



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

### **Dogs, Humans Affected by OCD Have Similar Brain Abnormalities**

*June 4, 2013* — Another piece of the puzzle to better understand and treat obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD) has fallen into place with the publication of new research that shows that the structural brain abnormalities of Doberman pinschers afflicted with canine compulsive disorder (CCD) are similar to those of humans with OCD. The research suggests that further study of anxiety disorders in dogs may help find new therapies for OCD and similar conditions in humans.

Published online in advance of print on April 13 in *Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology & Biological Psychiatry*, the findings are a collaboration between veterinarians at the Cummings School of Veterinary Medicine at Tufts University and researchers at the McLean Imaging Center at McLean Hospital, in Belmont, Mass.

The causes of OCD, which affects about 2 percent of the population, are not well understood and the disorder often goes untreated or undiagnosed for decades. People with OCD often exhibit repetitive behaviors or persistent thoughts that are time consuming and interfere with daily routines. Dogs with CCD engage in repetitious and destructive behaviors such as flank- and blanket-sucking, tail chasing, and chewing. However, both OCD and CCD often respond to similar treatments. (Continued on page 3)

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### **Fallen Angels**



We have to say our final farewell to Anna Mease's good and faithful companion: Stoney's Black Zacch 04/17/02 – 04/13/13. You may be gone but certainly not forgotten. So long good friend!

"While the study sample was small and further research is needed, the results further validate that dogs with CCD can provide insight and understanding into anxiety disorders that affect people. Dogs exhibit the same behavioral characteristics, respond to the same medication, have a genetic basis to the disorder, and we now know have the same structural brain abnormalities as people with OCD," said Nicholas Dodman, BVMS, DACVB, professor of clinical sciences at the Cummings School of Veterinary Medicine at Tufts University.



The Tufts/McLean research team, led by Niwako Ogata, BVSc, Ph.D., who was a behavior researcher at the Cummings School of Veterinary Medicine and is now an assistant professor of animal behavior at Purdue University College of Veterinary Medicine, examined a sample of 16 Dobermans. Comparing MRI brain images of eight Dobermans with CCD to the control group, Ogata found that the CCD group had higher total brain and gray matter volumes, lower gray matter densities in the dorsal anterior cingulate cortex and right anterior insula, and higher fractional anisotropy in the splenium of the corpus callosum (the degree of which correlated with the severity of the behavioral traits). These findings are consistent with those reported in humans with OCD.

"It has been very gratifying to me to use our imaging techniques developed to diagnose human brain disorders to better understand the biological basis for anxiety/compulsive disorders in dogs, which may

lead to better treatments for dogs *and* humans with these disorders," said Marc J. Kaufman, Ph.D., associate professor of psychiatry at Harvard Medical School and director of the McLean Hospital Translational Imaging Laboratory.

"Canines that misbehave are often labeled as 'bad dogs' but it is important to detect and show the biological basis for certain behaviors," said Ogata. "Evidence-based science is a much better approach to understanding a dog's behavior."

The study builds on existing research to better understand the etiology of compulsive disorders in animals such as CCD, which affects Doberman pinschers and other canine breeds. In 2010, researchers from the Cummings School of Veterinary Medicine, the University of Massachusetts Medical School and the Broad Institute at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology identified a genetic locus on canine chromosome 7 that coincides with an increased risk of OCD.

Tufts University (2013, June 4). Dogs, humans affected by OCD have similar brain abnormalities. *ScienceDaily*.

<http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2013/06/130604093830.htm>



Photo of Cash Browning-Smith

## History of Therapy Dog

As the saying goes, a dog is a man's best friend. This has led to the belief that dogs can provide company, affection and support to people who are going through a difficult time or who feel lonely. As a result, therapy dogs started to be provided to people living in retirement homes, nursing homes and even in hospitals. They are also in some schools and educational centers so as to assist children who have learning difficulties.

The effect that therapy dogs can have on such people is substantial. They can help people to relax and help in a therapeutic manner. This will then lead people to concentrate more, or to feel less stressed out. A therapy dog will help both emotionally and physically.

It is interesting to note that the first type of therapy dog goes back to the time of World War II. Corporal William Wynne had found an abandoned female Yorkshire Terrier. He named her Smoky, and started to take care of her. In time, Smoky started to take care of him too in her own way. In fact she used to accompany Wynne on combat missions where she helped to lift his morale as well as provide some comfort during such a difficult time.



