

# WAGG'N TAIL



*February 2017*

## *Officers & Committees*

President Allysa Paxton 378-7139	Vice-President Bill Murray	Recording Secretary Candee Foss	Corresponding Sec Bonnie Ames 588-6430	Treasurers Michele Murray 531-0432
Show Chairman Ryin Horne	Board of Directors Cindi McInturf Cheryl Stevens	Judges Selection Chairman Valerie Brown 554-1668	Historian Handling Class Bonnie Ames 588-6430	Newsletter Cheryl Stevens Draymia@gmail.com

<p><b><u>Next General Meeting</u></b></p> <p>February 2, 2017 Pizza Feed</p> <p>Round Table Pizza</p> <p>1769 Leslie Road Richland, WA</p> <p>6:00</p>	<p><b>Board of Directors Meeting</b></p> <p>February 16, 2017</p> <p>7:30</p> <p>Richland Dennys</p>	<p><b>Want to Help With Handling Class</b></p> <p>Wednesday evenings at 7:30.</p> <p>It is a great way to help your Club, observe dog movement and give our current volunteers a little break. People right now are only having to do a class every two months. A few more people and it could be once every 3-4 months</p> <p>Contact Cheryl at <a href="mailto:Draymia@gmail.com">Draymia@gmail.com</a></p>
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**Handling Class**

4 Paws Dog Works  
Wednesdays 7:30

Feb 1st- Bonnie & Chuck  
Feb 8th- Skeeter Benton  
Feb 15th- Chris Larson  
Feb 22- Cindi McInturf

**Member Brags**

Stacia Gunderson “Mia” Doberman  
earner her CGCA and CGCU titles

Minutes for the Richland Kennel Club Meeting January 5, 2017

Meeting was called to order at 7:32 by Allysa Paxton, President

1. Roll Call - everyone introduced themselves and the breed of dog that they have.

There were no brags

2. Reading of the Minutes of the last meeting:

No minutes from the last meeting as it was the Christmas Party which was held at Chuck and Bonnie Ames.

3. Report of the President

No report

4. Report of the Secretary

Bonnie thanked Cindy for filling in for her at handling class last night. Cindy shared some information on a couple of issues that she experienced at handling class. She also shared that Tracy at Four Paws would like people to use the facility after class, and to return the equipment back to where it was when they started. Bonnie will talk to Tracy about handling class as she is the Handling chair.

5. Report of the Treasurer

Michele gave the balances of our account. She shared that we basically used the money they earned last year. She also shared that dues for 2017 are now due. \$15 for individual and \$25 for a couple.

6. Report of the Committees

The shows are basically approved, and there is no obedience on Sunday.

We have received the logo for the catalog.

Mark Glaman and Ryin Horne will be obedience chairs

7. Elections

No new business/elections

8. Unfinished Business

Shirts are available and Chuck was on hand to give them out.

9. New Business

Cheryl has flyers on a fun match on January 14 at 4 Paws. This will be a great warm up for people attending the Rose City Cluster.

Baray is the superintendent for our upcoming shows.

Bonnie has a sign up sheet for the Expo at the Trac - it's on January 27th and 28th. She needs reliable dogs that are good with people, especially children. Also, please wear your RKC shirt. This shows great club support.

Jessica mentioned that there is an obedience and rally at 4 Paws in March

Next month's meeting is a pizza feed at Roundtable in Richland on February 2, 2017 at around 6 pm.

Motion to adjourn was motioned by Cheryl and seconded by Mark Glaman.

Submitted by Candee R Foss

Recording Secretary

## Puppy and Kitten Vaccinations: Timing is Critical

Maternal antibodies are those antibodies that are transferred to the puppy or kitten when they receive colostrum milk from their dam only in the first 36 hours of life. After that, even though the breast milk contains many antibodies as well as wholesome nutrients, these antibodies can no longer cross the neonatal intestinal mucosal lining. The colostrum-derived antibodies gradually wane from birth over the three months and most are gone by the age of 14-16 weeks. Until then, what remains in their body is called “residual maternal antibodies”, which are present in decreasing amounts to help protect the pup or kitten against foreign substances and infectious diseases.

### **Timing is Critical**

Vaccinating these youngsters at too young of an age when they have plenty of residual maternal immunity just causes the vaccine antigen(s) to be partially neutralized so that full immunization is not achieved. Thus, the effect of vaccination is incomplete and the puppy or kitten is still at risk of getting one or more of these diseases until the vaccine series is completed once the maternal antibodies have disappeared.

Conversely, the period of highest vulnerability to infectious diseases is between 10-14 weeks of age. So, puppies need at least one dose of the multivalent vaccine between 9 weeks and before 12 weeks of age, even though it will only partially immunize them. For kittens, they need one dose between 8-9 weeks of age. Please review my [canine](#) and [feline](#) vaccination protocols for further information.

### **The “One and Done” Vaccination Protocol Premise**

It has been postulated to give puppies or kittens just one dose of multivalent “combo” vaccine at 16 weeks of age, because their maternal immunity will have disappeared and not interfere with complete immunization. *It is not safe to leave them unprotected for that long.* Maternal immunity will have waned to essentially zero and these puppies will be totally vulnerable to viral diseases.

<http://drjeandodds.pethealthresource.tumblr.com/post/147595920886/dodds-vaccination-protocol-dogs-2016#.WH7dDzUmlF6>

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## **20 Facts You Should Know About Timing Of Ovulation In The Bitch**

Emmanuel Fontaine DVM, MSc, PhD

As a breeder, you already know that when it comes to reproduction, the canine species is really unique. I have invested many hours over a number of years to help breeders develop a better understanding of how to be successful in the ultimate pursuit of producing healthy litters. Here is a short recap: Progesterone is secreted before ovulation in dogs, and we can use this characteristic of the canine estrous cycle to determine when the bitch ovulates. This is what we refer to as “timing of ovulation,” a great tool to improve fertility and prolificacy in your dogs since mistimed breeding is—by far—the most common cause of infertility in the bitch. When I was working at the reproduction center at the Alfort Veterinary School (Paris, France), these consultations were part of my daily routine. Here

are 20 facts that might help you better understand the reasoning behind it.

