



# AMSCOPE

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

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## Canine Influenza Advisory

There are now veterinarian advisories out concerning Canine Influenza.

**PLEASE DO NOT PANIC, and do NOT assume that every cough is Canine Influenza.** Kennel Cough from parainfluenza and Bordetella is more common. However, the Animal Health Diagnostic Center at Cornell is interested in receiving samples from dogs that appear to have kennel cough.

**Clinical Signs:** Since this is a new pathogen in dogs, there is currently no natural immunity present in the unexposed canine population. Almost all exposed dogs will become infected, and nearly 80% have clinical signs. In the mild form the dogs will have a cough that persists for 10 to 21 days. The cough may be soft and moist or dry. Many dogs will have a nasal discharge from a secondary bacterial infection and low grade fever. The nasal discharge responds to broad spectrum antibiotics. In the severe form with pneumonia there is a high fever (104-106 F) and respiratory difficulties. X-rays may show consolidation. These dogs often have secondary bacterial infections and have responded to broad-spectrum antibiotics and supportive care including intravenous hydration.

The incubation period is two to five days and dogs may shed virus for seven to 10 days. The disease can spread rapidly throughout a boarding kennel. **Dogs that are coughing SHOULD NOT BE BROUGHT TO SHOWS or Performance EVENTS.**

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INSERTS: **Ads...NEW GYM & GARMENT BAG**  
**Montgomery Information**

## Lumps and Bumps

by Jeff Grognet, D.V.M. reprinted with permission Dogs in Canada, June 2005

**When it could be anything from a tick to a tumor, quick evaluation is essential.**

You just found a lump on your dog's head. Should you be concerned? A lump under the skin or on the skin can be insignificant, life-threatening, or anything in between. Though the expertise of your veterinarian - and possibly a veterinary pathologist - is needed for an accurate diagnosis, this article will give you an overview of the common lumps that plague dogs.

When it comes to the the identity of a lump on the skin surface, the possibilities are endless - it could be a benign tumor, a malignant cancer, a wart, a tick, a polyp or even a cyst. A swelling found under the skin might be a malignant growth, but it could be an abscess or a benign mass (such as a fatty tumor).

One clue you can use to guess about a lump is your dog's age. If your dog is a 10-month old pup with a hairless, red, raised nodule protruding from the skin on his head, he likely has a **histiocytoma**. This is a benign growth that typically reaches a maximum size of about one centimeter. The interesting fact about this tumor is that, with time, it can disappear on its own - the body generates an immune reaction against it. Your veterinarian may sometimes recommend surgical removal of a lump if there is doubt about its identity, even if it looks like a histiocytoma.

If your dog is older, especially if he is a small breed dog, he may have **nodular sebaceous hyperplasia**, also known as sebaceous adenoma. This lump is typically one-half and 1-1/2 centimeters in diameter. Most are beige in color with an irregular surface that looks like a cauliflower. They prefer to grow on the back, on the head and on the legs. As affected dog usually has a multitude of these nodules, not just one. Nodular sebaceous hyperplasia is a benign process and does not pose a serious health risk. If a large nodule is in an awkward spot, it may be traumatized during grooming or when a dog licks it. If necessary, sebaceous adenomas can be removed surgically or by freezing with liquid nitrogen.

Nodular sebaceous hyperplasia is commonly mistaken for a "wart." Though a **wart** protrudes from the skin surface like a

sebaceous adenoma, it is caused by a viral infection. Most warts grow in and around the mouth because the virus is picked up by licking. Like histiocytomas, they tend to vanish once a dog's immune system mounts a response against them. To speed up their resolution, crude vaccines can be made against the warts or a few warts can be crushed. In the latter case, the trauma causes inflammation that stimulates a more aggressive immune response.

A wart is just one type of lump due to an infectious organism. More commonly, infectious lumps are caused by bacteria. An abscess from a tooth puncture or a splinter that penetrates the skin, an anal gland abscess, a tooth-root abscess, and even acne, are all swellings caused by bacteria.

**Acne** is a disease in which bacteria invade the glands in the skin surface. Acne is most prominent on a dog's chin, where these glands are particularly large. Doberman Pinschers are particularly susceptible to acne.

Any breed can develop an **abscess** when bacteria are forced under the skin from a bite or a penetrating foreign body. In an attempt to subdue the invader, the body sends white blood cells. Pus accumulates and a soft, fluid-filled painful lump will become evident under the skin.

## Pseudotumors

Veterinarians are often asked about the small lumps on the skin beside the prepuce of a male dog. Some people even try to pull them off thinking they are ticks. These nodules are normal structures - they are nipples!

Anal gland abscesses are easy to diagnose because of their location - next to the anus at the 4 and 8 o'clock positions. Anal glands are microscopic glands that produce the smelly material that accumulates in the anal sac. If a gland gets infected with bacteria, pus accumulates. Rather than draining

**LUMPS...**continued on p. 3, column 1

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The deadline  
for the  
November issue  
is October 20th.

## Demodectic Mange

Wendy A. Wallner, DVM

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Dr. Wendy Wallner, completed her Veterinary Medical training at the University of Florida in 1989, graduating with honors. She has been in private practice since graduating. She has been a breeder of boxers for 20 years and has competed with her dogs in conformation and agility.

