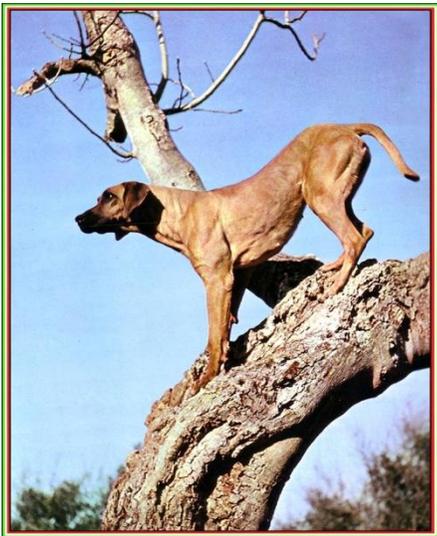




# Chesapeake Bay Area Rhodesian Ridgeback Club



Dear CBARRC Members,

Steve and Cari have officially turned the reigns over to myself and Carrie Ellingson as the new club President and Vice President respectively.

I am sure that I can speak for Carrie and say that we are really looking forward to the coming year and hope that we can continue to move the club in a positive direction.

I personally have really enjoyed the activities that this club has sponsored as it has introduced me and my Rhodesian Ridgeback Lucy to things that I may not have otherwise been exposed to. More importantly, it has allowed me to network with other Rhodesian Ridgeback owners in the area that I have been able to lean on whenever I have ever had a question or was in need of help.

That building of friendships and bonds of mutual support are some of the things that this club does exceedingly well. I am always very happy to see how this club comes together to support our fellow Rhodesian Ridgebacks owners in their times of need. Whether it was helping out to find Kosmo or being there for our "Teacher" Liz Thomas during her fight against cancer. It is times like these that remind us what clubs like CBARRC are really all about.

The future of our club is at its brightest when we meet the needs of its membership. After all, you are only going to participate, let alone be dues paying members, if you find the club to be of a positive value.

I am always in search of good ideas of things to do as a club or even ways to do them better. Please do not hesitate to let me or any of the other board members know what those good ideas are.

Please let me know what I can do or what CBARRC can do in order to make your club everything that you want it to be.

*Trent Prange*

CBARRC President



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## Upcoming Events

Spring Fun Day TBC  
Fall Fun Day November 17<sup>th</sup>, 2012

DOG SHOW	TYPE	CITY	SHOW	CLOSING	
<b>Maryland</b>					
Baltimore County Kennel Club		RLY/AB/O/JSHW	Timonium	04/22	04/04
Catoctin Kennel Club		AB/O/JSHW/RLY	Timonium	04/23	04/04
Old Dominion Kennel Club Of NVa		RLY/AB/O/JSHW	Timonium	04/21	04/04
Salisbury Maryland Kennel Club		AG	Eden	04/20, 21	04/04
Talbot Kennel Club		AG	Eden	04/22	04/04
Oriole Dog Training Club		RLY	Baltimore	05/25	05/09
Oriole Dog Training Club		O	Baltimore	05/26, 27	05/09
Salisbury Maryland Kennel Club		AG	Eden	06/03, 04	05/15
Talbot Kennel Club		AG	Eden	06/01, 02	05/16
Southern Maryland Kennel Club		RLY/AB/O/JSHW	Bel Alton	06/29, 30	06/13
<b>West Virginia</b>					
Beckley West Virginia Kc		AB/O/JSHW/RLY	Lewisburg	04/26	04/11
Beckley West Virginia Kc		AB/O/JSHW/RLY	Lewisburg	04/29	04/11
Magic Valley Kennel Club, Inc.		AB/O/JSHW/RLY	Lewisburg	04/27, 28	04/11
Kanawha Obedience Training Club		O/RY	Dunbar	06/02, 03	05/16
<b>Virginia</b>					
Blue Ridge Dog Training Club		TR/TX	Cross Junction	04/15	04/05
Richmond Dog Obedience Club, Inc.		RLY/O	Stafford	05/04, 05	04/14
Richmond Dog Obedience Club, Inc.		O	Stafford	05/06	04/14
Rivanna River Earthdog Club		ED	Palmyra	04/28, 29	04/21
Belroi Agility Club Of Virginia		AG	Toano	05/12,13	04/24
Roanoke Kennel Club, Inc.		AG	Fincastle	05/19, 20	05/01
New River Valley Kennel Club		RLY/O	Blacksburg	04/15	03/28
Dog Owners Training Club Of Lynchburg, Inc.		AG	Lynchburg	04/27, 28, 29	04/11
Hampton Roads Obedience Training Club		O/RLY	Hampton	04/28, 29	04/11
Mattaponi Kennel Club		AB/O/JSHW/RLY	Manassas	05/19, 20	05/02
Gloucester Kennel Club Of Virginia		RLY/AB/O/JSHW	Hampton	05/27	05/09
Langley Kennel Club		RLY/O/AB/O/JSHW	Hampton	05/25, 26	05/09
Charlottesville - Albemarle Kennel Club, Inc.		AB/JSHW	Charlottesville	06/02, 03	05/16
Rhodesian Ridgeback Club Of The United States, Inc.		SWPC	Charlottesville	06/03	05/16
Skyline Kennel Club, Inc.		RLY/AB/O/JSHW	Fishersville	06/09, 10	05/23
Mattaponi Kennel Club		AG	Fredericksburg	06/16, 17	05/30
Virginia Kennel Club, Inc.		RLY/AB/O/JSHW	Richmond	06/23, 24	06/06
Dog Owners Training Club Of Lynchburg, Inc.		AG	Lynchburg	06/29, 30	06/13

**Key Code for Events****AG** - Agility**JSHW** - Junior Showmanship**TX** - Tracking Excellent**TR** - Tracking**RLY** - Rally**AB** - All Breed**O** - Obedience**VST** - Variable Surface Tracking

## Announcements

Dear CBARRC Members,

We have constructed an educational exercise "Identifying a Point Value for a Ridgeback Breed Characteristic using the Scale of Points." The intent of this exercise is to promote an understanding in how to identify a breed characteristic in our Scale of Points and assign it a numeric value (i.e., Ridge is 20 points out of 100).

What's the breed characteristic elbow worth? Or hocks?



Hence, we are looking for 8-10 volunteers who would be willing to devote about an hour and a half as a **Confidential Beta Tester** in executing the exercise and an additional 30 minutes discussing your findings/suggestions to improve the exercise. Your input will be used to tighten/tweak the exercise.

If you are interested in becoming a **Confidential Beta Tester**, please contact me privately (first come - first served) at [Kushinda@pobox.com](mailto:Kushinda@pobox.com)!!! **IF** you have already signed up, **please disregard this invitation. THANK YOU!**

And please, as a **Confidential Beta Tester** don't go peek'n at the Standard (to answer the questions listed above), just yet! Looking at the Standard would directly compromise your input in addressing the Learning Objectives.

If all goes as planned, eventually we foresee sharing this educational exercise with other Ridgeback Fanciers!

Thanks,

Kammi Hefner at [Kushinda@pobox.com](mailto:Kushinda@pobox.com)  
The Lion Hounds of Kushinda 304 825-6105



### In Memory



Our Beautiful Livernose "**Dixie**"  
CH Dreamaker's Dixieland Delight  
5 August 1998 - 16 January 2012

Nalena Klaas

## The Dash by Linda Ellis

I read of a man who stood to speak at the funeral of a friend. He referred to the dates on her tombstone from the beginning...to the end.

He noted that first came the date of her birth and spoke of the following date with tears, but he said what mattered most of all was the dash between those years.

For that dash represents all the time that she spent alive on earth... and now only those who loved her know what that little line is worth.

For it matters not, how much we own; the cars.... the house... the cash. What matters is how we live and love and how we spend our dash.

So think about this long and hard...are there things you'd like to change? For you never know how much time is left. (You could be at "dash midrange.")



If we could just slow down enough to consider what's true and real, and always try to understand the way other people feel. And be less quick to anger, and show appreciation more and love the people in our lives like we've never loved before.

If we treat each other with respect, and more often wear a smile... remembering that this special dash might only last a little while.

So, when your eulogy's being read with your life's actions to rehash... would you be proud of the things they say about how you spend your dash?

Liz's dash was filled with love for the dogs that brought us all to know one another.  
**We will miss you Liz Thomas, farewell dear friend.**

*In Loving Memory of Our Friend Liz Thomas*

## The Puppy Chronicles – Magazines from Debbie Lappat (The Ridgeback March/April 1988)

**T**he *Congratulations* on acquiring a Rhodesian Ridgeback puppy. You are now the proud owner of the most versatile, loving and loyal breeds of dogs. However, to enjoy this relationship to its fullest potential, some training is required.



This training must be firm, yet gentle. You must be firm enough to let your dog know who's boss, but be fair to your dog. If you don't balance the fairness with gentleness, you could end up with a ridgeback that "now broken" but more likely you will have 90 pounds of absolutely uncontrollable dog. *(Despite their athletic, sometimes imposing, exterior, the Ridgeback has a sensitive side. Excessively harsh training methods, that might be tolerated by a sporting or working dog, will likely backfire on a Ridgeback. The Ridgeback accepts correction as long as it is fair and justified, and as long as it comes from someone he knows and trusts.* **Francis R. Barnes, who wrote the first standard in 1922, acknowledged that "rough treatment ... should never be administered to these dogs, especially when they are young. They go to pieces with handling of that kind."**)

**Crates are your friend.** Crate train your Rhodesian Ridgeback puppy, and continue to use the crate when you aren't home, until your Ridgeback can be trusted alone (if ever).

### Is Honesty A Virtue – By Nduna Malaika

When I was a teenager I was very naughty. It really wasn't me, as Inkzosana instigated a lot and got me into all sorts of trouble by breaking things and making mum mad, so mum would punish us. We used to get time out for doing stuff. I learnt my lesson but Ink didn't and mum couldn't punish one, so she punished us both. She put us in our crates and made us stay there until she cleaned up the mess.

The last time I was bad I broke my couch.



### Crate Training

Most people object to the sight of an 8-10 week old puppy in a wire crate. These people (me included, both thumbs up) never stop to appreciate the value of a crate to both the dog and owner.

In the wild, a dog never beds down in the middle of an open field. It's always under some bushes, in a cave, by a rock, or somewhere else that the dog can feel secure. The crate becomes that security spot for the puppy. It's his place. It's his space that should be respect by the whole family.

Under no circumstances should the puppy be put in the crate as punishment. Keep all puppy's associations with the crate positive. Make sure the crate has something warm for him to snuggle into. Until he is reliably house broken some shredded newspaper will be okay. Include his favorite toys. Make sure that you have a crate set-up where it's supposed to be before you bring your puppy home. That way you don't have to fiddle around trying to setup the crate, figure out where you want to put it, and keep an eye on your new arrival all at the same time! Some experts suggest the



**DOGS**

Don't leave home without them...really, don't.

(When I was little, mum gave us each our own couches.) In my defense, the couch was mine. All MINE! This day Inkozosana wanted to lay on my couch. So I pulled my blanket and she pulled my blanket and the blanket tore, then the pillow fell on the floor and we ripped it in half and the stuffing came out. It was fun at first, but when we saw mum drive up, I got afraid because I was guilty.



Inkzosana said it was okay because all mum would do is put us in time out. I don't like time out. I like to be with mum. Well mum put us in our crates, and then she punished us more. We got plain ole' dog food. No meat, no gravy, no vegetables, we got nothing but dog food. It was awful. I learnt my lesson. Mum fixed up my couch, but Inkzosana found something else to break. I am not sure why she is so naughty.



I was honest I showed my mum the couch that we broke. I took the blame. One thing mum does now when we make her angry is not look at us, touch us or talk to us. She turns her back to us. I love my mum, but this breaks my heart. I really want Inkzosana to stop the nonsense but she won't.

until he's asleep. Now you can quietly close the door to the crate.

Make sure that you watch him for signs of activity and get him outside immediately upon his waking.

bedroom as the ideal place for the crate, some suggest the kitchen. Wherever you place it, make sure it's warm, free of drafts and dry.

You can be sure that wherever you put the crate your beauty rest will be drastically reduced the first few nights. Crying is perfectly healthy and normal for the puppy. After all, he's been plucked from his canine family and brought to a strange house by some strange people, and is now confirmed in a crate. Ignore the noise, or try to. Noise buds, pillow over your head, just be strong. JUST DON'T GIVE IN!

