



Newsette



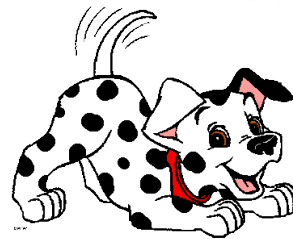
WWW.VHOC.ORG

P.O. BOX 10132 CANOGA PARK, CALIFORNIA 91309

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Happy Father's Day



June Members General Meeting

June 17th 6:30—9 PM

This is the Teddy Bear photo shoot—
If you haven't already please let Joyce Davis know if you have any Teddy Bears she can borrow for the evening.

See Flyer at the back of the Newsette for all details



July Members General Meeting—will be a CGC (Canine Good Citizen) Presentation by Lindia Brown -

Please bring your dog out—Lindia has offered to do free CGC evaluations

Sadly, in the last Newsette there was one error and one omission (due to crummy email) - One of our new members last month was Sage (not Sarah) Gallegos—I reprinted the new members correctly on page 2, and Serena Marshall's wonderful Agility National Specialty placements with "Tru" didn't make it into the Brags—they are now included on the first page of our brags.

REMINDER

Remember to check the website
<http://www.vhoc.org>
for announcements, cancelled classes,
upcoming events and other important club information.

If you know of a member who would appreciate receiving correspondence, such as a get-well card, sympathy card, etc., please email our Corresponding Secretary, Carole Hills, at
chills37@aol.com

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Shiro Torquato

Trophies

Deborah Lang

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Jennifer Voogt

Yahoo Group

Allison Pobirs

SCDOC Rep

Vita Allison

Welcome to our New Members!

(in order to activate membership, applicants need to attend one general meeting or volunteer to help at a VHOC event)

Kathryn Schmidtberger and her Terrier Mix - Terra

Sage Gallegos and her Rhodesian Ridgeback - Maya

Last moth I had a typo printing Sarah Gallegos instead of her correct name listed above.

Trainer BRAGS

Congratulations to Laurie Burnam and her Rally/ Obedience Students

This is three of my rally/obedience students, the fourth with Dals is not a member, but comes to our trials every year. They attended the Buenaventura Dog Club's obedience and rally trial on May 14, 2016 and qualified in rally and obedience.

From left to right is:

Sandy Kelley and Riesling, Monica Nolan with Mikko, Laurie Burnam (trainer), Kim Kramer with Cooper, and Leslie with Penny and Posey.

Not in photo is Trudi Schoolhouse with Sebastian, who placed 1st in Novice A Rally and Larry Ribbeck who qualified in Novice B Obedience.



VHOC Rally and Obedience Classes—

Tuesday—Laurie Burnam—6:30 PM—Pet Manners Class

7:45 PM—Advance Obedience Class

Wednesday—Sarah Sykes—7:30 PM—Beginning Competitive Obedience

Thursday—Laurie Burnam— 6:30 PM—Rally

All Class Descriptions, and Class Costs are located on our webpage: <http://www.vhoc.org/>

We have openings in Olga Chaiko's Monday Master's Skill and Drills class.

This class will focus on drills for weaves, tight turns, contacts, dynamic jumping and much more, with individualized instruction tailored to each dog & handler team. Working teams must be at the Excellent/Master level or approved by Olga (auditors, any level).

Monday's at 7 PM to 8 PM—held at a private location in Reseda

Cost is \$125 for a six-week session, \$50 for auditors.



Openings in our Agility Classes

For Sign-up contact:

Nancy Giltner at ngiltner623@gmail.com

We have openings in Anne Graumann's Thursday Agility Classes

Pre-Novice Agility Class—6:30 to 7:30 PM at CPLC 7357 Jordan Ave, Canoga Park—on the field.

This class includes short handling sequences in preparation for Novice level competition. Contact obstacles are progressing toward full height and weaves are in progress. Dogs have good focus, a start-line stay and come when called. Cost is \$100 per six week session for VHOC members, \$125 for Non-Members



Intermediate/Masters Agility Class—7:45 to 8:45 PM at CPLC 7357 Jordan Ave., Canoga Park—on the field.

This class is for dogs who are familiar with all equipment, and handlers with basic skills (front & rear crosses, etc.). This class focus on more advanced skills, such as setting the line, cueing turns, weave entries, obstacle discriminations, and more.

