630-642.

Julia A. Izquierdo, MS is a Miniature Schnauzer breeder currently living in Geneva, Switzerland, and is the breeder of the 1998 Junior World Winner- Black and Silver, at Helsinki. Julia has a master's degree in dog and cat nutrition from the University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana. She has given lectures on dog nutrition to many kennel clubs including the American Miniature Schnauzer Club. Her thesis research was on urolithiasis.

SUPPORT OUR LOCAL CLUBS**MINIATURE SCHNAUZER CLUB OF ATLANTA**

Our Specialty on April 12, 2009 will be dedicated to the memory of Mary Ann Ellis

**SPECIALTY SHOW & ANNUAL BANQUET
APRIL 11, 2009**

Please join us, once again, on the plantation house veranda at Henderson Village, a luxury retreat just outside Perry, for an evening of Southern hospitality, elegant service and excellent cuisine. Henderson Village is a collection of 19th century homes and cottages situated on 18 bucolic acres in the heart of Central Georgia. Arrive early and explore the historic setting, extensive grounds, splashing fountains and manicured gardens. You just might catch a glimpse of Scarlett. Full bar service and wine by the glass or bottle available. Vegetarian entrees may be reserved. Silent auction, raffle and achievement awards featured. Last year's banquet sold out fast. Reservations will be confirmed by receipt of payment. This year, full payment must be in hand no later than Friday, April 3. Meet and greet at 6:30 p.m., dinner at 7 sharp.

\$45 per person

Send checks payable to MSCA to Douglas Coen, Treasurer, MSCA
3647 Keswick Drive
Chamblee, GA 30341

Notice from the AMSC Health Committee:
Attending the Miniature Schnauzer Club of Atlanta Show?

Still need to get your dogs' CERF and Cardiology Screenings for CHIC?

Here's your chance! The Peach Blossom Cluster is offering two days of CERF and Cardiology Screening, Friday and Saturday. This is cost-effective testing with special pricing for the dog show. There is also microchipping available all 4 days of the cluster.

Please watch for your Peach Blossom Cluster premium list for additional information. In the past the CERF clinic has always been busy so check it out early if you decide to have your dogs examined.

And don't forget, dogs must be at least 1 year of age for their OFA Cardiology screening to qualify for inclusion in CHIC's database.

Hope to see you there!

Errolyn Martin
on behalf of the AMSC Health Committee

MEANWHILE AT THE SHOWS

SHOW	DATE	DOG	OWNER	WIN
Columbiana KC	2-Jan	Ch. Howard's Rex of the White House	Howard/White	BOB
Rubber City KC	4-Jan	Ch. Howard's Rex of the White House	Howard/White	BOB
Greater Fredericksburg KC	9-Jan	Ch. Howard's Rex of the White House	Howard/White	BOB
Chesapeake KC	11-Jan	Ch. Howard's Rex of the White House	Howard/White	BOB
KC of Buffalo	11-Jan	Can Ch Evallil Explorer	Monsen	WD,BOW,BOB
KC of Buffalo	12-Jan	Can Ch Evallil Explorer	Monsen	WD
Ashtabula KC	13-Jan	Carbor Good Better Bet V Froherz	Borrelli/Wygant	WD,BOW,BOB
Orange Empire KC	24-Jan	Ch. Belgar's Desert Sand	Lande/Harstad	BOB
Orange Empire KC	25-Jan	Ch. Belgar's Desert Sand	Lande/Harstad	BOB
Hobbs,NM	31-Jan	Ch. Belgar's Desert Sand	Lande/Harstad	BOB
Hobbs,NM	1-Feb	Ch. Belgar's Desert Sand	Lande/Harstad	BOB
Lost Dutchman KC	5-Feb	Ch. Allaruth SoleBay Chipoth' GoldBlok	Kidd/Ziegler/Phelps	BOB, Gr.2
Lost Dutchman KC	6-Feb	Ch. Allaruth SoleBay Chipoth' GoldBlok	Kidd/Ziegler/Phelps	BOB, Gr.1
Sahuaro KC	7-Feb	Ch. Allaruth SoleBay Chipoth' GoldBlok	Kidd/Ziegler/Phelps	BOB, Gr.4
Sahuaro KC	8-Feb	Ch. Allaruth SoleBay Chipoth' GoldBlok	Kidd/Ziegler/Phelps	BOB, Gr.1