After a few nights the puppy will settle down and accept his crate as his bed. From now on whenever you leave your puppy alone you can crate him and feel secure knowing your house will be in one piece when you return. Having company? Aunt Tillie who hates dogs? Into the crate he goes.

Family vacations? Take the puppy and the crate. Motels that normally would not take an uncrated dog will normally take a crated one, so travelling is easier.

Your crate can also be your puppy's baby car seat. For all the same reasons you would want your baby to be strapped in, your puppy should be crated.

A crate will make a difficult period of adjustment easier on both you and your puppy if you use it constructively, and regularly.

Because the crate is portable, you could have the crate in the kitchen, or family room, and then move it into the bedroom at night. Or have two crates.

Remember to keep the puppy's associations with the crate positive. Hide some treats in the shredded newspaper in the crate. When "junior" comes into the kitchen to see what happening, flip a treat into the crate. He will follow it in and find the others. Talk to him and flip him another treat. He will soon learn the crate is a pretty nice place to be. Keep talking to him and occasionally flip him a treat. He will probably stay in the crate and eventually lie down, listening to your every word. Once he lies down it won't be very long

After a couple of days you will find that the puppy will seek out his own crate. Make sure that when he's in the crate you praise him, and on the day that you are walking around the house looking for him and find him in the crate, PRAISE HIM! You can continue to hide treats in the crate anytime.

You may also want to feed him in the crate. Don't forget to provide his favorite chew toys and something warm.



### House Breaking

For the most part housebreaking is simply scheduling the puppy's bodily functions to the right time and the right place.

A puppy will have to relieve himself 6-8 times daily, depending on the age of the puppy, the amount of food consumed, and the amount of exercise it receives. It will make it easier to regulate the puppy if you feed him distinct meals as opposed to "free feeding." Immediately after it finishes eating hustle the pup outside and play with him. It won't be long until the pup relieves himself. Now, PRAISE HIM!! Make a BIG FUSS!! He will soon learn that when he

goes outside it pleases you. That's easy.

What do you **do** if he has an accident inside? If you catch him in the act, tell him No! And hustle him outside. When he goes outside make a BIG FUSS. Clean up the balance of the mess, and that's the end of it. Do not rub his nose in it; hit him with a newspaper, or any of the other silly old time "remedies." If you don't catch him in the act just clean it up. After all, if you had been doing your job and watching him it wouldn't have happened.

You must take him outside immediately upon finishing a meal or a nap. While you're having a play session keep your eye on him. Most puppies will suddenly lose interest in the game and begin actively investigating the surrounding area. They may sniff around a lot or just start circling. Get him out NOW! When he goes outside, PRAISE HIM!!!

A crate comes in quite handy here because a puppy will try very hard not to mess its own bed. It's real easy for him to get off his mat, walk across the room, make a mess, and return to his mat. However, when he's confined to a crate his little body will work real hard not to mess that bed.

Now be reasonable. If you work and there's no one around to let him out you can't expect that he will hold it for 8-10 hours. IT'S PHYSICALLY IMPOSSIBLE!!!! Maybe you could go home for lunch and let him out. After all, you should be coming home to feed him anyway. Maybe you're lucky enough to be able to take him with you to work. You've got it made then because there's no reason for him to mess his crate, the same rules apply at work that applied at home.

Perhaps a neighbor could come in every couple hours and let him out. Maybe Granny, or your Mother-in-Law, Brother-in-Law, or someone else you would trust.

Once you've established the routine the rest will take care of itself. The most important ingredient is Praise. Praise him when he's done well, and if there's an accident just clean it up. It's not the end of the world. Try to figure out how you goofed, because his system is pretty predictable. Work with his system not against it.

## BASIC OBEDIENCE

Inkzosana's puppy class was definitely a train the mum to be able to handle the child. She and I did the mommy and baby class over 5 weeks. Then we had an 8-week group class. Everything was great; she did all her tasks as asked until the final day, exam day. We had to run through everything we learnt in 8 weeks over a 3-hour period as a group. 12 dogs in the class, each dog went through his or her test. Some did really good, some were quick, others slow, and then there was Inkie. The test that didn't sit right with her was the Sit and Stay and I walked away from her and stood on the other side of the small field. Everybody else's dogs did the sit and stay, and when the owner called them they had to run over to their owners and sit besides them. Inkie did the sit and stay, I felt pretty proud, we were getting somewhere. My dog would pass.

When I called her to come, as she was the last one to do her exam, my heart sank, but the rest of the class burst into laughter. Inkie got up, turned around, and sat with her back facing the class. Her teacher, looked at me, and yelled, "Stephanie call your dog". I did, I called and called and called and what did Inkie do, sat, then lay down, then stretched out as if to go to sleep, and began to whine. Each call the whine got louder. The teacher then tried and finally gave up, with a laugh, now that is what you call a Rhodesian with an independent thought process. Typical. Inkie, the dog who shows others what not to do.



**BRAT!**

accidentally pull him off of his Stay. You must also remember to praise every time it's done correctly. What should you do if the puppy doesn't Stay? Immediately say NO! SIT! STAY! Pull up on the lead with a jerk. Use your head. You have a young dog on the other end of that lead. Don't pull his head off. You must be firm enough

One of the easiest exercises to teach a young dog is the sit. You can simply take a treat and hold it above and behind his nose. Tell him Sit! If he doesn't sit right away move the treat further back, he will! When he sits PRAISE HIM, and of course give him the treat, he's earned it.

The Down is just as easy. You have your young dog on a sit. Take your treat and move it down to the floor, and out away from him. Tell him Down! When he goes down praise him, and give him his treat.

With both of the above exercises the key to success is keeping the sessions short and pleasant. Lots of praise is necessary. Remember, we're dealing with a young puppy here. Keep your training light and happy.

After the pup gets the idea the food treats may be given intermittently, but every time he gets it right he gets praise.

The Stay is a little trickier. The key here is not to allow the puppy to move, at all. Sit the puppy next to you in the Heel position on lead. Hold the lead straight up above the puppy's head, with just enough tension to hold the lead taught. Step away from your puppy, drop your left hand down in front of his nose, with a sweeping backwards motion, and command Stay! This is the hand signal for stay. When you step away from him step off on your right foot. Just step in front of your puppy and make a 90 degree left turn. Remember, you are keeping tension on the lead. Stand just in front of him for a couple seconds, then return to the Heel position, wait a second and if he hasn't moved PRAISE HIM!!!! Make a BIG FUSS. Now give him another Stay command, step off on your right foot, keeping tension on lead, and walk around your puppy to his left side facing the opposite direction to him, count a couple of seconds, then return to the Heel position, wait a second, and Praise! Next give your command and step around your puppy to his rear, count a few seconds and back to the Heel position, wait a second, now Praise!

For this whole progression you are holding tension on the lead. Now you will move the collar and lead around the puppy's neck so that the clasp on the lead lays between your pup's shoulders. Now the lead is slack. Repeat your progression of Stays, remembering to keep the lead slack as you move around the puppy. You don't want to

so that he knows he made a mistake, but don't overdo it. Now this is very important, after your correction and your puppy is resealed in the proper position, PRAISE HIM!!!! You must balance your corrections with praise. For a dog to learn they must be told what is correct through praise.

After you have done these progressions and your dog is reasonably reliable you can move out the length of the lead. In front of your pup, behind him, and to each side. If he moves at any time you have him on a Stay you must correct him right away.

It's very important to realize that if your dog breaks his Stay and you correct him, but he isn't seated in the same place, he has moved! He also is fully aware of this. It's vital to take your dog back to the same spot to teach the Stay. If you allow the movement you will wind up with a dog that will stay only as long as it is convenient for him.

The Stay can now be used in conjunction with the Down. All of the same procedures and rules apply.

The Recall should be the most fun and the easiest exercise to teach, and yet, for most people it's the most baffling.

For this exercise to be successful two key elements are necessary. The first is enthusiasm, the second is praise. The Recall has to be a 100% pleasant exercise. NEVER call your dog to you and then discipline him. To his way of thinking, you called, he came, he got punished, he will certainly think twice about coming acting. NEVER chase your dog if he won't come to you. It becomes a game of "keep-away." He's going to "keep-away" from you. Take my word for it; he's going to win! Instead of chasing him, run the opposite direction calling his name. He will eventually chase you. Now PRAISE HIM FOR COMING!! Don't discipline him for not coming!!!! Turn a negative situation into a positive one.

To teach the Recall, sit your dog in the Heel position, on lead. Give him a good, firm, Stay command. Step out in front of him the length of your lead, and turn and face him. Wait a minute. Now with all the pizzazz, and personality you can muster, call your dog to you. As you call him take a few steps backwards, giving a gentle tug on the lead. As he moves into you reel in the lead, hand over hand, so he doesn't get tangled up in it. When he gets to you make him sit in front of you. Now this is extremely important!! PRAISE HIM!!!! This is the slickest thing your puppy has done since being house broken! It's up to you to make him realize that. Make a BIG FUSS!!!! You could even give him a treat. You have to teach your puppy that it's a pleasant experience to come to you.

You must be consistent in your commands. You may use COME! Or you may use FRONT! Or you may use any other word that you wish. Your dog doesn't speak English so the specific word is unimportant. What is important is that you use the 'same word *every time*. You are teaching your dog to respond to specific commands; therefore you must use the same command if you expect the same response.

Training in general can be an enjoyable experience for both dog and owner. However, to be enjoyable it must be a positive experience. You're dealing with a very young dog, a baby if you will. Because of this your puppy will have a short attention span. Fifteen to twenty minutes daily is plenty. Better still try to have two ten minute sessions. Keep your sessions positive. If you have had a bad day at work and are in a poor mood for training, DON'T TRAIN. You will only wind up taking your frustrations out on your puppy. Dog's are not machines, they too have good and bad days. If your pup is having a bad day, make him do an exercise you know he will respond to and then end the session. Make sure that you end your sessions on a positive note, with plenty of praise. It's a good idea to have a play session) after the training session. When training a puppy you must keep things light.

In general, you must be consistent when training your dog. If you aren't going to allow your dog on the sofa, NEVER allow your dog on the sofa. The same rule applies for the bed, easy chairs, etc. It's not fair to expect him to be able to predict when he'll be allowed on the bed. If you don't want him jumping up on you when you get

home, never allow him to jump up on you. Don't think he'll be able to tell the difference between your gardening clothes and your best suit.

If you follow these guidelines you are well on your way, however, a reputable training class is always a good idea. Your puppy will get some very necessary socialization, and a class has built in distractions that you can't duplicate at home.

If you intend on showing your puppy in Obedience, you will definitely need a class to help you refine your techniques.

Training is an ongoing process. Your Rhodesian Ridgeback puppy is intelligent enough to want to be mentally challenged. If you don't challenge him with training, he may challenge you with unacceptable behavior.

### Scenario – What would you do?

Your life changes, war comes to your world. If the life we know it as, changed and the war we read about every day comes to our doorsteps, what would you do? You are given 15 minutes to take what you can. What will you pack? You have your animals, your children, your belongings - 5 or 46 years of living. What do you pack? How do you pack 46 or so years in a suitcase? Where do you go? You read about people all over the world with all the unsettlement, war, crime, packing their livelihood and crossing borders. I look at my dogs and wonder, what would I do if I were put in that situation? What would I take? Considering all the weird weather, we having, throughout the world, what would you do if you were to experience a devastating tornado or nuclear attack or for some reason life what you know as no longer exists.



### Easter Greetings All

When GOD had made the earth and sky, the flowers and the trees. He then made all the animals and all the birds and bees and when his work was finished, not one was quite the same. He said: "I will walk this earth of mine and give each one a name." And so he traveled land and sea and everywhere. He went a little creature followed him until its strength was spent. When all were named upon the earth and in the sky and sea the little creature said: "Dear Lord there is no name left for me..." Father smiled and softly said: "I've left you to the end; I've turned my Own Name back to front ... **and call you DOG my friend!**

Do you know who also had a Ridgeback?



President Nelson Mandela and his Rhodesian Ridgeback



Helen Keller and her Rhodesian Ridgeback

In 1947, Queen Elizabeth II visited South Africa and was given 2 Ridgebacks for her 21st birthday.

