

A Publication of the Centennial Chinese Shar-Pei Club, Inc.



President's Corner:

I am very excited that there is a possibility that we may soon have a test to tell whether a dog might develop fevers or even amyloidosis. This is part of the results of the research project that the Centennial Club members participated in at CSU.

We began this project in August of 2004, and here we are 6 years later with the fruits of our labors. We have to once again thank Dr. Linda Tintle for all the hard work that she put into finding quality researchers to take on our projects and to Dr. Anne Avery at CSU to her dedication in working on our project. And a special thanks to the Chinese Shar-Pei Charitable Trust for investing in this important research. Shar-Pei breeders have long hoped for this day to come.

2013 Nationals will once again be in the Western Region. I don't know if anyone would like for our club to consider putting in a bid or not. This is something to think about. If you ever take your dog to Good Times Hamburgers, they have an item on their menu just for dogs. It is called Frosty Paws. It is a couple of dog biscuits with a line of doggie ice cream on it. So if you and the dog are out riding around, you might take a drive through the drive in and treat the dog to a Frosty Paws.

Alice Fix

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Bob & Kay Rosenberger with their dogs playing in the snow.

New Dog Harness Fits Rover



Rover Pulls A Rover? The Dog harness System available from www.DogPoweredScooter.com is now available for the Rover, which now raises the question: Which Rover is pulling which Rover?

North America's Bedbug-Infested Cities



Wikimedia Commons

Though often mistaken for heat rashes or allergic reactions, hive-like welts on the arms and legs of travelers often indicate the presence of bedbugs. While calling a hotel "roach-infested" used to be the most off-

putting description, the bedbug epidemic has led to a whole host of new fears.

Bedbugs were largely eradicated in the 1950s when the synthetic pesticide DDT was introduced. But when DDT was banned in the 1970s, the creatures began creeping back. As the epidemic grows, so do fears, and last year, "Bedbugs" was the 44th most searched for term on the Centers for Disease Control website. According to the Don't Let the Bedbugs Bite Act of 2009, bedbug populations in the United States have increased by a whopping 500-percent in the past few years. In 2004, there were a reported 537 complaints and 82 verified infestations for bedbugs in New York; in 2009, there were 10,985 complaints and 4,084 verified infestations. The city's government, which reportedly did not take the outbreak seriously since it did not seem to have a fiscal impact, has finally started to treat the bedbug issue with importance. In July 2010, mayor Michael Bloomberg appointed a bedbug "advisory board" to "evaluate, study, identify and develop appropriate strategies" against the blood-sucking menace. The 39-page plan includes the creation of a "bedbug czar", a "bedbug academy" for property owners and managers, and public education on what to do to combat the pests.

There are ways to protect yourself when you are on the road. One important tip to remember is that booking high-end hotels doesn't guarantee safety. With bedbugs being such good travelers, they can end up anywhere, meaning that even some of the best hotels have these uninvited guests. Many members of the hotel industry are making valiant efforts to keep the bedbugs from biting into guest comfort -- and profits -- by ensuring employees stick to strict laundering and vacuuming standards and by switching to bedbug-proof mattresses. To limit liability suits, some hotels are getting certified pest-free by monthly sniffer dog inspections.

The use of sniffer dogs is proving to be an effective way to pinpoint the source of a bedbug infestation. "I've been doing this for the past 27 years, and I'm 35-percent accurate," said Michael Goldman of Toronto's Purity Pest Control, who oversaw the pre-G20 checks. Kody, the company's six-year-old Shepherd mix is 95-percent accurate, according to Goldman. In New York, trained beagles are used to sniff out the pests in hotels and homes -- at a cost of around \$1,200. Tracker of K-9 Bedbug Detection Services is one such canine. "Dogs have an amazing sense of smell,"

says Jeffrey Kazan, owner of K-9. "What would take a human being over an hour to do, Tracker can do in a few minutes."

