



AMSCOPE

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SPECIALTY WINS

Centennial StateMSC

September 6, 2013

SWEEPSTAKES: JUDGE: Denis Corash

BSS ...Laroh's It's All About Me/Hartshorn

BOSS...Niabara's Trademark/Berar

REGULAR CLASSES: JUDGE: Chris Levy

WD...T'Lan's and Paradox He's So Fine/
Donnelly/Wallace/Riley

RWD...Beaudeal Live From the Red Carpet/
Sarvas/Rohrer

WB/BW...Tomar's Dream Believer /Paisley.

RWB....Empire's Vanilla Bean/Stephens

BOB...CH GCH Tomar's Captain Kirk/Paisley

BOS...CH Tomar Passport Pockeful of Dreams/
Alex/Paisley

SEL...CH Minuteman Toxicology/McMillan/
Prokopetz

One last summer swim!



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How to Properly Care for Your Dog's Teeth

By Nancy Kerns

It's funny: We share our homes with another species of animal, whose most dangerous feature is its teeth – and most of us know little or nothing about those teeth, other than the fact that we should probably be brushing them. It's time to correct this situation.

First, some canine dental basics. Most animals (including humans) have teeth that reflect the diet they subsisted on as they evolved. Though we humans have a few mildly sharp teeth in the front of our mouths that we can use for tearing, most of our teeth are built for grinding plant-based foods so that we can better digest them. Conversely, most of the teeth in a dog's mouth are built for tearing animal-based foods, with just a few teeth that crush their food before they swallow it.

Dogs' teeth are not as sharp as cats' teeth, but their teeth and jaws are much stronger. Their dental anatomy enables them to grab and kill prey animals that may be much larger than themselves, tear through thick hides, slice and pull flesh from bones, crack open small bones in order to consume the marrow inside, and gnaw on bigger bones to strip away and consume every bit of meat and connective tissue.

Most adult dogs have 42 teeth, though our genetic manipulation of the species has resulted in dogs with fewer or more. Reportedly, the gene that is responsible for hairlessness in the hairless breeds, such as the Chinese Crested, also modifies dentition, often leaving these breeds with fewer teeth. Doberman Pinschers often are missing molars.

Most adult dogs have six incisors (front teeth) on the top jaw and six on the bottom; two canine teeth (the largest "fangs") on the top and two on the bottom; eight premolars on the top and eight on the bottom; and two molars on the top and three molars on the bottom.

The dog uses his front teeth – the smallest and most fragile teeth – for his most delicate operations. He uses these teeth to groom himself, pulling burrs and insects from his skin and coat. He also uses them when

scraping edible tissue from the surface of bones. (This is likely the evolutionary basis for the behavior that many dogs engage in when they strip the "fuzz" off of tennis balls. Some dogs do this so persistently that they wear down the incisors if not prevented from access to tennis balls.)

While the term "canine teeth" is admittedly somewhat confusing (aren't all the teeth in a dog's mouth canine teeth?) the appellation is somewhat understandable when you realize that the dog's "fangs" are the most distinguishing feature of his species. Whether it's a Chihuahua or Great Dane, a dog's canines are the ones that look most impressive when bared, and leave the deepest holes in a person they've bitten.

Few of us look far enough back in our dogs' mouths to appreciate this, but dogs' premolars and molars are far pointier than human molars. Many of us imagine that dogs are chewing and grinding their kibble much as we chew cereal, but in fact, dog premolars and molars can't actually grind. Grinding requires an animal's jaws to move sideways; think about how a cow or llama grinds its food, with extreme sideways jaw action. Dog jaws can't move sideways! Instead, the dog's strong jaws and large peaks on the premolars and molars are used to crush large chunks into smaller ones. Not much more physical processing of their food occurs in the dog's mouth.

As much as dogs can be said to chew, most of the chewing action is provided by the premolars. The molars, located at the far back of the mouth – where the dog has the most jaw strength, like the base of a pair of pliers – are mostly used for extreme crunching.

Eruption

We can use the timing of the eruption of puppy teeth and adult teeth to help us estimate the age of a young dog, but after he's about eight months old and has all his adult teeth, we have to use other clues to estimate his age, such as the amount of staining, wear, and accumulation of tartar on his teeth.

Continued on p. 3, col. 1. **TEETH...**

LOOK

AKC CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

— Changing the Future —

Please let me know if you make a change

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

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

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The deadline for the November issue is October 17.

Report all changes to the Roster to treasurer@AMSC.us
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New York, NY – Last Thursday we posted a charming photograph of three Golden Retriever puppies on the American Kennel Club Facebook page. The caption was “I love my breeder” with a request to “share your love for your dog’s breeder.” The image was shared 2,500 times, received 11,000 likes and almost 500 comments. We posted this because we love responsible breeders, but also because we wanted to see the reaction it would elicit.

The post sparked a lengthy conversation about the merits of finding your new dog at a breeder vs. adopting a dog. That passionate debate proved two important issues. There are ardent, articulate, and knowledgeable supporters of responsible breeding who possess facts and are capable of persuasively educating the public about the truth of responsible breeding. However, it also proved that there is a great deal of misinformation about responsible breeding that result in significant prejudice against breeders. There is no doubt that prejudice against breeders has impacted our breeders, our sport, and the public’s ability to enjoy the unique experience of a purebred dog in their lives.

Just 20 years ago, a purebred dog was the dog to have in your life. Twenty years ago, a responsible breeder was viewed as a respected resource. Twenty years ago there were virtually no important legislative efforts aimed at eradicating all dog breeding.

