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PHR DIRECTOR: Jan Jorolan, Donna Moore, & James Watson

PHR ADVISORY BOARD:

Rita Charvat
Bob Foulk

Linda Fleisch
JR Wythe

BOARD LIAISON:
VACANCY



THE WAY HOME

An outreach e-communication from Papillon Haven Rescue



HOW LUCKY ARE YOU?

QUILT RAFFLE

PapHaven Rescue's next fund raiser will start in July 1st and run thru Aug. 15th (or until reserve met).

It is the beautiful quilt donated by Mary Fournier. She wrote, "Since I have little or no domestic talents, I really wanted to donate a lovely quilt to Paphaven, but had to hire my friend (our foreman's wife) to make it! lolol. She's a VERY TALENTED seamstress and did an incredible job of making the quilt I described to her.



The quilt is drop-dead stunningly gorgeous! No kidding. It's done in shades of glittery blue butterflies, with light blue trim and of course, squares with warm tan Papillon faces. I was thrilled when I saw it."

Lissa Dutra, our Fund Raising Team Leader will run this drawing. Go to:

[HTTP://SHOPPAPHAVEN.HOMESTEAD.COM/QUILTS2.HTML](http://SHOPPAPHAVEN.HOMESTEAD.COM/QUILTS2.HTML)

To purchase your tickets.

HAPPY JULY 4TH!

PHR'S FAQs (FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS):

1 WHAT IS THE STRUCTURE OF PHR ("PAPHAVEN")?

PapHaven is a 501(c)3 non-profit organization. There are no paid employees or officers. All members are volunteer – many have regular jobs and families, and volunteer their time as available. Daily operations are handled by a Management Group consisting of: Directors; Advisory Board; Region Team Leaders; and Region Team Leader Coordinator. (*Requirements for an IRS 501(c)3 may be found on the www.IRS.gov website.*)

2 HOW IS PAPHAVEN ORGANIZED?

PapHaven is organized around a Board of Directors with an Advisory Board to the Directors. Directors are Officers of the Corporation. Advisory Board members are nominated by the members and approved by the Directors for terms as stated. Policy and procedures are set by the Directors with advisement of the Advisory Board. Conflict issues are resolved by the full Board.

3 DO RESCUED DOGS HAVE TO BE PURE BREED PAPILLONS?

PapHaven rescues pure breed Papillons and also Papillon mixes with Papillon characteristics, of all ages and sizes. We do not take aggressive or biting Papillons.

4 DOES PAPHAVEN BUY PAPILLONS?

PapHaven does not buy Papillons from auctions, commercial breeders, or any individual.

5 WHERE DOES PHR GET ITS RESCUED PAPILLONS?

PapHaven receives Papillons from shelters and other rescue groups, when needed. Fees may be paid to shelters and other rescue groups if medical or vetting is/has been provided, with the approval of a Board Member. Some Papillons come from owners who can no longer keep them for a variety of reasons. Some come from Court Confiscations of hoarders or sub-standard breeders.

6 WHY DOES PAPHAVEN CHARGE AN ADOPTION FEE?

PapHaven charges an adoption fee to help defray the cost of veterinary care, regular health maintenance, and foster care. The fee is to help defray expenses for ALL Papillons and/or Pap mixes in our rescue and re-homing program. Some Paps arrive with health issues that cost a great deal to heal; others do not. Normal medical care is provided for any Papillon in need. However, extreme and expensive emergency care will depend on available funds and need approval.

7 HOW DOES PHR GET MONEY FOR THE ORGANIZATION'S OPERATION?

Funding for PapHaven is wholly dependant on donations; adoption fees; and fundraising activities by the members.

8 WILL PAPHAVEN TAKE DOGS THAT CANNOT BE ADOPTED?

PapHaven is not a sanctuary for terminally ill, dangerous, and/or aggressive dogs.

INSIDE THE BAKERY WINDOW ...

PEANUT, ORANGE & CARROT SALAD

From Rachael Ray's Recipes For Pets

Check with your vet before feeding any human food to your dog. Pets can't digest the same things we can, so your vet is the best person to help you decide if this recipe is right for your pooch.

This summer salad is for you and the pooch.

4 Servings

Prep 10 min

INGREDIENTS:

- 1/4 cup peanut butter
- 3 tablespoons tamari (dark soy sauce)
- Juice of 1 orange
- One 1-inch piece ginger, peeled and grated
- One 1-pound bag shredded carrots
- 4 scallions, thinly sliced (for people's portions only)
- 1/4 cup chopped peanuts
- Salt and pepper

DIRECTIONS:

- In a medium microwaveable bowl, microwave the peanut butter for about 10 seconds to soften. Whisk in the tamari, orange juice and ginger; stir in a splash of hot water if the sauce begins to tighten up.
- Stir the carrots into the dressing and toss. For your pooch, pack a picnic-size portion and label it.
- For the people's portions, scatter the scallions and peanuts on the remaining salad; season to taste with salt and pepper.



SEEKING!

Do you have a closet full of gifts that you received and can't or won't use??? Would you be willing to donate them to PapHaven? Good, NEW, unused gifts can be donated to auction / fundraising committee for the Fall Auction!