Bouquets & Biscuits

MACH, Ch. Southcross The Strong Survive (Ch. Dimensions Hot Pursuit, UD, RN, NA X Ch. Southcross Yellow Brick Road, UD) finished the requirements for her Master Agility Championship on Valentine's Day, 2009 at the Den-Tex Agility Club's trial! "Hope" has become one of the very few in our breed to achieve both MACH and Ch. titles! Hope is the second MACH produced by her dam, Ellie. Hope was bred by Sonny Lelle who co-owns her and shares in the joy of this momentous occasion with Hope's adoring co-owner and trainer, Michelle Perkins.

Versatility Awards 2008

By Lynn Baitinger

In 2008, AMSC awarded three more Versatility Awards and two Versatility Awards Excellent – our first! This brings our grand total to 29! Congratulations to these wonderful dogs and their trainers!

CH GARNET ROCKS' MAESTRO BERNSTEIN, UD NA Bernie is owned by Marcia Dawson. He was bred by T. June Glover.

CH KATCHA'S STARTA COMMOTION, ME, RN "TK" is owned by Katherine A. Dodge & Kristie and Bob Beamer. He was bred by Katherine A Dodge.

CH CARMEL AL CRAZY HORSE REMEMBERED, VCD2 AXJ NF (VERSATILTY EXCELLENT AWARDEE) Chief is owned by Janet Moffitt. He was bred by Carma Ewer and Brad & Karen Child

CH JACQUEMINOT JUST LOOK AT ME, UD, JE Sparky is owned by Julia M. Wilson & Cheryl L. Coffman. He was bred by Cheryl L. Coffman

MACH ABIQUA RHYTHM OF THE WIND, VCD2, US, RE, ME (VERSATILTY EXCELLENT AWARDEE) Breezy is owned by Jalynn Davis. She was bred by Chris & T H Levy.

SPECIALTY WINS

cont'd from p.1

Chicago MSC

February 21, 2009

Sweeps Judge: Richard Miller (3-4)

B in Sweeps..Minuteman All About Fly Fishing/
McMillan

BOS in Sweeps ...Sathgate Blackwatch Grand
Finale/Atherton/Heath/Cosby

Regular Classes

Judge: Michael Dougherty

WD..Wards Creek's In the Nick of Time/Difranco/
Schnetzer

RWD... Axiom's Toreador/Haakensen
WB/BOW.. Wards Creek's Business as Usual/
Schnetzer

RWB...Sathgate Blackwatch Grand Finale/
Atherton/Heath/Cosby

BOS ..Ch. Rampage's Jewel Thief/Ramel/
Gonzalez

BOB... Ch. Awesome's Kiss My Grits/Smith

CHICAGO SHOWS ASSOCIATED WITH THE SPECIALTY

Great Lakes All Terrier Association Inc.

February 18, 2009

Judge: Marcia Feld (6-11-4-3)

BOB... Ch Earthsong Remedy For The Blues/
Hoffman/Hoffman

WB/BW ...Scandels Starry Starry Night/Wilford

BOS - Ch Kampfers Tainted Sunshine/East
WD - Minuteman All About Fly Fishing/McMillan

Park Shore Kennel Club, Inc.

February 19, 2009

Judge:

BOB... Ch. Teja's Beentheredonethat/Powell

Blackhawk Kennel Club, Inc.

February 20, 2009

Judge:

BOB... Ch. Carmel Race to Kolvercrest/

We remember...

Frank Joseph Williams

64, born May 6, 1944 in Watertown, New York, died peacefully in his home in Phoenix, AZ, February 5, 2009. Frank is survived by two brothers; Dr. John F.

(Paula) Williams and Thomas M. (Beverly) Williams, and six nieces and nephews. He was predeceased by his parents Frank and Marion Williams. Frank graduated in 1962 from Carthage High School and in 1964 from Mohawk Valley Community College. He then served 4 years in the Navy. Upon his discharge, he moved to Utica, NY where he owned the Char Mar Kennels and also owned That Place Bar. In 1995 he moved to Phoenix and owned and operated, Most Valuable Pet grooming. He raised and bred Schnauzers winning many prestigious awards. Donations can be made to:

Cactus State Miniature Schnauzer Club,
c/o 30905 North 77th Way
Scottsdale, AZ, 85266.