Demodectic mange is a skin condition caused by the mite *Demodex canis*. These mites tend to be species specific and do not cross species. The mite is found in very small numbers in the skin of most normal dogs and causes a range of symptoms only when it begins to reproduce uncontrollably. The reason for the proliferation of this mite in some animals is not entirely known, but the immune system is thought to play a role in keeping the mite in check or allowing it to flourish although the mechanism is not well understood. It is known that the mites, themselves, cause immune suppression and it is also known that the mites often begin to flourish if the animal is immune suppressed from administration of corticosteroids (ie. prednisone, dexamethasone or other steroids) or in cases of excessive endogenous steroid production (as is the case with Cushing's disease). For this reason, corticosteroids should be avoided in any dog with localized demodex and should never be used in dogs with generalized demodex. There are two known species of human demodex mites, which can cause overt symptoms especially in immunosuppressed individuals such as those with HIV or cancer. New research indicates that a human demodex mite may play a role in teen acne and rosacea. In fact, all mammals carry 2-3 known species-specific demodex mites in their skin. *Demodex canis* mites are transmitted to the puppies from their dam in the first three days of life. Stillborn puppies have no mites in their skin and pups taken by c-section and hand reared have no demonstrable mites. Once transfer occurs, the mites spend their entire life cycle inside hair follicles and less frequently in the sebaceous glands surrounding the hair follicles, feeding on keratin, sebum and skin debris. When the mites begin to reproduce inside these structures they cause inflammation of the perifollicular area. It was once thought that crowding inside the hair follicle caused rupture of the follicle and subsequent hair loss, but new research indicates that the rupture may actually be due to cellular infiltrates, inflammation and its byproducts. Whatever the reason, this folliculitis causes the areas of hair loss associated with demodectic mange.

Diagnosis is made by deep skin scrapings and the mites are quite easy to

find.\* The skin should be squeezed firmly first to help extrude the mites from the hair follicle. If multiple lesions are present, more than one scraping should be done. The lesion should ooze blood slightly after the scraping, or at least appear reddened, and there should be microscopic evidence of red blood cells on the slide. This will ensure that the scrape was deep enough to detect the mites. The scrapings are placed in some mineral oil on a glass slide and a cover slip is applied. This is important, as without the cover slip, the mites may be suspended in several focal planes and can be easily missed. Placing a cover slip flattens all the material into one focal plane. The entire area under the cover slip should be systematically examined under 100X magnification and any mites found should be counted and itemized as to life stage. There are four possible stages consisting of egg, larva, nymph and adult. The numbers of each stage can give good information about how much reproductive activity is ongoing in the mite population. Large numbers of immature stages and eggs indicate active reproduction.

Overt symptoms of demodex are most often seen in puppies. This may be due to an immature immune system and/or the various physiologic stresses of rapid growth, immunizations, hormonal changes, and in the Boxer and Doberman and other cropped breeds, the stress of anesthesia and surgery. While poor nutrition, stress and intestinal parasites are often blamed for demodex outbreaks, the majority of cases are seen in purebred dogs on excellent diets and in general good condition. Certain breeds are thought to be genetically predisposed and Boxers are included in this list. Short coated dogs and brachycephalic (short nosed) dogs appear to be most susceptible.

Canine demodicosis is divided into juvenile onset (dogs three months to one year of age) or adult onset (usually over the age of five) disease and is further classified by severity and location. Localized demodex consists of a single or multiple small lesions that usually appear first on the face and forelimbs. The lesion(s) start out small and are often confused with abrasions. They may contain comedones (blackheads) or appear to be pustular, like the pimples seen with a Staph infection. More commonly, there is a smooth, benign looking, slightly pink area

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# Lumps and Bumps...continued from p. 1, column 3

into the sac and out the duct, it builds up to an enormous size and ruptures through the skin beside the anus. Once it has drained, it heals quite readily.

The tooth that creates most of the problems in a dog's mouth is the upper carnassial. Technically called the upper fourth premolar, this three-rooted tooth is the largest in the upper arcade. If one root becomes abscessed, the tooth cannot fall out because it is too well secured by the other two healthy roots. Pus collects around the root tip, eating away at the bone and causing a swelling below the eye. The pus pocket eventually ruptures through the skin. To resolve the problem, the abscessed tooth must be extracted.

Some breeds are prone to forming **sebaceous cysts** - plugged glands just below the skin surface. These lumps which typically form on the back, are filled with material that has the texture of toothpaste. They can occur in any breed, but in German Shepherds, they frequently grow to be several inches in diameter. A temporary solution is to drain their contents, but surgical removal of the entire mass (including the cystic lining) is the only permanent solution.

Norwegian Elkhounds are genetically predisposed to skin lumps and resemble cysts in size and location. The difference is that these lumps, called intracutaneous cornifying epitheliomas, are tumors. They can grow quickly and commonly become infected. Removal of the large masses requires extensive resection, so surgery should be done when these lumps are small.

**Ticks** are commonly mistaken for tumors. Most ticks are found on the head, though 'nests' of them are sometimes found on the sternum between the forelegs. Candian tick species have legs that resemble thin black fibers that, with careful observation (and good eyesight or a magnifying glass) can be seen branching out from where the tick is attached.

Malignant tumors of the skin that are, thankfully, rare. Three skin cancers are well known for their aggressive behavior and very poor prognosis. **Malignant melanomas** grow from the cells that produce pigment in the skin - they are the ones that form in people who have damaged their skin through excessive sunlight exposure. Melanomas are black nodules that may be flat or raised.

The **squamous cell carcinoma** arises from squamous cells - the cells that produce the superficial skin layers. Again, this is a very aggressive tumor and though it doesn't tend to metastasize (spread to other locations), it invades the surrounding tissues so extensively that it is difficult to remove.

The **mast cell tumor** has been called the "chameleon" - it can look like just about any tumor. Mast cell tumors can be found in or under the skin and they can be soft or hard, slow- or fast-growing. Even when surgical re-

moval appears successful (the tumor is thought to be completely removed), this cancer may erupt at another site on the body months or years later.

Tumors also originate in the tissue below the skin surface. The **lipoma**, a benign fat tumor, is a common growth in an older dog. Most of the lipomas are found on the body's trunk. They feel soft, are movable, and grow slowly. They can be removed if they become large or get in the way (such as under the armpit). A dog with one lipoma will often develop several more.

## Malignant versus benign

A benign tumor is typically a slow-growing mass that is confined to one spot. It does not spread to other areas of the body. A malignant tumor is one that grows fast and is able to invade the surrounding tissues and/or spread to distant sites. The prognosis for a benign tumor is excellent. Complete surgical removal is curative. In contrast, the prognosis for a malignant tumor is poor if the local mass cannot be removed in its entirety or if it has spread elsewhere by the time of diagnosis.



