



The Pooches' Post

October 2018

-CLUB OFFICERS-

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307-421-5514
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UPCOMING MEETING INFORMATION

**General Meeting, October 25, 2018,
Laramie County Library, 7:00 PM
*Special Presentation***

- Rebecca Marcy, DVM, of Yellowstone Animal Health Center will be providing a presentation of veterinary acupuncture.
- Dr. Rebecca Marcy graduated from the University of Wyoming and then received her veterinarian degree at Colorado State University. After years of practicing traditional Western Medicine, she received training and accreditation with Medical Acupuncture. Dr. Marcy prides herself in offering non-traditional therapies to her patients
- Dr. Marcy's talk will describe animal medical acupuncture and how we may use it!

**Board Meeting,
November 15, 2018
Bonnie Spiece's House
Time TBD**



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Dog Classes in Cheyenne



Barb Sahl/ "The Elemental Dog, LLC"

Scent detection games for dogs
(307) 421-5514
the.elemental.dog@gmail.com
Facebook at The Elemental Dog, LLC



Alliance of Therapy Dogs

For information contact:
Billie Smith at (307) 432-0272



Cathy Anderson/ "A Paws-A-Tive Step K9 Training"

(307) 630-9616
CheyRottRescue@aol.com



Mary Flanderka/ADAPT

Agility & Obedience
(307) 290-0069
mfland7456@msn.com



MONICA TURNER, CTDI
Certified Trick Dog Instructor

- Private lessons
- Title evaluations
- 307 - 206 - 5588
- Pet sitting
- Dog walking
- Rover.com/sit/MonicaTurner



Mailing Address - **CHEYENNE KENNEL CLUB • PO BOX 202 • CHEYENNE, WY 82003**

If you change your contact information (email, mailing, address),
please contact Bonnie Spiece at windypinecc@gmail.com or (517) 896-1417

2018 SHOW COMMITTEES

Show Chairman

Chair: Stacy Clift
Assistants: Judy Wrynsinski

Judges

Chair: Judy Wrynsinski

Obedience

Chair: Judy Wrynsinski

Rally

Chair: Judy Wrynsinski
Assistant: Barb Sahl

Chief Ring Steward (Conformation)

Chair: Bonnie Spiece

Chief Ring Steward (Obedience/Rally)

Chair: Monica Turner

Conformation Trophy, Billing, Catalog Ads

Chair: Dottie Conard
Assistant: JoLynn Hefferman

Obedience Trophy, Billing, Catalog Ads

Chair: Dottie Conard
Assistant: JoLynn Hefferman

Food Vendors

Chair: Janet Dailey/Mary Flanderka

Hospitality

Chair: Kathy and Gary Spahr

Reserved & Free Grooming

Chair: Sandy Trujillo
Assistant: Cathy Anderson

Grounds

Chair:
Assistant:

RV Parking

Chair: Jim Trujillo
Assistant: Sandy Trujillo

RV set-up & planning

Chair:

Catalog Sales

Chair: Cindy Germain

Clean-up Crew

Chair:

CKC Board Meeting

September 13, 2018, at Bonnie Spiece's home

Meeting was called to order at 6:36 p.m.

Present: Bonnie Spiece, JoLynn Hefferman, Barb Patterson, Barb Sahl, Cathy Anderson, Chandra Flaim

Absent: Robin Casey, Stacy Woita, Jim Trujillo

Minutes: MSP to approve the August Board minutes as emailed to the Officers & Board

Treasurer's Report: No report available

License plates on club trailer expired on 8/31; these will be renewed now.

Insurance on club trailer will be verified – liability and comprehensive (i.e., hail).