COMMON WORMS THAT CAN AFFECT YOU AND YOUR PET

Newsletter of the Community Practice Service Fall 07
College of Veterinary Medicine, Washington State University

Roundworms, tapeworms, and hookworms are common problems for pets, but, worse yet, these intestinal parasites can cause health problems for their owners as well. Ringworm is another common problem that can affect both pets and people, but ringworm is actually a contagious skin infection caused by a fungus, not by a worm.

"Worms are not seasonal, and any dog or cat that hunts can get roundworms or tapeworms from eating rodents," said Dr. Raelynn Farnsworth, a veterinarian on the WSU Community Practice team. "Pets can also get intestinal parasites from eating infected animal feces. Hookworm larvae can gain access to the body through an open cut, too.

"Puppies are very commonly infected. They can become infected with worms from their mother before they are born or from nursing," she said. "Puppies and kittens should be dewormed at least twice on their first visits to the veterinarian when they receive their initial vaccine series, or as early as two weeks of age. Any outdoor dog or cat should also be routinely dewormed."

In addition, pets should have a fecal sample examined at every annual checkup. "Owners should always bring in a fecal sample for an annual exam because you can't see all types of worms with the naked eye," Dr. Farnsworth said. "Roundworms and tapeworms can be seen, but hookworms and other intestinal parasites can only be seen under a microscope." A fecal sample should also be taken and tested anytime an owner sees worms in a pet's stool.

Tapeworms tend to appear like flat, white rice kernels and may be seen either in the stool or stuck around a pet's anus. Roundworms are 3-5 inches long, white, round, and look similar to spaghetti. They can be passed in stool or vomit.

Deworming medication and stool samples exams are primary measures that should be taken, not only to protect pets, but also because roundworms, hookworms, and tapeworms are considered zoonotic diseases. This means people can contract these worms from being around their pets, and more often than not, most cases involve children.

Roundworms

Pets are exposed to roundworms when they eat roundworm eggs, which hatch once they

are ingested. Sources generally include rodents with roundworms in their stomachs or animal feces laced with eggs. Once roundworm larvae hatch, they can travel throughout the body, including the liver, lungs and other organs. Animals that have roundworms may not display any symptoms, but some may have diarrhea or trouble keeping weight on. Puppies may also have very round bellies because they are full of worms. They can get roundworms from their mother's milk, while kittens cannot. Heavy infestations can potentially cause pneumonia and even death in young pets. Roundworm eggs can accumulate in large numbers in soil where an infected animal passes feces. People can become infected with roundworms by ingesting roundworm eggs or larvae found in or on contaminated soil, plants, vegetables, or feces.

In people, roundworm larvae and adult worms can potentially cause tissue or nerve damage. If they lodge in the eye, nerve damage or blindness may occur.

Hookworms

Hookworm larvae or eggs can infect pets and people when ingested, or when larvae gain access into the body through open cuts or skin. If a pet has hookworms, parasitic eggs are passed out of the host's body in feces, and incubate in the soil where they were deposited. People generally acquire an infection from walking on or handling contaminated soil with their bare feet or hands. Pets also get them from eating contaminated feces.

At first, hookworm larvae move within skin tissue. This causes painful and itchy skin infections where they migrate in both people and pets, commonly between the toes. Some hookworms can penetrate deeper and potentially damage the intestines and other organs.

It takes about six weeks for hookworms to develop into the adult stage. As adults, the worms attach themselves to the small intestine and begin to suck blood. In pets, signs of infection include diarrhea, bloody diarrhea, lethargy, and anemia. In humans, the symptoms are similar and include abdominal pain, decreased appetite, diarrhea, weight loss, and anemia. Without treatment, a single hookworm can live up to 14 years inside its host.

Tapeworms

Pets and people get tapeworms from swallowing fleas infected with tapeworm larvae, not from touching or eating contaminated stool. A

dog or cat may swallow a flea while self-grooming, or may become infected after eating an infected rodent.