Photo of Tai and Lacey visiting a Bob Watson's mom. Photo by L. Watson

Later, Wynne was hospitalized due to a jungle disease. Wynne's colleagues took Smoky to cheer him up a bit. Smoky not only managed to entertain Wynne, but also the several other wounded soldiers who were being treated in the hospital. Having noticed her positive impact, he commanding officer, Dr. Charles Mayo, gave permission to Smoky to go on rounds around the hospital. As a result, Smoky became the first therapy dog we know of.

The idea led to Elaine Smith, an American nurse, to start a program where dogs were allowed to visit patients in hospital. In time the demand for therapy dogs started to grow.

In fact in 1982 a non-profit organization, named Tender Loving Zoo (TLZ), was founded. This helped disabled children and elderly people to find companionship and support through therapy dogs and general animal therapy.

<http://www.therapydogcertification.com/history-of-therapy-dog/>

## Douglas The Camel



**Douglas The Camel**, or "Old Douglas," was a domesticated camel used by Company A of the Forty-third Mississippi Infantry, part of the Confederate Army during the American Civil War. Because of Old Douglas, the 43rd Mississippi Infantry came to be known as the Camel Regiment, Douglas was originally part of a program called the Texas Camel Experiment, which aimed to experiment with camels as a possible alternative to horses and mules, which were dying of dehydration in vast numbers. Jefferson Davis, who ascended to the position of United States Secretary of War in 1856, was a strong proponent of the program, and used his political influence to make the experiment happen. Although the details are unknown, Douglas somehow made his way to Mississippi, and was given to Colonel W. H. Moore by 1st Lt. William Hargrove. Besides being a mascot, Moore assigned Douglas to the regimental band, carrying instruments and knapsacks.



Though the men tried to treat Old Douglas like a horse, the camel was known to break free of any tether, and was eventually allowed to graze freely. Despite not being tied up, he never wandered far from the men. The Infantry's horses feared Old Douglas, and he is recorded to have spooked one horse into starting a stampede, which reportedly injured many, and possibly killed one or two horses.

Old Douglas's first active service was with Gen. Price in the Iuka campaign. He also participated in the 1862 Battle of Corinth. He remained with the regiment until the Siege of Vicksburg, where he was killed by Union sharpshooters. Enraged at his murder, the men swore to avenge him. Col. Bevier enlisted six of his best snipers, and successfully shot the culprit. Of Douglas's murderer, Bevier reportedly said, "I refused to hear his name, and was rejoiced to learn that he had been severely wounded." According to legend, after Douglas was shot, his remains were carved up and eaten, with some of his bones made into souvenirs by Federal soldiers.



Douglas is currently honored with his own grave marker in Vicksburg's Cedar Hill Cemetery, in Vicksburg, Mississippi. He, along with other camels used during the war, is not overlooked by historians, nor by Civil War Reenactors. There is currently a group called the Texas Camel Corps, whose mission is to promote the stories of camels, like Old Douglas, used during the Civil War.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Douglas\\_the\\_camel](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Douglas_the_camel)

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*It's rumored that, at the end of the Beatles song, "A Day in the Life," Paul McCartney recorded an ultrasonic whistle, audible only to dogs, just for his Shetland sheepdog.*

## Pit Bull Adopts Baby Goat

### Piper & GP - A most unusual bond

By Lauren Cavagnolo

Photos by Julie Free



Stop by the Free's residence on any given day, and you're likely to run across a pretty common sight: a mama dog looking after her baby, cleaning out his ears and play wrestling, preparing him for the world. Piper and GP are like any other mother and puppy. Nearly inseparable, Piper guards over GP the way only a loving, nurturing mother can. But Piper is not GP's natural mother, and that isn't the only thing that makes this couple different. Piper is a 2-year-old rescued Pit Bull mix, and GP, short for Goat Puppy, is— you guessed it— a goat. "They wrestle in the front yard together. The neighbors absolutely think we have lost our minds, I know," said their owner Julie Free. Free and

her husband, Nathan, are self-described “animal nuts.” They share their property in Inola with horses, dogs and goats. “That’s plenty, trust me,” Julie said. Piper and GP’s unusual relationship began in April the night GP was born. Nathan is a truck driver, and Julie was home alone the night GP and his two sisters came into the world. But the birth did not occur without complications, leaving Julie in a frightening situation. “[GP] wasn’t moving. I’d already called my husband and said I don’t think we can save this one,” Julie said. “Me being the animal nut I am, after all of the babies were born, I took him inside to put him on a heating pad. I had all the dogs but [Piper] in their crates, and I had put him on a towel in the middle of the floor.”