Before you book, scour reviews online for recent complaints. Once in a hotel room, never put your luggage on the bed. Stow your closed luggage on the luggage rack and pull it away from the wall. It's also best not to unpack into drawers. Check the headboard of the bed-front and back. Lift and inspect the mattress and shine a flashlight into the crevices. Check sheets and pillows for telltale black or brown blood spots. Look in and under the drawer in the bedside table. If you see any signs of the pests or are in any doubt that the room is 100-percent bedbug free -- even if it's evidence that there may once have been bedbugs -- discretely inform front desk and ask for another room that doesn't share a wall with your current quarters. Cornell's New York State Integrated Pest Management Program has a downloadable wallet-sized card that tells you what to look out for in hotel rooms.

If you do suspect or know you've brought back some six-legged, unwanted extra baggage from a hotel stay, put all your clothes in the laundry the second you get home -- unpack directly into plastic bags if you have to carry clothes anywhere -- and vacuum or steam clean your luggage. Never unpack onto a carpet. Freezing clothes and even suitcases is an excellent way to ensure you don't keep any bug-eyed houseguests.

The Most Infested Cities in America

According to Insight Pharmaceuticals, which released their first annual list of the 10 most bedbug-infested cities in North America, **New York** keeps insalubrious company with **Denver, Toronto, Columbus, Ohio; Durham, North Carolina; Chicago, Vancouver, San Francisco, Bloomington, Indiana; and Manchester, New Hampshire.** And just because "bed" is in the bugs' name, hotels and apartments aren't the only victims. Denver's recent infestation is so bad that a local library had to destroy rare books that were taken over by the critters. Manhattan saw locations for Abercrombie & Fitch and Victoria's Secret close down to fight infestations. But cities and states are fighting back. Columbus -- after fighting a major bedbug infestation for years -- enacted a bedbug oversight committee to marshal forces to battle the bugs. Concerned citizens in Chicago formed a bedbug policy advocacy group. Four of North Carolina's state's congressional members introduced a bill in

Congress to establish a grant program to assist states in inspecting hotel rooms for bedbugs and to protect apartment renters. In Toronto, the city contracted bedbug-sniffing dogs to check hotels in advance of the recent G20 meeting.

Although there's not yet a safe and effective solution to the epidemic, bedbugs do not pose a threat to human health, and sprays such as Pronto Plus are effective short-term solutions. With so much attention and research now focused on the issue, there is reason to be optimistic that the bugs will once again recede from the beds, carpets, and clothes of travelers and locals alike.

