



Admiral Perry Obedience Training Club, Inc.

NEWSLETTER

August 2011

APOTC website www.apotcerie.org.

Regular club meetings are the second Tuesday of the month at 7 PM at the Shriners Hospital, 1645 West 8th Street, Erie, PA

Club Officers:

President:	Lee-Ann Czytuck
Vice-President:	Melanie Shufuran
Treasurer:	Ann Gehrlein
Recording Secretary:	Betsy Olson
Corresponding Secretary:	Kathy Croft
Board of Directors:	Trish Clark
	Mary Alice Piotrowski
	Jim Kwiatkowski
	Amy Barney
	Sally Shilling
	Janet Norman

Club News

The officer and board members for 2011 were voted in at the June meeting. Congratulations to the following elected officials:

President: Lee-Ann Czytuck

Vice-President: Melanie Shufuran

Recording Secretary: Betsy Olson

Corresponding Secretary: Kathy Croft

Treasurer: Ann Gehrlein.

Board Members: Jim Kwiatkowski, Mary Alice Piotrowski, Trish Clark, Sally Shilling, Amy Barney and Janet Norman.

The next meeting will be held Tuesday, August 16, 2011, at the JMC Ice Arena following set up for the obedience and rally trials. Set up is scheduled for 5 pm. We need all hands on deck for this event. Additionally, this is Phyllis Aiello's last year as Trophy Chairperson for our trials. We need someone to step up and shadow Phyllis at the trial so she may mentor her successor. Janet Norman is also passing the baton as Trial Secretary so again, we need someone to shadow Janet as well and lend a hand with this position too.

Fun was had by all who attended the 2011 APOTC Annual Picnic on July 26, 2011. Melanie brought along four adorable 7 week old German Short-haired puppies for some socialization.

The Babies and Dogs program was held at UPMC Hamot on July 19. This was the third time the program ran and there were about 20 to 25 in attendance. The Babies & Dogs program has a power point which focuses on ideas and safety issues on how to introduce the baby and plan ahead for all the changes that will occur when bringing the baby home. It is done with our dogs in attendance as well. APOTC trainers and dogs show the importance of having a positive relationship and bond with your dog; keeping in mind that the need for good management and a plan for a safe zone for the dog and baby; and keep working on obedience with the dog. The next program will be in October. Please contact Sandy Globa if you wish to participate as well as for more information.

Upcoming Events

Pencil in on your calendar...APOTC Obedience and Rally Trials are scheduled for August 20 and 21, 2011, and will be held at the JMC Ice Arena. Wild card classes will also be offered. The building will be open Friday, August 19 from 4- 6 pm for those exhibitors who wish to set up crates.

The All Breed Training Club of Akron has their 2011 Run Thru schedule for August to December posted on the website, www.abtca.org. For any questions about the agility, obedience, rally and breed run thru schedule call 330-630-0418 or email info@abtca.org.

Western Lakes Training Club of Buffalo will hold 3 obedience trials and 2 rally trial on September 10 and 11, 2011 in East Amherst, NY. Premiums are available at www.infodogs.com.

Allegheny RiverStone Center for the Arts in Foxburg, PA, will hold the third annual Scottish Festival at RiverStone Farm on Saturday, August 20, 2011. All Scottish Dogs are welcome. For more information and to register your dog for the events go to the ARCA website: alleghenyriverstone.org. Too bad this is on the same day as the APOTC trials.

Kibbles and Bits and Pieces

Dealing with Thunderstorm Phobias

Summer is here and in addition to sunshine and summer fun come thunderstorms.

For many dogs, thunderstorm phobias are a big problem. Changes in the barometric pressure, the loud crack of thunder, the sounds of wind and hard rain, and flashes of lightening can all cause fearful reactions. Panting, pacing, drooling, quivering, and trying to hide are some of the signs your dog has developed a fear of storms. In some cases, dogs who have no issues with storms develop a fear later in life.

There are some things you can do if your dog is thunderstorm phobic.