Piper stared at the lifeless baby goat until Julie allowed her to inspect him. “I finally said, ‘OK,’ her release word, and she started licking him, and he came around,” Julie said.

In that moment Piper and GP forged a special bond. The first few nights of his life, GP slept in a dog crate inside the Frees’ home. Guided by her motherly instincts, Piper made sure to check on her new companion about every two hours during the night—just like any new mom would wake to check on her baby—and also waking the Frees in the process.

Though the couple has raised baby goats before, they say they have never had another animal take up with the goats like Piper has taken to GP. “They just absolutely adore each other,” Julie said. “My guess

is he’s kind of imprinted on her. That was his first experience after he was born.”

The fact that GP’s actual mother rejected him makes his relationship with Piper even more important. “She just wouldn’t take them. She wanted nothing to do with him or his sisters,” Julie said. GP’s mother and both sisters have since been sold to other families to be kept as pets.

In addition to accompanying Piper on her walks at night, GP has even followed her over jumps during her agility practice—no easy feat for a little goat. They also play wrestle together; though like any parent, Piper is gentle with her smaller companion. “Most of their play sessions end with Piper on her back,” Julie said. “It’s amazing to watch.”



While the Frees plan to keep GP and say he can spend as much time as he wants outside with Piper, he won’t be coming in the house to hang out on the couch with her anytime soon. “He stays with the other goats. There are limits,” Julie said.

### Natural Instinct

Piper’s relationship with GP is not the first time the Frees have observed her mothering abilities. “The first time we fostered puppies, she got us up in the middle of the night to go check on them,” Julie said. “We would think she would have to go out, but instead she



would go to the crate where the puppies were and just stare at them and make sure they were OK and then go back to bed.”

Surprisingly, Piper has never had her own litter of puppies. But that hasn't prevented her ability to nurture at all. “It doesn't matter what it is; if it is a small animal, she loves it,” Julie said.

Erin Reed, DVM at 15th Street Veterinary Group, says Piper's behavior is based in instinct. “The goat will have imprinted on (bonded to) the dog, but only instinct really explains the connection from the dog to the goat,” Reed said. “It is amazing how animals bond.”

And as astonishing as it is to see a Pit Bull mother a goat, or any of the other unusual motherbaby pairings that pop up in the media occasionally, the behavior isn't completely uncommon. “It really just amazes me as much as everyone else, and I can't explain it,” Reed said. “It is amazing how in sync they become with each other. We do hear a lot of those stories, but by the same token, I think it's an amazing thing.”

Lauren Johnson, DVM with Hammond Animal Hospital, agrees that it's not easy to explain. “As far as those animals with a mothering instinct that have never had offspring, it's hard to know what brings that out in any species,” Johnson said. “I've seen male dogs and cats with maternal instinct. I think most living things have an innate instinct to take care of babies, but some take it further than others.”

In fact, the natural instinct to mother is the reason orphaned puppies and kittens are often paired with nursing dogs and cats. “We do a ton of adoption work, and often find orphaned litters in need of nursing moms,” Johnson said. “If we cannot locate any, we find ourselves volunteering to bottle feed.”

### Not What You Would Expect

Ironically, Julie says if she had realized Piper was part Pit Bull, she and her husband probably would not have adopted her. “We found Piper online and went to the shelter to meet her. This skin and bones dog just curled up on my lap,” Julie said. “We took her to the vet for a checkup, and the vet said, ‘We think she's a pit,’ and I went ‘Oh, my

gosh!” because I didn't know any more than what you hear in the media.”

Julie and Nathan decided to give Piper a chance and started taking her to dog parks and dog classes to socialize and train her. “This has been so totally opposite of what you hear in the media about Pits or Pit mixes,” Julie said. “She's the best behaved dog we have.”

Piper even inspired Julie to start a Facebook page called Piper's Pit Bull Place that she uses to provide resources and information about the controversial and often misunderstood breed. Training tips are posted monthly and Pit Bulls available for adoption are promoted on the site.

The page is a joint effort with Chouteau Pound Pals, the shelter from which Piper was adopted. Piper and GP also recently helped raise money for the shelter in June by performing an agility demonstration together at their fundraiser, Pups in the Park.

Regardless of what others may think, GP doesn't seem to mind that Piper is part Pit Bull. “He darn sure thinks he's hers,” Julie said. “I'm not convinced he thinks he's a goat.”