Corresponding Sec: Show premiums received from Onofrio (1 month late!) and thank you notes received from 2 of the judges

Special Committee Reports:

- Website – Bonnie: will take down the show site construction notice
- Newsletter – need to correct date of Sept General meeting; Bonnie & Barb P will email
- Events – Agility event – Oct 20/21? Discussion was postponed till General meeting when Mary Flanderka will hopefully be present to update members on status of this event
- JoLynn -- reported that Lori Oakley (Colorado Barnhunt Services) discouraged us from having an October barn hunt "match" (too much, too soon)
- By-Laws – Robin Casey: changes are in process of being sent to AKC

Old Business:

- City ordinance changes? - Robin - no report
- 2019 Awards banquet/luncheon – possible locations: Bonnie will check on Elks Lodge & Cathy will check on American Legion
- Rocky Mountain Borzoi Club & Rocky Mountain Coursing Club are holding AKC Lure Coursing Tests & Trials on Sept 29/30 at Sunflower Ranch Road, Hillsdale, WY.

New Business:

- Election committee - Bonnie, Chair, & Monica – Another committee member is needed, but calls are already being made to determine who might be interested in running for office for 2019.

2019/2020 Shows:

- Archer Complex – JoLynn – some updated information was received from Jeff Ketchum: Kennel Club is on the schedule for 2020 (need to check on actual date since 2020 is our "off" year); there will be RV hookups; tours can be arranged thru www.larammiecounyfair.com.
- We need to be sure that Cheyenne Frontier Days puts us on the calendar for 2019.
- Suggestion for 2019: Reserve BIS for Puppies, Bred-By, Owner Handler Groups. We may need to hire more judges to get judging done faster to allow for Owner Handler competition.
- New information: Judges getting paid more than \$600/year by the club must fill out a W-9 IRS form. (Foreign judges are exempt from this requirement.) Finance committee will research.
- Chandra will do Public Relations/Advertising. The application for the permit from the city for our show banners needs to be submitted 6 months in advance. A-1 Signs will change the date on the signs & take off or cover up the \$5 entrance fee wording.

Show 2018:

- Barb S. – financial report not yet available as some bills not yet received
- Show trophies & donors were not listed in the premium. If trophies are awarded in the ring by the judge, they must be listed in the premium. However, all our trophies are actually given out at the trophy table, so we are apparently still in compliance with AKC regulations.

Meeting was adjourned at 7:40 p.m.

Signed: Barb Patterson
Recording Secretary

Cheyenne Kennel Club General Meeting

September 27, 2018 Laramie County Library, Sunflower Room

Meeting was called to order at 7:07 p.m.

- Minutes: MSP to approve August General meeting minutes as published in the Sept Pooches' Post. Secretary will send copy of newsletter to those members who have no email access.
- Treasurers Report: Report not yet available
- Corresponding Secretary: Equisure insurance bill was received. Mail was passed onto Bonnie, Barb S, & Stacy as appropriate
- Guests introductions: None
- Member Applications: P.J. (Peter) Kuzdal (2nd reading)
- Committee Reports:
- Event Committee: Bonnie: nothing new
- Website: Bonnie: notice of construction at show site was removed
- Newsletter/Pooches Post: Editor: Mary Flanderka: nothing new
- Education: JoLynn: nothing new
- Programs: Barb S: a vet acupuncture presentation (Dr. Marcy) at Oct 25 general meeting
- Cheyenne city council ordinance changes: Robin: nothing new
- ByLaws Committee: Robin has submitted the changes to AKC.

Old Business:

- Agility MATCH - October 20/21 at the Realta site east of town - JoLynn, Annalisa, and Mary. This has been cancelled. We'll retry again in 2019.
- 2019 Awards luncheon suggestions: Preferred date Jan. 12, 2019, with Jan 26 as 2nd choice. Location will be finalized at the October meeting. Suggestions: Elks Lodge? American Legion (\$500 rent); YMCA? Sanfords? Pioneer Park (potluck) (Barb S. will check on availability)

New Business:

- Nominating committee for 2019 Officers & Board. Bonnie (chair), Monica and Frances. Members shall be notified of candidates nominated on or before October 30 (30 days prior to Nov mtg). Elections will be held at November General meeting. It was MSP to move the November General meeting from 11/22 (Thanksgiving) to Thursday 11/29.