People may accidentally swallow a flea from being around flea-infested pets in the home, which may get on a person's hands after petting, or if their pet licks them. Children may also encounter fleas when playing in a sandbox. Infections can also occur from eating tapeworm cysts in undercooked meat.

Tapeworms are generally not harmful to pets or people. Heavy infestations may cause weight loss, diarrhea, abdominal pain, and rectal or anal itching from tapeworm segments that crawl out on the skin. Because there may not be any symptoms, tapeworms are often diagnosed when pet owners actually see worm segments in stools or on the anus.

Treatment and prevention

There are several very effective medications available to quickly rid both people and pets of these types of worms.

"The way to stop your pet from being the source of infection is to have fecal samples tested at regular checkups, and deworm them on an appropriate schedule, which owners can discuss with their veterinarian.

Because these worms often live in the soil where animals deposit feces, it is also a good idea for pet owners to clean their yard daily from animal feces. In addition, pet owners and their children should use gloves while gardening, wash their hands after being outdoors, keep shoes on their feet, and thoroughly clean any cuts or scrapes.

For more information look online at the Centers for Disease Control
Web site at www.cdc.gov/healthypets.

Be sure to also send new information to:

Sharon Edwards
21301 Golf Estates Drive
Laytonsville, MD 20882-5109
301-947-8811
rtesle@comcast.net
treasurer@amsc.us

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This beautiful colorful woven 100% cotton afghan of Miniature Schnauzers in a garden setting will be a keepsake. Black, Salt/Pepper and Black/Silver Minis are at home on green grass with colorful shrubs, trees and flowers in the background. Lori Bush and Mildred Shultz collaborated with the artist at We Love Country on this very unique design.

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AMSCOPE

Carla M. Borrelli, Editor
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Regular Classes: Claudia Seaberg
Sweepstakes: Florence Bessemer

Centennial State MSC May 29, 2009
Regular Classes: Marjorie Underwood
Sweepstakes: Sharon Cook

Chicago MSC June 13, 2009
Regular Classes: JoAnne Dutton
Sweepstakes: Marilyn Laschinski

MSC of Southern California June 20, 2009
Regular Classes: Norman Patton
Sweepstakes: Jeri Muntis

AMSC SPECIALTIES

Great Western Terrier Assoc. June 21, 2009
Regular Classes: Penny Hirstein
Sweepstakes Brian Bogart

Montgomery Co.KC October 4, 2009
Regular Classes: James Reynolds
Sweepstakes Jean Heath

Palm Beach County DFA March 14, 2010
Regular Classes: Marcia Feld
Sweepstakes: Carma Ewer

Great Western Terrier Association June 26, 2010
Regular Classes: Claudia Seaberg
Sweepstakes: Beth Santure

Montgomery County Kennel Club October 10, 2010
Regular Classes: Edd Bivin
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AKC home page: <http://www.akc.org/akc/>

QUESTIONNAIRE

(one for each dog, accompanied by Owner Consent Form, Blood sample and pedigree)

- Date of blood collection _____
- Name of owner _____
- Name of dog _____
- Date of birth _____ Sex and sexual status of patient _____
- What diet(s) is the dog currently on? _____
- Length of time on this diet _____
- Current weight (in pounds) _____
- Body Condition Score (scale 1-9; please see attached chart for clarification) _____
- Was the dog fasted for at least 15 hours before blood collection? _____
- Is this dog currently healthy? _____
- Did the dog have any of the following clinical signs at the time of blood collection or the week before?

Vomiting:	Yes	No	Diarrhea:	Yes	No
Abdominal pain:	Yes	No	Anorexia:	Yes	No
Depression:	Yes	No			

• Please list any clinical signs this dog has exhibited in the last 3 months:

• Please list any past or current medical conditions of this dog and the dates they were diagnosed:

• Is this dog currently on any medications? _____
• If yes, please list all the medications and the time for which they have been administered:

• Does this dog have a history of high serum triglyceride concentrations? _____
• If yes, what are the dates and results of these tests?

