



The Golden Gait

Vol. 45, No. 03

March 2019



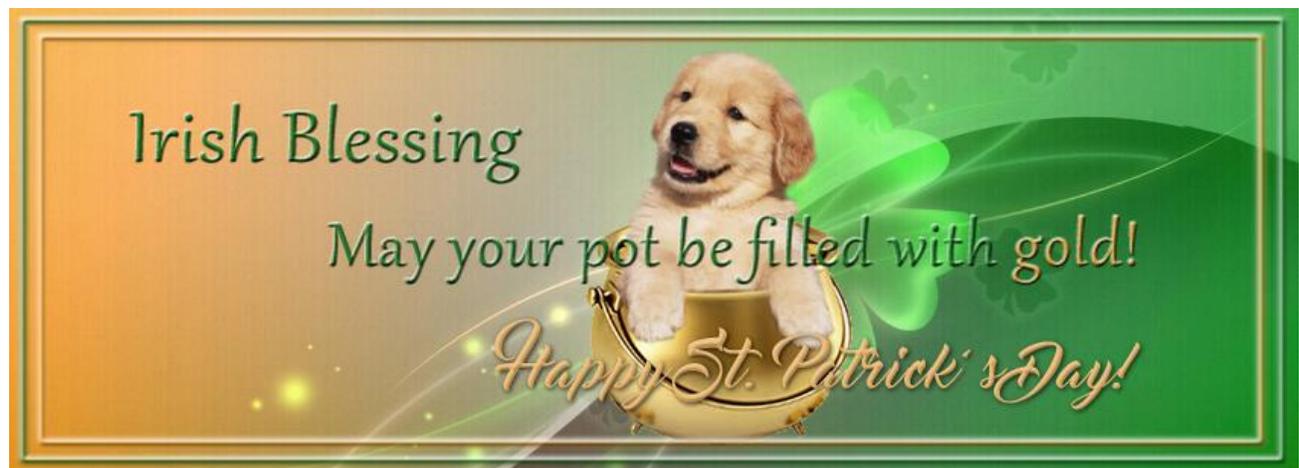
Board Meeting March 14 - 7pm
General Meeting March 21 (pizza served)
Awards Banquet March 30 - 5:30pm
Specialty June 19-22



What's **INSIDE** this ISSUE

- President's Report
- Perspective New Members
- Board Nominations
- Awards Banquet Flyer
- Specialty Announcement Flyer
- White Elephant Auction Flyer
- BCKC Health Fair Flyer
- Your guide to all things "Dog Vomit"
- Neurologic Adverse Effects

Happy 
St. Patrick's Day



from the PRESIDENT

Thanks to everyone that came out to our Valentines Party given for the residents of Holy Family of Nazareth. They really enjoyed the dogs and their special gifts. A big "Thank You" to Darlene and Kaitlynn McGowan and her family for chairing this event and making up the special gifts. A lot of planning and work goes into this event every year and they have done a suburb job again this year. Thanks again.

Our next General Meeting will be March 21st at the Sisters of Holy Family of Nazareth. The meeting will start at 7:00 P.M. We will have pizza and a White Elephant Sale. Bring a nicely wrapped gift and it will be sold at the auction. The highest bidder wins it. This has always been a fun evening in the past.

Also in March our Annual Awards Banquet is March 30th. Candy Verduce is in charge of this event. You don't have to have titles on your dog to come. Anyone is invited to come to dinner and enjoy the hospitality and friendship of the Club. RSVP is required and Candy will have a flyer on it elsewhere in the Newsletter. She also has a flyer on Facebook. The price of the dinner is \$20.00. Make the checks out to GRPGRC.

Elections are coming up very soon. We are looking for a Treasurer and one Board Member. We would like to have some new blood and ideas stepping forward to help. Our Board meetings are held by teleconference so you don't even have to leave your home to be part of the Club.

Plans are well underway for our upcoming Specialty in June. The dates are June 19th -20th -21st and 22nd . Yes, it is 4 days this year. We are having 6 show and hopefully 6 majors along with Cuyahoga Golden Retriever Club. I have already heard that people living in MA. and N.J. will be coming because they like the judging panel. I predict a very good turnout for these shows. We are also opening the Obedience and Rally to All-Breeds. We will need a lot of help with jobs such as setting up the rings, helping with the raffle, stewarding in both conformation and obedience and just donating your time when needed. Any time you have to give your Club would be very beneficial to all. Thanks in advance.

Spring is almost here. The days are getting longer and that is all a good thing. Love those Golden's.