At the other end of the spectrum of lumps found under the skin is the hemangiosarcoma - a highly malignant tumor commonly found in the spleen or heart of large-breed dogs. In some cases it also grows under the skin. Hemangiosarcomas are difficult to remove because they invade surrounding tissue deeply. They carry a very poor prognosis.

When a lump arises in your dog, evaluate it right away. Some people decide to "wait and see." This is an appropriate decision if the tumor is benign. However, if malignant, a decision to wait can negate the chances for successful removal.

Jeff Grognet is a practicing veterinarian in Qualicum Beach, BC, Canada combining traditional medicine, acupuncture, and VOM. He writes extensively for pet publications and also teaches online courses on Canine Reproduction and Learning to be a Veterinary Assistant ([www.ed2go.com](http://www.ed2go.com) - click on "take an online course", then "personal enrichment", then "health care, nutrition & fitness").

The author must be contacted for reprinting the article.



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**RESCUE always needs a hand! Michele Smith should know what the Local Clubs are doing about rescue. Please contact her.**

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## DEMODECTIC MANGE....continued from p. 2, column 3

of hair loss. On closer inspection, especially in bright light, multiple areas may be found that look "moth-eaten." Generalized demodex is much more severe with larger areas of hair loss which begin to coalesce or merge together to form large patches. This is frequently accompanied by a generalized Staph infection. Often, dogs with the generalized form also have enlarged lymph nodes. Before a treatment was found, dogs with generalized demodex were often euthanized due to the severity of their disease and many died as a result of secondary bacterial infections. Pododemodocosis is a demodex infection, which is confined to the paws. It can occur after treatment for generalized demodex where the rest of the body is healed but the paws remain affected or, in some susceptible breeds, it can be the first and only manifestation of demodex. It almost always is complicated by Staph infection and is the most resistant to treatment. In any condition where redness and hair loss on the paws occurs, the paws should be scraped or biopsied to rule out pododemodocosis.

Adult onset demodicosis is quite rare and is almost always due to an underlying medical condition. If the underlying illness is successfully treated, the demodex subsides. Most dogs over the age of five that are diagnosed with demodex are diagnosed with a systemic illness or with a malignant cancer within one year of the demodex diagnosis. Younger, apparently healthy adult dogs with either localized or generalized demodex probably had juvenile onset disease that was missed. Juvenile onset demodicosis is by far the most common form and around 90-95 percent of dogs with localized, juvenile onset demodex will resolve spontaneously with no treatment. Because of this high rate of spontaneous recovery, many potions, treatments and drugs are credited with "clearing" the mites when, in actuality, they would have cleared with no treatment at all. The remaining 5-10 percent will go on to develop generalized demodicosis. Treatment of localized demodex can cause the mites to become resistant to treatment, however. This issue of treatment/non-treatment becomes of the utmost importance in selecting breeding stock. It is imperative to not treat the puppy/dog with juvenile onset, localized demodex if that animal is being considered for breeding stock. If the animal is able to spontaneously clear its demodex, then it is acceptable to use in a breeding program. If the puppy/dog develops generalized demodex, it has a heritable defect in regulating this normal skin parasite and will pass this defect on to its offspring. It should then be treated for generalized demodex and spayed or neutered. **Remember, a young dog with localized demodicosis has a 90-95 percent chance of recovery with no treatment at all!**

Often, puppies with localized demodex have a secondary Staph infection and treatment for the Staph is all that is needed to help them clear the mange mites. The best method for treating Staph is oral antimicrobial therapy. Topical therapy with a benzoyl peroxide gel may help control local bacteria but almost invariably makes the lesions larger initially due to rubbing of the already loose hairs. The same can be said for Goodwinol ointment, a rotenone insecticide product, which probably has no effect except for allowing the owner to feel like they are doing something to treat the mange. Once properly scraped and diagnosed, the pup should be rechecked in 4 weeks to determine whether the demodex is generalizing or clearing. Mite counts can help to determine whether there has been improvement or not. A decrease in number and a decrease in immature forms would be an indicator that the dog is undergoing self-cure. If the young dog (under 1 year) does develop generalized demodex, it still has a 30-50 percent chance of self curing, but most owners would be unwilling to wait out a case of generalized demodex. Generalized demodex in dogs over 2 years of age carries a worse prognosis. When generalized demodex is present it is very important to treat the secondary Staph infection and seborrhea, which almost invariably accompany it. Many dogs undergoing treatment for generalized demodex will require long-term antimicrobial therapy along with their demodex treatment. These dogs should also be spayed or neutered as soon as their skin is healthy enough to withstand surgery (infection controlled) as it is known that hormonal fluctuations can induce a relapse of the mange. Many bitches with "cleared" generalized demodex relapse during every subsequent estrus.

Treatments for generalized demodex include the family of Amitraz dips, Ivermectin and Milbemycin. Amitraz is sold under the trade names of Mitaban and Tactic. Both are diluted in water and sponged onto the entire dog taking care to saturate the skin. Mitaban is a product labeled for dogs and is the only FDA approved treatment for demodicosis. Tactic is a large animal product and is stronger, requiring greater dilution. In long coated dogs the coat must be clipped to allow good penetration of the dip. The dog should be bathed prior to dipping with a follicular flushing shampoo like Oxydex or Pyoben, both benzoyl peroxide shampoos. Note: There is a greater incidence of contact hypersensitivity (allergic skin reaction) to benzoyl peroxide shampoos that are generic than to the two listed above. If