<http://news.travel.aol.com/2010/08/04/north-americas-bedbug-infested-cities/?icid=main|htmlws-main-n|dl5|link3|http%3A%2F%2F>

~~~~~ Fallen Angels

CH. R-LEE'S MAP OF THE WORLD "Atlas"

Our condolences to Jeanne Hill-Jurik in her loss of Atlas. His time on earth was short, but he will be greatly missed. So long our friend!

CHINA PUFF'S COLORADO RUST- "Rusty"

Rusty served as a good and loyal companion and will be greatly missed by the Louise & Bob Watson



Unusual Friends



Photo by Kylie Heikka

Rootie Tootie and Placid the rabbit are fast friends.

Rocky Mountain Raptor Program is in dire need of help.



The Rocky Mountain Raptor Program is a raptor hospital and medical care facility, admitting injured and sick raptors, i.e. eagles, owls, hawks, and falcons, with the goal of releasing them for A Second Chance At Freedom.

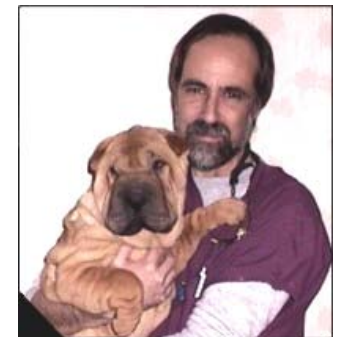
Raptor “patients” are assessed in our Critical Care area where they receive fracture repair, wound care, fluids to combat dehydration, nutritious food, and regular medical attention to promote healing.

Raptors that are permanently injured and therefore nonreleasable may become an Educational Ambassador. These raptors are the cornerstone of our Environmental Education program, which makes more than 200 presentations each year throughout the region, teaching children and adults about the importance of protecting wildlife and wild places.

Dr. Vidt’s Corner:

Blindness in the Chinese

Shar-Pei



Sudden Acquired Retinal Degeneration (SARD)

Sudden acquired retinal degeneration (SARD) is a retinal disease seen in Shar-Pei as well as other breeds of dogs. Remember the retina is the photoreceptor layer of the eye, which is responsible for converting visual images to electrical signals. These signals are transmitted to the brain

where the image is processed. This condition leads to a very sudden onset of blindness, which occurs over a period of a few days to several weeks. The retina is normal when viewed with an ophthalmoscope, but there is a loss of photoreceptor activity as evidenced by a diminished electroretinogram (ERG). The ERG is a test which measures the electrical activity of the retina. Synonyms for SARD are "toxic metabolic retinopathy" and "silent retina syndrome". Shar-Pei with SARD are usually middle-aged females many of whom are overweight and may have symptoms of Cushing's disease or hyperadrenocorticism - increased water consumption, increased urination, panting, increased appetite, etc. Often there are laboratory changes in the blood tests consistent with hyperadrenocorticism such as an increase in liver tests such as the alkaline phosphatase, alanine transaminase (used to be the SGPT) and cholesterol. Some of these dogs will have abnormal ACTH stimulation or low-dose dexamethasone suppression tests confirming hyperadrenocorticism. **I must emphasize that a link between SARD and hyperadrenocorticism has not been proven although I would recommend that all Shar-Pei with SARD be evaluated for hyperadrenocorticism.** Treatment for hyperadrenocorticism will not result in a return of vision. Not all dogs with SARD have hyperadrenocorticism, but the percentage is higher than in the normal dog population. The cause of SARD is not known at this time, but one theory suggests that perhaps an abnormal corticosteroid has a role in the disease process as well as being involved in the hyperadrenocorticism. There is no treatment for SARD and the dog will be permanently blind. Your veterinarian should rule out other causes of blindness in Shar-Pei which include glaucoma, retinal detachment (sometimes accompanying hypertension with kidney disease), pigmentary keratitis, optic neuritis, etc.

SARDS appears to be an immune-mediated disease caused by localized intra-retinal production of autoantibodies that attack retinal neurons. A similar disease occurs in humans and is called **immune-mediated retinopathy** – irreversible blindness. A new test called Colorimetric Pupil Light Reflex Evaluation has been developed to differentiate SARDS patients from patients that have other retinopathies. SARDS patients have a **strong** PLR (pupillary light reflex) to **blue light (480nm, 200kcd/M²)** but no PLR when **red light** of the same intensity is used. The ERG (electroretinogram) is also a very useful test. The ERG is