If you have something you think would be a good donation, please take a picture of it and email the picture and the dimensions of the item to jmrasch@charter.net. Jan will be able to tell you if the committee can use your items and what you should do with them.

Don't delay! Prep for the Fall Auction will be here before you know it!



OUR FOUR-FOOTED FRIENDS AND AIR TRAVEL!

Over two million pets are transported by air every year in the U.S. Federal and state governments imposed restrictions on transporting live animals. In addition, each airline has its own policy for the proper handling of animals they transport. As a responsible shipper or owner you must take the necessary precautions to ensure the well being of the animal you ship.

In the past, many airlines would make an exception for rescue animals being transported to their furever homes. That is not the case in recent years. Since the plight of airlines has become more grave, they have become more conscious that transporting rescue animals can be lucrative for them!

The Federal Animal Welfare Act is enforced by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Here are some of the more important requirements:

- Dogs and cats must be at least eight weeks old and must have been weaned for at least five days.
- Crates/shipping containers must meet the minimum standard for size, ventilation, strength, sanitation, and design for safe handling.
- Animals may not be exposed to temperatures less than 45°F unless accompanied by a certificate signed by a vet stating they are acclimated to lower temperatures.

In addition to USDA rules, each airline establishes its own policies. Consequently, it is important to check with the air carrier you intend to use. In addition to compliance with federal regulations and airline policy, there are precautions the owner / shipper can take to ensure the welfare of a shipped pet. However, the following are some provisions you will likely encounter at most airlines.

- Does the airline allow you to take your cat or small dog in the cabin with you? PHR does NOT allow its animals to be shipped in the hold!
- Does the airline have any special pet health and immunization requirements? Airlines generally require health certificates from all shippers. So it's a good idea to have your vet examine animals within ten days prior to transport and issue a certificate stating that the animal is in good health. Airlines may not require health certificates for service animals used by disabled passengers.

AIRLINE PET POLICIES

Be sure to familiarize yourself with the pet policies of the airline you are flying.

- Air Tran (*airtran.com*) – \$69*
– 800-247-8726
- American (*aa.com*) – \$100*
– 800-433-7300
- Continental (*continental.com*) – \$125*+
– 800-525-0280
- Delta Air Lines (*delta.com*) – \$150*
– 800-221-1212
- Frontier (*frontierairlines.com*) – \$100*
– 800-432-1359
- Jet Blue (*JetBlue.com*) – \$100*°
– 800-JETBLUE

* = one-way, per container + = has Pet Frequent Flyer program
° = non-refundable



- Midwest (*midwestairlines.com*) – \$125*+
– 800-452-2022
- Northwest (*nws.com*) – \$150*
– 800-225-2525
- Southwest (*www.southwest.com*) – \$75*
– 800-435-9792
- Spirit (*spiritair.com*) – \$100*
– 800-772-7117
- United (*united.com*) – \$125*
– 800-241-6522
- US Airways (*usairways.com*) – \$100*
– 800-428-4322 also American West Airlines

- What are the airlines' specifications and requirements for carriers? A pet may be transported as baggage if accompanied on the same flight to the same destination. Some air carriers may impose a special fee or "excess baggage" charge for this service. Some airlines allow the kennel to be carried in the passenger cabin as carry-on luggage if it fits under the seat.
 - Do not ship pug-nosed dogs or cats such as Pekingese, Chow Chows, and Persians in the cargo hold. The breeds have short nasal passages that leave them vulnerable to oxygen deprivation and heat stroke.
 - Before traveling, accustom your pet to the kennel in which it will be shipped. Make sure that the door latches securely.
 - Make sure that your pet's nails have been clipped to protect against their hooking in the carrier's door and other crevices.
 - Do not administer sedation to your pet without the approval of your vet, and provide a test dose before the trip to gauge how the pet will react.
 - Affix a travel label to the carrier with your name, permanent address and phone number, final destination, and where you or a contact person can be reached as soon as the flight arrives.
 - Be sure to reserve a space for your pet in advance, and inquire about time and location for drop-off and pick-up.
 - Try not to fly with your pet during busy travel times such as holidays and the summer. Your pet is more likely to undergo stress during hectic travel periods.
 - Try to schedule a non-stop flight; avoid connections and the heavy traffic.
 - When you board the plane, notify the captain and at least one flight attendant that your pet is traveling with you and whether your pet is with you. If the captain knows that pets are on board, he or she may take special precautions. The airlines have a system for providing such notification, but it doesn't hurt to mention it yourself.
 - Do not feed your pet for four to six hours prior to air travel. Small amounts of water can be given before the trip. If possible, put ice cubes in the water tray inside your pet's kennel. A full water bowl will only spill and cause discomfort.
 - Carry a leash with you so you can walk your pet before check-in and after arrival. Do not place the leash inside the kennel or attach it to the outside of the kennel
 - Fit your pet with a collar that can't get caught in carrier doors. Affix two pieces of identification on the collar – an ID with your name, home address, and phone number and a temporary travel ID with the address and phone number where a contact person can be reached.
 - When you arrive at your destination, open the carrier as soon as you are in a safe place and examine your pet. If anything seems wrong, take your pet to a veterinarian immediately. Get the results of the examination in writing, including the date and time.
- With careful planning, your pet will arrive safely at its destination.