Watch videos of Piper playing with GP and his sisters at [tulsapetsmagazine.com](http://www.tulsapetsmagazine.com).

<http://www.tulsapetsmagazine.com/magazines/20120715-TulsaPets-SWF-Linked/>

### Household Medications That Are Safe For Your Pets



As humans, we continually suffer from minor physical aches and pains, from common colds to stomach aches and headaches. Dogs are no different, and when your dog is showing visible signs of

discomfort, he or she may be suffering from the same aches that we often experience.

As a responsible dog owner, it's not uncommon for you to feel bad for your dog and empathize with his or her discomfort. But is there more you can do? According to modern veterinary science, there are actually several human medications that are safe and effective for dogs and other animals.

Below are several helpful treatments you can give to your dogs to ease their pains and distress. Always exercise caution when treating dogs and be sure to only offer these treatments in suitable doses.

### **Pepto Bismol**

Pepto Bismol is a human medication that's safe for dogs because it relieves diarrhea, upset stomach and related symptoms. The ingredients in Pepto Bismol aren't toxic to dogs and like humans, dogs can see relatively quick relief from Pepto Bismol. The standard dosage for Pepto Bismol is one teaspoon for every five pounds of your dog's weight (every six hours).

### **Benadryl**

If your dog is suffering from allergies, itching and related signs of discomfort, Benadryl can be a safe, effective way to help your furry friend. The Benadryl dosage depends on the severity of the situation, but in general, you can give your dog ½ to 1 milligram per pound of your dog's weight (every eight hours).

### **Buffered Aspirin**

Buffered aspirin can relieve basic pain in your dog. Aspirin is an anti-inflammatory that can help with muscle, joint and other pain. Give your dog five milligrams per pound every 12 hours.

### **Dramamine**

Dogs, like humans, can suffer from motion sickness and other movement-related discomforts. The dosage for Dramamine depends on the size of your dog and the severity of the situation, but you can give your dog up to 50 milligrams of Dramamine every eight hours.

### **Hydrogen Peroxide**

Hydrogen peroxide is commonly used to induce vomiting in dogs after they've eaten something they shouldn't have. If your dog has

ingested something that could be potentially hazardous, ten milliliters of hydrogen peroxide every 15 minutes can induce vomiting and allow your dog to avoid a potentially more serious health complication.

### **Robitussin**

Tussin, as some populations refer to it, can ease your dog's coughing, wheezing, hacking and other rough throat issues. Dosage for Robitussin is minimal: one teaspoon for every 20 pounds, every 8 – 12 hours.

### **Mineral Oil**

Dogs suffer from digestive problems that can cause constipation and other problems. Mineral oil, in small doses, can relieve the digestive system and prevent constipation. Give your dog up to four tablespoons daily depending on the size of your dog and the severity of his or her digestive problems.

### **Imodium AD**

Imodium AD in the tablet or liquid form can be given to dogs with diarrhea. A dog's dosage for Imodium AD should be one milliliter per pound (liquid) or one milligram per 20 pounds (tablet) every eight hours.

### **Medications that ARE NOT SAFE for Dogs**

According to the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA) and various dog health organizations, these are the top medications that are most responsible for poisoning pets.

**Again: these human medications should never be used for dogs.** This is a short list and if you are ever faced with a questionable medication that isn't listed below, always contact your veterinarian before medicating your dog. As a general rule, if you are unsure about the effects of the drug, do not give it your pet.

These medications are extremely poisonous to dogs and other pets:

|                         |                            |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| Alcohol                 | Baclofen                   |
| Ibuprofen and Naproxen  | Benzocaine                 |
| Acetaminophen (Tylenol) | Illegal recreational drugs |
| Antidepressants         | Caffeine                   |
| Pseudoephedrine         |                            |

Giving your dog medication can relieve pain and discomfort, but you should never put your dog in danger. Never give your dog a greater dosage than recommended, as dogs and other pets have sensitive stomachs that can be easily pained by the slightest increase in medication dosages. Remember: your dog's health and safety should be of the utmost importance!

<http://www.theotherdogs.com/household-medications-safe-dog/>

The phrase "raining cats and dogs" originated in seventeenth-century England. During heavy rainstorms, many homeless animals would drown and float down the streets, giving the appearance that it had actually rained cats and dogs

## Experts Rank the 15 Quietest Dog Breeds

By [vetstreet.com](http://vetstreet.com) | [Pets](#) – Wed, Jul 10, 2013 11:36 AM EDT

Whether your desire for a dog who doesn't bark (or, at least, doesn't bark *much*) stems from the fact that you share a thin wall with your neighbor or you just like a fairly quiet place to call home, we've got you covered. Vetstreet surveyed 218 veterinary professionals to get their take on the quietest dog breeds around.