What changed in those 20 years? The noble quest to give every dog a “forever” home was co-opted by the animal rights organizations as a method to raise funds for their mission to completely eliminate pet ownership. Under the guise of supporting adoption, they have been raising a significant war chest - over \$200 million last year alone – to fuel a campaign aimed squarely at destroying our ability to preserve breeds for future generations.

As told by AR groups, responsible breeders have been dishonestly accused of being the sole cause of dogs in shelters - not irresponsible owners.

As told by AR groups, purebred dog breeders have been maliciously portrayed as evil people only interested in money and winning at events, at the expense of their dogs’ health and well-being.

As told by AR groups, purebred dogs have

been wrongly defined as being plagued with genetic health and temperament problems caused by breeders.

After 20 years of this propaganda – mostly unchallenged by those who know better – a portion of the public has accepted this fiction as reality.

No more.

AKC Staff led by Chris Walker along with Bob Amen and I have been working with Edelman, our new public outreach partner, on the plan that will change the current conversation, as demonstrated in that Facebook post, by confronting the prejudice and telling the truth about purebred dogs and their responsible breeders.

We will focus our efforts on two key audiences – families with kids 8-12 and empty nesters. These groups represent the critical inflection points for dog ownership and hold our best opportunities to correctly educate the public about purebred dogs and responsible dog breeding.

An additional audience will be federal and local legislators. Our experience makes it clear that once legislators know the truth, the legislative outcome is positive.

We will expand our voice to include breeders, dog owners, AKC thought leaders, veterinarians, and AKC’s over 700,000 grassroots followers.

We will relentlessly focus on these foundational story themes: the unique qualities of purebred dogs, the desirability of purebred dogs as family pets, the truth about the health of purebred dogs, and the truth about responsible breeders.

We will use every outreach channel to relentlessly tell our story in a shareable and searchable way, including national and local media, hybrid media, AKC’s own media, and social media.

By focusing on these key audiences with expanded, credible voices centered on our core narratives we will get better stories in the media, more often.

In addition, we will immediately and aggressively respond to any attack utilizing our partners, our supporters, and our full media assets.

cont’d on p.7,col 1..AKC CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

TEETH..con't from p. 1., col.3

This pup still has her deciduous canines (the teeth people think of as “fangs”), and some of her deciduous incisors (front teeth). Some of her adult incisors are emerging, though. She’s probably about 3 months



Puppies are born without teeth. The “deciduous” or “puppy” teeth start emerging when pups are about 4 weeks old. First to arrive are the front teeth (incisors, six on top and six on bottom), which emerge when the pup is 4 to 6 weeks old; the canines (two on top and two on bottom) erupt when the pup is about 5 to 6 weeks old; and the premolars (six on top and six on bottom) erupt at about 6 weeks. There are no deciduous molars.

The deciduous teeth are incredibly sharp. It has been speculated that the sharpness of puppy teeth serves to further two important developmental processes: weaning and bite inhibition. Too-vigorous biting, during nursing or play, causes an abrupt end to the previously gratifying activity, teaching the pup, through trial and grievous error, to restrict the severity of his bite.

Soon enough (although perhaps not soon enough for most puppy owners), the pin-sharp puppy teeth begin to fall out – or, rather, are pushed out by the eruption of the adult teeth. The puppy teeth are generally lost in the order in which they arrived; and the adult teeth erupt in the same order: first the incisors, then the canines, and then the premolars. There is more variation in the timing of the eruption of the adult teeth, a wider window through which they may first be glimpsed. The adult incisors generally erupt between 3 to 5 months; the canines usually appear between 4 to 6 months; and the premolars between 4 to 5 months. The molars emerge between 5 and 7 months.

Sometimes a single tooth or a few deciduous teeth fail to shed even as the adult teeth erupt, resulting in a crowded-looking mouth. When this happens, it’s best to have your veterinarian extract the unshed puppy teeth, to prevent them from allowing the adult teeth to develop in an improper position.

This entire process of tooth eruption, loss, and eruption, lasting for many months, keeps the puppy’s mouth in constant torment, and he has to chew on things to relieve the sensation – hard things, soft things, chewy things, gummy things, crunchy things, anything, and everything! Knowing this, the wise puppy owner makes certain that the pup has lots of “legal” chew toys, and toys in every category (hard, soft, gummy, chewy, crunchy, and everything in between). If you fail to be thorough in providing chew toys of all textures, he’ll be sure to explore anything that you don’t want him to have that provides that missing, novel chewing experience.

Brushed Off

Here’s what most dog owners really want to know about their dogs’ teeth: “Do I really have to brush them?”

Although veterinary dental specialists would prefer that all owners brush their dogs’ teeth, the fact is that some dogs need it more than others. Whether it’s due to their genes, diet, chewing habits, and/or the chemical composition of their saliva, some dogs go to their graves with clean, white teeth and healthy gums with absolutely no effort put forth by their owners. Others develop tartar (also known as calculus) at an alarming rate.

The accumulation of plaque (a “biofilm” on the teeth that contains bacteria) and tartar (a mineralized concretion of plaque) is not just unsightly, it’s unhealthy. Tartar buildup at and under the gum line enables the entrance and growth of bacteria under the gums. Most dogs who have bad breath also have gingivitis – swollen and inflamed gums, usually bright red or purple, and which bleed easily. Unchecked, these bacterial infections in the gums slowly destroy the ligament and bony structures that support the teeth (periodontitis). Because of the ample blood supply to the gums, infections in the mouth can also poison the dog systemically, potentially causing disease of the heart, kidneys, and/or liver.