seborrhea is an issue, an antiseborrheic shampoo such as Sulfoxydex or Malaseb may be used. The dog should then be towel dried so the water on its skin and coat does not further dilute the dip. After dipping, the dog is not toweled but allowed to drip dry or to be blown dry. It should be prevented from getting wet in between dips, as this will also decrease the effectiveness of the dip. The person doing the dipping must wear rubber gloves, as the dip is very toxic. Good ventilation is also critical as the dip has a very strong solvent odor. Small dogs should receive half strength dip for the first dip. If this is well tolerated, the solution can be increased to full strength on subsequent dips. Weekly dipping has been shown to be more effective in treating generalized demodex than treatment every two weeks, which is how the product is labeled. Any dog undergoing dips should not receive any MAOI (monoamine oxidase inhibitor) drugs, nor should they receive any type of sedative or anesthetic within one week of dipping as this has caused death. Side effects of Amitraz dip include sedation, lethargy, itching, bradycardia (slow heart rate below 60 bpm), hypothermia, hypotension (low blood pressure) and hyperglycemia (high blood glucose). It can also decrease the seizure threshold in dogs prone to seizures. Dipping is continued until 2 or 3 successive negative scrapings are achieved.

There is no preset number of dips. The animal must be dipped until all scrapings are negative on two or preferably three successive scrapings. Ivermectin is also very effective in treating generalized demodex but also has the potential for many side effects at the dose level required to treat the mites. When used for this purpose it is considered extra label use and a consent form may be required acknowledging that the risk of using the product is understood, and that the potential benefits outweigh the risk. In certain breeds, and in susceptible individuals of any breed, it can cause central nervous system signs such as ataxia, to treat localized demodex as it will create resistant mite populations and an excellent treatment modality will be lost if the dog eventually develops generalized demodex. Milbemycin is the active ingredient in the heartworm preventive, Interceptor, but like Ivermectin, requires a much higher dose level and daily dosing for 6-9 months, which is cost prohibitive. Even with treatment, about 20 percent of dogs with generalized demodex will never be cured but with diligence most can be controlled with monthly or bimonthly dips. weakness, seizures, coma and death. There is no antidote for Ivermectin toxicity. Ivermectin should never be given to dogs of the Herding

Continued on p. 5, col.1...Demodectic

***Often, puppies with localized demodex have a secondary Staph infection and treatment for the Staph is all that is needed to help them clear the mange***

**DEMODECTIC MANGE**....cont'd from p. 2, col 3

group at the dosage level needed to treat demodex, or to puppies under 12 weeks of age. Because of the potential for toxicity, the drug is gradually up-titrated to the desired level over several days while closely observing the patient for any possible reaction at each increasing dosage level. The dosage required to treat generalized demodex effectively is 100 times the dose in Heartgard, the only approved medication utilizing Ivermectin in the dog. In addition, it must be given daily, not monthly, to treat generalized demodex. Again, due to the potential for toxicity, this drug should only be used with close veterinary supervision and should never be used

\*Except in some pododemodex cases and in the Shar-pei.

Author's Note: Having worked in the veterinary medical field for the past 20 years, first as a technician and later as a veterinarian, I can tell you that, unfortunately, the vast majority of veterinarians in general practice will tell you that you must treat localized demodex either with dips or Ivermectin to prevent it from becoming generalized. There is no scientific evidence to back this up as the generalized form is hereditary and up to 95% of localized cases self cure. The bottom line is that money can be made by dipping and prescribing medication and none is made by sending the dog home to self cure. At all the practices at which I have worked, it was policy to recommend treatment for localized demodex. The information that I have provided to you in this article comes from textbooks and articles from the experts in the field of Dermatology. I don't believe that any of them recommend treatment for localized demodex. In fact, their position is that treatment of localized demodex = spay or neuter since you will never be sure whether or not the dog would have self cured or generalized. I can also tell you that by following these guidelines I have had only two Boxers in twenty years of limited breeding get localized demodex. One was owned by me and was allowed to self-cure and one was sold and was seen by a veterinarian who recommended dipping. When the dog had an allergic reaction to Mitaban on the first exposure, the veterinarian's solution was to pre-treat with steroids! This could have been a disaster but luckily the owner called me and I was able to convince her to do nothing. That dog also recovered uneventfully from his localized demodex in about three weeks. The dog that should have had the worst case of generalized demodex is my little stunted girl, Louise, who, because of severe Juvenile Cellulitis (puppy strangles), had to take very high, immunosuppressive doses of prednisone from the age of 10 weeks until she was 8 months old. She never developed a single lesion but she didn't grow either, due to suppression of growth hormone by the prednisone. All of the dermatologists that I consulted with about her warned me that she was going to be stunted, which she is, and that she was going to get horrible demodex, but she never did. If you have a big demodex problem in your line you can improve on it, but you have to stop treating young, localized dogs and get to the root of the problem. The next time someone tells you that "all Boxers have demodex", you will know that all dogs may have mites in their skin but not all Boxers get demodectic mange.

**DIRECTIONS FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY WEEKEND**

**Directions to Hatboro Dog Club**

Start:	End:
Holiday Inn	Middletown Grange Fairgrounds
195 Davidson Ave	576 Penns Park Rd
Somerset, NJ	Newtown, PA

1. Start out going NORTHEAST on DAVIDSON AVE toward ATRIUM DR. 0.4 miles
2. Turn RIGHT onto CR-527 S/EASTON AVE. 0.2 miles
3. Merge onto I-287 N toward MORRISTOWN/MAHWAH. 3.7 miles
4. Merge onto US-22 W via EXIT 14B on the LEFT toward US-202/CLINTON/US-206. 2.9 miles
5. Merge onto US-202 S toward FLEMINGTON/PRINCETON (Portions toll). Pass through 1 roundabout. 25.7 miles
6. Merge onto PA-32 S toward NEW HOPE. 1.8 miles
7. Turn SLIGHT RIGHT onto WINDY BUSH RD/PA-232. 4.8 miles
8. Turn SLIGHT LEFT to stay on WINDY BUSH RD/PA-232. 1.1 miles
9. Turn SLIGHT LEFT onto PA-413. 1.1 miles
10. Turn RIGHT onto PENNS PARK RD. 0.3 miles
11. End at 576 Penns Park Rd, Newtown, PA 18940-9634 US