diagnostic in dogs because it is extinguished in all cases of SARDS. In optic neuritis the ERG is normal. In SARDS the PLR is decreased or absent initially and retinal degeneration occurs later -- it appears that the cone photoreceptors are spared to a greater extent than the rods. An experimental treatment has been developed in dogs using **human intravenous immunoglobulins (IVIg)**. IVIg is a mixture of different globulins found in healthy humans. It is a mosaic of normal antibodies that prevent the immune system from attacking antigens regularly encountered by the body. This treatment has been successful in restoring sight a few dogs if used within 4 weeks of onset of blindness. The dogs regained functional vision not normal vision. Currently the research work is being done in the Ophthalmology Department at the Iowa State University College of Veterinary Medicine.

Home Care for the Dog with a Laceration

A laceration is a wound produced by the tearing of body tissue. The edges can be smooth, jagged or irregular depending on the initiating factor.

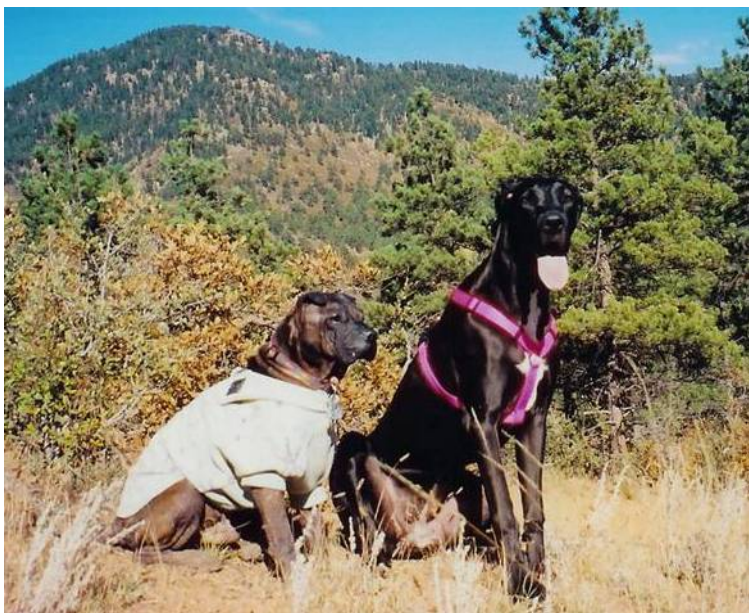
Lacerations are one of the most common reasons dogs go to veterinary emergency rooms. They can be a minor skin problem or a very significant major problem.

Depending on the underlying cause, depth and force of the trauma, there can be damage to underlying soft tissues and structures. Muscles, tendons, nerves and blood vessels can be damaged. Penetration into the chest or abdominal cavity can even occur as a result of the trauma that produced the laceration.



Minor trauma may only produce skin damage. Deeper or more forceful trauma can cause severe damage to the underlying structures that could even be life threatening. The traumas that most commonly lead to lacerations are usually associated with contamination from debris, dirt and bacteria.

Below are answers to some common questions pet owners ask when their dogs suffer lacerations. This information will focus on what you can do for your dog at home.



Bear, wearing his shirt, and Sweet Pea Photo by Laura Brown

What Causes a Laceration?

Laceration can be caused by a variety of traumatic events. The most common causes of lacerations in dogs include getting cut on glass or sharp objects in the yard (especially rough wires around fencing), jumping through a glass window, bite wounds and injuries that break the skin as a result of being hit by a car. Some dogs come in bleeding with a laceration and their owners never know what happened.

Home Treatment of a Laceration:

What Can I Do for My Dog at Home?

Specific treatment of a laceration depends on the degree and depth of injury, in addition to associated or secondary injuries. It is very difficult to give advice here without knowing the full extent of the injury. The best thing to do is to take your dog to your veterinarian to help you determine the extent of the injury.

If you cannot take your dog to your veterinarian – you can do the following:

- * Carefully evaluate your dog's wound. He could be in pain so take special care not to be bitten when examining the wound.
- * If your dog's wound is bleeding, take a clean towel and gently apply pressure. Again – be careful.
- * If the wound is superficial – if possible, try to clip around the wound. Take care not to get hair in the wound. You can place sterile KY Jelly in the wound to protect it while clipping the hair. This allows the hair to stick to the KY Jelly instead of the wound.
- * Examine the extent of the injury. If the wound is deep – if it seems to go deeper than the full thickness of the skin – and it is bleeding profusely, or if the wound is longer than about 1 inch, it really is best for you to see your veterinarian. The wound should be examined and most likely sutured.

Again, this is not the ideal course of action, but for those of you that simply cannot take your dog to the veterinarian, then you should do the following:

1- Clean the wound with lukewarm water. Flush it like crazy. You can't use too much water. If you have a syringe – you can draw up water into the syringe and squirt it into the wound. If you also have a syringe with needle – you can squirt the water into the wound through the needle. The needle and syringe should never touch your dog. Squirted water through the needle actually applies enough water pressure that can effectively remove debris from wounds. What you are trying to do is use the water and the pressure of the water to remove debris from the wound. If you don't have a syringe – you can use a kitchen baster. If your dog is small – you can use the kitchen sprayer or if he is big – a sprayer from the hose on a gentle spray. The force of the water jet should never be enough that it would hurt you or your pet.