If your dog’s teeth are free of plaque or tartar, and his gums are tight and free of any signs of inflammation, you are one of the lucky ones. If, however, his gums are noticeably more red at the gum line and he has any visible tartar buildup on his teeth, you need to have his teeth cleaned by a veterinarian and then maintain the health of his teeth and gums with regular brushing and veterinary cleaning.

This This poor dog’s dental hygiene has

been severely neglected. The thick layer of tartar on her teeth has led to severe gingivitis (note the swollen, purple gums). Her incisors are practically falling out, and she’s likely to feel chronically ill from the bacterial burden she’s bearing.



If you are one of the unlucky ones, and your dog’s teeth and gums need your intervention to stay healthy, how often do you really need to brush your dog’s teeth? Put it this way: the more you brush, the less frequently you’ll need to pay for a veterinary cleaning. Whether you would prefer to invest your time in patiently training your dog to enjoy having his teeth brushed or would prefer to invest in your veterinarian’s time is up to you!

A few toothbrushing tips:

Start out slow, and be patient. Don’t try to brush all of your dog’s teeth on the first day. Use a circular motion, gently scrubbing plaque away from the gum line. Reward your dog frequently and richly with treats and praise.

The “brushes” that you wear on your fingertips don’t tend to work as well as brushes with softer bristles – and they make it much easier for your dog to accidentally bite down on your finger. Look for very soft-bristled brushes with long handles, so you can make sure you reach the molars. For larger dogs, soft brushes meant for adult humans work fine; baby human toothbrushes work well for smaller dogs.

If your dog will tolerate it (or you can positively and patiently teach him to accept it), electric toothbrushes work great! For some dogs, however, these whirring, vibrating brushes are a deal-breaker, no

Continued on p. 4, col. 1. **TEETH..**

TEETH..cont'd from p.3,col 3

matter what kind of treats you offer.

Use a toothpaste designed for dogs. They come in flavors that are meant to appeal to dogs (meaty, not minty) – and they are free of fluoride, which can be toxic to dogs. (Remember, dogs don't know to spit the toothpaste out!) Look for products that contain antibacterial enzymes, which help discourage bacterial growth and resulting gingivitis.

Dip the brush in water frequently as you brush, to help rinse the plaque away from your dog's teeth, and to facilitate a thorough application of the antibacterial enzymes in the toothpaste.

Get Thee to a Veterinarian

It can be painfully expensive, but the value of having your dog's calculus-encrusted teeth cleaned at your veterinarian's office is incalculable! The only way all of his teeth (even the molars) can be scrubbed completely of the tartar, above and below the gums, is under general anesthesia. This must be done at a veterinary clinic.

Whether due to the cost or the perceived risk of anesthesia, people want so much to believe that there is another way to get the dog's teeth clean. Once a dog has a lot of tartar on his teeth, though, the only effective treatment is a professional cleaning under anesthesia. Once his teeth are clean, you can prevent the need for further veterinary cleaning only through scrupulous home care (brushing) – but you just can't brush a tartar-encrusted mouth back to health. For one thing, you can't (and shouldn't try) to brush under the dog's gums; this area is cleaned at the vet's office with sterile instruments and with the use of a fine mist of water, which washes the bacteria out of the dog's mouth. The ultrasonic (vibrating) tools available to the technician are also much faster and more accurate than any tool you would have access to.

What about "anesthesia-free" cleaning? Witnessing a veterinary cleaning, with the dog under anesthesia, is pretty much all you need to realize that no one is capable of doing what needs to be done to get a fully conscious dog's teeth really clean. The most cooperative dog in the world just isn't going to lie down on a table under necessarily super bright lights (so the technician can thoroughly examine the teeth for any signs of chips or painful fractures) and allow a vibrating, misting tool to be employed on his molars.

Further, in most states, it's illegal for anyone to use a scaler on an animal's teeth except under the supervision of a veterinarian. While there are many technicians and groomers who may be capable of removing some dental calculus from your dog's teeth, only a veterinarian is qualified and equipped to recognize, diagnose, and treat any related (or unrelated) conditions the dog may have, such as fractured teeth or oral cancer. If his periodontal disease is advanced, x-rays will be needed to evaluate the supporting structures of the teeth.

Of course, in order to safely anesthetize your dog, your veterinarian will likely require a blood test in advance of the cleaning appointment, to evaluate your dog's kidney and liver function. If his function is reduced, extra precautions and perhaps a different anesthetic protocol can be used.

Depending on your dog's age and condition, your veterinarian may also administer intravenous fluids to your dog during the procedure, which can help regulate the dog's blood pressure. The presence of an IV catheter and proper hydration levels also make it possible for a veterinarian to immediately administer life-saving medications in case of an adverse reaction to the anesthesia. In an emergency, the use of calcium, epinephrine, and/or atropine needs to occur as quickly as possible; having an IV in place makes this possible.

Finally, veterinarians can prescribe and dispense antibiotics to help your dog fight off any bacteria that was dislodged by the cleaning and absorbed into his bloodstream, as well as provide any sort of consultation or aftercare needed. The price tag of all of this can be large – and it can vary a lot from vet to vet, ranging from \$400 to \$1,400 (or even more if the dog requires tooth extractions).

After all this, you'll probably be motivated to give that toothbrushing a try. Do it now, while you're good and motivated; it could add years to your dog's life.