**Braggs**



- **Ancient Hill Aminatu Ta San Rana** finished her Conformation championship Nov. 6 Virginia Beach KC With a 3pt major and opposite sex.
- **Ch Ancient Hill Aminatu Ta San Rana** finished and earned her Grand Championship at the York, PA cluster in grand style. 14 points in three days!
  - 16. York pa kc 5 pt opposite sex
  - 17 Delaware KC 5pt major takes breed
  - 18 Delaware KC 4 pt select to earn grand championship to become Ancient Hill's first Grand Champion!

We couldn't have done it without our amazing handler Kimberly Moshlak, PHA and our breeder Deborah Lappat!  
Lisa and Doug Fouser

- On March 25, 2012 Emma passed her Tracking Dog test (TD). **Vyrtuous Emma Good Thief, TD, FCH, MC, RN,CGC, HIC,TT.** Owned & handled by Candace Gartland.
- On December 11, 2011 Dusty qualified in Rally Excellent at the Winston-Salem, NC show. On January 21, 2012 Dusty finished his CA (Coursing Ability) title. Ridgehaven **Dusty in the Wind, RA,CA, CGC, JHSG.** Owned & handled by Candace Gartland.

**KUSHINDA WINS  
Breeder Stake at RRCUS 2011 National Specialty!**

**D'Ante – 1<sup>st</sup> OPEN STAKE B**  
 KUSHINDA'S SEE ME TWICE DANTE'S EDGE CC, JC  
**Keanu/Nelly – 1<sup>st</sup> SPECIAL STAKE B**  
 FC KUSHINDA'S IMAGE OF KIMANI KEANU UC, JC, SC, MC, LCX

Breeder Stake Winners →

**KUSHINDA'S SEE ME TWICE DANTE'S EDGE CC, JC -  
D'Ante**

**KUSHINDA'S SETTING SAIL WITH THE EDMUND  
FITZGERALD, JC - Edmund**

Owner(s): Dr. Kammi Kai Hefner, Kimma B. Hefner &  
 Karrie Dee Hefner & Patricia A. Wieland

Address: PO Box 804 Fairmont, WV 26554

Breeder(s): Dr. Kammi Kai Hefner, Kimma B. Hefner & Karrie  
 Dee Hefner & Patricia A. Wieland



**KUSHINDA finishes up 2011  
By Finishing 8 AKC Titles in one Weekend**

at Upper Chesapeake Bay Saluki Club 12/17-18/2011,  
 Hanover, PA with  
**D'Ante** taking BOB (12/18/12) and  
**Beatrice** taking another Best in Field (12/17/12)!



**BIF & LCX → FC KUSHINDA'S THE  
KOVE ACTRESS SHE WROTE,  
BEATRICE UC, JC, SC, FCH (2009  
RRCUS National Specialty BOB)**



**SC → KUSHINDA'S  
SETTING SAIL WITH THE  
EDMUND FITZGERALD,  
JC**

**SC → KUSHINDA'S SING THE ANTHEM  
FOR VANCOUVER'S GOLD DW, JC**





SC → KUSHINDA'S COURSING COMPOSITE WITHIN ALIQUIPPA GC, JC



BOB (12/18/12)  
SC → KUSHINDA'S SEE ME TWICE  
D'ANTE'S EDGE CC, JC



SC → KUSHINDA'S LONE EAGLE, WASHOE's IMAGE UC, JC

JC → KUSHINDA'S SING THE ANTHEM FOR VANCOUVER'S GOLD DW



<http://www.kushinda-ridgebacks.org/profiles/victory/videos/VictoryMorning.mov>  
JC → KUSHINDA'S SEE ME ONCE ALAS VICTORY'S EDGE CC



Our Latest Addition to KUSHINDA  
Kuluta-Kushinda's Ma di tau Genevieve (Gina)



## Liver

I am sure we have all eaten it. Pan friend or grilled with onions and hot sauce.

### Auntie Cait's Chicken Liver Cookies

4 lb. chicken liver, washed & drained	1/4 c. chicken stock
7 c. flour	8 eggs, beaten
4 c. oatmeal	6 tsp. garlic powder

You can use any type of liver or ground meat, any type of flour, any type of stock. Preheat oven to 350 degrees. Line two rimmed cookie sheets with parchment paper. You'll need two large mixing bowls (one for dry ingredients, and an even larger bowl for the wet) and a food processor. First process the oatmeal into a fine meal. Put in one bowl and add flour and garlic powder and mix thoroughly. Next, process the livers until smooth. Put in the larger bowl and add the stock and the eggs and mix. While stirring with a large whisk or wooden spoon, mix the dry ingredients into the wet, a little at a time, until thoroughly combined. Divide between the two cookie sheets and spread to the edge (or use a pastry bag to make shapes such as bones or mailmen). Bake for 25 to 35 minutes until there are no wet spots. Rotate the sheets halfway between cooking [to ensure even baking]. Remove from oven and let cool. Use a pizza wheel or sharp knife to cut into bars. Refrigerate half and freeze the rest for later

### Pacer's Brownies

1 lb. liver, pureed	1 c. flour
1 c. cornmeal	cheese or onion or garlic

Mix all together and Bake at 250 - 300 degrees for 20 to 30 minutes.

### Dog Treats

1 c. cornmeal	1 c. flour ("I like whole wheat")
2 lbs. pureed raw liver	1 tsp. garlic powder
2 raw eggs	

Mix the above and bake in a 9x13 inch pan for 20 minutes at 325. If you take them out at this point and cut them into the size you want, you can either keep them frozen and pull them out in handfuls (they are dry and firm to the touch) or you can then put them back in the oven for an additional 20 minutes. Just make sure to cut them before extended cooking or you'll end up with liver bricks. The dogs love it and it has not changed the stools in even large amount and young puppies.

### Chevelle's Favorite Liver Bait

1 lb. finely ground raw liver	1 c. flour
1/2 c. cornmeal	1 to 3 T. garlic salt

optional: eggs, cottage cheese, grated cheddar cheese or parmesan, oatmeal, other grains, grated carrots or apple, several cloves of crushed garlic instead of garlic salt

Mix together. Spread on a lightly greased piece of tin foil on a cookie sheet. It is very thick -- like wet concrete! Bake at 350 degrees for 30 minutes. When it is done, peel off the tin foil, break the liver into pieces, and then freeze in packages to fit your needs. This bait will keep without refrigeration for at least a week if it isn't in the sun or extreme heat; it breaks up into tiny pieces; it doesn't go mushy; and dogs will do just about anything for just a crumb of it! It will keep for several weeks in the refrigerator; it can be frozen and refrozen numerous times, and it thaws in less than 5 minutes! To make a crunchy bait, bake until it looks like a biscuit. Freeze unused portions in sealed bags.

**Oatmeal Liver Cookies**

1 can (14 oz.) liver dog food (mushy, not chunks)  
 5 c. dry Quick Quaker Oats  
 warm water as needed

1 egg, slightly beaten  
 2 heaping T. wheat germ or kelp or bonemeal

Mix egg and canned dog food. Gradually add oatmeal alternately with warm water to the meat/egg. Mix until it is like a thick cake batter. Bake in a greased 8x11 pan at 350 degrees for 30 minutes. Cut in squares. Place in plastic bags and refrigerate. Can be frozen.

**Garlic Liver Squares**

1/2 lb. beef liver  
 1/2 c. white flour  
 1/2 c. cornmeal  
 1/2 tsp. garlic powder

1 egg  
 1/2 c. whole wheat flour  
 1 c. wheat germ

Cook liver 3-5 minutes in water until color is gray. Pour off the water and cut in small pieces. Put liver and egg in a blender and liquefy. In a large bowl combine flours, cornmeal, wheat germ and garlic powder. Gradually add the liver/egg mixture and mix well. Spread on an 8x11 cookie sheet and bake in 325 degree oven for 30 minutes. Remove from oven and allow to cool about 10 minutes. Cut in squares while still slightly warm. Allow to cool. Store in refrigerator. Can be frozen. Makes approximately 6-1/2 dozen 1 inch squares.

**Theft**

*Many years ago, my mother was preparing steak and kidney for pie for dinner and frying liver with onions for breakfast when she had to answer the phone. She left everything on the kitchen table. When she came back about 5 minutes later, everything except the kidney was eaten. The dogs ate the liver and the steak and politely left the room.*

## House Rules

**Female Ridgeback Personal Property Rules**

1. If I like it, it's mine.
2. If it's in my mouth, it's mine.
3. If I can take it from you, it's mine.
4. If I had it a little while ago, it's mine.
5. If it's mine, it must never appear to be yours in any way.
6. If I'm chewing something up, all the pieces are mine.
7. If it just looks like mine, it's mine.
8. If I saw it first, it's mine.
9. If you are playing with something and you put it down, it automatically becomes mine.
10. If it's broken, it's yours.

**Male Ridgeback Personal Property Rules**

My sister can have everything, broken or fixed, new or old, everything.

**However, Mum is mine, all mine!**



## Aclimating Your Ridgeback to a New Baby

([www.ridgebackrescue.org](http://www.ridgebackrescue.org))

Expecting" couples, which have pets, may suddenly find themselves the "victims" of poor advice, although well meaning, from friends and relatives as a new human baby looms on the horizon. Usually the poor dog is the loser and banished to the backyard like yesterday's garbage. What can or should you do to ease the turmoil you are about to experience?

If you already have a child, you wouldn't deliberately shun them, creating a lonely, rejected child, would you? (Let's hope not!) Just like an older, human sibling, pets need to be introduced to the idea of a baby in the house and the desensitization should start as soon as you know of the pregnancy.

Cute as they are babies have an odor of their own and sometimes they stink! They bring the smell of urine and feces into the house with all those diapers, diaper pails and leaking diaper accidents.

Since you've already been through that housetraining routine with the dog, all these new "stinky" odors may have your dog thinking, "Well, if he can do it, why not me?" You should think of introducing a faint urine smell occasionally. How to do that? With ammonia. Yes, good old household ammonia. Put some in the mop bucket and clean the kitchen floor, wait a day or two and then re-mop with clean, fresh water or with some alcohol to remove it. Or douse a rag with water diluted ammonia and wipe it on the dog's face every once in awhile. Be vigilant in making sure your dog's housetraining stays intact!

Once the baby arrives, have "Dad" take home some of the baby's clothes and rub the clothing all over the dog's head to "introduce" the new family member prior to the actual homecoming.

New baby sounds...gurgling, rattles, squeaks, etc...All these may be new and startling to your dog. You can get some rattles and baby toys a bit early and use them to desensitize the dog. Make sure you are NOT TEASING the dog with it! Just pick one up and rattle it while going about seemingly normal household chores.

If you have friends with babies, take a tape recorder over and get some real baby sounds, including screaming and crying, laughing and gurgling. As you would to desensitize them to loud noises, start by playing it low and increase the sound level over a couple of weeks.

What is that wiggling thing? Dogs with high prey drive or guarding instincts may alert on to small babies placed on the floor. Get yourself one of those dolls that simulate baby movements or crawling and place it on a pallet on the floor as you would a child.

Stay close to the "baby" and correct inappropriate behavior in the dog. Do this often until you are sure the dog has grown accustomed to the sight and sounds. Remember, you have several months to let the dog adjust and to gauge his reactions.

Coming home with baby. Now it's time for the baby to appear on the scene. "Mom" has been at the hospital for a couple of days and "Dad" has been doing double duty both at the hospital and going home to care for the dog. Today is the day you go home. Who goes into the house first?

MOM! Without the baby - Dad can wait outside. The dog is going to be thrilled to see her, so rather than be bowled over by an enthusiastic dog when she steps in the door carrying Junior, she should greet and pet her "oldest child" first.

With a bit of planning, using all these steps should help make the transition a bit easier on all concerned. Just like an older child, the caring of the baby can be done by including the pet, too, even if you are just using their name, "Okay, Kimba, let's feed the baby" or "Time to change the baby" or "Let's check on the baby". You'd be surprised to know how fast a dog picks up on his new important job!

Ridgebacks have a remarkable ability to understand the importance of all this and we have had the most wonderful reports of long and loving relationships between the "new kid" and the "oldest child".