2- While you are cleaning – you can better evaluate the wound. If the laceration appears superficial – you may be done with cleaning it. Dry the area around the wound.

If the wound is deep or draining – the best thing to do is see your veterinarian. Some deeper or draining wounds can benefit from a bandage. You need to be VERY careful. Most bandages that veterinarians see that are applied by owners are bad news. NEVER make the bandage too tight. To apply a bandage - you can use a 4 x 4 then wrap it with gauze. If the wound is open, we prefer using a bandage material called Telfa. It is a gauze-like material impregnated with a substance that keeps it from sticking to the wound (which can hurt when removing the bandage). So you would have the telfa next to the wound, then some absorbent cloth if the wound is draining a lot, and a wrap to hold it in place and keep it on the pet.

3- The typical bandage consists of gauze or telfa next to the wound, cast padding or gauze type wrap followed by an outer wrap consisting of Vetwrap®. A small strip of tape can be used to help secure the outer wrap.



Vet Wrap

4- If you place the bandage on a leg, make sure it is not too tight. Check the toes every few hours for swelling. If you see swelling – remove or loosen the bandage.

5- Observe your dog. For minor injuries, your dog should be otherwise acting normal – eating and drinking okay, no vomiting or diarrhea, normal urine and bowel movements. If your dog is vomiting, having diarrhea, acting lethargic, or if your dog won't eat or appears to be having difficulty breathing – please see your veterinarian.

6- Keep your dog from bothering the wound or bandage. One way to do this is to cover it. Or, if your dog is bothering the bandage, you can prevent him from getting to it by using an e-collar. (An e-collar is a cone-shaped object that goes around the neck of a pet to prevent him from licking or chewing.) For more information, go to: "E-collars in Dogs". You can also cover some wounds on the chest or abdomen with a t-shirt.

Small dogs can often be dressed with toddler t-shirts. Simply place your dog's head through the head opening and the front legs through the armholes of the shirt. This can work well to cover wounds on the sides of the body that a bandage cannot easily cover.

7- If you see drainage coming through the bandage – change it. Examine the wound. If no drainage is coming through – the bandage should be examined and changed in 8 hours. If the wound looks clean, dry and closed, you may be able to leave the bandage off. Make sure your dog can't lick at the wound.

8- Change the bandage as needed. This may be once to 3 times daily until it looks like the wound is healing.

9- Signs of wound infection are swelling, pain, redness, foul odor and discharge – especially bloody or yellow discharge.

10- If possible, take your dog's temperature twice a day. Normal temperature in a dog is approximately 100.5 to 102.5 degrees Fahrenheit. If your dog's temperature is over 103 degrees Fahrenheit, contact your veterinarian.

This is important! If you notice any of the following signs, SEE YOUR VETERINARIAN:

- ~ your dog appears to be in pain
- ~ swelling
- ~ a foul smelling discharge
- ~ redness
- ~ your dog is not eating
- ~ your dog acts lethargic

Most lacerations are dirty wounds and pets with these types of injuries require antibiotics. Your pet needs your help and the professional care your veterinarian can provide. If your pet is having any of the clinical signs mentioned above, expect your veterinarian to perform some diagnostic tests and make treatment recommendations. Recommendations will be dependent upon the severity and nature of the clinical signs.

When Is a Laceration an Emergency?

A laceration is always an emergency and should always be examined by a veterinarian. Even small cuts can be deep and can penetrate important structures that require sutures or additional treatment.