Pyometra: More Than a Uterine Infection

This Life-Threatening Condition Could Kill Your Dog Within 48 Hours

More Than a Uterine Infection

It was once thought pyometra was just a uterine infection. But the condition is now recognized as a hormonal abnormality with or without the presence of a secondary bacterial infection. It can be life-threatening if it's left untreated.

Pyometra is triggered by a heat cycle that doesn't end in egg fertilization. Dogs typically start showing signs of the disease within two to four months after the heat cycle. Either an excessive amount of progesterone or hypersensitivity of the uterus to progesterone is what causes the condition.

Cysts develop in the lining of the uterus and release large amounts of fluid into the uterus. The accumulated fluid can spark a secondary bacterial infection.

'Open' and 'Closed' Pyometra

A normal uterus in an average-sized dog weighs just a few ounces. But when pyometra is present, the organ can weigh up to four pounds due to the accumulation of fluid and diseased tissue.

The fluid accumulation in the uterus starts leaking out through the vagina. The dog's natural response is to lick the area clean. Excessive licking can introduce still more bacteria through the cervix and into the uterus.

The body's response to the secondary infection is to increase fluid production and white blood cells to the uterus, which continues to flow out of the vagina. This is called an open pyometra, because the cervix is open, allowing fluid and accumulated debris to be flushed from the body through the vagina.

At some point, the cervix closes and the fluid can no longer flow out of the uterus. Meanwhile, the body continues to produce more and more fluid and white blood cells. The result is an enlarged uterus. This condition is called closed pyometra, because the cervix does not allow the accumulated material to exit through the vagina.

In worst-case scenarios, the uterus can rupture and empty all of its contents into the abdominal cavity. When this happens, the animal usually dies of septic peritonitis

PYOMETRA...cont'd from p. 4, col.3

and/or acute kidney failure from uremic poisoning within about 48 hours, even with very aggressive medical intervention.

Obviously, the goal is to catch this condition long before it becomes this serious. Catching symptoms early on is very important in treating pyometra successfully.

Symptoms

Symptoms of pyometra can include lethargy, depression, fever, lack of appetite, vomiting, excessive thirst, frequent urination, a distended abdomen (due to the enlarging uterus), vaginal discharge and excessive licking at the area, as well as weakness in the rear limbs due to the enlarged uterus.

Remember: these symptoms will be noted after a heat cycle. If your female dog has recently concluded a heat cycle and you begin to see some of these symptoms, you should seek care immediately.

Diagnosis and Treatment of Pyometra

Pyometra is diagnosed with an examination of the cervix and vaginal discharge, plus X-rays and/or an ultrasound to evaluate the size of the uterus and to rule out pregnancy.

Toxicity can develop rapidly in a dog with pyometra, so prompt treatment is really a very important part of successful treatment, especially if the cervix has closed. The preferred traditional treatment for pyometra is spaying. If the owner wants to breed the animal, obviously other options are available, but they present a higher risk to the dog. IV fluids are usually administered for several days, along with antibiotics to treat the potentially life-threatening infection. The uterus and surrounding areas will be irrigated to flush away pus and fluids, and to speed healing.

In cases of open pyometra, prostaglandins are sometimes administered to control cell growth, regulate hormone production, and cause contraction of the uterus to help expel accumulated fluid.

Why Dogs with Pyometra Should Be

Spayed

Since pyometra is most commonly seen in middle-aged or older intact female dogs who have never been bred, this actually IS a condition that can be prevented by spaying your dog, unlike breast cancer, which has historically been touted as the most

important reason to spay dogs.

Those of you who are subscribers to this site know that I certainly advocate rescuing pets. Whenever possible, it's important to prevent any type of unplanned pregnancy. If you plan to breed your dog, I hope you are an experienced, knowledgeable, and ethical breeder who selects for health first and foremost. This also means putting the health of a cycling female before the desire to perpetuate a certain strain of DNA.

All that to say, I strongly recommend spaying a dog with pyometra to avoid recurrence of the disease following future heat cycles.

If you're like most pet owners who don't intend to ever breed their dog, before you have your pet spayed at an early age – let's say, six months – I encourage you to learn about surgical sterilization options and the risks and benefits associated with each of them.

If you decide to spay your dog, holding off on the surgery until she is sexually mature and fully mentally and physically developed can help protect her against many forms of cancers and endocrine diseases later on.



CENTRAL FLORIDA
MINIATURE SCHNAUZER CLUB

Central Florida MSC will be holding their 13th Specialty on Friday December 13th, 2013 at the Orange County Convention Center in Orlando Florida, in conjunction with the AKC-Eukanuba Spectacular. If thirteen is your lucky number, this could be a good sign for someone!!! As many of you may know, the AKC-Eukanuba Spectacular is now open to class dogs. When CFMSC held their first specialty at the OCC in 2011 we did not have a big entry. By the following year in dec 2012 the entry increased to 2 pts in bitches. With your support we could have FIVE DAYS OF major COMPETITION in Orlando at the AKC-Eukanuba event.

Bouquets & Biscuits

***MACH5 Southcross Fascinatn Rhythm UDX3 OM2 RE MXC2 MJC2 MXP MJP2 XF** (Ch Southcross Blockbuster x Ch MACH2 Southcross The Strong Survive) earned her third Utility Dog Excellent (UDX3) title on Aug. 11, 2013 at the Jefferson County Kennel Club trial in St. Louis. She also earned her Preferred Master Agility Excellent (MXP) title on May 26, 2013 and her second Preferred Master Agility Jumpers (MJP2) title on Aug. 4, 2013. Tempo was bred by Sonny Lelle, is owned and loved by Clay and Nancy Lincoln and trained by Nancy.