Cost is \$100 per six week session for VHOC members, \$125 for Non-Members

Sweetener Xylitol can kill or poison dogs, FDA warns

Published May 13, 2016 [The Wall Street Journal](#)

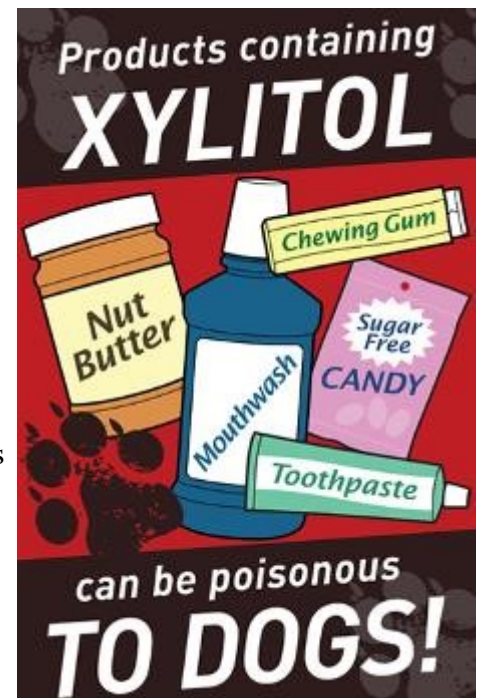
FDA warns Published May 13, 2016 The Wall Street Journal

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration issued a stronger warning that a common sweetener in chewing gum, mints and other products could kill or severely poison dogs.

The warning comes on the heels of a surge in deaths and severe illnesses from dogs accidentally ingesting the sweetener, xylitol, according to pet poison-control centers. The increase in pet xylitol poisonings was reported last November in The Wall Street Journal.

The FDA warning, titled “Xylitol and Your Dog: Danger, Paws Off,” was issued Thursday by the agency as a “consumer update.” A prior FDA warning, issued in 2011 by the agency’s Center for Veterinary Medicine, briefly warned of potential illness in dogs and ferrets from eating xylitol.

A type of sugar alcohol, xylitol is an ingredient in many foods but “can have devastating effects on your pet,” the FDA said in the latest alert.



FDA Alert: Xylitol and Your Dog: Danger, Paws Off

Taken from FDA webpage: <http://www.fda.gov/ForConsumers/ConsumerUpdates/ucm499988.htm>

On this page:

- [Other Foods Containing Xylitol](#)
 - [Why is Xylitol Dangerous to Dogs, but Not People?](#)
 - [Symptoms to Look For in Your Dog](#)
 - [What Can You Do to Avoid Xylitol Poisoning in Your Dog?](#)
- [You Can Help FDA by Reporting Safety Issues](#)

Your six-month-old puppy, Hoover, will eat anything that isn’t tied down. Like many dog owners, you know chocolate can be dangerous to your pooch. But you may not know that if Hoover sticks his nose in your hand-bag and eats a pack of sugarless chewing gum, the consequences could be deadly.

Sugarless gum may contain xylitol, a class of sweetener known as sugar alcohol. Xylitol is present in many products and foods for human use, but can have devastating effects on your pet.

Over the past several years, the Center for Veterinary Medicine at the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has received several reports—many of which pertained to chewing gum—of dogs being poisoned by xylitol, according to Martine Hartogensis, a veterinarian at FDA.

And you may have seen recent news stories about dogs that have died or become very ill after eating products containing xylitol.

FDA Warning - continued

Other Foods Containing Xylitol

But gum isn't the only product containing xylitol. Slightly lower in calories than sugar, this sugar substitute is also often used to sweeten sugar-free candy, such as mints and chocolate bars. Other products that may contain xylitol include:

- breath mints
- baked goods
- cough syrup
- children's and adult chewable vitamins
- Mouthwash
- Toothpaste

Why is Xylitol Dangerous to Dogs, but Not People?

In both people and dogs, the level of blood sugar is controlled by the release of insulin from the pancreas. In people, xylitol does not stimulate the release of insulin from the pancreas. However, it's different in canines: When dogs eat something containing xylitol, the xylitol is more quickly absorbed into the bloodstream, and may result in a potent release of insulin from the pancreas.

This rapid release of insulin may result in a rapid and profound decrease in the level of blood sugar (hypoglycemia), an effect that can occur within 10 to 60 minutes of eating the xylitol. Untreated, this hypoglycemia can quickly be life-threatening, Hartogenesis says.

Symptoms to Look For in Your Dog

Symptoms of xylitol poisoning in dogs include vomiting, followed by symptoms associated with the sudden lowering of your dog's blood sugar, such as decreased activity, weakness, staggering, incoordination, collapse and seizures.