2019/2020 shows:

- We now fall under the revised AKC rules which will enable us to hold a 3 day show (3 days of Conformation + Obedience). 2020 is a good possibility with Obedience & Rally on Friday & Conformation on Sat, Sun, & Mon since we're hoping to be at the Archer Complex in 2020. It was discussed & determined that we will proceed with getting more information from AKC about this change. Following thru with this change will also depend on pinning down our access to the Archer facility in 2020.
- The club will verify the sign up dates at Archer complex for 2020 & 2021. (2020 is our "non-Labor Day weekend" and 2021 will again be on our "usual" Labor Day weekend.)
- Chandra will chair the Public Relations committee in 2019.
- Possible Reserve Best in Show awards for Owner Handler, Puppy, & Veteran were discussed.

Show 2018:

- Trophy donors were not listed in either the Premium list or in the Catalog. Stacy will be sending letters to non-club-member donors acknowledging the donations & thanking the donors.
- Photographer Jan Kohler notified the club that they do have digital photos available upon request.
- A complaint was voiced at the show about the rule that no strollers are allowed in building even though AKC now recommends we do accept strollers at the shows. However, our current site is really crowded so it's probably not safe to do so. If we can move to Archer in 2020, we'll have more room & can accommodate the change.
- The food trucks seemed to go over well with exhibitors & stewards. Even some judges preferred the truck food.

Meeting was adjourned at 8:02 p.m.

Barb Patterson
Recording Secretary

2018 CLUB POSITIONS

Animal Shelter Liaison:

Robin Casey

Specialty Club Liaison:

Cathy Anderson

Events Committee:

Tess Galloway

Awards Banquet & Annual Awards

Membership Committee

Tess Galloway

Finance & Audit Committee

Barb Sahl

MEETING AGENDA

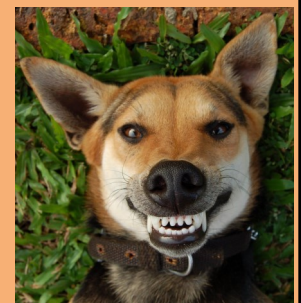
- Call to Order
- Approval of Minutes
- Treasurer's Report
- Corresponding Secretary Report
- Guest Introductions
- Member Applications
- Committee Reports
- Old Business
- New Business
- Adjournment
- Brags

PENDING APPLICATION

Peter Kuzdal

Normal adult dogs have how many teeth?

- A) 24
- B) 38
- C) 42
- D) 32



Correct Answer—42

What every dog owner should know about preventing, diagnosing, and treating this tricky tick-borne disease

By Kate Eldredge, LVT



Most people think of Lyme disease being caused by ticks – and that’s partly true. The organism that actually causes Lyme disease is a spirochete bacteria called *Borrelia burgdorferi*; ticks just pick up, carry around, and transmit the bacteria into the creatures they feed upon. The best way to prevent your dog from getting Lyme disease, then, is to prevent his exposure to ticks. Sound easy? Anyone whose dog has ever had Lyme disease can tell you that it ain’t necessarily so.

Lyme disease is named for Lyme, Connecticut, the town where it was first discovered. While most common in the northeastern United States, Lyme exposure has been recorded in all 48 of the continental United States. Lyme is most common in the northeast, upper Midwest, and parts of California, but can be present anywhere that Ixodes ticks are found – which is just about everywhere. The Companion Animal Parasite Council’s [website](#) has an interactive map that shows how many Lyme disease tests were performed and how many animals tested positive in each state.

How Do Dogs Get Lyme Disease?

Dogs get Lyme disease after being bitten by an infected tick: *Ixodes scapularis* in the northeast and upper Midwest (commonly called a deer tick), or *Ixodes pacificus* in the west (deer tick or black-legged tick). These ticks have a two-year life cycle that takes them through four life stages (egg, larvae, nymph, adult.)