*** Ch. Wards Creek's Something to Talk About (S/P)** by Ch. Repitition's Impression [B/S] X Ch. Wards Creek's Sweet Talker [S/P] finished her requirements for her AKC championship title in August. She is the 8th Champion for her sire and 4th for her dam. Julia" was bred by Gale Schnetzer, and is owned, handled and loved by Vicki Kubic.

*** Carbor Call Of The Wild NA** , B/S (Am/Can CH Carbor Hot On The Trail x Am/Can CH Carbor Prim And Proper) earned his Novice Agility title on September 1, 2013 at the Alaskan Malamute trial at Syracuse, NY. Jack was bred by Carla Borrelli, is owned by Judy Russell and Carla Borrelli and is trained and handled by John Russell and Judy Russell. He celebrated by going outside the trial building and howling for several minutes.

*** Am/Can CH Carbor Prim and Proper, S/P**, (Am/Can CH Carbor Right Wing x Am/Can CH Carbor Lightning Strikes Twice). With the help of wonderful friends, Emily finished her title at the Tonawanda Valley KC shows on August 31. She was bred and is owned by Carla Borrelli and got her final major with CarolAnn Meitzler.



Where did she put my genes?

Five Red Flag Indicators That It's Time to Find a New Vet

When someone learns that I'm a veterinarian, their face predictably light up with a smile. It appears that most folks believe that vets are wonderful. After all, we clearly love animals and we must be very smart- everyone knows how difficult it is to get into veterinary school. In fact, people seem far less skeptical of their vet's capabilities and intentions than they are of their own physician's.

Time for a reality check. Not all veterinarians are deserving of such benefit of the doubt. Official veterinary disciplinary boards exist for a reason, and I certainly had a few vet school classmates I wouldn't let near one of my own sick animals with a ten-foot syringe, then or now!

Five red flags

How can you know if your vet's performance is unworthy of your patronage? Here are five red flag indicators to prompt you to consider looking for someone new:

1. Your veterinarian is a 100 percent do-it-yourselfer, refusing to enlist help from other veterinarians, particularly specialists, within the community. Gone are the days of *All Creatures Great and Small* when it was reasonable for one doc to handle all medical maladies, great and small. Advances in diagnostic and therapeutic technologies have made it impossible for any individual to be proficient at *everything*. If your family vet has been unable to arrive at a diagnosis, your pet's condition is worsening or not improving in spite of therapy, or a complicated procedure has been recommended, enlisting help from another veterinarian makes really good sense. If such discussion is not forthcoming, your vet is likely a do-it-yourselfer.

2. Your vet prefers telling you what to do rather than discussing options. This "paternalistic" style of communication hinders your ability to ask questions and make well-informed choices, and successfully serve as your pet's medical advocate. Sentence starters from your vet such as, "You need to...", "You should...", "You have to...", or an unsolicited, "If I were you I would..." are clues that you are dealing with a paternalistic provider.

3. Your vet doesn't comply with current professional standards. For example, he or she insists on annual vaccinations (parvovirus for dogs, distemper for dogs and cats). The research supporting extension of the interval between these

vaccines from one year to three years first became public knowledge approximately ten years ago. A vet who continues to administer them annually is completely missing the boat in the continuing education department or is eager to collect fees from unnecessary procedures. Neither explanation is remotely reasonable.

4. Your vet has made a significant error while working with your pet. A botched surgery, a missed diagnosis, a medical prescription error are examples that should cause consternation. Yes, mistakes happen, but they warrant some face time with your veterinarian to receive an explanation and determine if you will be staying or taking your business elsewhere.

5. You or your pet simply don't feel comfortable with your vet. Does your normally delightful dog or cuddly kitty transform into Kujo the minute your vet walks into the exam room? Do you feel uneasy asking questions and openly discussing your worries or concerns? Pay attention to your observations and gut feelings. If it doesn't feel right, it probably isn't right.

Your exit strategy

If you are planning to leave a vet you've been with for years, chances are you're concerned about how to do so gracefully, without hurting his or her feelings. In response to this concern I quote my favorite line from the movie *Moonstruck*. Cher demands, "Snap out of it!" as she briskly slaps Nicholas Cage's cheek. In this situation, I completely concur with her sentiment. After all, what's more important, your pet's health and your own peace of mind or your veterinarian's feelings?

To expedite a smooth transition, obtain a copy of your pet's entire medical records including: doctor's notes, laboratory test results, imaging studies (ultrasound, X-rays), and vaccination history. Simply ask the reception staff to provide this for you. This should be a no hassle process as you are legally entitled to all you are requesting. If asked why you are moving on, I encourage you to provide an honest, constructive response.

As the captain of your pet's health care team, it is your responsibility to determine who your teammates will be. Choose them wisely and remind yourself that the opportunity to care for you and your pet is a privilege that should be well deserved.

Have you ever had to divorce your veterinarian?