**Directions to Morris & Essex Kennel Club**

Start:	End:
Holiday Inn	Colonial Park
195 Davidson Ave	Mettlers Rd
Somerset, NJ	Somerset, NJ

1. Start out going SOUTHWEST on DAVIDSON AVE toward FRANKLIN SQUARE DR. 0.3 miles
2. Turn RIGHT onto PIERCE ST. 0.5 miles
3. Turn LEFT onto CR-621/ELIZABETH AVE. 0.5 miles
4. Turn RIGHT onto SCHOOLHOUSE RD. 1.2 miles
5. Turn LEFT onto METTLERS RD. 0.6 miles
6. Turn RIGHT onto WESTON RD. <0.1 miles
7. Turn LEFT onto METTLERS RD. 0.5 miles
8. End at [123-134] Mettlers Rd, Somerset, NJ

Total Est. Time: 11 minutes Total Est. Distance: 3.88 miles

**Directions For Montgomery County**

Start:	End:
Holiday Inn – Fort Washington	Montgomery County Community College
432 Pennsylvania Ave	340 Dekalb Pike
Fort Washington, PA	

1. Start out going NORTHWEST on W PENNSYLVANIA AVE toward SUMMIT AVE
2. Turn LEFT onto S BETHLEHEM PIKE.
3. Turn RIGHT onto LAFAYETTE AVE.
4. Turn RIGHT onto SKIPPACK PIKE / PA-73.
5. Turn RIGHT onto DEKALB PIKE / US-202.
6. End at 340 Dekalb Pike Blue Bell, PA 19422-1412, US

Total Est. Time: 14 minutes Total Est. Distance: 6.59 miles

## Canine Influenza

....Continued on P. 1, column 1 ...

From NYS Department of Agriculture and Markets and the Animal Health Diagnostic Center at Cornell.

### Canine Influenza Virus Detected in Dogs in New York State

The Animal Health Diagnostic Center at Cornell has reason to believe that canine influenza virus is now present in the New York City area. Reports have been received indicating an unusual form of "kennel cough" has been seen in a number of veterinary practices. Six animals recovering from this clinical presentation are all serologically positive for canine influenza virus. Previous tests of New York State dogs have all been negative.

Canine influenza virus is a relatively new finding in dogs. It was first identified in racing greyhounds and this virus appears to have been the cause of significant respiratory problems on the tracks throughout the US for the last 5-6 years. The Virology Lab at Cornell isolated the first influenza virus from an animal that died from the infection. The virus was sequenced at CDC and was found to be closely related to equine influenza virus. Evidence of infection of non-greyhounds by influenza virus has been found in Florida

for the past year.

A key factor in defining the significance of this infection in dogs is to obtain additional isolates so that sequencing can be done to determine whether the virus is evolving in the dog. We are requesting assistance in this endeavor from practitioners that have respiratory cases in dogs >1 year of age. Samples that we need are pharyngeal swabs taken from dogs at the onset of clinical signs (fevers of 39.5 to 41.5°C, a soft, gagging cough for 10 to 14 days). Samples for virus isolation taken late in the infection will not be useful for virus isolation. Swabs should be placed in a sterile tube (red top vacutainer for example) with 5-6 drops of sterile saline. Do not place swabs in bacterial transport medium. Ship samples overnight on ice packs. Samples will initially be screened by PCR for influenza virus. Positive samples will be processed for virus isolation. There will be no charge for the influenza screening at this time.

Acute and convalescent serum samples will also be helpful to define the extent of the infection in dogs. If one has cases of dogs that have recovered, a single serum sample can be used to determine exposure.

Should animals die of a respiratory infection, fresh and fixed tissue can be submitted for influenza virus screening.

Any questions regarding this matter should be directed to:

Dr. Edward Dubovi  
Director-Virology Lab  
ejd5@cornell.edu

Samples should be shipped to:

Animal Health Diagnostic Center  
College of Veterinary Medicine at Cornell  
Upper Tower Road  
Ithaca, NY 14853

From:

David M. Chico, V.M.D.  
Division of Animal Industry  
NYS Department of Agriculture and Markets  
10B Airline Drive  
Albany, NY 12235-0001  
518-457-3502  
David.Chico@agmkt.state.ny.us

## AKC ANNOUNCES ENHANCED ONLINE REGISTRATION

### Transfer Fees Eliminated for Online Registrations —

New York, NY— The American Kennel Club (AKC®) is pleased to announce the debut of a new service that enables individual dog owners to more quickly and easily register their dogs at [www.akc.org](http://www.akc.org).

Beginning today, AKC is issuing dog registration applications containing a unique PIN code. Puppy registrants who obtained their dog from a litter owned by a single individual can log onto the AKC website, enter the PIN code printed on their dog's AKC registration application, and complete their dog's registration in just minutes. Typically, the registration certificate for a dog registered online is printed the next business day.

As an enhancement to AKC's previous online dog registration system, the PIN system does not require the litter owner to enter a dog's information prior to the new owner registering the dog. However, standard AKC rules and policies for registering a dog continue to be enforced via the new online registration process.

Results from a recent pilot study indicate that breeders and dog registrants find the new PIN process easy and convenient. The new PIN feature is one of many online services that AKC has introduced in recent years

in order to improve customer service. In October 2003, AKC debuted online litter registration, which today is utilized for more than 40% of AKC's litter registrations.

"Like our litter registration, I expect this new service to become popular," said AKC President and CEO Dennis Sprung. "It offers an efficient and simple way for customers to work with us 24 hours-a-day, seven days-a-week and represents the kind of innovation we intend to continue introducing."

### Supplemental Transfer Fees Eliminated for Online Registrations

In addition to introducing the PIN service, AKC is also allowing eligible PIN regis-

trants to record all online supplemental transfers free of charge at the time of initial online registration. The process for paper supplemental transfers will remain unchanged, with a \$5 fee for each supplemental transfer.