Ticks do not hatch carrying *B. burgdorferi* spirochetes. Instead, they pick up the bacteria from feeding on infected hosts, often mice. When a tick feeds on an infected animal, spirochetes enter the tick along with the animal’s blood. The spirochetes then remain inside the tick’s midgut until the tick feeds again, at which point the spirochetes move to the tick’s salivary glands. They get “spit out” by the tick into the dog’s body at the end of the tick’s feeding session, entering the new host’s bloodstream.

Because of the necessary migration through the tick, transmission is not instantaneous – but it may be faster than what has been previously reported, even by reliable sources like ¹ the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. According to [lymedisease.org](#), some studies have shown that the Lyme-causing bacteria was transferred from a tick to its host in less than 24 hours. Once transmitted, *B. burgdorferi* infects the dog’s joint capsules, muscles, and lymph nodes. It takes several months for an infection to cause clinical signs.

However, just because a dog is exposed does not mean that he will go on to develop clinical signs of Lyme disease. According to the Cornell University College of Veterinary Medicine, only five to 10 percent of dogs infected with *B. burgdorferi* develop clinical signs of Lyme disease.

Symptoms of Lyme Disease in Dogs

There are three “states” of Lyme disease in dogs: acute, subacute, and chronic. Symptoms generally do not appear until after a two- to five-month incubation period, and can take even longer. Affected dogs may first shows signs of any of the three states, and may progress to others depending on the severity of infection, the dog’s immune system, and treatment.

Symptoms of **acute Lyme** disease include fever, lethargy/reluctance to move, depression, fatigue, anorexia (loss of appetite), pain, swollen lymph nodes, acute arthritis in one or more joints, swollen joints that may be warm to the touch, and a “shifting” lameness from one leg to another.

Symptoms of **subacute Lyme** disease include persistent lameness, ongoing inflammatory changes in the joints, and arthritis (either transient or persistent).

Symptoms of **chronic Lyme** disease include cardiac signs such as arrhythmias, neurologic signs, arthritis, and kidney damage.

In rare cases, kidney damage can escalate to Lyme nephritis, which is usually fatal. Signs of Lyme nephritis include anorexia, vomiting, weight loss, muscle wasting, lethargy, bad breath, azotemia (elevated creatinine and BUN), and edema (excess fluid). Golden and Labrador Retrievers seem to be predisposed to developing Lyme nephritis, so extra care should be taken with dogs of or mixed with these breeds if they contract Lyme disease.

The symptoms of Lyme disease can also be caused by a wide variety of other conditions, ranging from ehrlichiosis (a different tick-borne disease) to orthopedic conditions such as a [torn cruciate ligament](#) or even [cancer](#). This makes diagnosis more challenging (and expensive), as the veterinarian must rule out a variety of conditions.

Lyme Disease Treatment for Dogs

According to Justine A. Lee, DVM, DACVECC, DABT, of St. Paul, Minnesota, the decision to treat “should be based on the presence of clinical signs, breeds at risk for developing life-threatening chronic effects (e.g., breeds predisposed to Lyme nephritis), and presence of proteinuria or microalbuminuria.” Dogs with clinical signs should be treated to provide relief, and breeds at higher risk of developing Lyme nephritis should be treated as a preventative measure.

Proteinuria (the presence of protein in the urine) and microalbuminuria (an increase in the amount of albumin in the urine) are signs of kidney damage, and so suggest the potential for Lyme nephritis. Proteinuria is considered significant only in the absence of a [urinary tract infection](#) (UTI), so a UTI must be ruled out before proceeding.

Microalbuminuria can't be measured with a standard [urinalysis](#); it requires special testing, which is unnecessary if proteinuria is seen. It can also be caused by other types of infection or inflammation.

Doxycycline is the antibiotic of choice for most Lyme disease cases. Other options are amoxicillin, minocycline, and Convenia (cefovecin sodium). The dog's clinical symptoms should resolve rapidly after starting treatment, but the full course of medication must be given to ensure that the infection has been completely cleared and all spirochetes killed. Most veterinarians currently use a four-to-six week treatment course, but some prefer a longer treatment time of up to eight weeks. Higher doses of doxycycline than usual, 10 mg/kg twice a day, may be more effective. If the dog does not improve within two or three days, screening needs to be done for other diseases or conditions.