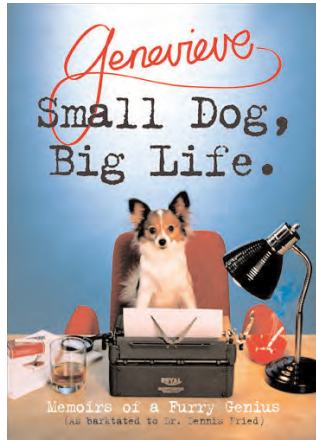
SARASOTA DOG FINALLY HITS THE BIG TIME

By Susan L. Rife, *Herald Tribune of Sarasota*
Published: Sunday, May 10, 2009

Twenty-thousand self-published copies later, the life story of a Sarasota papillon dog has been picked up by a major publishing house.

Dr. Dennis Fried and Genevieve will celebrate the publication of “Genevieve: Small Dog, Big Life” (Simon Spotlight Entertainment, \$17.99) with a release party Saturday at *Barnes & Noble* in Sarasota. The book had previously been published by Fried’s own *Eiffel Press* under the title “Memoirs of a Papillon: The Canine Guide to Living with Humans without Going Mad.”

The book was written (“barktated” by Genevieve to Fried) in 2000, and dog and man embarked on a national effort to get it into bookstores and find a mainstream publisher. “We did hundreds of TV and radio interviews, including national, and were written up in such publications as *Time* magazine, *the Boston Globe*, *the Miami Herald* and *Dog World* magazine,” said Fried, who lives with Genevieve in Sarasota (wife Katrina has accepted a dream job in Coconut Grove and has adopted another papillon). “Dick Clark talked about the book on his TV show ‘The Other Half’ and Paul Harvey spoke of it on his radio show.”



Over the years, Fried sold more than 20,000 copies and wrote a sequel, “More Memoirs of a Papillon: Diary of a Mad Dog,” and his own memoir, “A Tongue in the Sink: The Harrowing Adventures of a Baby Boomer Childhood.”

“I did over the years contact a lot of agents about the various books and got nowhere,” said Fried, who has a master’s

degree in physics and a Ph.D. in philosophy. “A few agents replied, perversely, that the book had done so well that no publisher would be interested.”

Finally, an agent in California picked up the title and within a month had sold it to *Simon & Schuster*, of which *Simon Spotlight Entertainment* is an imprint.

“The moral of the story is that it’s all serendipity,” said Fried. “A whole bunch of agents and publishers over the last several years expressed no interest; this one agent had the imagination to see the potential and ran with it.”

“Genevieve: Small Dog, Big Life” has been revised and updated; about a third of it has been rewritten, said Fried.

One thing hasn’t changed since Fried and Genevieve first published her story: Marketing and promotion. As publishers cut their budgets, it’s left to authors to get the word out and generate interest.

“Obviously the name *Simon & Schuster* carries some weight,” said Fried, who hopes to get Genevieve, who has her own *Facebook* page, booked onto the *Oprah Winfrey Show*.

“Genevieve should be on ‘Oprah,’ because Oprah likes authors who are female, who have had a tough childhood and made good, and here’s Genevieve, who grew up in a family without a father and through the dint of her own efforts has made good.”

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ATTENTION MEMBERS:

During an on-line chat with Genevieve, I was informed that she will “paw-to-graph” or inscribe books for you or as a gift. Just send your book to:

Eiffel Press
PO Box 339
Osprey, FL 34229-0339

Include return address, and to whom you want the book inscribed. Include a check (*made to Eiffel Press*) for \$2.50 for one book, \$3 for two, \$3.25 for three, for return postage.

SECONDHAND SMOKE:

SILENT KILLER HURTS PETS, TOO

Health officials often talk about the dangers of living with a smoker, but few pet parents are aware that our animal companions face similar risks – from respiratory problems to cancer – when exposed to secondhand smoke. New research suggests that secondhand smoke is unsafe at all levels – for humans and pets – so it’s time to get serious about ditching those butts for good.

One study shows that nearly 30 percent of pets live with at least one smoker. This is a grave concern, according to the medical director of the ASPCA’s Animal Poison Control Center, since secondhand smoke can damage the nervous systems of cats and dogs.

“Tobacco smoke is shown to contain

numerous cancer-causing compounds, making it hazardous for animals and humans,” says Dr. Gwaltney-Brant. “Exposure to secondhand smoke can cause many of the same harmful inflammatory changes in the airways and lungs of dogs as their human counterparts.”

Cats who live with smokers are prone to developing malignant lymphoma, perhaps as a result of ingesting carcinogenic residue when it settles on their fur. Kitty’s canine counterparts are especially vulnerable to secondhand smoke’s respiratory effects, and can develop life-threatening nasal and lung cancers.

Nicotine – found in cigarettes and other tobacco products – is also highly toxic to ani-



mals if ingested. A dog who accidentally eats tobacco may develop decreased breathing rate, muscle twitching, weakness, and finally collapse, coma, and possibly death. The ASPCA strongly recommends keeping your pet away from tobacco as well as secondhand smoke.