***Disclaimer:** Advice given in the Home Care series of articles is not meant to replace veterinary care. When your pet has a problem, it is always best to see your veterinarian as soon as possible. But in some cases, it is not always possible to seek veterinary care. You could be traveling, it could be after hours and there are no 24-hour clinics near you, or maybe you simply can't afford it. Whatever the reason, when your pet has a problem, you need answers. Most vets will not give you any information over the phone – they will tell you to bring your pet in for an office visit. So, when these difficult situations arise, many pet owners don't know what to do – and they end up doing the wrong thing because they don't have sound veterinary advice. When your pet has a problem and you can't see your vet, the information in this series of articles can help guide you so that you will not inadvertently cause harm to your pet. However, this information is not a replacement for veterinary care.*

<http://www.petplace.com/dogs/home-care-for-the-dog-with-a-laceration/page1.aspx>

Meaning of phrases

“My Dogs Are Barking” means that your feet hurt.

“Dog’s Life” is an expression that reflects the time when dogs held a much less privileged domestic position than they do now. Thus a “dog’s life” (a wretched one), and “not a dog’s chance” (no chance at all). Someone or something “going to the dogs” is headed towards ruin.

Merck Sued: HomeAgain®

Pet Chip Implicated in Cancer

By [Dr.Jeannie](#) on Oct 13, 2010 in [Dog News The Latest Poop](#),



MERCK SUED: HomeAgain® PET CHIP IMPLICATED IN CANCER
New website, ChipMeNot.com, features details on cancer case and other adverse reactions.

Nashua, NH — Pharmaceutical giant Merck & Co. has been served with a lawsuit over claims its HomeAgain® pet microchip induced cancer in a cat. Animal rights attorney Steven Wise seeks “reasonable compensatory damages” for a malignant tumor “likely” induced by a HomeAgain® ID chip implanted in his client’s cat, Bulkin.

The complaint, “Andrea Rutherford v. Merck Sharp & Dohme Corp. and Digital Angel, Inc.” (case # 1052CV1147) was filed last week in Cambridge (MA) District Court. The complaint named implant maker Digital Angel Corporation as a co-defendant.

“Based on the alarming number of microchip-linked cancers we’re discovering, I predict this lawsuit will be just the tip of the iceberg,” said Dr. Katherine Albrecht, a consumer advocate and expert on adverse reactions associated with implantable microchips.

Bulkin’s case is featured at www.ChipMeNot.com, a new website launched by Albrecht’s consumer group CASPIAN to bring attention to the plight of animals who have developed cancer and other adverse reactions from ID microchips. Albrecht documents several of these cases in “Microchip-Induced Tumors in Laboratory Rodents and Dogs: A

Review of the Literature 1990-2006,” a peer-reviewed academic paper she presented at a June conference of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers devoted to concerns about implantable microchips.

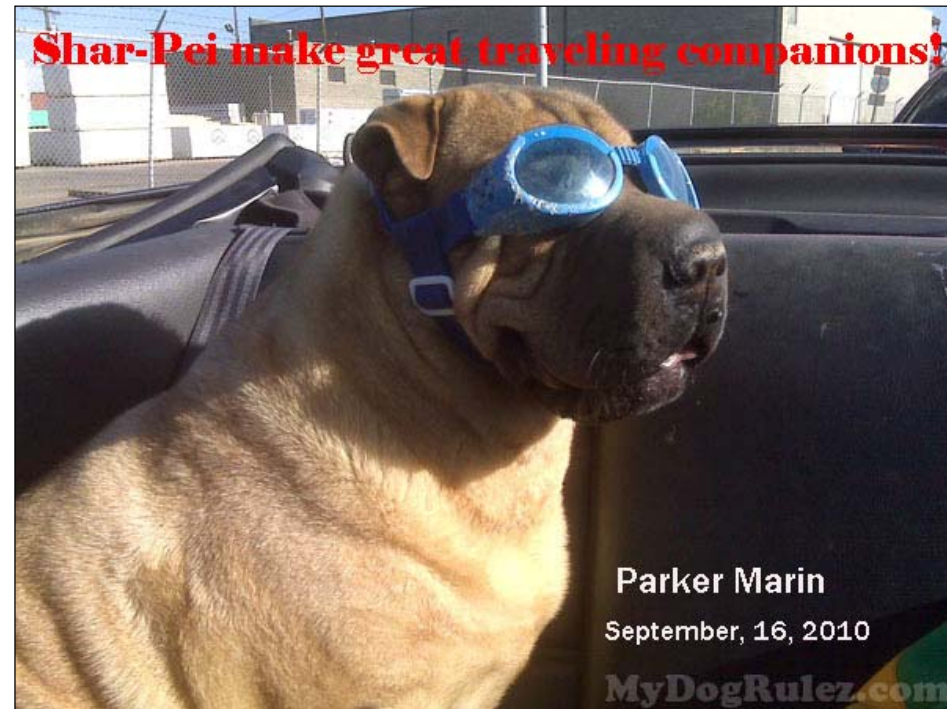
Albrecht’s paper and a copy of the complaint are also posted at www.ChipMeNot.com. The site, co-developed with graduate intern Lidiya Prorochuk, spotlights a growing number of adverse reactions to microchips, including the chip-related cancer deaths of two dogs within the past year. The site also features a form where pet owners can report adverse microchip reactions, since there is currently no official registry in the US to collect such data.

“Merck and organizations that advocate pet chipping should take this lawsuit seriously and start warning pet owners of the risk of microchip-induced cancer,” Albrecht advised. “As Andrea Rutherford and other pet owners can tell you, it’s not a statistic when it’s your pet.”

<http://thewholedog.org/wholedognews/?p=587>

Where did the saying “Loaded for bear” come from:

"In the days of the old muzzle loading rifles or shotguns, every load was unique, and suited to the occasion, if desired. You could use a small load of powder for squirrel, or more for larger animals. The bear, apparently particularly hard to kill and dangerous when wounded, called for a large load of powder and shot. Hence, the term 'loaded for bear' means 'maxed out', or prepared for the greatest challenge. When you were loaded for bear, and did shoot, the kick of the gun was a real kick, too."



Parker shares his home with our club member, Kristin Marin

Classroom Canines Stimulate Children's Love of Literacy

ScienceDaily (Sep. 30, 2010) — University of Alberta researcher Lori Friesen's classroom assistants are very attentive, love to listen to children read and can keep their composure in a classroom full of energetic Grade 2 students. However, her assistants are more likely to lick the students' faces than give them a gold star.

Friesen's says her work with her "literacy dogs," Tango and Sparky, in one city-area classroom yielded some highly positive successes for the children and her research.