Best wishes,

Nancy Kay, DVM

Diplomate, American College of Veterinary Internal Medicine
 Author of ***Speaking for Spot: Be the Advocate Your Dog Needs to Live a Happy, Healthy, Longer Life***
 Author of ***Your Dog's Best Health: A Dozen Reasonable Things to Expect From Your Vet***

Recipient, Leo K. Bustad Companion Animal Veterinarian of the Year Award
 Recipient, American Animal Hospital Association Animal Welfare and Humane Ethics Award

Recipient, Dog Writers Association of America Award for Best Blog
 Recipient, Eukanuba Canine Health Award
 Recipient, AKC Club Publication Excellence Award

How often you really need to clean the water bowls?

You may not realize it, but harmful fungi and bacteria can develop on the bottom of your pet's water bowl. And if you don't wash it often, it can make them sick.



Gotta get every last crumb!

GOOD TO KNOW

This is something that is very good to know. Feel free to pass it on to others.

COTTON BALL REMEDY

What do you do if your puppy (or mischievous older dog) gets into your holiday decorations and eats some of the glass ornaments? This potentially lethal mishap can darken even the brightest holiday season.

THE PROCEDURE

BEFORE the holiday go to a pharmacy and buy a box of cotton balls. Be sure that you get COTTON balls...not the "cosmetic puffs" that are made from man-made fibers. Also, buy a quart of half-and-half coffee cream and put it in the freezer should your dog eat glass ornaments. Defrost the half-and-half and pour some in a bowl. Dip cotton balls into the cream and feed them to your dog. Dogs under 10 lbs should eat 2 balls which you have first torn into smaller pieces. Dogs 10-50 lbs should eat 3-5 balls and larger dogs should eat 5-7. You may feed larger dogs an entire cotton ball at once. Dogs seem to really like these strange "treats" and eat them readily. As the cotton works its way through the digestive tract it will find all the glass pieces and wrap itself around them. Even the teeniest shards of glass will be caught and wrapped in the cotton fibers and the cotton will protect the intestines from damage by the glass. Your dog's stools will be really weird for a few days and you will have to be careful to check for fresh blood or a tarry appearance to the stool. If either of the latter symptoms appear you should rush your dog to the vet for a checkup but, in most cases, the dogs will be just fine.

An actual experience: I can personally vouch for the cotton ball treatment.

While I was at the vet waiting for him to return from lunch a terrified woman ran in with a litter of puppies who had demolished a wooden crate along with large open staples. The young vet had taken x-rays which did show each of the puppies had swallowed several open staples. He was preparing them for surgery when my wonderful vet came in and said no surgery.

I watched him wet several cotton balls, squeeze out the water and pop them down their throats. Within 24 hours every staple was accounted for. This was a lesson I learned in the mid-1960s and have had to use several times on my brats. I wet the

cotton balls and smear on some liverwurst and they bolt it down and ask for more. The cotton always comes out with the object safely embedded.

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Ed.'s Note: I have had several experiences using this method and it works every time. One youngster had swallowed a friend's earring. Shortly after the cotton ball treatment, out came the stud...all was good. This remedy also works for babies.

The following came from one of our members.....something else to watch for:

I just had a recent experience with my 8 year male mini and 9 month old female puppy which turned out to be an expensive one at that. I had placed a small throw rug underneath my puppies crate which is on a ceramic floor to keep it from sliding around every time she jumped in and out. A few months ago I came home to find carpet fibers from that throw rug all over the floor. I know that the puppy started it as that's what she does. Any way, I picked it all up and threw the fibers away and the rug also and never gave it another thought. Well, on July 29th, my 8 year old started throwing up all over the place. Anyway long story short, After x-rays and ultrasound it was determined that he had a blockage in his intestinal tract and he was scheduled for the next surgery that day. When the surgeon called me that evening, he said they took out a mass of "yarn-like fibers", and as soon as he said that I knew what it was. A re-section had to be done due to some folding of the intestine in that spot and also they found more of the fibers in his stomach. I was really shocked as my 8 year old has never torn up or eaten anything other than some Kleenex or a paper napkin. Now I have to watch the puppy carefully for any stomach problems as I have no idea if she ate some too or how much. Just a reminder that a simple throw rugs can cause major problems and over \$3,000. later, it was and expensive lesson. Thankfully, he is just fine now even though those fibers had been in his system for awhile. Now I watch them both more carefully and my kitchen is devoid of any rugs.

AKC REPORT..cont'd from p. 2

There are three things you can do to help regain control of our destiny.

Tell us what you are hearing from your community, what the toughest questions are that you face. We'll compile the answers and get you a toolkit to respond from a position of knowledge, strength, and pride.

Tell us your story - how you picked your breed, why you became a breeder and what has changed about the health of your breed due to the efforts of your Parent Club.

Tell us who you know who can help tell the truth - supportive officials in parent, children's, or seniors' organizations either locally or nationally; a veterinarian who is actively involved in a professional organization either locally or nationally; or an informed and outspoken government official.

You can share all of this information with Chris Walker at cwx2@akc.org or 212-696-8232.

As an avid Bullmastiff breeder, I am reminded of the description of that great protector of the family and property - fearless and confident, yet docile. I believe the AKC is a great protector of our rights to responsibly breed dogs. We too are fearless and confident, but it is time to stop being docile regarding the lies and propaganda that defile purebred dogs and responsible breeders.

We will communicate the truth about purebred dogs and their responsible breeders, emotionally and memorably.

We will increase the desire to own a purebred dog.

We will de-stigmatize responsible breeders.

We will change the conversation.

We will change the future.

As always, your comments are most welcome at atk@akc.org.