Don't be surprised if your veterinarian does not prescribe a pain reliever for your limping dog suspected of having Lyme; if she truly has Lyme, the antibiotics alone will resolve her lameness quickly, and if she doesn't, giving corticosteroids or NSAIDs could give a false sense of security while the true underlying problem goes undiagnosed.

Dogs with chronic Lyme disease should have their urine checked for proteinuria and microalbuminuria every three to six months. If proteinuria persists after a four- to six-week course of antibiotics, further renal-supportive measures will need to be taken and your veterinarian may recommend another course of antibiotics and/or a kidney biopsy to rule out immune-mediated glomerulonephritis.

Before doing a biopsy, discuss with your vet how likely the results are to change treatment and prognosis. Kidney biopsies can damage the kidneys and rarely impact treatment or prognosis. Glomerulonephritis can also be diagnosed via urine protein:creatinine (UPC) ratio.

For dogs with Lyme nephritis, treatment is primarily supportive care and will likely include fluid therapy along with dietary management and medications to support the kidneys and gastrointestinal tract.

Treatment is generally not recommended for dogs who have no clinical signs, have no signs of kidney damage, and are not among the breeds at greater risk developing Lyme nephritis. This is because the majority of dogs exposed to Lyme disease do not go on to develop it, and antibiotic therapy comes with its own risks and complications, including gastrointestinal upset, changes to the microbiome, and increased liver enzymes. Overuse of antibiotics also contributes to antibiotic resistance.

If your dog falls into this category and you have concerns, make an appointment to discuss this with your veterinarian to determine the best plan for your dog and your situation. Even if you choose not to treat your dog at this point in time, you and your vet can set up a plan for monitoring your dog's blood and urine values to catch any developing complications early. An annual urinalysis should already be part of your dog's routine vet care.

Lyme Testing and Diagnosis

When a dog is exposed to *B. burgdorferi*, his immune system will make antibodies in response to the outer surface proteins on the spirochete. Lyme tests generally look for antibodies to these outer surface proteins. It takes at least three to four weeks for antibodies to develop after a dog has been exposed; testing before that time may produce false negative results. Testing positive for Lyme does not mean that the dog actually has or will develop clinical signs of Lyme disease – it just means that the dog has been exposed.

The SNAP 4DX Plus test offered by IDEXX evaluates whether or not a dog has antibodies to the C6 peptide, a chain of amino acids present in the spirochete. This test is appropriate to answer the question, “Has my dog been exposed to *B. burgdorferi*?” with a yes or no answer. To run the test, your veterinarian will need a few drops of your dog's blood. It takes only eight minutes to run, so you can know your dog's results before leaving the clinic. This test also checks for two other tick-borne diseases (ehrlichiosis and anaplasmosis), and heartworm. Results should not be affected by Lyme vaccination.