In Friesen's research, children signed up for weekly reading or writing sessions with her and one of the dogs. During that time, they would read student-selected, high-quality children's literature, or work on the student's writing.

Friesen said the small group work seemed to ease some children's trepidation when it came to reading aloud. Using picture cues or clues to

provide context in the story, Friesen helped students learn new words or overcome challenges with other words -- lessons, she says, the students grasped and applied to try and help the dogs understand new words as well. She said that the students perceived her dogs as "little buddies," whose presence encouraged the students to read aloud.

However, Friesen, whose findings will be published in an upcoming edition of the journal *Language & Literacy*, is reticent to call her work "animal-assisted therapy," since she says the notion does not accurately reflect what she and her dogs do when working with the children.



Friesen notes that any classroom activities she and her dogs undertake have to align with curriculum outcomes. "This is a goal-oriented activity; we're not doing therapy with children," said Friesen. "Animal-assisted literacy learning is about how children experience literacy learning in a safe, supportive, effective, meaningful and exciting learning environment."

Further, quiet opportunities to cuddle with the dogs while working closely with their classmates and with a caring adult seemed to provide a special form of support for these children's classroom literacy learning.

Friesen notes that Grade 2 is a crucial time period for students developing the potential to become lifelong readers, or to turn away from

reading. However, the dogs seemed to be an important catalyst in the children's motivation to display and engage in a committed habit of reading.



"One-third of the class began reading to or writing with their own dogs at home, and were choosing to read when otherwise they wouldn't," she explained. "Their parents reported that these children hadn't used to talk about school at home, but now when they got to the dinner table, the parents heard all about Tango's favourite books -- it was the first time they actually knew what their children were reading at school."

Friesen said the impact this work had on the children was remarkable. She also noted that the reaction from parents was positive in terms of how motivated children were to read with the dogs. In fact, one child's parents noted that he refused to go on a family vacation because it meant he was going to miss a turn. Many of the parents also noted that if their child was lacking motivation to go to school, if they were reminded that Tango and Sparky were going to be there, they'd be at the door in no time at all.

"The classroom teacher, as well as many of the parents, noticed positive changes in the children's reading behaviours and an increase in their confidence," she said. "The children were constantly learning and engaging with text in new ways. This is what literacy should be about for children."

Editor's Note: *This article is not intended to provide medical advice, diagnosis or treatment.*

<http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2010/10/101001105606.htm>



This program uses certified therapy dogs with their owners to help improve children's reading and communication skills. Our mission is "enhancing quality of life through the human-animal bond". Our motto is "Pets Helping People".

The owner/dog R.E.A.D. teams are trained to provide pet-facilitated therapy in schools, libraries and other settings. R.E.A.D. utilizes registered therapy animals who have been trained and tested for health, safety, appropriate skills and temperament. When these special animals come to hear children read, it's fun! And that makes all the difference.

You can find more information about the R.E.A.D. program by going to this website: <http://www.therapyanimals.org/R.E.A.D.html>

Common Behavior Problems

House Soiling and Urine Marking Behavior

written by Daniel Estep, Ph.D. and Suzanne Hetts, Ph.D.

Certified Applied Animal Behaviorists

If your dog is soiling inside the house, first take him to your veterinarian for a check-up. He may have a medical problem even if he doesn't act sick. Your veterinarian may want to run tests on urine or stool samples.

Dogs soil in the house for many different reasons. Your dog may never have been fully housetrained, or he may be having a breakdown in his housetraining. He may be [afraid](#) to go outside, or not want to because of uncomfortable weather (too hot, too cold, too wet).