Sincerely,

Alan Kalter

Chairman

AKC ADDS NEW ADVANCED LEVEL "COMMUNITY CANINE" TITLE

TO POPULAR CANINE GOOD CITIZEN® PROGRAM

New York, NY – Giving responsible dog owners a whole new level of achievement for their dogs, the American Kennel Club® (AKC®) has developed a new advanced level title – **AKC Community Canine** – as part of the Canine Good Citizen® (CGC®) training program. Since 1989, the CGC program has rewarded more than 600,000 dogs and their owners who have passed the test, which recognizes the dogs' good manners at home and in the community.

With the introduction of AKC Community Canine, the AKC's CGC program now provides a comprehensive three-level training program for you and your dog. Beginning with AKC S.T.A.R. Puppy, progressing to Canine Good Citizen and now to AKC Community Canine, the CGC program trains dogs through all stages of life to be well behaved in society.

"AKC Community Canine expands on CGC skills and lays the beginning foundation for obedience, rally and therapy dog work," Director of the Canine Good Citizen program Mary Burch, PhD, said. "While Canine Good Citizen tests are simulations of real world skills, the goal of AKC Community Canine is to test the dog's abilities in a natural setting. Rather than the test being administered in a ring, certain elements will involve the dog walking through a real crowd, whether at a dog show or on a busy sidewalk."

As with CGC, AKC Community Canine requires a 10-step test of skills that dogs must pass to earn the official AKC Community Canine title:

- Dog sits or lies down and waits under control
- Dog allows person who is carrying something to approach and pet it
- Dog walks on a loose leash in a natural situation (not in a ring) and does not pull
- Dog walks by food and follows owner instructions, "Leave it"
- Walks on a loose leash through a crowd
- Dog walks past distraction dogs present and does not pull
- Sit-stay in small group (3 other people with dogs)
- Down or sit stay-distance (owner's choice)
- Recall (coming when called) with distractions present
- Dog will enter/exit a doorway or passageway with owner and remain under control

Eligible dogs for the AKC Community Canine title must have a CGC certificate or title on record at AKC and must have an AKC number (AKC registration number, PAL number, or AKC Canine Partners number). Dogs passing the AKC Community Canine test will earn the "CGCA" (advanced CGC) title.

Instructors can learn more about the program and begin training their students on AKC Community Canine skills by visiting the [AKC Community Canine page](#). AKC Community Canine testing will be administered by approved [AKC CGC evaluators nationwide](#) beginning in October.

Black Ribbons

Am Ch Bravo's Steel Magnolia

April 27, 2002-August 23, 2013
(Ch Bravo's Secret Caper X Ch Bravo's Benchmark)

Bred by Donna Hills and owned & loved by Patti Henderson & Beckie Moses. Lexi was a Top Producer but her primary role was that of grand matriarch of the Aristos household.

She was quintessentially a "Southern Girl" - Always a lady, always gracious, a beautiful and expressive face and a gaze that looked into your very soul. She loved squirrel and birding hunting and did bag a few in her life and she loved us! She will be greatly missed!



Looking ahead to February 27th 2014 through March 3rd 2014

Mark your **2014** show calendars now and plan to attend the Cactus State Miniature Schnauzer Specialty in Scottsdale Arizona.

We will also be hosting the AMSC National Roving Specialty this coming spring.

Featuring 6 shows in 5 days part of the **Fiesta Cluster** at WestWorld in Scottsdale Arizona
2/27 Thursday am, Sun Country Terrier Club — terrier group show
Jack Bradshaw Superintendent

***2/27 Thursday approx 12~noon, Cactus State Miniature Schnauzer Club Specialty**
Show Secretary, Linda Jacobs – lindajaz@q.com
details will be posted on the club web site - including on-line entry

2/28 Friday, Scottsdale Dog Fanciers — all breed show
Jack Bradshaw Superintendent
3/1 Saturday, Scottsdale Dog Fanciers — all breed show
Jack Bradshaw Superintendent

***3/2 Sunday, AMSC National Roving Specialty**
Jack Bradshaw Superintendent
3/2 Monday, Superstition Kennel Club — all breed show
Jack Bradshaw Superintendent

Performance Events include
5 days of Obedience and Rally Trials
3 days of Agility Trials
Refer to club web site for more information - including on-line entry form
<http://www.cactusstatemsc.org/>
CSMSC Show Chair, Kathy Thom - schnrgab@aol.com
AMSC Liaison, Cindy Molieri - cmolieri@wbhsi.

NEW APPLICANTS

Marcia Coffman

1300 Vinewood Drive
Columbus, OH 43229
(614)396-6031

mcoffman3067@yahoo.com

Sponsors: Beth Santure, Donna Giles

Marcia has owned Miniature Schnauzers since 2009. She also has a German Shorthaired Pointer. She is a breeder, having a stud dog that has sired 8 litters and has whelped two litters herself. Marcia also shows her dogs in conformation, attending approximately 11+ shows per year. She is a member of the Central Ohio Kennel Club and has served there as a specialty coordinator. She belongs to the Greater Columbus Miniature Schnauzer Club and serves as the trophy chairman. Her interests are Awards and Trophies, Education and Membership.

Marcia's love for the breed began at a very young age when her Aunt, Cheryl Coffman (Jaqueminot) got her involved with the breed. She had her first Specialty winner and Group 3 in 2007 and a second Specialty winner in 2011. Marcia states that she is great at planning, has an eye for style, she's articulate and organized and pays attention to details.