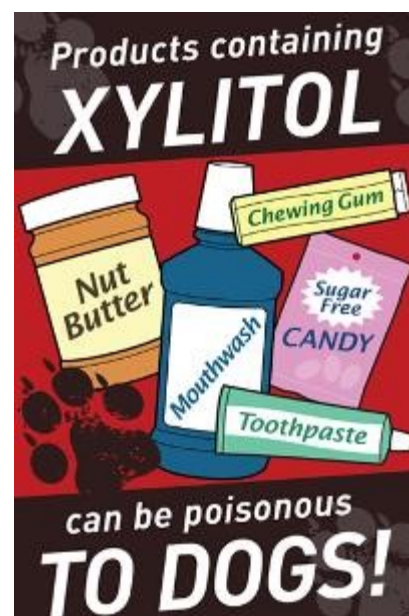
If you think your dog has eaten xylitol, take him to your vet or an emergency animal hospital immediately, Hartogenesis advises. Because hypoglycemia and other serious adverse effects may not occur in some cases for up to 12 to 24 hours, your dog may need to be monitored.

(A note to cat owners: The toxicity of xylitol for cats has not been documented. They appear to be spared, at least in part, by their disdain for sweets.)

What Can You Do to Avoid Xylitol Poisoning in Your Dog?

"If you're concerned about your dog eating a food or product with xylitol in it, check the label of ingredients. If it does, indeed, say that it contains xylitol, make sure your pet can't get to it." Hartogenesis says. In addition:

- Keep products that contain xylitol (including those you don't think of as food, such as toothpaste) well out of your dog's reach. Remember that some dogs are adept at counter surfing.
- Only use pet toothpaste for pets, never human toothpaste.
- If you give your dog nut butter as a treat or as a vehicle for pills, check the label first to make sure it doesn't contain xylitol.



FDA Warning - continued

You Can Help FDA by Reporting Safety Issues

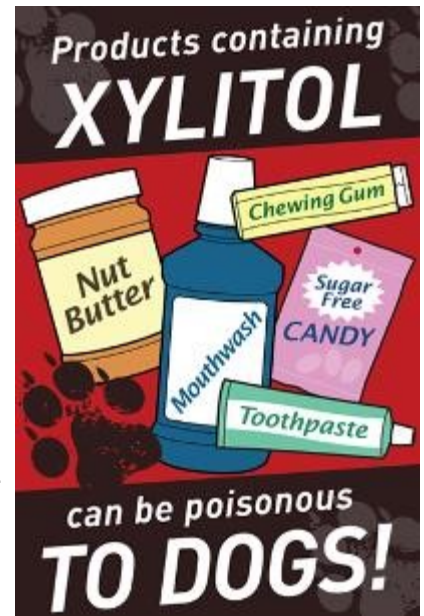
FDA wants to know if your pet encounters safety issues with a product, and/or unanticipated harmful effects that you believe are related to a product.

“Timely reporting of problems enables FDA to take prompt action,” Hartogensis says. Each report is evaluated to determine how serious the problem is and, if necessary, additional information may be requested from the person who filed the report.

You can report problems related to both human and pet foods and treats at the [Safety Reporting Portal](#).

This article appears on [FDA’s Consumer Updates page](#), which features the latest on all FDA-regulated products.

May 12, 2016



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Don't forget the Raffle Committee needs your 1 pound Coffee Cans.

Please save your cans and we will give them to either Allison Pobirs or Cindi Malchose for our annual Raffle.



PARVO in Puppies—

It is that time of year again and a lot of people are getting puppies or have young puppies. The following two articles deal with Parvo virus. The following article is about an alternate treatment of parvo developed by Colorado State University. The second article is about Parvo in general, what it looks like, symptoms, basic treatment and vaccinations.

VHOC does not provide veterinary advice, treatment or diagnosis. The following two articles are for education purposes only. VHOC does not advocate one protocol over another.

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New Protocol Gives Parvo Puppies a Fighting Chance When Owners Can't Afford Hospitalization

This article is taken from the College of Veterinary Medicine & Biological Sciences – Colorado State University website: <http://csu-cvmb.colostate.edu/pages/parvo-puppies-new-protocol.aspx>

By, Carol Borchert September 2012

Canine parvovirus is a serious and often fatal viral illness that most commonly affects puppies, though unvaccinated adult dogs can be infected as well. While treatment for parvovirus is available, it can be cost prohibitive for many families. Now, a new protocol developed at the Colorado State University Veterinary Teaching Hospital may help save "parvo puppies" and give their families a chance to give their dogs a healthy life.