In honor of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Month this April, why not resolve to avoid smoking around your pet? Smoke outside and preserve the lungs of your two- and four-legged family members. Or better yet, toss those cigarettes in the trash – your pet will thank you! For more information about protecting the health of your furry friend, please visit the ASPCA’s Guide to Pet Care.

WHO'S WHO?

What began after a discussion with a few members has helped us to better know our colleagues. Not to say that we all need 'intimate details' about each other's lives, but even a little knowledge helps us know each other better!

WHO'S NEXT ...

My name is Debbie Bassett and I was born in Rochester, New York. I have two sisters. I am in sales and marketing and reside in Upstate New York. My hobbies include music, gardening and everything pertaining to animals. I love all animals but especially Papillons.



Bubba & Claire

My love affair with Papillons started in early November of 1990. I was in Buffalo, New York on business when I spoke to a friend who had a Papillon. I found a breeder not far from Buffalo and called her immediately. She said I had to



Joni & Bubba

wait until spring for a newborn and all she had left was one female. She warned me that this little girl was not sold and considered a reject. I inquired further to find out that she had one brown eye and one pink eye. I knew in my heart that she was the "one." I named her Claire de lune, which is French for "light of the moon." I knew I loved her before I met her. I could not get back to Buffalo for another 2 weeks so to be sure that this breeder would hold Claire, I sent her payment immediately. Oh, by the way, Claire was half price because of her defect.

When I finally set my eyes on Claire it was love at first sight! We set out for the drive back to Rochester together and she slept on my lap all the way. Claire became my best friend and part of my heart. It was only a few months later that I found Pookie, a tiny black and white Papillon. Well, it did not stop there! Soon after along came Bubba! So here I was with 2 girls and a little boy. The gang quickly bonded! We had 14 wonderful years together.

When Claire and Pookie passed away in 2007, Bubba nearly died of sorrow. I researched the Internet and discovered PapHaven. Within a few weeks I adopted

Joni. She has become another one of my loves. Joni made the



Deb Bassett & her niece, Olivia.

last year of Bubba's life so happy. If not for her, he would have died of a broken heart. In Feb. of 2009, Bubba passed away at the age of 17.

I am forever grateful to PapHaven and am a proud member of this organization. I am sure that one day soon I will foster a Pap in need and become a foster flunky real fast!

THE END?

Who will be next?

ARE YOU A MEMBER OF ...

facebook

Join other PHR members on this exciting site! Network, chat, share ideas that are OT on the PapHaven group's email site.

Also, join the **Facebook – PapHaven Rescue** page. Or refer your friends and family to this page ... great way for them to get their 'feet wet' to the fundraising and ideas of PHR! Our e-news, fundraising, and general information are up-to-date for anyone who wants to get a better idea about what we do!

If you are already a member of *Facebook*, look us up!

BE A WELL-EDUCATED OWNER

KENNEL COUGH (INFECTIOUS TRACHEOBRONCHITIS)

Kennel cough” (KC) is an infectious bronchitis characterized by a harsh, hacking cough which most people describe as sounding like “something stuck in my dog’s throat.” It is analogous to a chest cold for humans and is only a serious condition in special circumstances (see below); in general, it resolves on its own. A dog with KC usually feels active and maintains a normal appetite despite frequent fits of coughing. There is usually no fever or listlessness, just lots of coughing

WHAT DOES A COUGHING DOG SOUND LIKE?

Dogs can make an assortment of respiratory sounds. Usually a cough is very recognizable but it is important to be aware of another sound called a “reverse sneeze.” The reverse sneeze is often mistaken for a cough, for a choking fit, for sneezing, for retching, or even for gasping for breath. In fact, the reverse sneeze represents a post-nasal drip or “tickle in the throat.” It is considered normal especially for small dogs and only requires attention if it is felt to be “excessive.” The point here is to know a cough when you see one. A cough can be dry or “productive,” meaning it is followed by a gag, swallowing motion, production of foamy mucus (not to be confused with vomiting).

A coughing dog that has a poor appetite, fever, and/or listlessness should be evaluated for pneumonia.

If boarding is planned and more than six months have passed since the last Bordetella booster shot, ideally the vaccine should be boosted five days or more BEFORE the start of boarding.

HOW INFECTION OCCURS?

The infected dog sheds infectious bacteria and/or viruses in respiratory secretions. These secretions become aerosolized and float in the air to be inhaled by a healthy dog.

The normal respiratory tract has substantial safeguards against invading infectious agents. The most important of these is probably what is called the “mucociliary escalator.” This safeguard consists of tiny hair-like structures called “cilia”, which protrude from the cells lining the respiratory tract, and extend into a coat of mucus over them. The cilia beat in a coordinated fashion through the lower and more watery mucus layer called the “sol.” A thicker mucus layer called the “gel” floats on top of the sol. Debris, including infectious agents, get trapped in the sticky gel and the cilia move them upward towards the throat where the collection of debris and mucus may be coughed up and/or swallowed.