Diana Coville

100 Stafford Holland Road
Wales, MA
(413)245-6025

Diana.Coville@yahoo.com

Sponsors: Carol Ann Metzler, George R. Vacca

Diana has had Miniature Schnauzers for 40 years and has had other breeds during the past 50 years. She is not a breeder. Her interests are in Agility, Obedience and therapy. She attends around two to six evens per year and goes to training classes weekly. Diana is a member of the Paul Revere Miniature Schnauzer Club, the South Windsor Kennel Club and the Massachusetts Federation of Dog Clubs and Responsible Dog Owners. She is employed as an Administration Assistant. Her interests lie in Public Awareness, Education and Health. Diana has enjoyed participating in public education at Meet the Breeds, therapy work and taking obedience and agility classes over the past several years. She has served as president of the Paul Revere Miniature Schnauzer Club for the past few years and would like to act as a delegate for the club.

Christina Tracey

2934 Firethorn Drive
High Point, NC 27265
(336)841-3267

ctracey@northstate.net

Sponsors: Beth Santure, Margaret Mills
Christina has had Miniature Schnauzers for 33 years. She is not a breeder. She has been involved in both agility and rescue for about 8 years.

She attends approximately 20-25 agility trials per year. Christina is a member of the Carolina Piedmont Agility Club where she serves on the trial committee. She participates in the North Carolina Schnauzer Rescue as a volunteer and member. Christina is employed as a Director of Information Technology. She is interested in Newsletter, Rescue, Electronic Media, Public Awareness, Awards/Trophies, Education, Agility and Health. Christina has enjoyed Miniature Schnauzers for her entire life and can't imagine living without one. She has the following special skills that may be helpful to the club: Computer skills, extensive internet skills and her involvement with rescue.

Kathy Thom

30905 N. 77th Way
Scottsdale, AZ 85266

Schnargab@aol.com

Sponsors: Marilyn Lande, Alice Gough
Kathy has had Miniature Schnauzers for 30 years. She currently has three retired bitches and one that she is currently showing. She is a breeder and has had three litters over the past three years. Kathy has been involved in conformation for 10 years, Breeding for 10 years and obedience for 2 years. She is a member of the Cactus State Miniature Schnauzer Club and serves as the Show Chairman, which she has been doing for four years. She served as the Corresponding Secretary for 3 years and also on the Board of Directors at various times over the past 10+ years. She has also served as Trophy Chair, Newsletter Editor (3 years) and as Health and Research chair. She has been a member there since 1996. Kathy works at home and also grooms dogs. Her areas of interest lie in education, ethics and health. Kathy has done a lot of work on-line helping Tania Kidd create the Simply Schnauzer health and nutrition website and has co-moderated the Schnauzer Hoflin email list with her. She also created and ran the Miniature Schnauzer Bladder Stone Q&A Board for 7 years. She continues to spend a great deal of time researching canine health and enjoys helping others find information for their dogs health needs. Kathy is currently the show chairman for the CSMSC Scottsdale Specialty, which is also hosting the AMSCO National Roving Specialty in 2014. She is working closely with the Fiesta Cluster on the show grounds, RV parking, tenting and grooming areas to help facilitate both events being a success.

5 and 25 YEAR PIN RECIPIENTS

Five year pin recipients

Celeste Abell
Carol Alex
Leslie Arendt
Robert Boyer
Angela Branson
Eileen Bulley
Christine Carter
Michael Clay
Barbara Donahue
Cheryl Dugan
Jacquelyn Ebesbach
Deborah Huff
Linda Knilians
Joanne McCallum
Margaret Rose Mills
Rachel Mills
Kelly Radcliffe
Donna Rubin
Rosilyn Shroyer
Dee Ann Simpson
Karen Surma
Hiromi Ueki
Karin Walden
Barbara Weidner
Vivian White

Twenty-Five year pin recipients

Helle Agersov
Catherine Pendleton
Juanita Ainsworth
Walter Poeth
Terry-Anne Barry
Diane Steffy
Wade Bogart
Nadine Tare
Ronde Dalton
Joseph Wake
Laurie Darmon-Owen
Sonja Wiley
Marie Deshotels
Andrea Walli
Maryanne Deutschman
Tobe Deutschman
Debi Durst
Kathy Estes-Morgan
Enrique Jorge Fillipini
Mary Hamberlin
Patricia Heinzelman
Isabelle LaPointe
Brian Laster
Kristy Lockard
Dr. Thomas Munyon
Patricia O'Brien
Mary Paisley



AMSCOPE

Carla M. Borrelli, Editor
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UPCOMING SPECIALTIES

Greater Columbus MSC Nov. 16, 2013
in conjunction with the Lima K.C.
Judge: Ms. Ann Katona

Sweeps: Mr. David Galloway

MSC of Southern CA June 22, 2014
Regular Classes: David Alexander
Sweepstakes: Ken Allen

AMSC SPECIALTIES

Roving, Scottsdale, AZ March 2, 2014
Regular Classes: John Constantine
Sweeps: Manuel Itriago

Great Western June 22, 2014
Regular Classes Marcia Feld
Sweeps: Kim Cox Griffin

Montgomery Co. October 5, 2014
Regular Classes Margo Klingler
Sweeps Carla Nickerson

Roving Specialty- Denver Feb.15, 2015
Regular classes, Wyoma Clouss
Sweeps-Kurt Garmaker

Great Western June 21, 2015
Regular classes, Judy Smith
Sweeps-Shawne Imler

Montgomery County Oct. 4, 2015
Regular Classes, Michael Dougherty
Sweeps-Sharon Edwards

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.

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