"Because online registration eliminates redundant data entry and makes the process more efficient for the AKC, we are able to offer savings to our customers as well as continue to obtain accurate records about the dog's chain of ownership," said Sprung.

For further details about the new PIN registration service, visit the online registration web page at <https://www.akc.org/dogreg/index.cfm>



**Here's to you!**

**Don't be behind the eight ball...send in the Roster updates as soon as possible so the 2006 Roster can be correct! It's almost time for dues!**

# MEANWHILE AT THE SHOWS

SHOW	DATE	DOG	OWNER	WIN
Marshfield Area KC	20-Aug	PJ's Ice Cream Drumstick,CGC	Discher	BOB, Gr.3
Greeley KC	20-Aug	T-Lan's Heartsong	Riley/Wallace	BOW,BOS
Marshfield Area KC	20-Aug	PJ's Prairieland Pumpernickel	Discher	WD,BOW
Marshfield Area KC	21-Aug	PJ's Ice Cream Drumstick,CGC	Discher	BOB
Marshfield Area KC	21-Aug	PJ's Prairieland Pumpernickel	Discher	WD,BOW
Greeley KC	21-Aug	T-Lan's Heartsong	Riley/Wallace	BOW,BOS
Mid Susquehanna KC	27-Aug	Gentry Spring-Along LaRosa	Contrino/Spring	WB
Sugarbush KC	27-Aug	Can Ch. Carbor Wanna Have Fun	Perry/Borrelli	WB
Sugarbush KC	27-Aug	Am/Can Ch Carbor Hot on The Trail	Borrelli/Weixlmann	BOB
Mid Susquehanna KC	28-Aug	Gentry Spring-Along LaRosa	Contrino/Spring	WB
Western Reserve KC	28-Aug	Am/Can Ch Carbor Hot on The Trail	Borrelli/Weixlmann	BOB
Alamance KC	2-Sep	Ch. Royalcourt Under Wraps	Lewis	BOB
Durham KC	3-Sep	Ch. Royalcourt Under Wraps	Lewis	BOB
Tonawanda Valley KC	3-Sep	Can Ch. Wanna Have Fun	Perry/Borrelli	WB,BOS
Tonawanda Valley KC	3-Sep	Can Ch. Carbor Right Wing	Borrelli	WD,BOW,BOB,BP Gr 2
Macon KC	4-Sep	Ch.Repition's Busta Move	Bessemer	BOB
Salisbury KC	4-Sep	Ch. Royalcourt Under Wraps	Lewis	BOB
Tonawanda Valley KC	4-Sep	Sumerwynd Shake Down	Bogart/Pine	WD,BOW,BOB
	4-Sep	Abacus No Margin For Error	Wahlquist-Soos	WB,BOS
Seminole KC	11-Sep	Ch. Royalcourt Under Wraps	Lewis	BOB
Evergreen Colorado KC	11-Sept	T-Lan's Heartsong	Riley/Wallace	BOW,BOS
Salina KC	16-Sep	PIP'N Dress Up Doll	Taylor	WB,BOW,BOS
Wichita KC	17-Sep	PIP'N Dress Up Doll	Taylor	WB,BOW,BOS
St. Clair KC	17-Sep	Ch. Gentry Cattivo Nicola	Contrino/Kniola	BOB,Gr.4
Hutchinson KC	18-Sep	PIP'N Dress Up Doll	Taylor	WB,BOW,BOB

## Bouquets & Biscuits

\***Am/Can Ch Carbor Right Wing** (Am/Can Ch Sensation's What Next x Carbor Detour Ahead) completed the requirements for his AKC title on September 3, 2005 at the Tonawanda Valley KC show. "Rush" is owned and was bred by Carla Borrelli.

**Ch. Jovial's Firestarter** (Am/Can Ch. Annfield's Touch N Go x Ch. Jovial's Tequila Sunrise) finished her Championship on August 7, 2005. Drew's first day in the ring was a 5 point major from the puppy class. Special thanks to Tim Doxtater & Don Emsile for providing such a wonder influx of genes into our breeding program. Except for puppy classes, Drew was finished from the Bred By Exhibitor class and was completely owner handled by Michael Ward & Joseph Kinnarney, DVM.

**Carbor Talk of the Town, OA, NAJ, NGC, NJC** (Can Ch. Carbor On The Road Again x Can Ch. Boxdema Memory of Carbor) finished his Open Standard Agility title on August 21, 2005 at the AKC trial in Cato NY. He also finished his Open JWW agility title at the AKC trial in Binghamton NY on August 28, 2005. Spenser (now Super Dog) was bred by Carla Borrelli and is owned and handled by Judy Russell.

**Ch Sumerwynd Shake Down** (Ch Adamis Aroused x Ch Sumerwynd Bam Bam Bogie) finished the requirements for his AKC Confirmation title at the Tonawanda Valley KC Show, Albion, NY on 9-4-05 with a 3 point major. "Preppy" was bred by Wade Bogart & Jacklynn Pilat. This salt and pepper dog was shown and owned by Wade Bogart and is co-owned by Joan Pine.

**Ch. Gentry Spring-Along La Rosa** (Spring-Along Ride the Wind x Travelmor Gentry Bellissima) met the requirements for her championship on August 28 at Mid Susquehanna KC show. She was bred and is owned by Alma Contrino, co-owned and shown by Mary Spring.

**Southcross Sensible Shoes TD, CD** (CH Wards Creek Extreme Commitment x Ragtime Southcross Kick It Up) completed her Companion Dog obedience title at the four day Leavenworth/Heart of America Kennel Club cluster August 25-28. Cindy did it in style with a second place, a first place and a second place to finish the weekend and title. She was bred by Sonny Lelle, is owned, trained, loved and spoiled by Sharon Bloss.

## Black Ribbons

### Ch. K Repition Souvenir

5-30-96 to 8-31-05

(Ch. Hundred Proof of Hansenhaus ex Ch. Arenglo's Souvenir B-G)

went to the Rainbow Bridge.