The mucociliary escalator is damaged by the following:

- Cigarette smoke exposure
- Cold temperature
- Crowding stress
- Infectious agents (such as parainfluenza virus, adenovirus, reovirus, and even distemper virus can be initiating infections).
- Heavy dust exposure
- Poor ventilation
- Shipping stress

Without this protective mechanism, invading bacteria, especially Bordetella bronchiseptica, the chief agent of KC, may simply march down the airways unimpeded.

Bordetella bronchiseptica organisms have some tricks of their own as well:

- They are able to bind directly to cilia,

rendering them unable to move within 3 hours of contact.

- They secrete substances that disable the immune cells normally responsible for consuming & destroying bacteria

Because it is common for Bordetella to be accompanied by at least one other infectious agent (such as one of the viruses listed below), “KC” is actually a complex of infections, rather than infection by one agent.

MEMBERS OF THE “KC” COMPLEX

- Canine Adenovirus type 2
- Canine Distemper Virus
- Canine Herpesvirus
- Canine Reovirus (type 1, 2, or 3)
- Parainfluenza virus

Any of these viruses can produce a minor sore throat and cough ultimately allowing an “in” for the more toxic Bordetella bronchiseptica bacteria.

Classically, dogs get infected when they are kept in a crowded situation with poor air circulation but lots of warm air (i.e. animal hospital waiting room, animal shelter, boarding kennel, grooming parlor, local park, obedience class, or vaccination clinic). In reality, most causes of coughing that begin acutely in the dog are due to infectious causes and usually represent some form of KC.

INCUBATION PERIOD IS 2 - 14 DAYS

HOW IS DIAGNOSIS MADE ?

Usually the history of exposure to a crowd of dogs within the proper time frame plus typical examination findings (coughing dog that otherwise feels well) is adequate to make the diagnosis. Radiographs show bronchitis, though severe cases can progress to pneumonia, especially if the canine distemper virus is involved.

HOW CONTAGIOUS IS IT?

Bordetella infection can be picked up by cats (if they’re very young and housed in groups), guinea pigs, pigs, rabbits, and other dogs. Bordetella is generally not considered contagious to humans though it is closely related to Bordetella pertussis, the agent of Whooping Cough. Immune-suppressed humans potentially could be infected.

Among dogs KC is fairly contagious depending on stress level, vaccination status, and exposure to minor viruses. Dogs shed Bordetella organisms for up to 3 months after infection.

(continued on pg. 3)

BOOK REVIEWS —

‘WE’RE ALL EARS!’

NO BAD DOGS: The Woodhouse Way
by Barbara Woodhouse

According to the late Barbara Woodhouse, there are no difficult dogs, only inexperienced owners. In *No Bad Dogs* she propounds her outspoken beliefs about dog behavior; having trained more than 17,000 dogs and their owners, Woodhouse was never shy about condemning bad owners, firmly believing that dogs reflect their masters, habits and all.



KENNEL COUGH

(Continued from pg. 2)

Many veterinary hospitals recommend keeping all dogs current on their Bordetella vaccinations as you never know when they will be in an unexpected situation.

HOW IS KC TREATED?

Although most cases will go away on their own, we like to think we can hasten recovery with antibiotics to directly kill the Bordetella organism. KC may be treated with cough suppressants to provide comfort during natural recovery. Another choice, a combination of cough suppressants and anti-biotics.

IS IT A SERIOUS CONDITION?

Very young puppies, especially those with a recent shipping history (i.e. pet store puppies) are especially prone to severe cases of infectious tracheobronchitis (frequently progressing to pneumonia).

In dogs where the distemper virus is involved (usually shelter or pet store puppies), there is tremendous potential for serious consequences.

VACCINATION OPTIONS:

There are basically two options for KC inoculation: *injectable* and *intranasal*. It is important to realize that not all members of the KC complex have a vaccine. Also, because KC is a localized infection (meaning it is local to the respiratory tract), it is an infection that does not lend itself to prevention by vaccination. Vaccination must be regularly boosted and often simply muffles the severity of infection without completely preventing it.

INJECTABLE VACCINE

Injectable vaccination is a good choice for aggressive dogs, who may bite if their muzzle is approached. For puppies, injectable vaccination provides good systemic immunity as long as two doses are given (approximately one month apart) after age 4 months. Boosters are generally given annually.

There is some controversy over whether previously vaccinat-

ed dogs generate better immunity receiving injectable or nasal boosters for KC.

Parainfluenza, Adenovirus type 2, and canine distemper, all members of the KC complex, are all covered by the standard DHLPP (canine distemper) vaccine, a basic vaccine for dogs. Adenovirus Type 2 serum also immunizes against Adenovirus Type 1, the agent of infectious canine hepatitis.

NASAL VACCINE

Intranasal vaccination may be given as early as 3 weeks of age and immunity generally lasts 10-12 months. (Usually this vaccine is also boosted annually.) The advantage here is that the local immunity is stimulated, right at the site where the natural infection would be trying to take hold.

It takes 4 days to generate a solid immune response after intranasal vaccination so it is best if vaccination is given at least 4 days prior to the exposure. Some dogs will have some sneezing or nasal discharge in the week following intranasal vaccination. As a general rule, nasal vaccination provides faster immunity than injectable vaccination.