*(Given the choice between human children and animals, I would give both thumbs up for the animals. However, as a child, my baby sitter, daycare provider was a Rhodesian Ridgeback. I sure hope there is a place in heaven for dogs, because that is where she should be.)*

Ridgebacks have a remarkable ability to understand the importance of all this and we have had the most wonderful reports of long and loving relationships between the "new kid" and the "oldest child".



## Common Sugar Substitute Xylitol Can Be Deadly for Pets

[http://vetmedicine.about.com/od/toxicology/qt/xylitol\\_tox.htm](http://vetmedicine.about.com/od/toxicology/qt/xylitol_tox.htm)

Xylitol is a sugar alcohol -- an artificial sweetener created from birch, raspberries, plums and corn. This sweetener is found in many human "sugar free" products, such as gum, candies and other sweets. In humans, high doses may have a mild laxative effect, but in dogs, ingestion could be fatal.

It has been known for quite some time that there is a link between xylitol ingestion and hypoglycemia (low blood sugar) in dogs. Now, with the prevalence of this sweeter in human foods, the ASPCA Animal Poison Control Center has noted a connection between xylitol consumption and acute toxicity in dogs. Xylitol has also been suspected of causing toxicity in ferrets.

Signs of toxicity can be seen as quickly as 30 minutes after xylitol ingestion in dogs. The xylitol causes a rapid release of the hormone insulin, causing a sudden decrease in blood glucose. This in turn may cause the following symptoms:

- Vomiting
- Weakness
- Ataxia (uncoordinated movements)
- Depression
- Hypokalemia (decreased potassium)
- Seizures
- Coma
- Liver dysfunction and/or failure

### Xylitol is found in many products

The most common xylitol item is sugar-free gum. Gum can be found everywhere, and is often tempting to dogs. Keep gum out of reach - watch out for open pockets, purses, counter tops, and in the car. Xylitol can also be found in sugar-free (low carb and diabetic) candies, baked goods, some pharmaceuticals and many dental products, including mouthwashes, mints and toothpastes. Only use pet toothpaste for pets, never human toothpaste.

## Do the Dew(claws)?

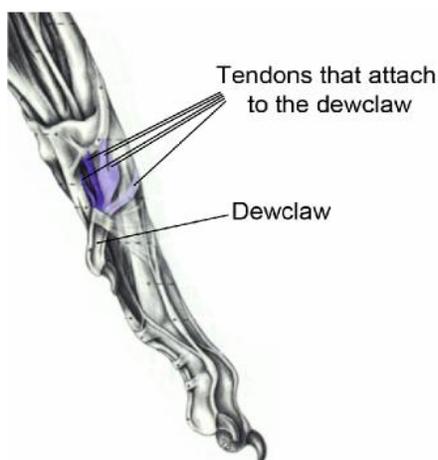
M. Christine Zink DVM, PhD, DACVSMR

I work exclusively with canine athletes, developing rehabilitation programs for injured dogs or dogs that required surgery as a result of performance-related injuries. I have seen many dogs now, especially field trial/hunt test and agility dogs, that have had chronic carpal arthritis, frequently so severe that they have to be retired or at least carefully managed for the rest of their careers. Of the over 30 dogs I have seen with carpal arthritis, only one has had dewclaws.

If you look at an anatomy book (Miller's Guide to the Anatomy of Dogs is an excellent one – see Figure 1 below) you will see that there are 5 tendons attached to the dewclaw. Of course, at the other end of a tendon is a muscle, and that means that if you cut off the dew claws, there are 5 muscle bundles that will become atrophied from disuse. Those muscles indicate that the dewclaws have a function. That function is to prevent torque on the leg. Each time the foot lands on the ground, particularly when the dog is cantering or galloping (see Figure 2), the dewclaw is in touch with the ground. If the dog then needs to turn, the dewclaw digs into the ground to support the lower leg and prevent torque. If the dog doesn't have a dewclaw, the leg twists. A lifetime of that and the result can be carpal arthritis, or perhaps injuries to other joints, such as the elbow, shoulder and toes. Remember: the dog is doing the activity regardless, and the pressures on the leg have to go somewhere.

Perhaps you are thinking, "None of my dogs have ever had carpal pain or arthritis." Well, we need to remember that dogs, by their very nature, do not tell us about mild to moderate pain. If a dog were to be asked by an emergency room nurse to give the level of his pain on a scale from 0 to 10, with 10 being the worst, their scale would be 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. Most of our dogs, especially if they deal with pain that is of gradual onset, just deal with it and don't complain unless it is excruciating. But when I palpate the carpal joints of older dogs without dewclaws, I frequently can elicit pain with relatively minimal manipulation.

As to the possibility of injuries to dew claws. Most veterinarians will say that such injuries actually are not very common at all. In addition, if they do occur, then they are dealt with like any other injury. In my opinion, it is far better to deal with an injury than to cut the dewclaws off of all dogs "just in case."



Anatomical diagram viewing the medial side of a dog's left front leg demonstrating the five tendons that attach to the dewclaw.

--from *Miller's Guide to the Dissection of the Dog*



In this galloping dog, the dewclaw is in touch with the ground. If the dog then needs to turn to the right, the dewclaw digs into the ground to support the lower leg and prevent torque.



## Canine Good Citizen

The Canine Good Citizen (CGC) program, established in 1989, is an American Kennel Club program to promote responsible dog ownership and to encourage the training of well-mannered dogs. A dog and handler team must take a short behavioral evaluation of less than half an hour; dogs who pass the evaluation earn the Canine Good Citizen certificate, which many people represent after the dog's name, abbreviating it as CGC; for example, "Fido, CGC".

The evaluation consists of ten objectives. All items must be completed satisfactorily or the team fails. Test items include:

- Accepting a friendly stranger.
- Sitting politely for petting.
- Allowing basic grooming procedures.
- Walking on a loose lead.
- Walking through a crowd.
- Sitting and lying down on command and staying in place.
- Coming when called.
- Reacting appropriately to another dog.
- Reacting appropriately to distractions.
- Calmly enduring supervised separation from the owner.

Evaluators sometimes combine elements during the actual test.

If all ten objectives are met, the handler can apply for a certificate and special dog tag from the AKC stating that the dog has earned the CGC. Dogs do not have to be registered with the AKC to earn a CGC, nor do they have to be purebred or, in fact, registered with any canine organization. The goal is to promote good citizenship for all dogs.

Since its inception, the CGC program has become the model for similar programs around the world, is the backbone of other exams, such as those given for therapy dogs, and is a good starting point for more advanced dog training. Before taking the Canine Good Citizen test, owners will sign the **Responsible Dog Owners Pledge**. We believe that responsible dog ownership is a key part of the CGC concept and by signing the pledge; owners agree to take care of their dog's health needs, safety, exercise, training and quality of life. Owners also agree to show responsibility by doing things such as cleaning up after their dogs in public places and never letting dogs infringe on the rights of others.

After signing the Responsible Dog Owners Pledge, owners and their dogs are ready to take the CGC Test. Items on the Canine Good Citizen Test include:

### **Test 1: Accepting a friendly stranger**

This test demonstrates that the dog will allow a friendly stranger to approach it and speak to the handler in a natural, everyday situation. The evaluator walks up to the dog and handler and greets the handler in a friendly manner, ignoring the dog. The evaluator and handler shake hands and exchange pleasantries. The dog must show no sign of resentment or shyness, and must not break position or try to go to the evaluator.

### **Test 2: Sitting politely for petting**

This test demonstrates that the dog will allow a friendly stranger to touch it while it is out with its handler. With the dog sitting at the handler's side, to begin the exercise, the evaluator pets the dog on the head and body. The

handler may talk to his or her dog throughout the exercise. The dog may stand in place as it is petted. The dog must not show shyness or resentment.

### **Test 3: Appearance and grooming**

This practical test demonstrates that the dog will welcome being groomed and examined and will permit someone, such as a veterinarian, groomer or friend of the owner, to do so. It also demonstrates the owner's care, concern and sense of responsibility. The evaluator inspects the dog to determine if it is clean and groomed. The dog must appear to be in healthy condition (i.e., proper weight, clean, healthy and alert). The handler should supply the comb or brush commonly used on the dog. The evaluator then softly combs or brushes the dog, and in a natural manner, lightly examines the ears and gently picks up each front foot. It is not necessary for the dog to hold a specific position during the examination, and the handler may talk to the dog, praise it and give encouragement throughout.

### **Test 4: Out for a walk (walking on a loose lead)**

This test demonstrates that the handler is in control of the dog. The dog may be on either side of the handler. The dog's position should leave no doubt that the dog is attentive to the handler and is responding to the handler's movements and changes of direction. The dog need not be perfectly aligned with the handler and need not sit when the handler stops. The evaluator may use a pre-plotted course or may direct the handler/dog team by issuing instructions or commands. In either case, there should be a right turn, left turn, and an about turn with at least one stop in between and another at the end.

The handler may talk to the dog along the way, praise the dog, or give commands in a normal tone of voice. The handler may sit the dog at the halts if desired.

### **Test 5: Walking through a crowd**

This test demonstrates that the dog can move about politely in pedestrian traffic and is under control in public places. The dog and handler walk around and pass close to several people (at least three). The dog may show some interest in the strangers but should continue to walk with the handler, without evidence of over-exuberance, shyness or resentment. The handler may talk to the dog and encourage or praise the dog throughout the test. The dog should not jump on people in the crowd or strain on the leash.

### **Test 6: Sit and down on command and Staying in place**

This test demonstrates that the dog has training, will respond to the handler's commands to sit and down and will remain in the place commanded by the handler (sit or down position, whichever the handler prefers). The dog must do sit AND down on command, then the owner chooses the position for leaving the dog in the stay. Prior to this test, the dog's leash is replaced with a line 20 feet long. The handler may take a reasonable amount of time and use more than one command to get the dog to sit and then down.

The evaluator must determine if the dog has responded to the handler's commands. The handler may not force the dog into position but may touch the dog to offer gentle guidance. When instructed by the evaluator, the handler tells the dog to stay and walks forward the length of the line, turns and returns to the dog at a natural pace. The dog must remain in the place in which it was left (it may change position) until the evaluator instructs the handler to release the dog. The dog may be released from the front or the side.

### **Test 7: Coming when called**

This test demonstrates that the dog will come when called by the handler. The handler will walk 10 feet from the dog, turn to face the dog, and call the dog.

The handler may use encouragement to get the dog to come. Handlers may choose to tell dogs to "stay" or "wait" or they may simply walk away, giving no instructions to the dog.

**Test 8: Reaction to another dog**

This test demonstrates that the dog can behave politely around other dogs. Two handlers and their dogs approach each other from a distance of about 20 feet, stop, shake hands and exchange pleasantries, and continue on for about 10 feet. The dogs should show no more than casual interest in each other. Neither dog should go to the other dog or its handler.

**Test 9: Reaction to distraction**

This test demonstrates that the dog is confident at all times when faced with common distracting situations. The evaluator will select and present two distractions. Examples of distractions include dropping a chair, rolling a crate dolly past the dog, having a jogger run in front of the dog, or dropping a crutch or cane. The dog may express natural interest and curiosity and/or may appear slightly startled but should not panic, try to run away, show aggressiveness, or bark. The handler may talk to the dog and encourage or praise it throughout the exercise.

**Test 10: Supervised separation**

This test demonstrates that a dog can be left with a trusted person, if necessary, and will maintain training and good manners. Evaluators are encouraged to say something like, "Would you like me to watch your dog?" and then take hold of the dog's leash. The owner will go out of sight for three minutes. The dog does not have to stay in position but should not continually bark, whine, or pace unnecessarily, or show anything stronger than mild agitation or nervousness.

*Evaluators may talk to the dog but should not engage in excessive talking, petting, or management attempts (e.g. "there, there, it's alright").*

**Equipment**

All tests must be performed on leash. For collars, dogs should wear well-fitting buckle or slip collars made of leather, fabric, or chain. Special training collars such as pinch collars, head halters, and electronic collars are not permitted in the CGC test.

As of November 4, 2010, body harnesses may be used in the CGC test. The evaluator should check to make sure the harness is not of a type that completely restricts the dog's movement such that it could not pull or jump up if it tried.

We recognize that special training collars such as head collars and no-jump harnesses may be very useful tools for beginning dog trainers, however, we feel that dogs are ready to take the CGC test at the point at which they are transitioned to equipment that allows the evaluator to see that the dog has been trained.