"K" was the mother of Ch. Repition's American Maid. She is sadly missed by her owners of 6 yrs, Pat and Norm Mojfeld and her co-breeder Lolita Hammes.

**PLEASE...send in your wins in a timely fashion so that we are not advertising old news.... Thanks!**

**For anyone who has changed address, email, phone information lately, please let us know so we can update the AMSC roster. Also, if you are listed on the AMSC website (<http://amsc.us>) in our Breeders List, Rescue pages or Local Clubs section, you should check those listings to make sure they're current.**

# MONTGOMERY COUNTY INFORMATION

**AMSC Annual Dinner**  
 Holiday inn – Fort Washington  
 432 Pennsylvania Ave  
 Fort Washington, PA

Saturday October 8, 2005

6:30 P.M. – 7:30 P.M. – Social Hour/Cash Bar  
 7:30 P.M. – 9:00 P.M. – Dinner  
 9:00 P.M. – 10:00 P.M. – Annual Meeting

Hors d'oeuvres  
 Tossed Green Salad  
 Baked Stuffed Chicken Breast in Supreme Sauce  
 or  
 London Broil with Sherry Mushroom Sauce  
 or  
 Vegetarian  
 Twice Baked Potato, Vegetable  
 Apple Pie w/Vanilla Ice Cream  
 Coffee/Tea/Decaf

Cost: \$37.50 per person  
 Please make checks payable to  
 AMSC and send, with this insert, to:  
 John Constantine  
 85 Greenhouse Lane  
 Barto, PA 19504

Deadline is October 1, 2005

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Chicken \_\_\_ Beef \_\_\_ Vegetarian \_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Chicken \_\_\_ Beef \_\_\_ Vegetarian \_\_\_

## AMSC Montgomery County Meetings

### Board Meeting

Friday October 7, 2005 - 7:00 P.M. – 11:00 P.M.

Holiday inn – Fort Washington  
 432 Pennsylvania Ave  
 Fort Washington, PA  
 (215) 643-3000

### Annual Member Meeting

Saturday October 8, 2005 - 9:00 P.M. – 10:00 P.M.

Holiday inn – Fort Washington  
 432 Pennsylvania Ave  
 Fort Washington, PA  
 (215) 643-3000