1. Maintain a cool and level head yourself. Use a cheerful voice, don't act afraid, and don't baby the dog.
2. Even though you may not like your dog drooling on you and shedding large amounts of hair from stress, don't show any signs of being upset with your dog.
3. Reduce the sound of the storm by turning on the television or radio and moving to a room that is quiet.
4. Try an activity that can distract your dog such as ball play or another favorite indoor activity.
5. For many dogs who are afraid of storms, offering a safe "den like" place is a great solution. Cover the dog's crate with a sheet, or give your dog access to a room with no windows such as a bathroom.

You can also use a CD of thunderstorm noises to desensitize your dog to storm sounds. Finally, in extreme cases where the dog can actually get hurt, it may be necessary to talk to your veterinarian about the possibility of medication.

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This is some information following Dr. Jean Dodd's seminar in Pittsburgh in July.

Dr. Jean Dodd's NEW vaccine protocol - PERMISSION TO CROSSPOST-----
-----Dr. W. Jean Dodd's vaccination protocol is now being adopted by ALL 27 North American veterinary schools. I highly recommend that you read this. Copy and save it to your files. Print it and pass it out at dog fairs, cat shows, kennel club meetings, dog parks, give a copy to your veterinarian

and groomer, etc., etc. Get the word out. Hi everyone.... THIS is wonderful news, that the veterinary schools are now going to be teaching that over-vaccination of pets (once a year" boosters") is only unnecessary, but in some cases can be harmful or deadly! It has information for both dogs and cats. There still is an ongoing study regarding the Rabies vaccine. Most states now allow (reluctantly) 3 year Rabies, but the study is collecting data on whether or not even that may be too much. They are looking at 8 or 10 year Rabies! I hope you all stop having yearly boosters for your pets. If you're concerned with immune levels, have the vet run a Titer test. THEN and only then, if the levels are below acceptable, should you have a booster. After all, when is the last time you had a "booster" for smallpox, or whooping cough, or anything else you had shots for as a child? Immune systems work the same in all mammals, and the concept that pets have to have yearly shots doesn't make any more sense than if you had have shots every year. If mammal's immune systems were that weak in fending off these things, all of them, us included, would have been extinct years ago! VACCINATION NEWS FLASH would like to make you aware that all 27 veterinary schools in North America are in the process of changing their protocols for vaccinating dogs and cats. Some of this information will present an ethical & economic challenge to vets, and there will be skeptics. Some organizations have come up with a political compromise suggesting vaccinations every 3 years to appease those who fear loss of income vs. those concerned about potential side effects. Politics, traditions 20 or the doctor's economic well being should not be a factor in medical decision. NEW PRINCIPLES OF IMMUNOLOGY" Dogs and cats immune systems mature fully at 6 months. If a modified live virus (MLV) vaccine is given after 6 months of age, it produces an immunity which is good for the life of the pet (i.e.: canine distemper, parvo, feline distemper). If another MLV vaccine is given a year later, the antibodies from the first vaccine neutralize the antigens of the second vaccine and there is little or no effect. The titer is not" boosted" nor are more memory cells induced."< BR>Not only are annual boosters for parvo and distemper unnecessary, they subject the pet to potential risks of allergic reactions and immune-mediated hemolytic anemia. "There is no scientific documentation to back up label claims for annual administration of MLV vaccines." Puppies receive antibodies through their mother's milk. This natural protection can last 8-14 weeks. Puppies & kittens should NOT be vaccinated at LESS than 8 weeks. Maternal immunity will neutralize the vaccine and little protection (0-38%) will be produced. Vaccination at 6 weeks will, however, delay the timing of the first highly effective vaccine. Vaccinations given 2 weeks apart suppress rather than stimulate the immune system. A series of vaccinations is given starting at 8 weeks and given 3-4 weeks apart up to 16 weeks of age. Another vaccination given sometime after 6 months of age (usually at 1 year 4 months) will provide lifetime immunity.-----