As is often the case with these types of surveys, there were a couple of surprising answers. (Collies? Really? Was Lassie the exception? And what about the Basenji? He's the "barkless" dog!) But one thing that wasn't surprising was that a couple of these relatively quiet breeds also made the list of best dogs for new owners.

### No. 1 (tie): Newfoundland



Newfoundland - Truly a gentle giant

The docile Newfoundland takes the top spot on this list of quiet breeds. He's a courageous and intelligent dog, known for his love of children, his loyalty and his desire to be a lap dog despite his enormous size.

### No. 1 (tie): Great Dane



The breed that tied the Newfoundland for the quietest is also one of the biggest: the Great Dane. He's a gentle giant with a calm nature, and while he doesn't bark often, when he does, his voice will be louder and deeper than just about any other breed.

### No. 3: Great Pyrenees

Like the first two breeds on this list, the Great Pyrenees is a large dog with an equally big heart. When properly trained, he's calm, gentle and protective, but you'll have to do your homework in order to get this strong-willed dog to that point.



### No. 4: Italian Greyhound

Tiny, intelligent and a bit fragile, the Italian Greyhound can be rather defiant, but barking is rarely an issue. Housetraining, however, may be another story.

### No. 5: Whippet

This keen sighthound is sleek and athletic. The Whippet can be found chasing cats and sipping food from the kitchen counter, but he's also a calm and quiet companion who loves to snuggle on the sofa.



Whippet

### No. 6: Mastiff

The Mastiff is known to be very loving but somewhat stubborn. He's protective of his family, but his size (often over 200 pounds!) is generally all that's needed to deter would-be troublemakers, so he rarely sees a need to raise his voice.





**No. 7: Bernese Mountain Dog**

The Bernese Mountain Dog is a handsome Swiss dog bred to pull carts, drive livestock to fields or market, and work as a watchdog. These days, though, he's better known for his tranquil temperament, although as a puppy he can be active and mouthy, nipping and chasing in play.

**No. 8: Bullmastiff**

Strong-willed and incredibly loyal, the Bullmastiff isn't a big barker, but he is not always good with other dogs (especially those of the same sex) or cats (due to a high prey drive).

**No. 9 (tie): Saint Bernard**

The Saint Bernard is a member of the Mastiff family. He can be sweet, shy and stubborn, but with proper training and socialization, this quiet breed can be fantastic for families or for use as a therapy dog.

**No. 9 (tie): Cavalier King Charles Spaniel**

The increasingly popular Cavalier King Charles Spaniel is a small, playful dog who loves his people and hates to be alone. His temperament can range from sweet and placid to straight-up stubborn, but with consistent, positive training, you should be able to housetrain him as well as any other breed.

**No. 11: Golden Retriever**

The Golden Retriever is a real people-pleaser who's always ready to make a friend or chase a tennis ball. While he's not known to be a barker, he is an active breed who will be at his best (and his



least destructive) when his energy is channeled through walking, swimming, playing fetch and brain games.

**No. 12 (tie): Chinese Shar-Pei**

Confident and quiet are words often used to describe the Chinese Shar-Pei. He's intelligent and devoted to his family, but he is also known to be stubborn. He's a great watchdog who generally only barks when worried or playing.

**No. 12 (tie): Rhodesian Ridgeback**

The Rhodesian Ridgeback is a large, impressive dog with expressive eyes and a sensitive spirit. He's quite protective but will put his body between his family and a perceived danger before barking, snarling or attacking.

**No. 14: Irish Setter**

Unlike many of the other dogs on this list, the Irish Setter is a rowdy and rollicking dog with more energy than he knows what to do with. Happily, though, that energy is rarely channeled into nuisance barking, and as long as he's given plenty of exercise, he can be a great choice for families.

**No. 15: Collie**

The Collie isn't exactly a silent breed - if he were, Lassie would never have been able to tell us that Timmy had fallen down the well! Still, this gentle and affectionate dog generally only speaks when he really has something to say. Given the appropriate amount of exercise, he shouldn't be a nuisance barker.