"Parvovirus is one of the most common and deadliest viruses that unvaccinated dogs tend to get," said [Dr. Lauren Sullivan](#), an Assistant Professor in the [Department of Clinical Sciences](#) and a veterinarian with the Critical Care Unit at the [Veterinary Teaching Hospital](#). "While a vaccine is available, puppies can be exposed to the disease before their vaccinations are complete, or if they haven't received puppy wellness care due to their owner's financial limitations."

Parvovirus, which is spread through exposure to feces from infected dogs, has a wide range of symptoms including lethargy, vomiting, fever, and diarrhea. It primarily impacts the gastrointestinal tract and the circulatory system, where it suppresses the bone marrow and causes the white blood cell count to drop. Veterinary care focuses on supporting the puppy with IV fluids and antibiotics, and close monitoring, while the puppy weathers the viral storm. Without intensive veterinary intervention, parvovirus is almost always fatal due to dehydration and/or a severely compromised immune system.

Intervention, while effective, requires inpatient care ranging from \$1,500 to \$3,000 – a cost some owners simply can't afford. Euthanasia often becomes the only other option for severely affected dogs.

New Protocol Gives Parvo Puppies a Fighting Chance When Owners Can't Afford Hospitalization—Cont.

CSU researchers are showing that there is another possibility – intensive at-home care at a fraction of the cost (\$200-\$300), but with similar outcomes when compared to the inpatient “gold standard” of care. The treatment relies on two drugs recently released by Pfizer Animal Health (which funded the CSU parvovirus study): Maropitant, a strong anti-nausea medication given under the skin once a day; and Convenia, an antibiotic given under the skin once, and lasting two weeks; as well as administration of fluids under the skin three times daily.

"Rather than being hospitalized, our research shows that puppies can be successfully treated with a protocol that can be replicated at home," said Dr. Sullivan. "We still recommend inpatient care as the best practice, but in some cases that simply isn't financially possible."

The study, which began June 4, was conducted by Drs. Sullivan, David Twedt, Pedro Boscan, Emilee Venn (a resident in critical care); Karolina Preisner (student coordinator), and veterinary students interested in the research experience. The study was advertised to veterinarians in the greater Colorado community, who referred cases from their practices. A total of 40 dogs were admitted to the study group, randomized to one group that received traditional gold standard care and one group that received the at-home protocol.

"What we showed was that it is possible to treat dogs with parvovirus on an outpatient basis," said Dr. Sullivan. "If owners have the willingness to provide care at home, it's a reasonable alternative. It's not ideal and we still recommend inpatient care, but having this protocol as an option could help save the lives of thousands of dogs across the United States every year."

While results of the study are still being compiled, Dr. Sullivan said that early numbers show an 85 percent survival rate for the outpatient group, compared to a 90 percent survival rate for the inpatient group. One patient was moved from the outpatient group to the inpatient group when its medical condition deteriorated.

"A really wonderful part of the study was the outpouring of gratitude from pet owners who were told their dogs weren't going to make it," said Dr. Sullivan. "Seeing them take their puppies home was very gratifying. The feedback we have had from general practitioners also has been rewarding; they are very excited to see something like this published. This is real life for them, having to deal with these difficult cases and not having great options.

"Of course, the most important thing we can do as veterinarians is work hard to educate people about parvovirus. It can be prevented, and that's the best option of all."

Preventing Parvovirus

Vaccination is the most sure-fire way to prevent puppies from being infected with parvovirus. Puppies have immunity from their mothers early in life, but should receive their first vaccine between 6 and 8 weeks of age (after weaning), and then two boosters at three-week intervals.

Puppies are not fully protected against parvovirus until they have completed the multiple rounds of vaccinations.

While owners often are excited to show off their new puppy, the risk of taking a puppy out in public outweighs any benefit. Owners should avoid taking puppies to pet stores, doggie day care, kennels, dog parks, or other places that dogs frequent until the puppy has its complete set of parvovirus vaccinations.

For veterinarians who wish to consult with Drs. Sullivan or Venn on the parvovirus protocol, visit the [Veterinary Teaching Hospital Critical Care Unit](#). Dr. Sullivan expects the results of the parvovirus study to be first presented at the College of Veterinary Medicine and Biomedical Sciences Research Day early next year, prior to being submitted for publication in professional journals.

VHOC does not provide veterinary advice, treatment or diagnosis. The following article is for education purposes only. VHOC does not advocate one protocol over another.

Parvo in Dogs: Evidence-based Look at Canine Parvovirus

[Dr Deborah Shores, DVM](#) November 4, 2015 [Dog Health](#)

Taken from NextGen website URL - <http://nextgendog.com/parvo-in-dogs/>

Please be advised that on their website NextGen posts a disclaimer – “NextGenDog.com does not provide veterinary advice, treatment or diagnosis.”