• Does this dog have ever been diagnosed with hypothyroidism? _____
• If yes, when? _____
• Is this dog currently treated for hypothyroidism? _____

• Does this dog have ever been diagnosed with diabetes or Cushing's? _____
• If yes, when? _____
• Is this dog currently treated for any of these diseases? _____

• Please list dogs related to this dog from which you are also sending us samples and describe their relationship:

Date _____ Owner/agent initials _____

INFORMED OWNER CONSENT FORM

Identification of a genetic marker for hypertriglyceridemia in Miniature Schnauzers

Panagiotis G. Xenoulis, DVM, Dr.med.vet.

Micah A. Bishop, DVM

Jan S. Suchodolski, med.vet., Dr.med.vet., PhD

Jörg M. Steiner, med.vet., Dr.med.vet., PhD, Dipl. ACVIM, Dipl. ECVIM-CA

1. Purpose of the project The purpose of this study is to identify a genetic marker for hypertriglyceridemia (high levels of fat in the blood) in Miniature Schnauzers.

2. Eligibility for participation Healthy Miniature Schnauzers that are registered with the American Kennel Club and have a pedigree are eligible to participate in the present study.

3. Expected duration of participation Each animal will participate on a one time basis. The procedure outlined in the following paragraph will take about 5 minutes.

4. Description of Procedure Each animal participating in this study will have a blood sample drawn by venipuncture of a superficial vein. A volume of no more than 10 ml (about 1 tablespoon) will be collected from each dog.

5. Possible discomforts and risks The blood collection is only associated with mild discomfort and a small risk of minor bleeding and/or bruising at the venipuncture site. Bruising of the venipuncture site may persist for a few days but is not associated with any discomfort in most cases.

6. Possible benefits of study Participation in this study will not provide any direct medical benefits for the participating pet.

7. Alternative diagnostic, procedures, or treatments None.

8. Confidentiality Owner and patient confidentiality will be maintained at all times. No identification of individuals shall be made when reporting or publishing the data arising from this study.

9. Financial obligations There are no financial obligations by the owner to Texas A&M University for participation in this study.

10. Compensation or therapy for accidental injury or complications The owner of any participating animal will be financially responsible for costs associated with the treatment of complications or accidental injuries associated with this study.

11. Primary contact persons To obtain further information regarding this study contact:

Dr. Panagiotis G. Xenoulis

or Dr. Jörg Steiner

Department of Small Animal Clinical Sciences

Department of Small Animal Clinical Sciences

Texas A&M University

Texas A&M University

College Station, TX, 77843-4474

College Station, TX, 77843-4474

Phone: 979-458-3303

Phone: 979-862-4046

12. Voluntary participation and right to withdraw Participation in this study is voluntary, and refusal to participate involves no penalty or loss of care to which the patient is otherwise entitled. Participants have the right to withdraw from the study without penalty at any time and for any reason.

13. Termination of participation by principal investigators The investigators, Drs. Xenoulis, Bishop, Suchodolski, and Steiner, have the right to terminate the study for any or all participants at any time and for any reason.

14. Unforeseen risks Unforeseen risks might arise at any time during the study. The investigators will promptly inform owners of all animals enrolled in this project of any new information that may affect their willingness to participate.

15. Clinical Research Review Committee Contact Person This research has been reviewed and approved by the Clinical Research Review Committee of the Texas Veterinary Medical Center. If questions arise regarding your rights as a participant, the Clinical Research Review Committee Contact Person listed below may be contacted:

Dr. Garry Adams

Associate Dean for Research

College of Veterinary Medicine & Biomedical Sciences

Texas A&M University

College Station, TX 77843-4461

979-845-5092

Date _____ Owner/agent initials _____

INFORMED OWNER CONSENT

Identification of a genetic marker for hypertriglyceridemia in Miniature Schnauzers

Panagiotis G. Xenoulis, DVM, Dr.med.vet.

I, _____ (name), of

_____ (address)

_____ (City, Zip)

hereby consent to the participation of the following animal in the study cited above. I certify that I am the legal owner (or agent of the owner) of, and am responsible for, this animal. I have read, received a copy and understand the Informed Owner Consent Form.

Animal Details

Name: _____

Species: _____

Date of birth: _____

Signature of Owner or Agent: _____ Date: _____

Signature of Investigator: _____ Date: _____

Witness: _____ Date: _____

I have received a copy of the consent form