The evaluator supplies a 20-foot lead for the test. The owner/handler should bring the dog's brush or comb to the test.

**Encouragement**

Owners/handlers may use praise and encouragement throughout the test. The owner may pet the dog between exercises. Food and treats are not permitted during testing, nor is the use of toys, squeaky toys, etc. to get the dog to do something. We recognize that food and toys may provide valuable reinforcement or encouragement during the training process but these items should not be used during the test.

**Failures – Dismissals**

Any dog that eliminates during testing must be marked failed. The only exception to this rule is that elimination is allowable in test Item 10, but only when test Item 10 is held outdoors.

Any dog that growls, snaps, bites, attacks, or attempts to attack a person or another dog is not a good citizen and must be dismissed from the test.

## Vaccination Schedules Puppies

<http://www.infovet.co.za/southdalevet/dog-diseases-and-vaccinations.html>

Vaccines are now being divided into two classes. 'Core' vaccines for dogs are those that should be given to every dog. 'Noncore' vaccines are recommended only for certain dogs. Whether to vaccinate with noncore vaccines depends upon a number of things including the age, breed, and health status of the dog, the potential exposure of the dog to an animal that has the disease, the type of vaccine and how common the disease is in the geographical area where the dog lives or may visit.

The AVMA Council on Biologic and Therapeutic Agents' Report on Cat and Dog Vaccines has recommended that the core vaccines for dogs include distemper, canine adenovirus-2 (hepatitis and respiratory disease), canine parvovirus-2 and rabies.

### 1 Canine Distemper

Vaccination against this often fatal, hard-to-treat disease is absolutely essential. Highly contagious, it is spread by discharges from the noses and eyes of infected dogs. Symptoms can include listlessness, fever, coughing, diarrhea and vomiting; convulsions and paralysis may occur in the disease's final stages. The distemper virus attacks many organs, including the nervous system, which may be permanently damaged, even if the dog recovers.



### 2 Canine Tracheobronchitis (CANINE COUGH)

Just as with the human common cold, this respiratory-tract infection is easily transmitted from one dog to another, so vaccination is imperative if your pet will come in contact with many other dogs in such situations as obedience training or boarding at a kennel. Caused by various airborne bacteria and viruses, including Canine Parainfluenza virus, Canine Adenovirus Type II and *Bordetella Bronchiseptica*, you'll first notice its onset by your dog's dry, hacking cough.



### 3 Canine Parvovirus

Very contagious, debilitating and widespread, the disease caused by this virus emerged in many parts of the world only in 1978. Spread through infected feces, the highly resistant virus can remain in the environment for many months. Symptoms include high fever, listlessness, vomiting and diarrhea. Vaccination is the only certain method of preventing this potentially fatal disease, which is most severe in young pups and elderly dogs.



### 4 Rabies

This incurable viral disease affects the central nervous system of almost all mammals, including humans. It is spread through contact with the saliva of infected animals (which can include skunks, foxes, raccoons and bats) through bites or any break in the skin. Vaccination will provide your pet with much greater resistance to rabies if he is exposed to the disease, but you must be aware that there is no cure once it occurs. For this reason, many municipalities absolutely require that all dogs receive rabies vaccinations on a regular basis. Plus, you will definitely have to prove that your dog is vaccinated if you travel with him – whether across the United States or around the world.



### 5 Infectious Canine Hepatitis

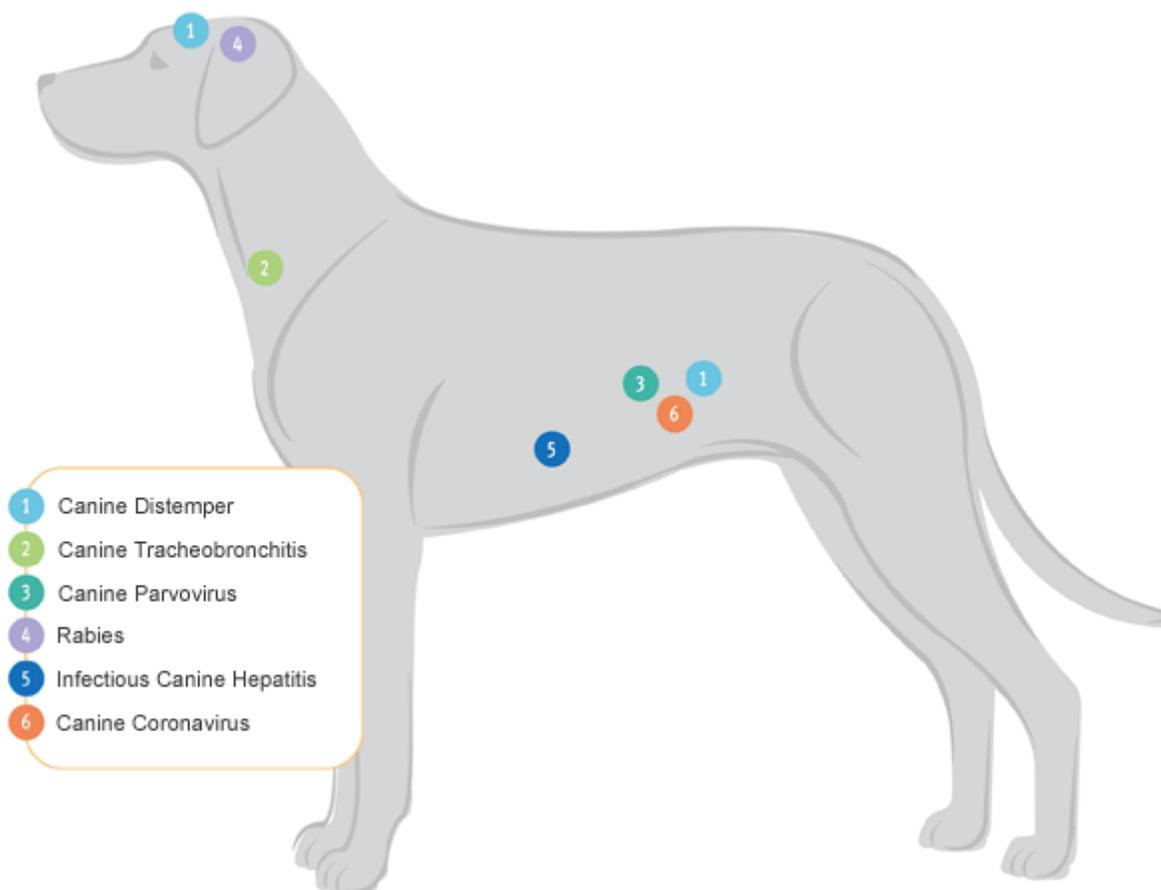
Caused by Canine Adenovirus Type I or Type II, this disease is transmitted among dogs by contact with secretions, such as saliva, infected urine or feces. Its symptoms are similar to those of the early stages of distemper. Causing liver failure, eye damage and breathing problems, the course of this disease can range from mild to fatal. Vaccination remains the best protection.



### 6 Other Vaccinations

After evaluating your dog's particular situation and risk factors, your veterinarian may also recommend vaccination against other infectious diseases. These might include:

- LEPTOSPIROSIS, a bacterial disease which attacks the kidneys and liver
- CANINE CORONAVIRUS which attacks the intestinal system
- LYME DISEASE, transmitted by ticks to both dogs and humans results in chronic arthritis and, sometimes, death. This disease is more common in the northern parts of the United States.



Noncore vaccines include leptospirosis, coronavirus, canine parainfluenza and *Bordetella bronchiseptica* (both are causes of 'kennel cough'), and *Borrelia burgdorferi* (causes Lyme Disease). Consult with your veterinarian to select the proper vaccines for your dog or puppy.

The vaccination of puppies (puppy shots) is one of the crucial steps in assuring the puppy will have a healthy and happy puppyhood. The who, what, why, when, where, and how of vaccinations are complicated, and may vary from puppy to puppy. Always consult with your veterinarian to determine which vaccines are appropriate for your puppy. To better understand vaccines, it is important to understand how the puppy is protected from disease the first few weeks of its life.

#### **Protection from the mother (maternal antibodies)**

A newborn puppy is not naturally immune to diseases. However, it does have some *antibody* protection which is derived from its mother's blood via the placenta. The next level of *immunity* is from antibodies derived from the first milk. This is the milk produced from the time of birth and continuing for 36-48 hours. This antibody-rich milk is called colostrum. The puppy does not continue to receive antibodies through its mother's milk. It only receives antibodies until it is two days of age. All antibodies derived from the mother, either via her blood or colostrum are called maternal antibodies. It must be noted that the puppy will only receive antibodies against diseases for which the mother had been recently vaccinated against or exposed to. As an example, a mother that had **NOT** been vaccinated against or exposed to parvovirus, would not have any antibodies against parvovirus to pass along to her puppies. The puppies then would be susceptible to developing a parvovirus infection.

**Window of susceptibility** www.vetmd.com

The age at which puppies can effectively be immunized (protected) is proportional to the amount of antibodies the puppy received from its mother. High levels of maternal antibodies present in the puppies' bloodstream will block the effectiveness of a vaccine. When the maternal antibodies drop to a low enough level in the puppy, immunization by a commercial vaccine will work.

The antibodies from the mother generally circulate in the newborn's blood for a number of weeks. There is a period of time from several days to several weeks in which the maternal antibodies are too low to provide protection against the disease, but too high to allow a vaccine to work. This period is called the window of susceptibility. This is the time when despite being vaccinated, a puppy or kitten can still contract the disease.

**When should puppies be vaccinated?**

The length and timing of the window of susceptibility is different in every litter, and even between individuals in

Dog Vaccination Schedule	
Age	Vaccination
5 weeks	<b>Parvovirus:</b> for puppies at high risk of exposure to parvo, some veterinarians recommend vaccinating at 5 weeks. Check with your veterinarian.
6 & 9 weeks	<b>Combination vaccine*</b> without leptospirosis. <b>Coronavirus:</b> where coronavirus is a concern.
12 weeks or older	<b>Rabies:</b> Given by your local veterinarian (age at vaccination may vary according to local law).
12 & 15 weeks**	<b>Combination vaccine</b> <b>Leptospirosis:</b> include leptospirosis in the combination vaccine where leptospirosis is a concern, or if traveling to an area where it occurs. <b>Coronavirus:</b> where coronavirus is a concern. <b>Lyme:</b> where Lyme disease is a concern or if traveling to an area where it occurs.
Adult (boosters)§	<b>Combination vaccine</b> <b>Leptospirosis:</b> include leptospirosis in the combination vaccine where leptospirosis is a concern, or if traveling to an area where it occurs. <b>Coronavirus:</b> where coronavirus is a concern. <b>Lyme:</b> where Lyme disease is a concern or if traveling to an area where it occurs. <b>Rabies:</b> Given by your local veterinarian (time interval between vaccinations may vary according to local law).

a litter. A study of a cross section of different puppies showed that the age at which they were able to respond to a vaccine and develop protection (become immunized) covered a wide period of time. At six weeks of age, 25% of the puppies could be immunized. At 9 weeks of age, 40% of the puppies were able to respond to the vaccine. The number increased to 60% by 16 weeks of age, and by 18 weeks, 95% of the puppies were protected by the vaccine. Almost all researchers agree that for puppies and kittens, we need to give at least three combination vaccinations and repeat these at one year of age.

Some vets prefer to vaccinate puppies with a combination vaccine at six weeks of age initially, with boosters given every three weeks until the puppy is about sixteen weeks of age. We feel that this schedule will help protect the widest range of dogs. We realize that with our protocol, we will be vaccinating some dogs that are not capable of responding, and we will be revaccinating some dogs that have already responded and developed a protection. But without doing an individual test on each puppy, it is impossible to determine when the puppy's immune system will be best able to

respond. We also realize that in the face of an infection, due to the window of susceptibility, some litters will contract a disease (e.g., parvo) despite being vaccinated. By using quality vaccines and an aggressive vaccination protocol, we can make this window of susceptibility as small as possible. Our vaccination protocol may not be right for every puppy. Some 'high risk' puppies may need a more intense and aggressive vaccination program. It

is best to work with your veterinarian on a vaccination protocol that is best for your individual puppy or kennel, taking into consideration your individual situation.