Your dog may be afraid of something – such as a [noise](#), like thunder or

fireworks, or [being left alone](#). Fear loosens the bladder and bowels, causing your dog to soil.

Your dog may be urine-marking. Just because your dog is lifting his leg or urinating in the house doesn't automatically mean he's urine-marking – he may just be relieving himself.

Dogs urine mark if they think something is threatening their territory. They will typically leave small amounts of urine in favorite places rather than larger puddles.

Can you connect the marking to some event that your dog saw as a challenge to his territory? Do you have houseguests? Have you acquired a new pet? Do you have new furniture or carpets? Is the soiled object something that can carry outside odors such as shoes, a briefcase or a coat?

Dogs may also urine-mark when they are [anxious](#). Depositing his own familiar scent in his surroundings is thought to have a calming effect. Females will urine-mark, although probably less often than males. Males that are not neutered will almost certainly mark, so if your dog isn't neutered, that's your first step in changing the behavior.

No matter the reason, never ever try to **punish** or discipline your dog by showing him his "mess" and yelling or hitting him. Your dog cannot connect the results of his behavior with your later attempts to punish him. Punishment after the fact doesn't work and will damage your relationship with your dog. Your dog is not soiling to make you mad, to be rebellious or to leave you a message.

This article was first published in the Rocky Mountain News, Denver, CO.

http://animalbehaviorassociates.com/dogs_urine-marking.htm

Pedigree Chum it certainly isn't

A new restaurant has opened catering just for pampered pooches. Rose Prince and her cocker spaniel Billy review a real dog's dinner.

Chef patron Henrietta Morrison of Lily's Kitchen Dogs Diner was inspired by Lily, her laid back Border Terrier, and her natural pet-food

company is two years old natural pet food company. Lily too is a greeter - and stands quietly near the entrance welcoming customers. She takes Billy's traditional, un-gentlemanly dog greeting - a healthy sniff to her derriere - in her stride. She'll have to get accustomed to this - for her diner is sure to be a hot ticket.



Astonishingly, food is free (this restaurant has been set up to promote Lily's petfood range) but only six dogs may enter at a time. Bowls (made of heavy white paper) are set into holes bored into the table tops, so they cannot be rudely pushed across the table by enthusiastic noses. Bruce, replete, perkily trots off to the rest zone, an alcove across the room, piled with cushions and even a dog friendly sofa. Nowhere is out of bounds.

The fragrant Lily is clearly pacing herself in anticipation of many more meals, so Billy licks out her bowl for her. Manners have clearly been left at home, but general good behaviour means he's invited back before the six week stint is up. Yet Lily and her backer are on to something - I predict the start of a long running trend. Gourmand dogs, your moment has come.

Lily's Kitchen Dog's Diner, 30 Pimlico Road, SW1 is open from today for 6 weeks. www.lilyskitchen.co.uk.

Officers of the Centennial Chinese Shar-Pei Club

President- Alice Fix

Vice President- Jeanne Hill- Jurik

Secretary- Bob Rosenberger

Treasurer- Louise Watson

Board of Directors- Kristin Reynolds '11 Marchelle Heslep '12

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Legislative Liaison: Alice Fix & Laura Brown

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Rescue: Louise Watson

Show Chairman: Alice Fix & Jeanne Hill-Jurik

Webmaster- Laura Brown

A note from the Editor:

We would like to thank everyone who has taken the time to contribute an article to this newsletter. The Rocky Mountain Wrinkle is a club publication, and as such requires the participation of club members throughout the year. Your participation will help to make this publication meaningful and worthwhile for the membership of the club. All contributions and ideas are greatly appreciated.

Please forward your input for inclusion to the Publisher at the address listed below.

The Rocky Mountain Wrinkle

Awarded Best CSPCA Newsletter-2005, 2008, 2009

Awarded 1st Runner- Up CSPCA Newsletter- 2006, 2007

Awarded Best CSPCA Club Website-2006, 2007, 2008, 2009

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