Parvo in dogs, or its more accurate yet less known title *Canine Parvovirus (CPV)*, is a highly contagious viral disease found in dogs, which can be fatal.

Studies have shown that parvo in dogs commonly causes acute gastroenteritis [1], an intense inflammation of dogs’ intestines and stomach, among other serious problems.

Parvo can be contracted by dogs of any age, but is most often seen in unvaccinated puppies and in very old dogs [2].

What is parvo in dogs?

Parvo as a virus is not exclusive to dogs. There are many different types of parvoviruses out there – each mammalian species seems to have its own.

Canine Parvovirus specifically, however, is a very common disease among the dog population. It is a very hardy virus that can survive in the soil for months, and in some cases, even years [3]. It can also be passed on from dog to dog, especially from contact with feces. Other sources are dirty flooring and kennel equipment in dog shelters, pet stores and breeding kennels.

Part of the reason that Parvo persists in the environment outdoors is because of wildlife. Canine Parvovirus can infect other members of the canine family, such as wolves, coyotes and foxes [4]. If these guys live in your area, they can spread the disease quickly and “silently.”

Is my dog at risk of contracting CPV?

Parvo in dogs has become a disease that almost exclusively affects puppies and young dogs [2, 3]. Some very old dogs may be at risk too, especially if their vaccination status is unknown, or if they suffer from a compromised immune system.

Puppies are at the most risk because the immune protection they received from their mother wanes by 6-8 weeks of age. Puppies under 16 weeks of age also have not had their full vaccination series, which means that they have only partial immunity [5].

Bottom line: *Puppies are most prone to CPV, but if your dog is not vaccinated for Canine Parvovirus, he is at risk of contracting the disease regardless of age.*

Signs and symptoms of parvo in dogs

There is a 3-7 day period between Parvo exposure, and your dog becoming physically ill.

When the virus enters the dog’s body, it seeks out the most rapidly dividing cells around. This is normally within the lymph nodes in the dog’s neck. The parvovirus replicates there, and spreads throughout the body.



Parvo in Dogs: Evidence-based Look at Canine Parvovirus—cont.

Immune system attack

Your dog's bone marrow contains "baby" cells that make up the complex immune system of the canine. Parvovirus makes its way to the bone marrow and attacks these cells.

This is also to the virus's advantage, as it shuts down the dog's (the "host's") defenses at its source, and drops the white blood cell count to a very low level.

Intestinal signs

The cells that line a dog's intestines are in charge of absorbing nutrients from digested food. They also provide a barrier between the dog's body and any bad stuff that may be in the digested material from the "outside world."

When faced with parvo, these cells turn over very quickly, and are prime targets for parvovirus. Once the cells are infected, the barrier breaks down, reducing nutrient absorption and allowing more access to the body for bacteria.

The intestinal form usually brings on heavy vomiting in dogs, sudden weight loss, diarrhea, and loss of appetite.

Parvo normally shows up in the intestinal form, and will affect dog's ability to absorb nutrients from food. The dog will become dehydrated and weak very quickly, and you may notice the wet tissue around the eyes and mouth becoming red. Their heart may also start beating unusually quickly. Low body temperature and abdominal pain are also signs of Parvo.

Cardiac infection

Parvo can also affect the dog's heart.

The cardiac form caused by parvovirus is less common, but it attacks the heart muscles of young puppies, usually those between 6 weeks and 6 months old, and typically leads to death.

How is parvo in dogs treated?

The sooner your dog is treated for parvovirus, the better the prognosis for your canine's survival.

Parvo in dogs is very treatable but treatment must be initiated quickly and aggressively. This treatment requires hospitalization, and the dog is isolated from other animals to prevent spreading the infection. The course of treatment can last from a few days to a couple of weeks, depending on the case, and can be very expensive.

The goals of parvo treatment are to provide supportive care in maintaining hydration, keeping the dog comfortable, and preventing secondary bacterial infections.

Treatments of canine parvovirus include antibiotics, antiemetics (medication for nausea), intravenous fluids, gastroprotectants (antacids), anthelmintics (a drug that fights parasites) and Tamiflu® (Oseltamivir), to name a few most common ones. Some dogs may require plasma or whole blood transfusions. Nutritional support is also paramount to keep the dog's energy levels up.

With hospitalization and aggressive care, the survival rate of dogs with parvo is about 80 percent.

Parvo in Dogs: Evidence-based Look at Canine Parvovirus—cont.

