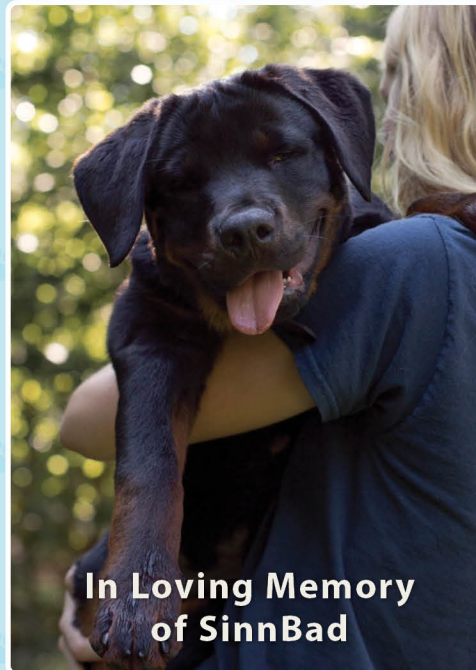


WHAT DOES JLPP LOOK LIKE

One of the key components to overcoming JLPP is to correctly identify it. There are other, much more common diseases that can affect a pup's ability to breathe. The windpipe (trachea) is stiff to keep it open when the dog is breathing hard. In some dogs, particularly toy breeds, the trachea does not have the proper stiffness and it can collapse as the dog breathes producing a honking cough. This condition is called collapsing trachea. An infection of the trachea such as kennel cough can cause irritation to the trachea and a similar sounding cough. **The major difference is that dogs with tracheal disease cough when breathing out, while laryngeal paralysis produces noise when the dog breathes in.** Infections can cause swelling of the tonsils & lymph nodes around the throat in a young pup (strangles) which can make it difficult for the pup to breathe. Finally, other diseases of the nervous system, such as distemper infections, can affect nerves producing signs of weakness, sometimes with pneumonia. Laryngeal paralysis also occurs in older dogs, but **JLPP is different because they develop paralysis at such a young age.**



If you look down the throat of a dog with laryngeal paralysis, the vocal folds (arrows) do not pull out of the way like they should as the dog inhales. The airway cannot then open up completely when the dog is breathing hard, and they have trouble getting enough air.



In Loving Memory
of SinnBad

Suzi Faulkner

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SINNBAD SPREAD THE NEWS

JLPP KNOWLEDGE IS POWER TEST - JUST DO IT!



WHAT IS JLPP

JLPP stands for Juvenile Laryngeal Paralysis & Polyneuropathy. It is a hereditary disease that affects Black Russian Terriers and Rottweilers beginning typically around 3 months of age.

The brain controls muscles via signals that travel through nerves. A disease that affects the nerves is called a polyneuropathy: poly- (many), neuro- (nerves), -pathy (a disease). Due to a quirk in the way an embryo develops, one of the longest nerves in the body supplies the muscles of the voice box (larynx). The vocal folds vibrate as air moves over them allowing a dog to bark. When the dog breathes in, muscles in the larynx pull the vocal folds aside so that air can move easily into their lungs. These nerves also help to close the larynx when the dog swallows so they do not choke on their food.

If nerves are unable to convey messages properly, the muscles become weak or paralyzed. The longest nerves are often affected first; hence laryngeal paralysis is the first symptom. The vocal folds cannot be pulled out of the way as the dog breathes in. They vibrate noisily and can obstruct the flow of air into the lungs particularly when the dog is exercised or hot. The dog may also choke on their food or water or regurgitate, which can result in pneumonia.



JLPP SYMPTOMS

JLPP starts showing signs as early as weaning stage or as late as 8-12 weeks after they have left for their new forever home, so the breeder may not be aware the pup is affected.

They have malformed eyes so eyesight is a problem up close and peripherally.

The longest muscles in body are affected first. This includes the back legs; when they walk they may look like they have hip problems. Sometimes they boink in the air like a kangaroo and sometimes there is no signal and they just flop down. Eventually the neuropathy works its way to the front legs making a JLPP pup incapable of walking, standing or sitting.

The paralyzed larynx can cause them to choke and or regurgitate their food and water. A Bailey chair is necessary for them to eat.

Heat cannot be tolerated with JLPP. Pups cannot breathe in heat, sun or humidity. Due to this they can overheat in a matter of minutes and panic when they cannot breathe. If they get overheated and you cannot cool them down they will choke to death.

They are highly susceptible to nasal infections and upper respiratory infections. If they get an upper respiratory infection it is highly dangerous as it can quickly turn into pneumonia and they will aspirate and die.

If they drink water wrong or choke on their food, they will aspirate and die.

Their trachea can suddenly collapse causing them to suddenly choke and die.

And if you combat ALL of these things above and give them the best of everything, there is no cure for this disease. Most puppies die by around 6 months.

With every precaution, eventually the disease wins.



INFORMATION IS POWER

Testing your dog is the ONLY way to prevent JLPP puppies from being born.

- 🐾 Test your dogs prior to breeding
- 🐾 Test your puppies before they leave for their new home
- 🐾 Educate the new mom and dad on JLPP
- 🐾 Do not confuse JLPP with other medical conditions

TESTING OPTIONS:

**Orthopedic
Foundation
for Animals**

non invasive
cheek swab **\$65**

**University
of Missouri**

bloodwork **\$65**

NEVER BREED CARRIER TO CARRIER
Carrier to clear ok
Clear to clear always