There is some evidence that young puppies in a high risk environment may benefit

from both injectable and nasal vaccination (rather than receiving one or the other).

If a nasal vaccine is accidentally given as an injection, an abscess can result under the skin! Nasal vaccines cannot be given as injections.

Vaccination is not useful in a dog already incubating KC.

WHAT IF KC DOESN'T IMPROVE?

As previously noted, this infection is generally self-limiting. It should be at least partially improved after one week of treatment. If no improvement has been observed in this time, a re-check exam (possibly including radiographs of the chest) would be a good idea. Failure of KC to resolve suggests an underlying condition. KC can activate a previously asymptomatic collapsing trachea or the condition may have progressed to pneumonia. There is also another respiratory infection called *Canine Influenza*, which seemed to be a racing greyhound issue exclusively until late 2005. This infection produces fever and pneumonia but begins looking like a routine KC. This particular infection is highly contagious, much more severe, but for now seems to be uncommon.

PAP-OF-THE-MONTH: BUMBLE & NOODLES



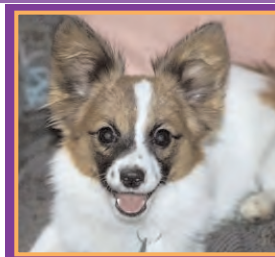
Hello! My name is Noodles (age 3.5 yrs.). It's time for me to find my own furever home and I am sitting by the phone awaiting a call from my very own family.

I am very handsome and

dignified ... looking more like a Pap than the other breed I am supposed to have in my genetics. I bet that you can tell from my vocabulary that I am very bright and willing to learn new tricks. Please call! I'm waiting. *And now a word from my foster mom ...* Noodles is very sweet. He gets along with other dogs and has been very sweet to the neighbor's cat in a nose-to-nose through the fence. He rarely barks, sleeps all night in his crate, and is ready to go in the morning. He was very loving around a young child in his previous foster home. Noodles is house trained but, being surrounded by other male dogs, he occasionally tries to "mark." He is learning that this is not good manners and very willingly wears a belly band. He is a great dog and can be a loving addition to any family.

Bumble (8 lbs, 11 in. - age 1.3 yrs.) was found wandering the streets and the local SPCA contacted PHR. This little guy is a perpetual motion machine, and boy, is he FAST!!!

Incredibly agile, curious, and intelligent. Bumble would be a wonderful competition agility dog, since he'd get to do his favorite things - run, jump (over and on whatever he can), and most of all, be in constant contact with his forever parent! He dashes in from his goodnight potty outing, and launches himself at his foster dad's recliner, races up Dad's body, and proceeds to wash his face - a nightly ritual they love. Bumble is a "talker" and will bark if he thinks he's being ignored. He is good in the house, with regular potty breaks, but needs to be confined if left for any time. Bumble is very high energy and needs a forever home that will understand his need for regular, structured activity.



DOGS PANT, PEOPLE SWEAT

Dogs and people have very different ways of cooling their bodies down when the heat becomes too much for their systems to handle.

Picture this: you're mowing your lawn on a sunny afternoon in July. The temperature is in the upper eighties, you're working hard and there's no shade in sight. Gradually your body becomes so warm you start to feel wet. Sweat sprouts on your forehead, your hands feel slick on the mower handle, and your shirt begins to show those tell-tale dark stains.

Every once in a while, a breeze stirs, and you feel just a little cooler as the wind moves across your moist skin. This is your body's evaporative cooling system at work, aided by its numerous sweat glands. It's fairly effective at keeping your core temperature reasonably close to that optimum 98.6 degrees.

Dogs, on the other hand, only have a few sweat glands located mostly in the pads of their feet. Since the majority of breeds are covered in fur, canines have to find an alternative way to release excess body heat, and this is where panting comes in.

THE SCIENCE OF PANTING

Panting is your dog's primary way of cooling off. The normal rate of canine respiration is about thirty-five breaths for minute and this type of breathing uses a major portion of your pet's lung capacity.

As panting sets in, your dog's respirations increase nearly a hundred fold to almost four hundred breaths per minute. The classic mouth open, tongue lolling posture adopted when dogs pant helps to cool the mouth and tongue, but it also provides a draft of cool air to the major blood vessels of the head, which surround the nose. Dogs pant to cool these blood vessels, keeping their brains from overheating and also circulating cooler blood through the rest of the body. The large surface area of the tongue provides a lot of area to cool through evaporation, which is why dogs stick their tongues out when they pant. Panting also cools the respiratory system through evaporation, although sometimes dogs pant so rapidly that they actually start to hyperventilate, which can be dangerous.

The normal body temperature for dogs hovers between 101-102°F (38-39°C). A temperature difference of merely three degrees, to 105°F (41°C) can lead to the early signs of heatstroke, and at this point, even if dogs pant, they may not be able to control their ris-

ing body temperature. At 108°F (42°C), dogs can suffer from major organ damage and death if the condition is not addressed immediately by a veterinarian.

Under normal circumstances, your dog will pant intermittently as his system calls for it to keep everything regulated. The panting will be interspersed with periods of regular breathing. This accounts for why your pet only pants for a few moments.