Death usually occurs from severe dehydration, bacterial toxins in the blood, a secondary bacterial infection, or intestinal hemorrhaging. Since puppies have a less developed immune system, their prognosis is much lower than that of adult dogs. Sometimes puppies suffer shock and die suddenly after being infected with the disease.

Potential new and cheap treatments for canine parvovirus are currently in the works, [according to Colorado State University](http://csu-cvmb.colostate.edu/pages/parvo-puppies-new-protocol.aspx). (<http://csu-cvmb.colostate.edu/pages/parvo-puppies-new-protocol.aspx>)

How to keep your dog safe from parvo

Parvovirus in dogs is not something to be taken lightly. It is a devastating illness that progresses quickly, and can be fatal.

It is impossible to completely shield your new puppy from Canine Parvovirus, because it is everywhere [6, 7]. However, you can take a few simple measures to reduce their exposure to parvo:

1. **Don't frequent high dog-traffic areas, such as pet stores and dog parks**
2. **Only socialize with fully-vaccinated adult dogs**
3. **Keep access to the outdoors to a minimum**
4. **Eliminate access to feces or waste from other animals**

During his first weeks, your puppy will be developing immunity to parvo through vaccinations, and through the strength of its growing immune system.

Vaccination is highly effective against parvovirus [8]. Puppies begin their vaccination series for parvo around 8-9 weeks of age, and every 3 weeks after that until they are about 16-20 weeks old [9].

Below is a sample vaccination schedule:

- 9 weeks of age – First parvovirus vaccination
- 12 weeks of age—Second parvovirus vaccination
- 15 weeks of age—Third parvovirus vaccination

If your puppy started the parvo vaccination series before 8 weeks of age, he should have a fourth vaccine around 15-16 weeks of age. This is because lingering antibodies from the *Mother* can keep the vaccine from working properly.

Some dog breeds are more likely to contract parvovirus than others. These include Rottweilers and Pit Bull terriers among others [10]. These puppies should receive one more vaccination, up to 20 weeks of age.

Once your puppy is 1 year of age, a vaccine can be given that will last for 3 years. This vaccine should be repeated on-time, every 3 years for life.

What about puppy play dates?

The “Golden Opportunity” for puppies to be the most successfully socialized with other dogs is before 16 weeks of age. This also happens to be the period when puppies are most vulnerable to diseases like parvo [9]. So, what do you do?

Parvo in Dogs: Evidence-based Look at Canine Parvovirus—cont.

Socialize them! That's right. If your puppy has one or two vaccinations "on board", it is OK to go ahead and socialize them. Remember to keep their exposure to a minimum as previously mentioned, and also:

- Join a "puppy kindergarten" class
- Socialize with adult dogs that you know are fully vaccinated
- Keep up with your puppy's vaccination schedule

For more information, please check out the American Veterinary Society of Animal Behavior's Position Statement: [Puppy Socialization and Vaccination](http://avsabonline.org/uploads/position_statements/puppy_socialization.pdf) (PDF) (http://avsabonline.org/uploads/position_statements/puppy_socialization.pdf)

The bottom line on parvo in dogs

If you notice any of the symptoms mentioned above, whatever the age of your dog, contact your vet immediately.

With proper care early in the virus's development, parvo in dogs can be treated and beaten. With increased knowledge and vigilance among dog owners, Canine Parvovirus is being seen less and less in most veterinary clinics. More research is done to treat parvo in dogs, and the future looks better for our loyal companions [11].

There's no point stressing about this, however. With a little bit of knowledge, proper vaccination, sufficient attention and preparation, your puppy will be safe from parvovirus.

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Summer is upon us—many people still shave their double coated dogs, but here are 5 reasons not to.



5 REASONS NOT TO
shave your double coated dog

- IT WILL NOT KEEP THEM COOLER IN THE SUMMER
- IT WILL PERMANENTLY DAMAGE THEIR COAT
- INCREASES THE RISK OF SUNBURN & SKIN CANCER
- IT WILL NOT DECREASE THEIR SHEDDING
- IT WILL NOT HELP WITH YOUR ALLERGIES



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Brag



Somehow this brag from Serena about "Tru" got hung up somewhere in email and while sent well before my sending out the May Newsette, Serena had to resend it before I got it. Even e-mail is not infallible. Sorry Serena you have my apologies for this being in the Newsette so late.