### Vaccine dose

It is NOT true that a small breed of puppy should receive a smaller vaccine dose than puppies of larger breeds. All puppies regardless of age, body weight, breed, and gender are given the same vaccine dose. Vaccines are generally administered in one milliliter (cc) doses. Simply follow the manufacturer's recommendations. To administer a lesser vaccine amount than recommended will likely result in insufficient immunity.

### Time to produce protection

Vaccines do not stimulate immunity immediately after they are administered. Once a vaccine is administered, the *antigens* must be recognized, responded to, and remembered by the immune system. In most puppies, disease protection does not begin until five days post vaccination. Full protection from a vaccine usually takes up to fourteen days. In some instances, two or more vaccinations several weeks apart must be given to achieve protection. In general, *modified live vaccines* and those vaccines administered *intranasally* provide the fastest protection.

### Why do some vaccinated animals still get the disease?

It is a fact that in the USA today, literally hundreds and perhaps thousands of vaccinated dogs and cats are still contracting the diseases they were vaccinated against. Some term this 'vaccine failure,' although it is more likely a failure of the immune system to respond than a problem with the vaccine itself.

Parvovirus is a serious case in point. How can a puppy get the disease and possibly die if it was vaccinated? Unfortunately, for some reason the vaccine did not stimulate the immune system enough to protect the puppy from disease. The reason may be interfering maternal antibodies, the vaccines themselves, the dog's own immune system, or genetics. By far, the most common reason in puppies is interfering maternal antibodies.

**Addison's disease** I joined a rescue group this year where we get dogs that are high on the kill list out and put in rescue group homes and then the homes search and spread the word about the dogs, evaluate them and find them forever homes. There is no age limit to this rescue, from 7-8 week old puppies to 13 plus year old dogs. Everyone has a chance for life. A few weeks ago, I was given a calendar by one of the ladies that has been doing this for several years. Her rescue was started by a woman whose dog was under the weather. She went to one vet and the vet says "Oh she is just under the weather, nothing to worry about". He simply showed nothing was to worry about. She went to work and it bugged her. Her boss noticed something was wrong so they talked and his words were, "If you this worried get your dog to another vet, get a second opinion. She did go to another vet and was able to save her dog's life and have her around for an extra five years.

**Addison's disease is a condition in which a dog's adrenal gland does not produce a sufficient amount of either cortisol or aldosterone.**

<http://www.addisonsdiseaseindogs.com/>

This can cause many serious health complications, and has a high probability of being mis-diagnosed as another disease. This is because the symptoms of Addison's disease in dogs are relatively general, including fatigue, diarrhea, sweating, and muscle pain. The most difficult aspect of dealing with Addison's disease in your dog is receiving a positive diagnosis for the disease. After diagnosis, the treatment options for Addison's disease are very effective, though will require your dog to take medication for the rest of their life.

### WHAT CAUSES ADDISON'S DISEASE?

There are several factors that can cause Addison's disease, usually related to improper function of the

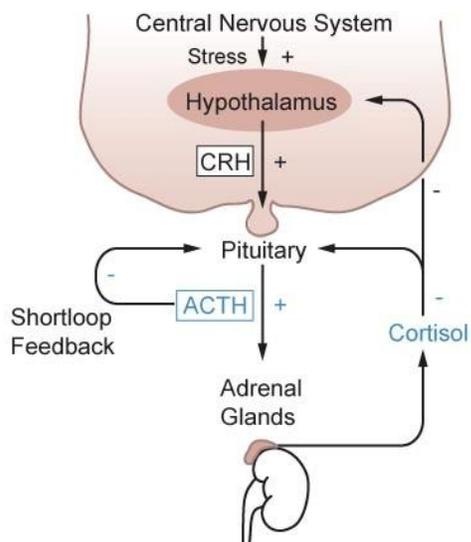
adrenal glands. The adrenal glands are very important for your dog's overall health, as they produce many important hormones to aid in proper function of your dog's body.

#### WHAT DOGS ARE PRONE TO ADDISON'S DISEASE?

Certain dog breeds are suspected to be more prone to develop Addison's disease. These breeds include Portuguese Water Dogs, Bearded Collies, Standard Poodles, Great Danes, and the Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier. Dogs that have had surgery near the pituitary gland or hypothalamus may also develop Addison's disease (usually Secondary Addison's, since this would be a result of damage to the pituitary gland or hypothalamus). Generally, many cases of Addison's disease are seen in young or middle-aged female dogs. However, dogs of any age or gender are able to develop Addison's disease.

#### ABOUT THE ADRENAL GLAND

The adrenal gland is made up of two distinct layers, each which are responsible for producing different types of hormones. The interior layer of the adrenal gland (also called the medulla) is responsible for producing hormones similar to adrenaline. The outer layer of the adrenal gland (also called the cortex) is responsible for producing corticosteroids. The two hormones produced by the adrenal gland that are most commonly deficient in a condition of Addison's disease are cortisol and aldosterone.



Cortisol, which is part of the glucocorticoid group of hormones, helps your dog's body deal with stress, aids in proper conversion of food into energy, and manages the immune system's inflammatory response.

Aldosterone, which is part of the mineralocorticoid group of hormones, helps maintain proper blood pressure, as well as allowing the kidneys to keep a proper balance of sodium and potassium in your dog's body.

#### ADDISON'S DISEASE VS. CUSHING'S DISEASE

While Addison's disease is a condition in which there is a deficiency of corticosteroid production, Cushing's disease is the exact opposite. Dogs with Cushing's disease will have an excess of corticosteroids, usually cortisol. The treatment for Cushing's disease involves a suppression of hormone production through carefully regulated use of certain treatments. However, dogs undergoing treatment for Cushing's disease may develop Addison's disease, especially if their corticosteroid production drops dramatically from use of the Cushing's disease treatments. This may cause Addison's disease, and will require a different treatment approach.

#### PRIMARY AND SECONDARY ADDISON'S DISEASE

There are two different classifications for Addison's disease, which depend largely on the underlying cause of the adrenal insufficiency. In primary Addison's disease, the adrenal insufficiency is directly caused by improper function or damage to the adrenal glands. In secondary Addison's disease, the adrenal insufficiency is not because of malfunctioning adrenal glands. Secondary Addison's disease is caused by the improper transmission of the hormone ACTH from the pituitary gland, or a reduced production of corticotropin releasing factor (CRF) by the hypothalamus. In secondary Addison's disease, the adrenal gland is still functioning normally.

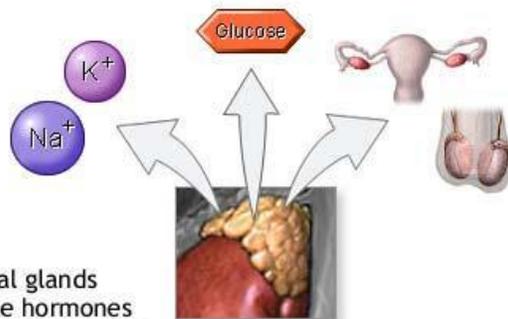
#### ADDISON'S DISEASE IS NOT ALWAYS FATAL

With proper treatment procedures, a dog with Addison's disease can still participate in all of their normal daily activities. Even though dogs with Addison's disease will usually require medication therapy for the rest of their lives, this is a treatable disease that does not have to affect your dog's quality of life.

**Addison's disease is a condition characterized by adrenal insufficiency. This means that the adrenals are not producing sufficient cortisol for normal body functions.**

Though slightly difficult to diagnose due to many generalized symptoms, the causes of Addison's disease are usually related to the adrenal gland (and sometimes, the pituitary gland). Both of these glands are responsible for producing certain types of important hormones. In order for your dog's body to function properly, it is required that a proper balance of hormones is present at all times. Here are some of the most common documented causes of Addison's disease and adrenal insufficiency.

### 1. ADRENAL DYSGENESIS



Adrenal glands secrete hormones which help regulate chemical balance, regulate metabolism and supplement other glands

Adrenal Dysgenesis is a rare genetic condition in which the adrenal gland has not formed properly during a dog's early development. This is extremely rare, and is only identifiable by examining the adrenal gland itself. Also, Adrenal Dysgenesis usually affects a dog immediately after birth, and will cause immediate and possibly serious health complications.

### 2. IMPAIRED STEROIDOGENESIS

In this condition, the adrenal gland is unable to produce cortisol on a biochemical level. In order to produce cortisol, cholesterol is required by the adrenal gland. The cholesterol is then converted into steroid hormones. There are certain medical conditions that can interrupt the proper delivery of cholesterol to the adrenal glands, which in turn will prevent the proper production of cortisol.

### 3. ADRENAL DESTRUCTION

In Adrenal Destruction, the adrenal gland is progressively damaged by disease, and is subsequently unable to function. The most common cause of Adrenal Destruction is a situation in which the dog's immune system mistakenly attacks the adrenal glands. This is called an autoimmune attack, and can cause serious damage to the outer layer of the adrenal glands.

### 4. PROLONGED USE OF STEROID HORMONES

If your dog has been prescribed any type of steroid therapy medication for a prolonged period of time, this can actually bring about Addison's disease. This is because prolonged frequent use of steroid hormones can cause progressive damage to the adrenal glands, most commonly seen by use of the steroid hormone prednisone.

### 5. DAMAGED PITUITARY GLAND

In rare cases, Addison's disease, and the subsequent adrenal insufficiency, can be caused by an improperly functioning pituitary gland. The pituitary gland is responsible for producing certain hormones that affect hormone production in the rest of the body. The hormone produced by the pituitary gland that directly affects the production of cortisol by the adrenal gland is called ACTH. If the pituitary gland is not producing enough ACTH, the adrenal gland will not produce cortisol, resulting in the condition known as Addison's disease.

The pituitary gland can be improperly functioning if it has any damage or obstruction to normal operation. This can be caused by tumors in the pituitary gland, exposure to severe radiation, infection of the pituitary gland, or damage to the pituitary gland during surgery. Surgery-induced damage to the pituitary gland is most commonly seen in procedures to remove the hypothalamus, which is a procedure rarely done on dogs.

### 6. LACK OF ALDOSTERONE

The adrenal glands are also responsible for producing a hormone called Aldosterone. Aldosterone helps to regulate blood pressure, and allows the kidneys to maintain a proper water vs. salt balance in the body (by helping the kidneys retain sodium and excrete

potassium). If the adrenal glands are not functioning properly, and the production level of Aldosterone drops, this can cause a drop in blood pressure and severe dehydration. Mis-functioning adrenal glands are the main cause of Addison's disease.

**Addison's disease is a very serious condition that, if not treated, can cause some very serious health complications for your dog. However, it is slightly difficult to diagnose Addison's disease in dogs, due to the general quality of the symptoms.**

Above all, it is important to seek veterinary advice if you notice any changes in your dog's health, as these are always cause for concern.

The adrenal gland is responsible for producing cortisol, which has direct effects on how your dog's body is able to handle stress. Cortisol also helps to regulate how efficiently your dog's body is able to use carbohydrates, protein and fat, as well as helping to maintain proper cardiovascular functions. Due to the importance of cortisol, Addison's disease and the resulting adrenal insufficiency can cause some serious health complications for your dog.

### **1. MUSCLE WEAKNESS, GENERAL LETHARGY**

A common symptom of Addison's disease in dogs is a noticeable weakness in your dog's muscles. This is easily identifiable by observing any change in your dog's normal activities. Most dogs with Addison's disease will be unable to jump up on the bed, have trouble climbing stairs, or show a lack of any enthusiasm for any activity involving physical exertion.

**Dogs with Addison's disease may also seem listless or depressed. They may show a lack of interest in normal everyday activities, and will spend a lot of time lying down.**

This is a telltale sign that something is wrong, and should be a good reason to bring your dog to the veterinarian as soon as possible.

### **2. VOMITING AND DIARRHEA**

Gastrointestinal problems such as vomiting and diarrhea are very common in dogs with Addison's disease. Dogs with Addison's disease may have either one or both of these symptoms, and their vomit or

diarrhea may be accompanied by traces of blood. However, both of these symptoms are also symptoms of many other diseases, so it is impossible to positively diagnose a dog with Addison's disease purely on basis of vomiting and diarrhea.

### **3. HYPERPIGMENTATION**

A dog with Addison's disease will often display small patches or spots of darkened skin, even in areas not exposed to the sun. This is most common around a dog's armpits, mucous membranes, or the inside of the cheek.