Continued on Page 6

Lyme Disease From Page 5

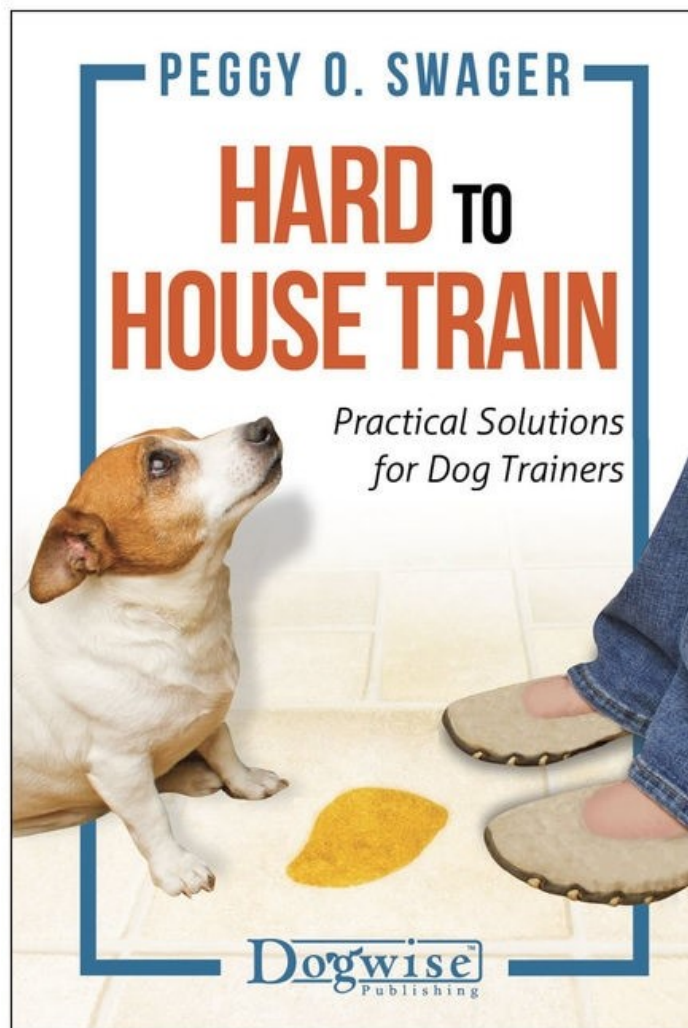
How to Keep Ticks Off Your Dog

As they say, prevention is the best medicine. There is no need to worry about whether or not you should treat if your dog is never exposed to Lyme disease in the first place. Tick prevention is the cornerstone of Lyme prevention. Tick preventives are available in a wide range of formulations, from topicals to collars to oral medications. Most topicals need to be applied monthly, and oral medications may need to be given once a month or every three months. Col

lars have varying efficacy lifespans, and you need to be sure that the collar is marketed for ticks and not just fleas. Ticks have shown resistance to certain medications in regional areas, so consult with your veterinarian about which products work well in your area. Ticks can be active even in cold weather, so year-round use of preventives is highly recommended.

Environmental management is also important. Ticks dry out in direct sunlight, so keeping your lawn mowed short and clear of leaf litter will help. Keep your dog out of wooded areas or fields of tall grass, especially in the spring and fall when ticks are most active. Fence your gardens to discourage deer and rabbits from bringing ticks onto your property, and control any rodent infestations in your house and outbuildings. Guinea hens, chickens, and to some extent ducks will all eat ticks, so keeping fowl and allowing them to graze your property is an all-natural way to remove ticks. You can also treat your lawn with parasiticides, though many of us are reluctant to do this, even though ticks can be present in lawns. My own Corgi came up with three in his ear while being walked solely on my front lawn and the college campus next door.

More important than any topical tick prevention is a full physical inspection. After every romp in the woods or in another high-risk area, check your dog thoroughly for ticks. A comb can be useful for parting the coat on longhaired dogs, and



Another Good Read

While most trainers, Peggy included, have their own "go-to" methods to use with puppies, dealing with dogs and their owners on persistent problems requires an understanding of why these problems arise and what specific solutions might work. As Peggy details, there are many reasons behind dogs who are difficult to house train including: stress and fear; submissiveness; separation anxiety; onset of adolescence and sexual maturity; and the addition of a second dog or more to a home.

Then there are owner behaviors which can cause problems including: improper use of a crate, especially over-confinement; attempting to punish a dog after the fact for an accident; using improper body language with a dog, especially leaning over a fearful dog during greetings; and not thoroughly cleaning up accidents when they do occur.

Along with these behavioral oriented causes, chapters are included to provide information on possible medical causes of house training issues, and the problems that small and toy dogs often face, especially when living in apartments with limited outdoor areas accessible to the dogs. We think this book will prove to a valuable addition to any dog trainer's reference library.