When to start? It is recommended to have the first consultation around six days after the beginning of the heat cycle. Sound too early? Well, always better sooner than later. Unfortunately, some bitches might ovulate as soon as this in their estrous cycle.

Very often I had clients call me to say: “Doctor, my bitch is at [number] in progesterone. What should I do?” My typical answer: “[Number] what?” Wonder why? Progesterone results can be expressed in two different units: ng/mL OR nmol/L. We won’t interpret a result the same way depending on its unit.

I have been asked to determine when the bitch would ovulate based on a single test. Most of the time that is not possible. (I told you I had bitches that ovulated six days after the beginning of estrus, but I also have had some that ovulated 30 days after!) At least three or four tests will usually be required over a number of days.

“Do I need to come every single day until ovulation occurs?” No, this might be necessary when doing LH assays (another hormone secreted by the brain, which peaks two to three days before ovulation). LH secretion is pulsatile, and we need to detect a transient peak, so that’s why daily assays are needed in this case. On the contrary, progesterone will progressively rise during estrus, and this is the rise we will focus on when performing timing of ovulation.

If progesterone is low (= basal value), typically we can wait four to five days before seeing the dog again.

Progesterone is said to be “basal” when its blood concentration is below 1ng/mL.

LH peak usually occurs when progesterone levels reach 2-3ng/mL. When this level is reached, ovulation will occur two to three days later.

Never stop timing ovulation when you think you have passed the LH peak. You still need to detect ovulation. Some bitches might indeed have what we call an anovulatory cycle.

What’s an anovulatory cycle? A cycle that does not lead to ovulation (and obviously then, the bitch will not get pregnant). Progesterone might rise because of the growth of the ovarian follicles containing the oocytes but suddenly drop (we still don’t know why). Follicles will simply shrink and disappear, and ovulation will not occur. I had a bitch that went as high as 4.9ng/mL in progesterone, but then dropped.

Ovulation occurs when progesterone blood levels reach 5-6ng/mL.

This value is the same whatever the size of the dog. Whether you have Chihuahuas, Labrador Retrievers, Mastiffs, etc., bitches will always ovulate around the same progesterone level. Take another look at Figure I, and you'll see that at the time of ovulation, the different curves all overlap each other.

We know the progesterone level at the time of ovulation. However, at the time of breeding, there is no "ideal" level. When fertility is optimal, progesterone values might be around 10, 30, sometimes even greater than 60ng/mL. The breeding protocol should be determined based on the estimated day of ovulation. We cannot say that the bitch should be bred when she is at [any number] ng/mL of progesterone.

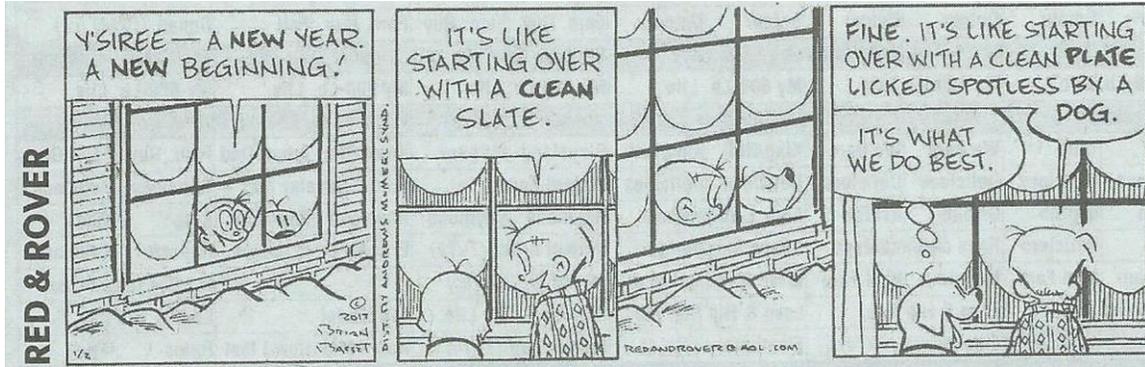
Then why perform a progesterone test after ovulation? Progesterone blood levels will rise quickly after ovulation, and it is good to confirm that this rise occurs. Indeed, if a plateau (= progesterone levels stagnating around the same value) is observed, something is not right, and an ovarian cyst might be suspected.

In fact, each time such a plateau is observed during the timing of ovulation, the bitch should always be carefully followed. This can indeed happen normally, but a plateau should not last more than three days. If there is any doubt, an ovarian ultrasound should be performed to be sure the surface of the ovaries look normal.

The hormone progesterone is the same in all mammals (same conformation, same molecular size, same everything). So no need for specific canine assays. To tell the truth, all the machines that are used to assay progesterone in canines are primarily developed for the human market.

Progesterone machines are not all the same. What I mean by that is, if the progesterone level was 5-6ng/mL on the machine I used in my clinic, it might have been 4-5ng/mL or 8-10ng/mL on another one. The value needs to be properly interpreted: It's important to rely on somebody, therefore, who is used to working with the laboratory or the machine that gives the results, so they are properly interpreted.

You did a timing of ovulation, your bitch ovulated 17 days after beginning of her estrous cycle and she became pregnant. Does that mean that next time your bitch will ovulate at 17 days again? Not necessarily. There are up to 40 percent variations between cycles. A timing of ovulation should therefore be performed at each cycle.



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