### **4. JOINT PAIN**

Joint pain is very common in dogs with Addison's disease. This is usually an easily identifiable symptom, as your dog will show a reluctance for any activity involving excessive movement. A dog with Addison's disease may also whimper or yelp when walking, or may walk with a noticeable limp.

### **5. LACK OF APPETITE**

This symptom is a definite sign that a dog is suffering from a medical condition. A dog with Addison's disease may show a lack of enthusiasm for mealtimes, and may eat in smaller portions than normal. Though this symptom is not unique to Addison's disease, it should be treated as an indication that your dog may need veterinary attention.

### **6. SHIVERING OR MUSCLE TREMORS**

Dogs with Addison's disease may also shiver, or shake uncontrollably on a regular basis. Muscle tremors are not to be ignored, as they can be a symptom of many other serious health conditions besides Addison's disease. If your dog is exhibiting muscle tremors, or occasionally shakes uncontrollably, it is strongly recommended to seek veterinary attention immediately.

*Addison's Disease is a serious condition in dogs that cannot be cured, but it can be treated. The condition itself interferes with the adrenal glands' ability to produce the proper amounts of cortisol hormones in the body. Normally by the time a dog is diagnosed with Addison's disease, emergency medical treatment is needed.*



**Joep Overlooking his Kingdom**

Scotty Stewart a friend of mine gave me permission to share stories about Rhodesians in the Kruger National Park, in South Africa.

### LION DOG INCIDENTS

**Example:** Dog and puppy contacting elephant

**Location:** Kruger National Park

**Occurred:** 6 February 2001

**Recorded:** March 2001

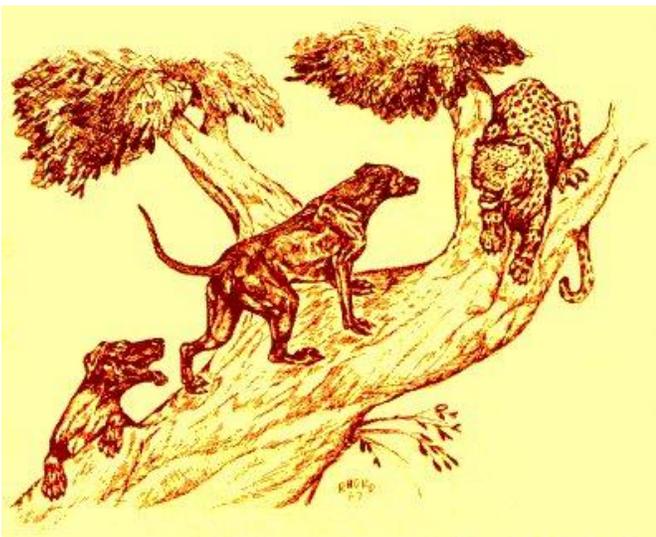
**Names:** Juba, Tambuku Dragonshadow – **DOB** 11/12/1997

Inga, Chipangali's Madanha – **DOB** 14/08/2000

The male dog was two-and-a-half years old at the time, and the puppy bitch about seven months. As the fences around our living quarters are generally electrified, elephant will stand well back from them as a rule, eating only whatever hangs over and well clear of that fence. Elephant are regular visitors to our strongly fenced residence and though familiarity has caused the dogs to take no notice of them, I prefer to have these big fellows standing well back before exiting the gate and putting myself and dogs in/on the vehicle: so I ask my adult dog to move them on when required and he takes his duty very seriously.



He has to be serious because the elephant are somewhat reluctant. On this occasion the young bitch got out also and joined her partner in the dash through the tall, thick, grass. In these conditions the dogs see only grass and tree tops, but the adult dog knew what to look out for. Meanwhile the pup advanced, barking wildly, to within as close as 5m from the pachyderms. There was a yelp and she returned showing a remarkable turn of speed. The older dog saw the elephant off without the pup's assistance.



### Comment

There is very little cause for concern when dogs advance close to elephant, rhino, hippopotamus and buffalo. From the dog's point of view, buffalo would represent the greatest danger, followed by elephant (the trunk), hippo, and rhino creating a very low-level risk. However one should not forget that gruesome sight of a herd of buffalo repeatedly tossing a dead lioness high into the air; she obviously had been unacceptably careless: an elephant in musth can chase anything with vigour.

A great drawing from my friend Johan Seyffert, who has a working Ridgeback.

**Example:** Puppy confronting Mozambican Spitting Cobra

**Location:** Mpumalanga

**Recorded:** 8 August 2002

**Name:** Elle – DOB 15/05/2001

The little brown dog arrived on 3 July 2001. To be called L (spelt Elle). Daughter of Dusty and Oscar and sister to Thombi (of the Russell household). Overall a very quiet puppy that has been spoilt well beyond what a little brown dog should be. Initial training was not too much of a problem; the howling at night, when shut into the kitchen (conveniently situated in the farthest room away from the bedroom) seemed to affect the neighbours more than ourselves. Even so, there were only a couple of howler nights.



The cobra doesn't spit, but sprays venom from its front fangs.

She was also extremely quick to latch onto the fact that 'going' on newspaper left conveniently in the kitchen was far more hygienic than the floor. As a consequence house training was easy with hardly any mishaps, a true testament to the intelligence of the dogs and their willingness to learn. Unfortunately the first main incident with Elle was unpleasant. It seems that a trait of this breed is that they must scavenge and that whatever any other dog has in its bowl is different and better than what has been placed in its own bowl. The speed with which she dived into our other dog's bowl surprised us and left the old dog in no doubt that the young whipper snapper needed teaching a lesson. A sharp nip to the back of the neck drew blood and poor Elle spent a good hour whimpering in pain. It all ended with a trip to the vet as the wound was obviously very sore. No real harm was done and even to this day she still tries to see what other dogs have. The scars from the bite are still evident but it seems not to deter her.



A hand after been spray by Cobra venom

The second main incident was also unpleasant and led us to the discovery that these dogs have allergies similar to humans. Winter months in the Lowveld are hard. The lack of rain means that many things suffer. Water bowls left for dogs become important sources of water for all sorts of things including birds and insects.

Bees quickly learn where a source of water is and regularly visit. Small puppies find small buzzy things fascinating and spend much time chasing them, on occasions even catching them. Being stung by certain ones is all part of the learning process. It was no great surprise that Elle got stung: what was a surprise was the reaction afterwards. Her tongue swelled up quickly followed by her whole face. Another trip to the vet and a tablet quickly resolved a situation that could apparently have been life threatening. The reaction to stings did not stop there. Elle learnt quickly to keep away from bees, but those small hornet/wasps that build nests under eaves and on sheltered walls are not so easy to avoid. Brushing past a nest during a game or chase can provoke an angry response and a sting. Another trip to the vet after just such an incident means that we now keep a stock of tablets for incidents with bees or wasps and we are fully aware we have an allergic dog.

More worrying from our point of view is the learning process with more sinister things and just as life threatening to the dog as the stinging insects. The main reason for choosing a bush dog was for the inbred instincts when it came to dangerous bush creatures. This is purely selfish; we want some warning of when there may be a problem and how to avoid it. Our old dog, a Ridgeback cross, has learnt to leave snakes alone: he sees them and will warn

us when they are around. But Elle had not been present when this happened. Even so we quickly learnt that Elle has exactly the same communication methods as the other dog. There are different barks. There is the stranger approaching bark, the playful bark, the angry bark. But the snake bark is totally different. It is more monotone and rhythmic. The first time we heard Elle produce such a bark we investigated and found nothing. However, about half-an-hour after the incident, the dog started with an eye problem. It doesn't take too much to realise that it was the work of a Mozambican Spitting Cobra. We flushed the eyes out and applied some soothing ointment. Even so, the dog looked a sorry state the day afterwards; the actual eyes looked worse than they were because of the ointment. A speedy recovery was made. Alarm bells were ringing therefore when Elle started to bark in this particular manner when we were having a soiree on the stoep. We have noted in the past that Elle will 'point' to something that she may see and find worrying until we see the thing ourselves. This particular evening the bark and the point were to something just off the stoep. Fortunately we had an expert snake handler with us at the time so we hastily removed children from the area and alerted one Mr Russell. A Mozambican Spitting Cobra was quickly caught and is currently the star turn at Mr Russell's snake talks and demonstrations.

Elle's working of the situation was amazing. She knew the snake was danger. She kept well away from it but was prepared to show exactly where it was and that it was dangerous. This will not be the last incident, but if she can reproduce this behaviour then it is exactly what we want: both the dog and ourselves are not under any great threat and we are made aware of the presence of danger. Needless to say, Elle has become not just a pet but a member of our family who is loved and cherished beyond belief.



## Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation

<http://www.peteducation.com/article.cfm?c=2+1677&aid=1604>

If your dog becomes unconscious, *respiratory* arrest may occur, and usually occurs before cardiac arrest. The heart may continue to beat for several minutes after the breathing stops. Artificial respiration, or rescue breathing, must begin immediately to save your dog's life. If the heart stops, chest compressions must be given right away to keep the blood pumping. Artificial respiration and chest compressions given together are called *cardiopulmonary* resuscitation, or CPR.

## Artificial Respiration

If your dog has gone into respiratory arrest, begin artificial respiration immediately.

1. Lay your dog on his side on a flat surface.
2. Be sure your dog has stopped breathing: watch for the rise and fall of the chest, feel for breath on your hand, look at the gums - they will turn blue from lack of oxygen.
3. Check the airway - it must be clear. Extend the head and neck. Open the mouth and look for a foreign object. If an object is blocking the airway, grab the tongue and pull it outward. If this does not dislodge the object, use your fingers, pliers, or tongs to grasp it. If the object cannot be reached or pulled out, use the [Heimlich maneuver](#). Do not mistake the small bones in the throat for a foreign object.
4. Once the airway is clear, begin rescue breathing.
5. With your dog on his side, lift the chin to straighten out his throat.



6. Use one hand to grasp the muzzle and hold the mouth shut.
7. Put your mouth completely over the nose and blow gently; the chest should expand. Blow just enough to move his chest (blow harder for large dogs, gently for cats and small dogs).
8. Wait for the air to leave the lungs before breathing again.
9. Continue this, giving 20 breaths per minute (one breath every three seconds), until your dog breathes on his own or as long as the heart beats.
10. Continue to monitor the heartbeat.

## CPR

If your dog's heart has stopped beating, CPR must begin immediately. It is best to have two people performing CPR - one continuing artificial respiration while the other does chest compressions. Follow the instructions for artificial respiration, alternating with chest compressions. For two people performing CPR, alternate one breath with three compressions. For one person performing CPR, alternate one breath with five compressions.

### For Small Dogs (under 30 pounds)

1. Lay your dog on her side on a flat surface.
2. Place the palm of your hand on the rib cage over the heart. Place your other hand on top of the first. (For puppies and kittens, put your thumb on one side of the chest and the rest of your fingers on the other side.)
3. Compress the chest about one inch. Squeeze and release rhythmically at a rate of 80 to 100 compressions per minute.

### For Medium & Large Dogs (over 30 pounds)

1. Lay your dog on her side on a flat surface.
2. Place one hand on top of the other over the widest portion of the rib cage, not over the heart.
3. Keeping your arms straight, push down on the rib cage. Compress the chest  $\frac{1}{4}$  of its width. Squeeze and release rhythmically at a rate of 80 compressions per minute.
4. Continue CPR until your dog breathes on his own and has a steady heartbeat.



### Heimlich Maneuver

#### If your dog can be lifted

1. Open the mouth and look for a foreign object. If the dog is unconscious and an object is blocking the airway, grab the tongue and pull it outward to try to dislodge the object. Regardless of consciousness, sweep your finger through the dog's mouth



in an effort to feel or dislodge any object. Use caution to avoid being bitten.

2. If the object cannot be reached or pulled out, lift the dog and place the dog's spine against your chest.
3. Place both hands under your dog at the waistline, behind the ribs. Clench your hands together to make a fist and place the fist behind the last rib. Perform abdominal

thrusts by pushing up and in with your fist quickly 5 times.