answer to puzzle on p.4

```

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+ W + + T U + + E + + + + + +
S G N I H S I N R U F + + + +
+ + + + + H T + + + + + + +
    
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(Over,Down,Direction)  
 ANGULATION (5, 5, E)  
 BEARD (5, 7, N)  
 BLACKSILVER (9, 4, S)  
 BRUSH (6, 11, S)  
 EYEBROWS (8, 7, SW)  
 FURNISHINGS (11, 14, W)  
 MOVEMENT (14, 8, SW)  
 SALTPEPPER (10, 6, W)  
 SCHNAUZER (13, 10, NW)  
 STRIPPING (3, 2, E)  
 TOPLINE (2, 12, N)  
 TRANSITION (5, 13, NE)

## Montgomery County Information Hotels (accepting dogs):

**1. Holiday Inn (AMSC Headquarters)**  
 432 Pennsylvania Ave.  
 Fort Washington, PA 19034  
 (215)643-3000

This hotel is the most central. It is located 15 minutes from the new MCKC site in Blue Bell.

\$89 + tax Single or Double, mention American Miniature Schnauzer Club  
 Make reservations before 9/13/05

**2. Holiday Inn Express**  
 120 N. Pottstown Pike (Rt. 100)  
 Exton, PA 19341  
 (610)524-9000  
 (800)906-6672 (reservations)

This hotel is closest to Devon DSA in Ludwig's Corner, about 15 minutes away.

## Hotels (not accepting dogs)

**3. Holiday Inn**  
 260 Mall Blvd  
 King Of Prussia, PA 19406  
 610-265-7500

**4. Best Western Inn**  
 285 Commerce Dr  
 Fort Washington, PA 19034  
 215-542-7930

**Hotels for Morris & Essex KC on Thursday 10/6/05 in Northern NJ (accepting dogs)**  
 (Morris & Essex is about 45 – 75 minutes from Hatboro, and 90 - 105 minutes from Holiday Inn Fort Washington. There is also very heavy rush hour traffic due to proximity to NYC. So I have listed these hotels if you want to stay closer to the M&E show)

**1. Holiday Inn**  
 195 Davidson Ave  
 Somerset, NJ 08873  
 732-356-1700

**2. Holiday Inn**  
 4701 Stelton Road  
 South Plainfield, NJ 07080  
 908-753-5500

**3. Red Roof Inn**  
 860 New Durham Road  
 Edison, NJ 08817  
 732-248-9300

**\*\*\* The Board Meeting will be at the Holiday, Fort Washington on Friday October 7 at 7:00PM.**

**\*\*\* The Annual Dinner and Meeting will be at the Holiday Inn Fort Washington on Saturday October 8 at 7:00PM for Dinner followed by Annual meeting at 9:00PM. Watch for reservation forms in AMSCOPE.**



# NEW SHIRT

**Ladies V-Neck** \$30. plus \$5.00 postage  
 Beige with Navy neck and sleeve trim  
 SIZES: SMALL,MEDIUM,LARGE, XL, XXL

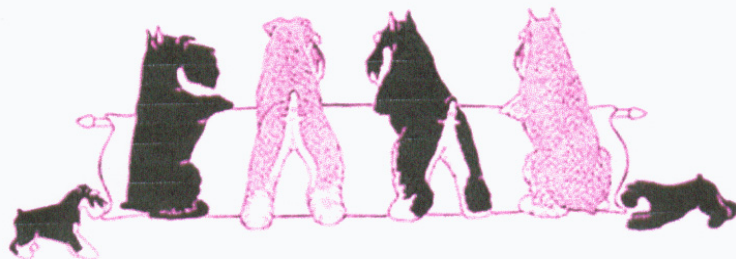
**MEN'S 3-BUTTON SPORT SHIRT**  
 Beige with contrasting collar and sleeve trim \$35 plus \$5.00 postage  
 SIZES: Medium, Large, XL, XXL

**MEN'S 3-BUTTON SPORT SHIRT NAVY WITH POCKET** \$35. plus \$5.00 postage  
 SIZES: MEDIUM,LARGE, XL, XXL

**SWEATSHIRT in STEEL BLUE** \$40. plus \$5.00 postage  
 SIZES: SMALL,MEDIUM,LARGE, XL, XXL



FRONT



BACK

Lori Bush



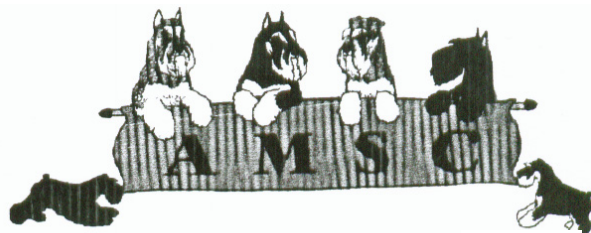
This beautiful colorful woven 100% cotton afghan of Miniature Schnauzers in a garden setting will be a keepsake. Black, Salt/Pepper and Black/Silver Minis are at home on green grass with colorful shrubs, trees and flowers in the background. Lori Bush and Mildred Shultz collaborated with the artist at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

\$65. Plus \$5. Shipping

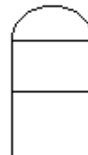
# NEW

## NEW GYM BAGS

water-resistant fabric  
 outside and end pockets  
 bright red color  
 \$40. plus postage



## GARMENT BAGS



**BLACK HEAVY DUTY POLYESTER**  
 2 OUTSIDE ZIPPERED POCKETS  
 CENTER ZIPPER OPENING  
 39 INCHES LONG  
 \$40. plus postage

# NEW

## ORDER FORM

ITEM	SIZE	QUANTITY	PRICE EACH	=	TOTAL
Ladies	_____	_____	@\$30.00	=	\$ _____
MEN'S	_____	_____	@\$35.00	=	\$ _____
MEN'S/POCKET	_____	_____	@\$35.00	=	\$ _____
SWEATSHIRT	_____	_____	@\$40.00	=	\$ _____
AFGHAN	_____	_____	@\$65.00	=	\$ _____
GARMENT BAG	_____	_____	@\$40.00	=	\$ _____
GYM BAG	_____	_____	@\$40.00	=	\$ _____
<b>TOTAL POSTAGE</b>					\$ _____
<b>TOTAL ENCLOSED</b>					\$ _____

**NOTE**  
 ...new address

Make checks payable to  
 AMSC

Send order to:  
 Stacey O'Rourke  
 P.O.Box 156  
 Greeley, CO 80632  
 970-590-6755

Shipping to US \$5.00  
 Shipping to Canada \$7.00 (US)  
 Shipping Overseas \$15.00 (US)



# AMSCOPE

Carla M. Borrelli, Editor  
1799 South Creek Road  
Derby, NY 14047-9729

## UPCOMING SPECIALTIES

Greater Columbus MSC November 2005

Regular Classes:

Sweeps:

Chicago MSC February 25, 2006

Regular Classes: Dawn Hansen

Sweeps: Susan Parsons

Gateway MSC March 3, 2006

Regular Classes: Marcia Feld

Sweeps: Gale Schnetzer

Obedience: William Oxandale

Cincinnati MSC March 19, 2006

Regular Classes: Betty Stenmark

Sweeps: Marty Marks

MSC of Birmingham April 28, 2006

Regular Classes: Norman Patton

Cincinnati MSC May 29, 2006

Regular Classes: Claudia Seaberg

Sweeps: Paula Steele

## AMSC SPECIALTIES

Louisville (roving ) March 18, 2006

Regular Classes: Robert Moore

Sweeps: Bolivia Powell

Great Western June 24, 2006

Regular Classes: Edd Bivin

Sweeps: Terrie Houck

Montgomery County KC October 8, 2006

Regular Classes: John Constantine

Sweeps: Mary Paisley

Chicago International K. C. February 25, 2007

Regular Classes: Sandra Goose Allen

Sweeps: Errolyn Martin

Great Western Terrier Assoc. June 23, 2007

Regular Classes: Nancy Fingerhut

Sweeps: Gale Schnetzer

Montgomery Co KC October 7, 2007

Regular Classes: Wyoma Clouss



## PLEASE!

For anyone who has changed address, email, phone information lately, please let us know so we can update the AMSC roster.

Also, if you are listed on the AMSC website (<http://amsc.us>) in our Breeders List, Rescue pages or Local Clubs section, you should check those listings to make sure they're current.

**FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE:** The following information is given to help conduct AMSC business more efficiently. Please remember that the Secretary and the AMSCOPE editor should **BOTH** be notified of address changes, club officers and specialty results.

### PRESIDENT

Mr. Lanny Hirstein

2095 Washington Rd  
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309-745-8530

[penfile@aol.com](mailto:penfile@aol.com)

[president@amsc.us](mailto:president@amsc.us)

### VICE PRESIDENT

Mr. John Constantine

85 Greenhouse Lane  
Barto, PA 19504

610-845-8162

[Adamisms@hotmail.com](mailto:Adamisms@hotmail.com)

### SECRETARY

Ms Terrie Houck

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PH: 704-827-6544

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[secretary@amsc.us](mailto:secretary@amsc.us)

### TREASURER

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2813 N Road 92  
Pasco, WA 99301-1577  
509-544-9350  
509-539-1400

[mack@legacymys.com](mailto:mack@legacymys.com)  
[treasurer@amsc.us](mailto:treasurer@amsc.us)

### MEMBERSHIP

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Phone: 847-885-2238  
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AKC home page: <http://www.akc.org/akc/>