<http://shine.yahoo.com/pets/experts-rank-15-quietest-dog-breeds-153600826.html>



## Has your dog had his biscuits today?

### Asian Origins of Native American Dogs Confirmed

July 10, 2013 — Once thought to have been extinct, native American dogs are on the contrary thriving, according to a recent study that links these breeds to ancient Asia.

The arrival of Europeans in the Americas has generally been assumed to have led to the extinction of indigenous dog breeds; but a comprehensive genetic study has found that the original population of native American dogs has been almost completely preserved, says Peter Savolainen, a researcher in evolutionary genetics at KTH Royal Institute of Technology in Stockholm.

In fact, American dog breeds trace their ancestry to ancient Asia, Savolainen says. These native breeds have 30 percent or less modern replacement by European dogs, he says. "Our results confirm that American dogs are a remaining part of the indigenous American culture, which underscores the importance of preserving these populations," he says.

Savolainen's research group, in cooperation with colleagues in Portugal, compared mitochondrial DNA from Asian and European dogs, ancient American archaeological samples, and American dog breeds, including Chihuahuas, Peruvian hairless dogs and Arctic sled dogs. They traced the American dogs' ancestry back to East Asian and Siberian dogs, and also found direct relations between ancient American dogs and modern breeds.



"It was especially exciting to find that the Mexican breed, Chihuahua, shared a DNA type uniquely with Mexican pre-Columbian samples," he says. "This gives conclusive evidence for the Mexican ancestry of the Chihuahua."

The team also analysed stray dogs, confirming them generally to be runaway European dogs; but in Mexico and Bolivia they identified populations with high proportions of indigenous ancestry.

Savolainen says that the data also suggests that the Carolina Dog, a stray dog population in the U.S., may have an indigenous American origin.

Savolainen works at the Science for Life Laboratory (SciLifeLab [www.scilifelab.se](http://www.scilifelab.se)), a collaboration involving KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm University, the Karolinska Institutet and Uppsala University.

*KTH The Royal Institute of Technology ( 2013 July 10). Asian origins of native American dogs confirmed. ScienceDaily Retrived July 13, 2013.*

<http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2013/07/130710182540.htm>

The Centennial Club will be collecting donations for the Chinese Shar-Pei Charitable Trust again this year. If you would like to donate, make your check out to CSP Charitable Trust and mail to:

Alice Fix 1668 S. Kingston St. Aurora, CO 80012

*The Trust funds health research projects about things that affect our breed.*

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

## Dogs Sneak Food When People Aren't Looking

*Man's best friend can understand our point of view, new study says.*

By Kate Andries - National Geographic News

*Published February 15, 2013*

Many dog owners will swear their pups are up to something when out of view of watchful eyes. Shoes go missing, couches have mysterious teeth marks, and food disappears. They seem to disregard the word "no."

Now, a new study suggests dogs might understand people even better than we thought. The research shows that domestic dogs, when told not to snatch a piece of food, are more likely to disobey the command in a dark room than in a lit room.

This suggests that man's best friend is capable of understanding a human's point of view, said study leader Juliane Kaminski, a psychologist at the U.K.'s University of Portsmouth.

"The one thing we can say is that dogs really have specialized skills in reading human communication," she said. "This is special in dogs."

### Sneaky Canines

Kaminski and colleagues recruited 84 dogs, all of which were more than a year old, motivated by food, and comfortable with both strangers and dark rooms.

The team then set up experiments in which a person commanded a dog not to take a piece of food on the floor and repeated the commands in a room with different lighting scenarios ranging from fully lit to fully dark.

They found that the dogs were four times as likely to steal the food—and steal it more quickly—when the room was dark.

"We were thinking what affected the dog was whether they saw the human, but seeing the human or not didn't affect the behavior," said Kaminski, whose study was published recently in the journal *Animal Cognition*.

Instead, she said, the dog's behavior depended on whether the food was in the light or not, suggesting that the dog made its decision based on whether the human could see them approaching the food.

"In a general sense, [Kaminski] and other researchers are interested in whether the dog has a theory of mind," said Alexandra Horowitz, head of the Dog Cognition Lab at Barnard University, who was not involved in the new study.

Something that all normal adult humans have, theory of mind is "an understanding that others have different perspective, knowledge, feelings than we do," said Horowitz, also the author of *Inside of a Dog*.

### Smarter Than We Think

While research has previously been focused on our closer relatives—chimpanzees and bonobos—interest in dog cognition is increasing, thanks in part to owners wanting to know what their dogs are thinking. (Pictures: How smart are these animals?)