4. Open the dog's mouth and look for a foreign object, using a penlight. Use your finger to carefully sweep the dog's mouth to dislodge the object and remove it. Again use caution.
5. If the object was not dislodged, place your hands in front of the hips, lift the dog and suspend the dog with the head hanging down.
6. Check the mouth again and use your finger to carefully sweep the dog's mouth to dislodge the object and remove it.
7. If the object was not dislodged, hold your dog in a sitting or standing position and give 5 sharp blows with your hand to the dog's back between the shoulder blades.
8. Open the mouth and look for a foreign object, using a penlight. Use your finger to carefully sweep the dog's mouth to dislodge the object and remove it. Again use caution.
9. Continue steps 2 through 8 until the object becomes dislodged.
10. If the dog becomes unconscious, give 5 breaths (see link to 1604) and then 5 abdominal thrusts, and continue this pattern until the object is dislodged.
11. When the object is dislodged, stop the abdominal thrusts. Check the dog's airway, breathing and heartbeat. Perform CPR if needed.
12. Take the dog to your veterinarian or emergency clinic immediately.

**If your dog is too heavy to lift & is conscious**

1. Open the mouth and look for a foreign object. Sweep your finger through the dog's mouth in an effort to feel or dislodge any object. Use caution to avoid being bitten.
2. If the object cannot be reached or pulled out, place your dog in a standing position.
3. Standing behind the dog, bend over and wrap your arms around the dog under the rib cage. Make a fist with one hand and place the other hand over your fist. Pulling in and up, give 5 rapid abdominal thrusts.
4. Open the dog's mouth and look for the object, using a penlight. Use your finger to carefully sweep the dog's mouth to dislodge the object and remove it. Again, use caution.
5. If the object was not dislodged, pick up the dog by his hind feet (like a wheelbarrow) so his head is lower than his hips.
6. Check the mouth again and use your finger to carefully sweep the dog's mouth to dislodge the object and remove it.
7. If the object was not dislodged, place your dog in a standing position. Using the palm of your hand, give 5 sharp blows on the back between the shoulder blades.
8. Open the mouth and look for a foreign object, using a penlight. Use your finger to carefully sweep the dog's mouth to dislodge the object and remove it. Again use caution.
9. Continue steps 2 through 8 until the object becomes dislodged.
10. If the dog becomes unconscious, give 5 breaths (see link to 1604) and then 5 abdominal thrusts, and continue this pattern until the object becomes dislodged.

11. When the object is dislodged, stop the abdominal thrusts. Check the dog's airway, breathing and heartbeat. Perform CPR if needed.
12. Take the dog to your veterinarian or emergency clinic immediately.

**If your dog is too heavy to lift & is unconscious**

1. Open the mouth and look for a foreign object. If the object is blocking the airway, grab the tongue and pull it outward to try to dislodge the object. Sweep your finger through the dog's mouth in an effort to feel or dislodge any object. Use caution to avoid being bitten.
2. If the object cannot be reached or pulled out lay the dog on his right side.
3. Kneel with the dogs legs pointing towards you. Place your palms over each other just behind the dog's ribs. Pushing in and up, give 5 rapid abdominal thrusts.
4. Open the dog's mouth and look for the object, using a penlight. Use your finger to carefully sweep the dog's mouth to dislodge the object and remove it. Again, use caution.
5. If the object was not dislodged, continue to repeat steps 3 and 4 until object is dislodged.
6. If the dog is not breathing, give 5 breaths and then 5 abdominal thrusts again and continue this pattern until object is dislodged.
7. When the object is dislodged, stop the abdominal thrusts. Check the dog's airway, breathing and heartbeat. Perform CPR if needed.
8. Take the dog to your veterinarian or emergency clinic immediately.



# Saving your pet with CPR

With pets increasingly being treated like a member of the family, many owners are learning emergency techniques like CPR to keep their pet alive before bringing it to a veterinarian.

**If there is no breathing and no pulse, begin CPR immediately.**



## Check for breathing and pulse

Check pulse using middle and index finger below the wrist, inner thigh (femoral artery), below the ankle or where left elbow touches the chest.

## Look for other warning signs

- Gums and lips will appear gray-colored.
- Pupils will be dilated and not responsive to light.

## If not breathing, give breath to animal

### Cats and small dogs

Place your mouth over its nose and mouth to blow air in.

### Medium-large dogs

Place your mouth over its nose to blow air in.

## Heimlich maneuver

If breath won't go in, airway may be blocked. Turn dog upside down, with its back against your chest. Wrap your arms around the dog and clasp your hands together just below its rib cage (since you're holding the dog upside down, it's above the rib cage, in the abdomen). Using both arms, give five sharp thrusts to the abdomen. Then check its mouth or airway for the object. If you see it, remove it and give two more rescue breaths.

## Start compressions if no pulse

Lay animal on right side and place hand over ribs where its elbow touches the chest. Begin compressions. Do not give compressions if dog has pulse.

Animal size	Compress chest	Compressions per breath of air
Cat/small dog (Under 30 lbs.)	1/2-1 inch	5
Medium-large dog (30-90 lbs.)	1-3 inches	5
Giant dog (over 90 lbs.)	1-3 inches	10

## Repeat procedure

- Check pulse after 1 minute and then every few minutes.

- Continue giving CPR until the animal has a pulse and is breathing.

- Stop CPR after 20 minutes.

## Dog Depression

What is dog depression?

Depression in a dog is the same as that of a human, a sad, helpless, or hopeless feeling that overwhelms the one who is affected. In the case of dogs, it is usually caused by a loss, major change, or chemical imbalance.

### Is dog depression real?

Although there is some debate on the subject, most veterinarians believe that dogs can become depressed. There are several causes for dog depression, and just like their human counterparts, the reasoning can be complex and hard to evaluate. Unfortunately there is no commercial test to diagnose such things as serotonin levels in dogs. However, veterinarians today have the ability to properly diagnose and treat depression in dogs.

### How can I keep my dog from becoming depressed?

The number one cause of depression in dogs is change. Any time you foresee a major change about to take place in your dog's life, do your best to ease their way into it. Dogs are creatures of habit, and there is going to be a bit of a transition period when you do things like move, bring home new pets, or suffer a loss in the family. After the change takes place, make sure that your dog knows they are still part of the family, and give them plenty of attention. A happy dog is a healthy dog.

There is one rare, although unavoidable disease where you cannot keep your dog from becoming depressed, and that is chronic depression. Chronic depression occurs in dogs the same way it occurs in humans, by a chemical imbalance. Fortunately there are treatment methods available for this condition as well.

Is dog depression treatable?

Fortunately yes, there are several ways you can treat dog depression and all of them work, so long as the cause is identified. Most treatments are simple changes in your everyday activities, that are easy to integrate into your busy life, and don't cost any money at all. In the case of chronic depression, there are many available medications your veterinarian may prescribe.

## Causes of Depression in Dogs

When trying to identify the causes of dog depression, it is important to take into account the lifestyle of \_\_\_\_\_ the canine in question. Depression within dogs is shockingly identical to depression within humans, in that the causes are very similar. Unfortunately just like humans, it could be any number of things, to the point where even your dog may not know what is wrong. When trying to establish the cause for depression in your dog, it would be wise to evaluate four potential triggers for depression.

### Change

**Most vets agree that change is the number one cause for dog depression.** Unfortunately, there is no single change that can be identified which triggers depression. It is up to the owner to identify what change is bothering their dog. It could be a change in environment. Perhaps a member of your household has fallen ill, died, or moved away. Or maybe the family itself has moved to a new location, and your dog is unsure of his or her new environment. Changes in weather or the seasons can also affect your dog's mood. Extended thunderstorms have been known to depress dogs. Violent weather, such as hurricanes or tornados, can also cause depression, since dogs can sense the change in atmospheric pressure. Even the onset of winter can lead to a sobering attitude with your canine, much like it does with humans.

### Lack of Attention

Dogs are very social creatures, thus it is important that they receive a fair amount of attention each day. They need to socialize, run, play, and feel like they are part of the family.

**Medical Needs**

It can be quite difficult to tell if your dog is not feeling well. Often, displaying signs of depression is all a dog has to show its master something is not right. Dogs are creatures of habit, thus any change in their behavior can be an indication of a medical problem.

**Clinical Depression**

Just as with humans, dogs can suffer from chemical imbalances leading to chronic depression. Unfortunately in these rare but serious circumstances, no amount of "cheering up" will help your dog feel better.

Living with chronic depression is no way for a canine to go through life, if you think something may be wrong, a checkup at the veterinarian is in order. Your best course of action is the assistance of a vet in prescribing the proper medication.

**Symptoms of Dog Depression**

If you think your dog may be depressed, there are several symptoms your dog may exhibit. These symptoms are similar to that of a human, and thus should be fairly easy to notice. Although these are all symptoms of depression, do not rule out other possibilities. If your dog is experiencing one or more of these symptoms, the best course of action would be to schedule a veterinary visit.

**Slow Movement**

Is your dog consistently dragging its feet during daily activities? Does your dog appear generally unmotivated to do anything, especially activities

they may have previously enjoyed? Slow movement is one key symptom that usually indicates depression in a dog.

**Negative Behavioral Changes**

Your dog may be depressed if they are no longer interested in their toys, going outside to play, going on walks, and other activities. Dogs love to be active, and a lack of interest in physical activities is a sure sign of depression.

**Excessive Sleeping**

If your dog is constantly sleeping, he or she may be experiencing depression. Dogs are diurnal, which means they are most active during the day and sleep at night. If you notice your dog sleeping more than they normally do, they may be depressed.

**Drastic Weight Loss / Loss of Appetite / Low Water Intake**

It is no secret that dogs love food. In fact, many owners have trouble regulating their dog's diet, because they always appear to be hungry. If your dog seems to have lost their appetite, something is wrong. If you notice your dog rapidly losing weight, something is seriously wrong. Depression may be the explanation. Also, keep an eye on how much water your dog drinks per day. The average 65 lb. dog should be drinking about 49 oz. of water per day. Any less, and there could be a problem.

**Abnormal Shedding**

If you notice your dog shedding more than normal, especially out of season, they may be depressed. Try running your fingers through your dog's fur. Is your dog's fur coming out in clumps? If so, then depression should not be ruled out as the cause. Depression can manifest in many different forms, not just as passive symptoms. If your dog

has become more aggressive lately, take note of this behavior. Anxious or restless behavior is also worth noting. All of these can be definitive signs of depression.

## Treatment of Dog Depression

At this point, your veterinarian is going to ask you a series of questions designed to address the behavioral history of your dog. It is important to be honest here, because at this point the veterinarian only has your word to evaluate and treat your dog. He or she will ask you questions about your dogs origin, home life, activity levels, changes in environment, and similar topics. Before you begin treatment for dog depression, it is very important to bring your dog to a veterinarian to rule out a potentially serious medical issue. After your dog has been properly diagnosed, you and your veterinarian will discuss the best course of treatment for your depressed dog. There are several treatment options available; all depend upon the causes of the depression.

If your dog is depressed due to a loss in the family, be sure to give it **plenty of extra love and attention**. Simply being around humans and other dogs can help a great deal. Taking them to the park, on car rides, or play dates with other pet owners will help brighten your dog's mood. If it was a fellow canine that was lost, consider bringing home another dog as a companion. This is also a wise option if your dog is left home alone quite a bit. If your dog is depressed due to an environmental change, **getting them comfortable with the situation may help a great deal**. If you have moved to a new home, spend some time with your dog and escort him around the new house. Your dog needs to know that it is safe for him in your new home. Play with him in the yard, have him sit with you in the living room, and let him sleep in the same room as you at night. If you have brought home a newborn or pet, introduce them to each other.

Familiarity is key with a dog. They may think they have been replaced, so prove them wrong. Show them that they are still very much part of the family. Dogs live in the moment, and tend not to linger on past situations. Although your dog can be depressed for months, it is not very common. Most dogs can overcome any problems they have on their own. The exception to this rule is **chronic depression**. If you can't figure out why your dog is depressed, chronic depression may be the reason why. Treatment is usually a prescription by your veterinarian, most times for Prozac or other antidepressants. For those who are not supportive of your veterinarian's decision, herbal remedies are available as well.

Medication should be used as a last resort at all times, only when you are absolutely sure it is a chemical imbalance. Antidepressants are no substitute for negligence. At this point, your veterinarian is going to ask you a series of questions designed to address the behavioral history of your dog. It is important to be honest here, because at this point the veterinarian only has your word to evaluate and treat your dog. He or she will ask you questions about your dogs origin, home life, activity levels, changes in environment, and similar topics.

<http://www.dogdepression.net/>



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