Serena Marshall and Tru—*April 18, 2016, American Shetland Sheepdog Association National Specialty, Reno, NV:*

My Sheltie boy "Tru" Shantels Troubadour CD, RA, HT, MX, MXJ, NF and I went the Sheltie national 4/18/16. "Tru" Double Q'd, he won the 16" JWW and got 2nd in 16" STD. From what I was told, he was just .5 seconds from beating a World Team agility dog for high scoring Masters dog! This was our first ever national in agility. Very proud of my boy!



Robyn Zelden and Lux - *May 14, 2016, United States Canine Scent Sports (USCSS) , Moorpark CA:*

Lux got 3rd place in interior 1 search.
She also got 3 Q's for interior 1 and 2 and vehicles.



Kim Kramer and Cooper—*Saturday May 14, 2016 Buena Ventura Dog Training Club Trial, Simi Valley, Ca:*

Cooper earned his Rally Advanced Title with a score of 99 and a 1st place!

NEW TITLE →



Braggs



Monica Nolan, Mikko and Bodie—*On Memorial Day weekend, DCD had a live Canine Freestyle titling event in Novato California.:*

Three members from the local freestyle group Appawse competed. My boys did great! Mikko, despite being lame a week before, came through in flying colors and received his third leg and title for the Classical Freestyle Division. He danced to George Ezra’s “Budapest”. Bodie, at 13 the oldest dog to compete, also got our team’s first Q in the Music Interpretation Division. He danced to Herb Albert’s “The Lonely Bull”.



Louise Brady and Squeak her Weimaraner—*June 4th and 5th 2016, Samoyed Club Agility Trials, Camarillo, CA:*

On Saturday we Q'd in Open Standard with a score of 95 and 1st place for our 1st OA leg.

On Sunday we Q'd in Open Standard again with a score of 100 and 1st place for our 2nd leg.

No luck on the Jumpers courses, but she came very close and did a great job!.



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Linda Zimmerman and Angel - they have had a very busy last couple of months. Congratulations on their titles in 3 different Sports.

BRAGS

Angel earned her Canine Good Citizen (CGC) on 2/28/16

New Titles completed in April, May & June 2016

Agility

Nov Pref Std 10/21/12 1st (1st Leg) Samoyed Club of America

Nov Pref Std 12/8/12 1st (2nd Leg) VHOC

Nov Pref Std 6/4/16 1st (3rd Leg) Samoyed Club of Los Angeles

Nov Pref Std 6/5/16 1st (extra Leg) Samoyed Club of Los Angeles

ANGEL'S FIRST AGILITY TITLE - NAP

Nov Pref JWW 1st (1st Leg)



Rally

Rally Novice B 12/5/15 Q 1st Leg VHOC

Rally Novice B 4/29/16 2nd Leg Golden Retriever Club of Los Angeles

Rally Novice B 5/27/16 3rd 99 3rd Leg Antelope Valley KC Pomona

Rally Novice B 5/28/16 Q 99 extra Leg San Fernando KC Pomona

Rally Novice B 5/29/16 4th 90 extra Leg San Gabriel KC Pomona

ANGEL'S FIRST RALLY TITLE—RN

Rally Advanced B 5/30/16 Q 87 1st Leg Los Encinos KC Pomona



Obedience

Beginner Novice 12/5/15 4th VHOC 190.5

Beginner Novice 12/6/15 2nd VHOC 188

Beginner Novice 4/29/16 3rd Golden Retriever Club of Los Angeles 189.5

ANGEL'S FIRST OBEDIENCE TITLE—BN



Braggs

Gwen Fiorito and Jada

Jada got her Rally Advance title at the Mission Circuit showing 3 of the 4 days with scores in the high 90s.

AKC GCH & CKC CH Neu-Rodes Most Valuable Player RA CS CI CGCA

For a 2nd year in a row, Jada was ranked as a the Top 10 Rottweiler. In 2015 she was in the following categories: #2 in Rally Novice and #9 in Carting Starting.

Jada and I with the Judge on the 3rd day she got her Rally Advance title.



This is a photo of Jada with her Top 10 Rottweiler Achievement awards.



Debbie Lang and Quila,

May 28-30,2016, ASCSC—ASCA Agility, Juniper Hills, CA;

Over the 3 days Quila was 12 for 16 with:

5—10 point Jumpers Q's

5—10 point Regular Q's

2—10 point Gambler Q's



Braggs



Larry Ribbeck and Boston—*Sunday, June 5, at the Samoyed Club of LA Agility Trial, Camarillo, CA*



Boston MACH 1

This was a 3 1/2 year effort that was great fun for both of us!