SIGNS OF TROUBLE

Your dog may naturally pant to catch his breath after running, or to cool down when he's warm, but there are times when panting can be a sign of bigger problems.

- **Cardiovascular Disorders** – The heart might be affected with disorders such as heartworm disease, pulmonary embolism (blood clot), or heart failure.
- **Canine Obesity** – Being overweight puts a tremendous amount of strain on a dog's body, especially on the heart and respiratory system. If moderate exercise such as a walk around the block causes your dog to pant, it's time to pay a visit to your vet. He/she will give your pet a complete examination to diagnose the exact reason for the shortness of breath and advise you on a healthy weight loss program that can relieve some of your dog's discomfort.
- **Heartworm** – An advanced case of heartworm literally chokes a dog's heart muscle and a consistent shortness of breath is one of the outward signs of infestation.

Heartworm can be prevented by having your pet tested annually and putting him on a preventative.

- **Heat Exhaustion** – Prolonged panting may be a sign of dangerous over-heating. A dog's normal temperature is approximately one hundred degrees, but as your pet's core temperature rises above one hundred and two degrees, his system begins to go into distress.

Left unchecked, heat exhaustion can quickly progress to heat stroke, resulting in possible death.

Dogs pant after heavy exercise and during warm days, and this is entirely normal. Pet owners should watch out for other signs of heatstroke, which include a dry mouth and nose, heavy drooling, seizures, accelerated or abnormal breathing and heart rate, and pale or extremely dark gums. Make sure your dog has access to plenty of fresh, cool water, along with shade, and never leave an animal or child in a car, even for a minute, as temperatures inside cars can rise very rapidly.

If your dog is demonstrating symptoms of heatstroke, cool him or her down immediately with cool or tepid water, and ice packs behind the legs, where large amounts of blood circulate. Offer your dog cool water, but not too much, and do not cover your dog, as this traps heat.

HELP WANTED!

WHAT DO YOU FEED YOUR DOG?

If the answer is *Natural Balance*, then we need your help!

Van Patten's Natural Balance Pet Foods has offered make a donation to a rescue group if they can save 50 bar code / purchase receipts from their foods (specific flavors don't matter). They do require 50 bar codes before they will accept a submission.

If you can help, please send your bar codes and receipts to **Stephanie Sherwin** – she will collect and then mail in the necessary paperwork when we have enough for submission. This is a continuous program – so please save them!

Please send to: 4 Woodsong, Roland, AR 72135



DOGS PANT, PEOPLE SWEAT

(continued from pg. 6)

Bring the dog to a vet as soon as possible for additional treatment, as some of the signs of heatstroke will only manifest after it is too late, and only quick professional attention will save your dog's life.

COOL TIPS FOR HOT TIMES

Imagine it's a scorching 90 degrees with humidity pushing 100, and you're slogging around wearing a (banish the thought) fur coat. It's just insane, right? Now, consider your pets. They might shed more in summer months or be given a buzz cut for comfort, but they can't remove their fur coats as the temps rise. It's up to you to keep them safe and healthy, so here are some common sense tips to help.

Car Sick. NEVER leave animals alone in your car, even for a quick errand. In hot weather the temperature inside a closed vehicle can rise to 120 degrees within minutes. Opening a window might seem smart, but it can prove risky as well. Remember, dogs can be amazing escape artists. We also advise against tying your pooch to a pole outside while you run into *Starbucks* for a Frappuccino®. He can easily and quickly be swiped. If pets aren't allowed where you're going, it's better to leave them at home.

Head In. While it's cute to see your dog's ears flapping in the wind as he breathes in the rushing air from your car window, it's not safe. Keep all ears, noses, paws, and any other body parts in the car when you're driving. Stray objects, as well as dirt, could injure your pet.

Liquid Assets. Prevent dangerous dehydration by keeping fresh water accessible for your pets at home and when you go out. Add some ice cubes if it's super-steamy.

Lost or Found. Finally, keep tabs on your loved ones. While you're soaking up the sun on your lawn or tending your garden, you might not notice if your dog sneaks away. Make sure they always have identification tags or a microchip.

Off Limits. Try to keep curious canines from chewing plants and newly fertilized grass. Fertilizer kills weeds, so it's no surprise that it's dangerous to pets.

- **Hematologic Disorders** – Blood disease is sometimes a factor. Common disorders are anemia and carbon monoxide poisoning
- **Miscellaneous Disorders** – Some other problems that can affect breathing are heat related illness, drug poisoning, high altitude, abdominal pressure caused by pregnancy, fluid in the abdomen, and some diseases.

See Spot Run. Many dogs were born to run, but they don't always know when to stop, and a summer jog can be deceptively dangerous for your four-footed friend. Dogs don't sweat like people. Their sweat glands are in their feet, so heavy panting and drooling is a sure sign of over-exertion. Be sure to take water breaks and take it easy when it's particularly hot, especially when you're riding a bicycle and your dog is running alongside and cannot easily stop when he tires. The best times to exercise for both you and your furry partner are early morning or late afternoon when the sun is less intense. Before your first pavement pounding of the season, visit the vet. Animals age quicker than humans, so Spot's abilities may have changed.