"The study of dog cognition suddenly began about 15 years ago," Horowitz said.

Part of the reason for that, said Brian Hare, director of the Duke Canine Cognition Lab and author of *The Genius of Dogs*, is that "science thought dogs were unremarkable."

But "dogs have a genius—years ago we didn't know what that was," said Hare, who was not involved in the new research. (See pictures of the the evolution of dogs, from wolf to woof.)

Many of the new dog studies are variations on research done with chimpanzees, bonobos, and even young children. Animal-cognition researchers are looking into dogs' ability to imitate, solve problems, or navigate social environments.

So just how much does your dog understand? It's much more than you—and science—probably thought.

Selectively bred as companions for thousands of years, dogs are especially attuned to human emotions—and, study leader Kaminski said, are better at reading human cues than even our closest mammalian relatives.

"There has been a physiological change in dogs because of domestication," Duke's Hare added. "Dogs want to bond with us in ways



other species don't." (Related: "Dogs' Brains Reorganized by Breeding.")

While research reveals more and more insight into the minds of our furry best friends, Kaminski said, "We still don't know just how smart they are."

<http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2013/02/130218-dogs-animals-science-mind-smart/>

**It pays to be a lap dog.** Three dogs (from First Class cabins!) survived the sinking of the Titanic – two Pomeranians and one Pekingese.

## What Will They Think of Next?

### *Pup-Casso™ Art Kit*

Do you think your dog would enjoy finger painting? How would you know if they haven't ever tried it. Now they can. Now your dog can create artwork for your walls.

\$19.99

<http://www.artcasso.com/products/pup-casso-art-kit>



### **Yard Pup & Paw- \$35**

This Yard Pup serves 2 purposes. You can use your old grocery bags for cleaning up the yard. The bag attaches with a bungee cord, making it easy to put on and take off. The paw is the scooper.

[www.sheedison.com](http://www.sheedison.com)



### Motion Sensor Dog Bowl

\$24.99



Pet bowl automatically opens and closes when it senses your pet is near.

ABS plastic auto pet bowl keeps food and water fresh.

Automatically keeps insects out and odors inside the bowl.

[http://www.drsofostersmith.com/product/prod\\_display.cfm?pcatid=26474](http://www.drsofostersmith.com/product/prod_display.cfm?pcatid=26474)



CSPA 2013 National Specialty  
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### **Seminars-**

**Dr. Linda Tintle-Monday p.m.-9/23 Update on DNA test for Shar-Pei Fever**  
*Dr. Linda Tintle will review the 2013 published research findings that were based on data obtained using samples collected worldwide including those from volunteers at the 2010 CSPA Nationals. She will present an update on the Broad Institute's DNA test assessing risk for Shar-Pei Fever and give the attendees an overview of our current understanding of the complex of Shar-Pei autoinflammatory disease and its many manifestations.*

**Dr. Jeff Vidt- Tuesday afternoon - IBD & Dermatology (STSS, allergic dermatitis and B12 deficiency)**

You can find all the information about the CSPA National Specialty here:  
<http://www.cspa.com/pdfs/nationals.pdf>

## Therapeutic Laser by Dr. Jeff Vidt

Due to advancements in veterinary medicine and surgery over the last several decades our pets are living longer and experiencing more issues related to degenerative joint disease (arthritis) and physical rehabilitation issues following orthopedic joint surgery. There also is a more recent increase in dogs entering performance events such as agility, free-style dancing, obedience, rally, flyball and service dogs participating in search and rescue, police work, military dogs, etc. When these dogs experience injuries they often return to function quicker with physical rehabilitation equipment and techniques taken from the human side. “Laser” stands for Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation. I think it is beyond the scope of this article to get into the theory and physics of the laser but the following points clarify some aspects of lasers:

1. Class I and Class II lasers are low power lasers used in CD players, DVD players, laser printers and bar code readers.
2. Class III lasers are laser pointers and low level therapy devices (lasers<0.5Watts).
3. Class IV lasers are surgical lasers (cutting) and higher power therapy lasers (lasers >0.5 Watts up to 10Watts). The therapeutic laser is NOT a surgical laser and CANNOT cut a patient.
4. The Class IV therapeutic laser has a maximum power of 10Watts which can penetrate several inches into the muscle and joints as opposed to Class III therapeutic lasers with the highest power capability of 0.5Watts which can only penetrate in millimeters.
5. The Class IV therapeutic laser delivery system is a quartz fiber hand-held device.