NEW — AKC Announced Farm Dog Certified Test—full details are available on the AKC website at <http://www.akc.org/events/herding/farm-dog-certified-test/>

The AKC is pleased to announce a new program called the Farm Dog Certified (FDC) test. Dogs will work through a series of 12 exercises that represent situations they may come across in a farm environment, and must display trainability, self-control, confidence and trust in their owner throughout the experience.

The test is a non-competitive pass/fail evaluation designed to assess the overall conduct of a dog. The dog must demonstrate self-control when exposed to livestock and other unique sights, sounds and scents. The dog should exhibit confidence and a willingness to comply with instructions when confronted with a variety of situations within farm type surroundings. For more information about the test exercises, visit the Farm Dog Certified Test page in the Events section.

The FDC test is open to all dogs at least 9 months of age that are individually registered with the AKC, recorded in the FSS program, listed with a PAL number, or enrolled in the AKC Canine Partners Program.

For any AKC clubs interested in hosting an event, all Clubs currently licensed for AKC Herding will be allowed to hold Farm Dog Certified tests. The FDC test can be held as a class at a Herding event or may be held as a stand-alone test. Clubs not licensed for herding may be approved by the Performance Events Department to hold FDC tests in unique situations such as county fairs and community dog events. All individuals approved to judge AKC Herding Tests/Trials are eligible to judge a FDC test.

Clubs may apply for the FDC test starting July 1, 2016. Additional information about the test and all applicable forms can be found at the AKC website at www.akc.org/events/herding/farm-dog-certified-test/.

If you have any questions or comments about this new program, you can reach out to the Performance Events department at PerformanceEvents@akc.org.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DOG OBEDIENCE COUNCIL. INC.
PRESENTS
AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB JUDGES OBEDIENCE & RALLY SEMINAR

COME AND JOIN EXPERTS FROM THE AKC OBEDIENCE DEPARTMENT

ALL DOG OBEDIENCE ENTHUSIASTS ARE WELCOME

DATE: SATURDAY MARCH 4, 2017 (OBEDIENCE) & SUNDAY MARCH 5, 2017 (RALLY)

TIME: REGISTRATION/CHECK-IN 8:00A.M. – CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST PROVIDED

SEMINAR SATURDAY: 8:30A.M. TO 5:00P.M. (W/COFFEE & INCLUDES LUNCH)

SEMINAR SUNDAY: 8:30A.M. TO 1:00P.M. (W/COFFEE & SNACKS)

LOCATION: ELKS LODGES

13620 WHITTIER BLVD

WHITTIER, CA 90605-1901

DIRECTIONS WILL BE PROVIDED WITH YOUR CONFIRMATION ANNOUNCEMENT

COST: \$50.00 PER PERSON FOR ONE DAY \$85.00 PER PERSON BOTH DAYS

(INCLUDES CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST & LUNCH SATURDAY ONLY)

PLEASE MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO **S.C.D.O.C**

TOPICS: **SATURDAY OBEDIENCE**

- Review Chapters 1 and 2 of the Obedience Regulations □ Ring set up and procedure:
- Discussion topics will include: Heeling, Recalls, Stands, Exams, Stays, Jumps, Retrieves, Go outs, and recommended Judge’s position.
- Review of new changes and policies
- Miscellaneous topics of interest
- Questions and Answers

TOPICS: **SUNDAY RALLY**

- Review of Rally Regulations and policies
- Judging Procedures & Responsibilities
- Scoring
- Course Design
- Miscellaneous topics of interest
- Questions and Answers

----- Registration deadline is February 11, 2017 – Seating is limited, so register early! -----

\$50.00 per person for one day or \$85.00 per person for both days

Name(s) _____ Sat _____ Sun _____ Both Days _____

Name(s) _____ Sat _____ Sun _____ Both Days _____

Address: _____ City: _____ Zip: _____

Phone: _____ E-Mail _____

Send To: Robert Livell, 280 Eighth St. Norco, CA 92860-1628 H (951) 272-4679 C (951) 415-6779

June General Membership Meeting



Friday June 17th, at the CPLC Training Field—6:30 to 9 PM

This meeting is our Teddy Bear photo shoot -
Joyce Davis has volunteered to take some of her wonderful
pictures of our dogs at this meeting.

Please contact Joyce Davis if you have a Teddy Bear that can
be borrowed for the photo shoot. She can be reached

at joycedavis@me.com



We will having KFC—it still seems to be a hit.

Please bring a side to share.

*RVSP to Debbie Lang at djlang@sbcglobal.net so I can have
a head count for how much chicken to bring.*



This meeting is for VHOC members and invited guests



Newsette

P.O. BOX 10132
CANOGA PARK CA 91309

FIRST CLASS MAIL

TO:

