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# Animal Crackers

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## Foundation Stock Service

There are many breeds recognized by foreign registries but not by the American Kennel Club. In this country, these are considered “rare” breeds. AKC has established a Foundation Stock Service (FSS) for breeds recognized by an acceptable foreign or domestic registry. This is a record keeping service. Dogs with a FSS certificate are not eligible to compete at AKC events until they meet certain criteria, including a good number of dogs in this country owned by many different individuals, existence of a parent club and a breed standard.

Recently, AKC has admitted six FSS breeds to the Miscellaneous Class. These dogs may compete in obedience and other performance events. They cannot compete in regular conformation classes to earn the title of champion.

Following are a few notes about these six breeds.

The **Beauceron** is a French herding breed. It stands between 25 and 30 inches at the withers. The coat is short and the color is black and tan. The ears are cropped but the tail is long.

The **black Russian terrier** was developed in Moscow by crossing giant schnauzers with Airedales, Rottweilers and a local retriever. The breed was intended for military and police work. Its height is 25 to 28 inches. The coat is thick and wiry, up to four inches in length and black in color. The tail should be docked short.

The **Glen of Imaal terrier** is an ancient breed from southern Ireland which was used for hunting. About 14 inches high, it resembles the Sealyham but is more heavily boned. It has a soft undercoat and topknot and a harsher topcoat.

The **Neapolitan mastiff**, called mastino in its native Italy, goes back to ancient Rome. It is an extremely bulky dog just under 30 inches in height, with a large wrinkled head. The breed was originally used for fighting but is not naturally aggressive.

The **Nova Scotia duck tolling retriever** is a medium-sized dog about 20 inches height with a double, medium-length water-repellent coat. The color is shades of red. It was developed in the early twentieth century from various breeds including the golden, Chesapeake and Labrador retriever. This dog is an outstanding swimmer and a natural retriever on land and in the water. The dog will play on the shore to lure ducks within shooting distance and then

retrieve the kill.

The **Redbone coonhound** is an American breed developed in the 18th and 19th century using red hounds from Europe. Some say Peter Redbone, a Tennessee breeder, gave his name to this hound while others believe the name come from the color. A treeing dog called a Redbone hound has been bred for a hundred years. Similar to the American foxhound but red in color, these dogs are about 25 inches tall with short, smooth, hard coats. Redbones are widely used and have a marvelous nose and voice, trailing ability and a strong desire to tree their game.

## Case Report

A review of cases from the ASPCA Animal Poison Control Center revealed evidence of renal failure in ten dogs that ingested large amounts of raisins or grapes. Sun-dried raisins and fresh grapes from grocery stores and private yards as well as grape crushings from wineries were involved. The known amounts ranged between nine ounces and two pounds.

Vomiting began within a few hours of ingestion. Other signs were loss of appetite, diarrhea, lethargy and abdominal pain. High serum concentration of creatinine developed 24 hours to several days after ingestion, along with reduced output or complete suppression of urine. Some dogs recovered after aggressive treatment, but two died and three were euthanized because of poor response to treatment.

There also have been reports of serious illness or death after a dog has eaten large amounts of chocolate candy.

Dietary indiscretion may have serious adverse effects. There are many poisonous plants and household chemicals that might be eaten by pets. If you call your veterinarian for advice, try to be sure you can report how much and what the animal has eaten.

The ASPCA 24-hour emergency information number is 888-426-4435. There may be a charge which may be paid by credit card.

## Spotted Cats

The **Egyptian Mau** is the only natural spotted breed of domesticated cat. It was brought to the United States in 1957. The coat is a transition between spots and stripes which appear not only in the fur but also in the skin pigmentation. Three colors are recognized by the Cat Fanciers Association — silver with charcoal markings,

bronze (honey-colored) with dark brown markings and smoke black with charcoal spots. They are quiet, friendly, medium-sized cats.

The **Ocicat**, named after the ocelot, was created in the 1960s by crossing Siamese, Abyssinians and American shorthairs. The Abyssinian influence gives energy, Siamese influence makes the Ocicat chatty and sociable and the American shorthair has a mellowing effect. The result is a cat that is not hyperactive and not too vocal and is people-oriented. The breed is recognized by the CFA.

The **pixie-bob** comes from a litter believed to be from an unplanned mating of bobcats and barn cats, but this has not been proven. Developed less than 20 years ago, the breed is recognized by the The International Cat Association and is seeking recognition from the CFA. The TICA standard calls for a wild look — it is bred to resemble a domestic version of the Pacific Northwest coastal red bobcat. The ears are lynx-shaped. The standard allows polydactyl cats with up to seven toes per foot. The color is described as “light to medium shades of brown tabby in a random ‘buckshot’ pattern preferred with a base of mousey gray, like a wild hare.” The breed has long and short-haired varieties.

## Parvovirus In Dogs

Parvovirus infection is a relatively new disease — the causative agent was first recognized about 1980. It is believed that it is a virus of some other species that adapted itself to dogs. It is especially severe — often fatal — in puppies. Doberman pinschers and Rottweilers appear to be highly susceptible, but it occurs in all breeds.

The first signs are loss of appetite and depression followed in a day or two by vomiting and bloody foul smelling diarrhea. The virus multiplies in the intestinal tract and billions of virus particles can be passed and will contaminate the environment for at least six months. Without killing all vegetation it is impossible to eliminate the virus from soil. Inside the home and kennel, thorough washing and use of a chlorine bleach solution (one ounce in a quart of water) is effective.

Most older dogs are immune through vaccination or previous exposure to the virus. Bitches pass antibodies to puppies in milk and this will interfere with vaccination. For their protection, puppies should be vaccinated starting at

# Penn Veterinary Alumni Help on Navajo Reservation

by Dr. Theodore Robinson, V'74

A group of four veterinarians, all graduates of Penn, recently traveled to the Crown Point Navajo Reservation just north of Gallup, N.M. to provide veterinary care.

The week-long project was co-sponsored by Americans for Native Americans (ANA), located in Doylestown, Pa. and the Bucks-Montgomery Veterinary Medical Association, a constituent of the Pennsylvania Veterinary Medical



Dr. Ted Robinson instructing veterinary technicians on techniques of preparation and procedures for feline neutering.

Association. The volunteer group performed various veterinary medical procedures on the dogs, cats, horses and cows owned by the Native Americans living on the reservation. The veterinarians also conducted educational seminars.

The group consisted of **Dr. Michael Tomasic, V'85**, assistant professor of anesthesia, **Dr. Sherry Talowsky, V'75**, and **Dr. Joseph Raught, V'63** of New Wilmington, Pa., and **Dr. Ted Robinson, V'74** of Richboro, Pa. Dr. Robinson is vice president and programs chairman of the Bucks-Montgomery VMA and he organized the entire project.

The objectives of the group were three-fold:

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six weeks, repeated every two to three weeks until they are sixteen weeks old.

Infection is oral and usually results from exposure to contaminated soil. Keeping puppies inside does not keep them protected. Early vaccination is necessary to control the disease. Treatment frequently requires hospitalization and intravenous fluids because of dehydration.

1. To educate the Native American population about the proper care and management of their pets and livestock.
2. To work with and help with the education and training of the veterinary technician students attending the Crown Point Institute of Technology.
3. To help with animal population control and medically treat the reservation's equine population.

To accomplish this lectures and workshops were held on the reservation in the evenings on various aspects of equine, bovine, sheep and goat health management. All residents and veterinary technician students were invited to attend. The veterinary technician students participated in all aspects of large and small animal health care including preventative medicine. They assisted in all surgical procedures that were performed by the four veterinarians. The volunteers performed 166 spays, neuterings and vaccinations of pet animals during their stay and more than 300 horses were treated for internal parasites and dental problems.

Four veterinary drug and supply companies donated the supplies that made the project possible. They were: Fort Dodge Laboratories, Pfizer Animal Health, Penn Veterinary Supply, and the W.A. Butler Co. The supplies included vaccines, anesthetic drugs, worming medications, suture material, surgical gloves and drapes, parasiticides, etc.

In conjunction with the project, four of the Crown Point veterinary technicians students came to Bucks County for internships at various veterinary practices.

All agreed that the project was extremely successful. To that end, ANA and the Bucks-Montgomery VMA will sponsor additional volunteer trips in the future, with the long term goal of obtaining official AVMA accreditation for the veterinary technician school at Crown Point.



Dr. Michael Tomasic, Clint Blalock, Joseph Raught, Sherry Talowsky, and Ted Robinson. Dr. Blalock, Gallup, N.M., directs the veterinary technician program on the reservation.



## Annual SCAVMA Auction

The annual **Student Chapter of the American Veterinary Medical Association (SCAVMA) Auction** will be held on Friday, December 7, 2001, at 5:00 p.m. The location of the event is to be announced. Everyone is invited to support the auction!

The annual SCAVMA auction is a popular event for the entire School community. Proceeds from the Silent Auction help to fund student travel expenses to the annual National Student AVMA Symposium. Proceeds from the Live Auction help to fund SCAVMA events and the new SCAVMA Scholarship Program. The scholarship program awards two \$2,500 scholarships annually for third- and fourth-year students. They are selected based on their service to the School, academic standing, and financial need.

The mission of SCAVMA is to increase the quality of veterinary student life through educational, social and cultural extracurricular activities. For more information on the auction or to donate auction items, contact J. Seth Eaton, V'04, Auction Co-Chairperson, via e-mail at <jseaton@mail.vet.upenn.edu>.