**LED (Class III) phototherapy should not be confused with laser therapy.**

### How do therapeutic lasers work?

When laser light is directed at tissue it is reflected, scattered, absorbed or transmitted. The absorption of laser light is the key therapeutic goal. Wavelength and tissue composition is critical to defining the depth of tissue penetration. Absorption is wavelength dependant with longer wavelengths being absorbed less by superficial tissues and penetrating deeper. The Class IV therapeutic laser has a wavelength of 980nm which penetrates more deeply into tissue. When laser light penetrates tissue there are a number of mechanisms of action. All involve photochemical interactions of photons with the tissue. The laser light changes biochemistry by a process called photobiomodulation or

photobiostimulation. This process consists of tissue mechanisms of action and cellular mechanisms of action.

#### 1. Tissue mechanisms

The laser light creates electrical, temperature and pressure gradients in the tissue. These gradients impact electrolyte movement and transport of cellular nutrients and wastes across cell membranes. Ordinary light cannot do this.

#### 2. Cellular Mechanisms

The cellular mechanism of action of Class IV therapy lasers is dependent on photon absorption by tissue chromophores. Tissue chromophores are components of cellular and sub-cellular organelles which absorb light. Chromophores located in mitochondria (cellular “batteries”) absorb photons from the laser light. The absorbed energy stimulates the energy-producing chemical reactions in the cell and increases the synthesis of DNA and RNA. Essentially the cells are “turned on” with increased metabolic activity.

The clinical changes noted after use of the Class IV laser therapy include reduced pain, reduced inflammation and accelerating healing. These changes are a result of a combination of biological and biochemical effects.

### Accelerated cell growth and reproduction

- Activation of the Krebs’s Cycle
- Increased ATP production
- Increased polymerase and transcriptase levels
- Increased metabolic activity

### Analgesic effects

- Increased release of tissue endorphins
- Suppression of nociceptors (pain receptors)
- Increased stimulation threshold for pain
- Reduced neuron impulses in nerves associated with pain
- Reduced pain perception

### Anti-inflammatory effects

- Decreased prostaglandins — PGE2
- Decreased release of inflammatory mediator
- Activation of lymph drainage system
- Decreased edema formation

### Wound healing

- Increased cytokines (Growth Factor, PDGF)
- Improved vascular activity — increased angiogenesis and capillary formation.

— faster wound healing due to stimulation of fibroblasts with resultant increase in collagen production.

#### **Anti-microbial effects**

— Direct effect on microbes — cell membrane changes and pigment absorption

— Activation of patient defenses — increased macrophage activity and stimulation of white blood cells.

#### **Applications:**

1. Traumatic and surgical wounds
2. Slow-healing injuries,
3. Soft tissue injuries such as hematomas, swelling, edema, inflammation, etc.
4. Chronic arthritis
5. Burns
6. Scar tissue
7. Ulcers
8. Sport injuries such as muscle contusions, tendonitis, fasciitis, sprains, strains, partial tears, bruising
9. Contaminated wounds
10. Chronic ears infections
11. Lick granulomas
12. Gingivitis/stomatitis
13. Acute injuries for pain management
14. Cats with interstitial cystitis (FLUTD)
15. Post-op surgical incisions
16. Chronic skin issues
17. Adjunct to physical rehabilitation
18. Intervertebral disc disease
19. Use in performance dogs

There are some safety issues in the performance of laser therapy. These center around possible eye damage and heating of tissues. The owner and the operator wear required eye glasses to prevent damage to the eyes caused by reflection of the laser light. This reflection is minimal with the Class IV therapeutic laser. Animals may also have to be restrained so they can't look at the light or wear protective eye wear such as goggles or a blind fold. Overheating of the tissues is prevented by controlling the laser head properly, constantly moving the laser probe and using your hand to evaluate temperature of the skin.

<http://www.drjwv.com/article.php?view=0017.php&name=Therapeutic+Laser>

### **Officers of the Centennial Chinese Shar-Pei Club**

**President-** Alice Fix

**Vice President-** Jeanne Hill- Jurik

**Secretary-** Marchelle Heslep

**Treasurer-** Louise Watson

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Legislative Liaison: Alice Fix & Laura Brown

Public Education: Jeanne Hill-Jurik

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 through- out 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 1<sup>st</sup> Runner- Up CSPCA Newsletter- 2006, 2007**

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

Alice Fix 1668 S. Kingston St. Aurora, CO 80012  
Alleydoll3@aol.com

**Publisher & Editor:** Alice E. Fix

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