Stop the Itch. *You've seen the ads:* Cats and dogs scratching up a storm. Now, take the advice. No matter which product you prefer, make sure your pet is protected from fleas, ticks, and Lyme disease.

Street Scene. Monitor your dog's feet and avoid searing hot pavement or sand. Be cautious of broken glass that doesn't affect your shod feet, but can hurt soft paws.

Time Out. If you let your dog roam unsupervised in a fenced yard, keep track of time. Make sure Fifi's out alone for only a short time, preferably in the early morning or evening. If you don't have shady trees, prop up a beach umbrella so there's a shady spot for Fido. Also, place a bowl of water outside.

Worm Warning. Heartworm is another no-no. Spread by mosquitoes, heartworm can be deadly. It's most prevalent in the Midwest and Southeast, but occurs throughout the U.S. Chat with your vet about the best prevention for your dog and visit www.HeartWormSociety.org for more information.

- **Neurologic Disorders** – Diseases of the nervous system can also affect the respiratory center. Some of these might involve head trauma, brain tumors, or abnormality of the respiratory muscles.
- **Upper respiratory tract problem** – such as nasal blockages, growths in the nose or back of the throat, or a collapsing trachea. In the **lower respiratory tract, problems** might include an inadequate exchange of gases, fluid in the lungs, or lung disease. Disease of the chest cavity might include air, fluid or masses in the chest cavity, or diaphragmatic hernias.

STEPS TO PREVENT HEAT STROKE / EXHAUSTION:

- Always make sure your pet has plenty of shade.
- Be sure your pet's location has good ventilation.
- Never leave your dog locked in a car on a warm day.
- Make water available to your pet on a constant basis and freshen it several times a day. **BE AWARE:** Ice or iced water can cause violent stomach muscle spasm in dogs, which could possibly cause Bloat in larger dogs.

CONCLUSION

It's normal and actually quite healthy for your dog to pant for short periods of time. However, excessive panting that continues without a break or shortness of breath after mild exercise can both be signs of trouble.

If you notice excessive panting in your dog, look for signs of immediate distress like coughing, difficulty breathing (dyspnea), or blue color to the mucus membranes (cyanosis). Be on the alert, too, for other problems, such as fatigue, weight loss, poor appetite, excessive drinking, vomiting, or diarrhea.

If it appears that your pet is panting in response to normal events such as exercise, excitement, heat or fear, remove the stimulation and continue to observe your pet. If panting continues, consult your veterinarian.

If you suspect your pet is experiencing some level of distress, try offering him a little water and wait a few moments to see if things settle down. If they don't, it may be prudent to seek help from your vet.

PapCrafters Announce a New Project!

We are going to make a quilt to offer for auction and we'd like to ask everyone to participate

The guidelines are very simple: Any form of quilt, fiber or thread art in a butterfly motif will be accepted. Each block to be submitted in a 10 1/2" x 10 1/2" format with the design field not to exceed 8" x 8". Blocks must be of high quality 100% cotton fabric that is pre-shrunk, 100% colorfast and 100% washable.

Any kind of quilting, embroidery, fabric painting, weaving, collage representing butterflies - anything goes as long as the size and fiber requirements are as listed above. Let your imagination FLY!!!!!!!!!!!!!! Completed block(s) due October 1, 2009.

Anyone not interested in contributing a block to the quilt can become a 'Quilt Adopter' and offer financial assistance to defray cost of batting, backing and border fabric.

For further information contact hiddy-anneverett@earthlink.net

HAVE YOU VOTED FOR PAPHAVEN TODAY???



Help Papillon Haven Rescue win!!

The Animal Rescue Site
\$100,000
Shelter+ Challenge
- together with **Petfinder.com**



<http://www.theanimalrescuesite.com/clickToGive/home.faces?siteId=3>

**LAST DAY TO VOTE
IS JULY 26!**

1. Give free food and care to the animals that are covered by animalrescue.com
2. One the next screen, click on "Vote now" (at the top)
3. On the next screen, about 1/2 way down, type in "Papillon Haven Rescue" and use the state OH; click on search
4. PapHaven should come up at the bottom of the purple band ... you must hit VOTE; and then on the next screen answer the "Confirm Vote" question.

**PLEASE REMEMBER TO VOTE DAILY!
THANKS FOR ALL OF YOUR HELP!**

Voting began on April 13th, and will end at midnight (PST) on July 26, 2009. The more supporters you can rally to vote for your favorite rescue organization, the better its chances of winning. Get people involved! Your favorite rescue organization is counting on you!

Weekly winners will be announced throughout the contest. Fifteen weekly prizes of \$1,000 will be awarded to eligible organizations.

Winners of the following will be announced on July 29, 2009. Prizes will go to eligible Petfinder.com organization with the highest accumulative votes for the duration of the Challenge as specified in the rules.

Grand prize: One \$20,000 grant!

2nd prize: One \$5,000 grant!

3rd prize: One \$3,000 grant!

Honorable mentions: Two \$1,500 grants!

State winners: Fifty-one \$1,000 state grants
(50 US states & Washington DC)