-----CURRENT RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DOGS Distemper & Parvo *"According to Dr. Schultz, AVMA, 8-15-95, when a vaccinations series given at 2, 3 & 4 months and again at 1 year with MLV, puppies and kitten program memory cells that survive for life, providing lifelong immunity." Dr. Carmichael at Cornell and Dr. Schultz has studies showing immunity against challenge at 2-10 years for canine distemper & 4 years for parvovirus. Studies for longer duration are pending. "There are no new strains of parvovirus as one manufacturer would like to suggest. Parvovirus vaccination provides cross immunity for all types." Hepatitis (Adenovirus) is one of the agents known to be a cause of kennel cough. Only vaccines with CAV-2 should be used as CAV-1 vaccines carry the risk of "hepatitis blue-eye" reactions & kidney damage.*Bordetella Parainfluenza: Commonly called "Kennel cough". Recommended only for those dogs boarded, groomed, taken to dog shows, or for any reason housed where exposed to a lot of dogs. The intranasal vaccine provides more complete and more rapid onset of immunity with less chance of reaction. Immunity requires 72 hours and does not protect from every cause of kennel cough. Immunity is of short duration(4 to 6 months).**RABIES - There have been no reported cases of rabid dogs or cats in Harris, Montgomery or Ft. Bend Counties [Texas] but there have been rabid skunks and bats so the potential exists. It is a killed vaccine and must be given every year.*Lyme disease-Lyme disease is a tick born disease which can cause lameness, kidney failure and heart disease in dogs. Ticks can also transmit the disease to humans. The original Ft. Dodge killed bacteria has proven to be the most effective vaccine. Lyme disease prevention should emphasize early removal of ticks. Amitraz collars are more effective than Top Spot, as amitraz paralyzes the tick's mouthparts preventing transmission of disease.-----

-----**VACCINATIONS NOT RECOMMENDED* *Multiple components in vaccines compete with each other for the immune system and result in lesser immunity for each individual disease as well as increasing the risk of a reaction. Canine Corona Virus is only a disease of puppies. It is rare, self limiting (dogs get well in 3 days without treatment). Cornell & Texas A&M have only diagnosed one case each in the last 7 years. Corona virus does not cause disease in adult dogs.**Leptospirosis vaccine is a common cause of adverse reactions in dogs. Most of the clinical cases of lepto reported in dogs in the US

are caused by serovars (or types) grippityphosa and bratsilvia. The vaccines contain different serovars eanicola and icthohemorrhagica. Cross protection is not provided and protection is short lived . Leptovaccine is immuno-suppressive to puppies less than 16 weeks.-----NEW DEVELOPMENTS: Giardia is the most common intestinal parasite of humans in North America , 30% or more of all dogs & cats are infected with giardia. It has now been demonstrated that humans can transmit giardia to dogs & cats and vice versa.*Heartworm preventative must be given year-round in Houston .*VACCINES BADLY NEEDED New vaccines in development include: Feline Immunodeficiency Virus and cat scratch fever vaccine for cats and Ehrlichia [one of the other tick diseases, much worse than Lyme] for dogs. THE VIEW FROM THE TRENCHES; BUSINESS ASPECTS Most vets recommend annual boosters and most kennel operators require them. For years, the pricing structure of vets has misled clients into thinking that the inherent value of an annual office visit was in the” shots”. They failed to emphasize the importance of a physical exam for early detection of treatable diseases. It is my hope that you will continue to require Rabies & Kennel cough and emphasize the importance of a recent vet exam. I also hope you will accept the new protocols and honor these pets as currently vaccinated. Those in the boarding business, who will honor the new vaccine facilities, are reluctant to change. CONCLUSION Dogs & cats no longer need to be vaccinated against distemper, parvo, & feline leukemia every year. Once the initial series of puppy or kitten vaccinations and first annual vaccinations are completed, immunity from MLV vaccines persists for life. It has been shown that cats over 1 year of age are immune to Feline Leukemia whether they have been vaccinated or not. Imagine the money you will save, not to mention fewer risks from side risk of mediated hemolytic anemia and allergic reactions are reduced by less frequent use of vaccines as well as by avoiding unnecessary vaccines such as K-9 Corona virus and chlamydia for cats, as well as ineffective vaccines such as Leptospirosis and FIP. Intranasal vaccine for Rhinotracheitis and Calici virus, two upper respiratory viruses of cats provide more complete protection than injectable vaccines with less risk of serious reactions. The AAHA and all 27 veterinary schools of North America are our biggest endorsement for these new protocols.**Dr. Bob Rogers*