Respectfully submitted,
Pat Depp - President



Pat's KD - Photo Credit John Schurman

PROSPECTIVE NEW MEMBERS

Note: these prospective members will be voted on at the March membership meeting.



Don Manley – Lives in Oakdale, PA and attended the Halloween and Christmas party. Owns a female puppy, 5 months old. (My apologies, I cannot read the puppie’s name on the application.) Interested in Field, Obedience, Agility and Therapy.

Cindy, John and Christy Pawlowski – Lives in Greensburg, PA and attended the Halloween and Christmas party. They own a 5 month old male, Graham and are interested in Conformation, Tracking, Agility and Therapy.



YOUR CLUB NEEDS YOU!

It’s that time of year when we are looking for club members to step forward to help our club flourish! We will be taking nominations from the floor at the March meeting.

We are looking for one Director and a Treasurer (No experience necessary except loving goldens). Club member Kathy Fertal has agreed to be our Nominating Committee Chairperson. She may be contacting you! Thank you Kathy for helping us out!

We would like to thank Ray Koper who has been a director and Melissa Jarvis as our treasurer for the years of support they have given the club in these positions!

If you are interested in serving please email Club president, Pat Depp at pamaande@comcast.net.

Join us for the Annual
GPGRC Awards Banquet

FOR THE **Love** OF GOLD

Saturday March, 30, 2018 - 5:30pm

Village Tavern and Trattoria

424 S Main St., Pittsburgh, PA 15220

(Pittsburgh's West End)

Buffet Dinner Awards Recognition

Reservations are open until March 24th

Cost is \$20 per person / cash bar available

Mail checks payable to GPGRC to:

GPGRC Awards Banquet

430 Duff Road

Sewickley, PA 15143

Please include member / guest names





SADDLE UP

And head to a 4 day combined specialty adventure presented by

**GREATER PITTSBURGH GOLDEN RETRIEVER CLUB
and CUYAHOGA VALLEY GOLDEN RETRIEVER CLUB**

JUNE 19-22
4 days - 6 shows!

TOURNAMENT OF BESTS!

Each winner from each day in Best Puppy, Best Bred By and Best Veteran will compete on Saturday afternoon for the overall winner in each class for Cash prizes!

Wednesday, June 19

Puppy and Veteran Sweepstakes – **Regina Kladis Kincer**
All Breed Rally (two events) - **Ted Walshesky**

**OBEDIENCE IS OPEN
TO ALL BREEDS!**

Thursday, June 20 – Morning - GPGRC

Breed, Jrs, Best Puppy, Best Bred By, Best Veteran and
4-6 Month Beginner Puppy Competition - **Carol S. Brown**
All Breed Obedience and Rally - **Stephanie Podejko**

**JOIN US FOR A PICNIC
DINNER AFTER SWEEPS
ON WEDNESDAY!**

Thursday, June 20 – Afternoon - GPGRC

Breed, Jrs, Best Puppy, Best Bred By,
Best Veteran - **Roger D. Gifford**
All Breed Obedience - **Ted Walshesky**

WEAR YOUR WESTERN ATTIRE!

Friday, June 21 – Morning - GPGRC

Breed, Jrs, Best Puppy, Best Bred By, Best Veteran and 4-6 Month Beginner Puppy
Competition - **Robert D. Ennis**
All Breed Obedience and Rally - **Stephanie Podejko**

Friday, June 21 – Afternoon - CVGRC

Breed, Jrs, Best Puppy, Best Bred By, Best Veteran - **Betsy Yates**
All Breed Obedience - **Ted Walshesky**

Saturday, June 22 – Morning - CVGRC

Breed, Jrs, Best Puppy, Best Bred By, Best Veteran and 4-6 Month Beginner Puppy
Competition - **JoAnn Colvin**
All Breed Obedience - **Tom Masterson**

Saturday, June 22 – Afternoon - CVGRC

Breed, Jrs, Best Puppy, Best Bred By, Best
Veteran and Tournament of Bests
Competition Final - **Sue Goldberg**
All Breed Obedience - **Tom Masterson**

For more information contact:
Pat Depp, GPGRC Show Chair, 412-931-0590
Pat Flanagan, CVGRC Show Chair, 330-272-6601

Candace Verdugo Design

White Elephant Auction

GPGRC March Membership Meeting
March 21, 2019 - 7pm

Sisters of Holy Family of Nazareth
301 Bellevue Rd 15229

Bring a wrapped gift or two (the more the merrier) ready to auction off.
Gifts can be anything laying around your house that you can part with.

NO GAG GIFTS PLEASE!

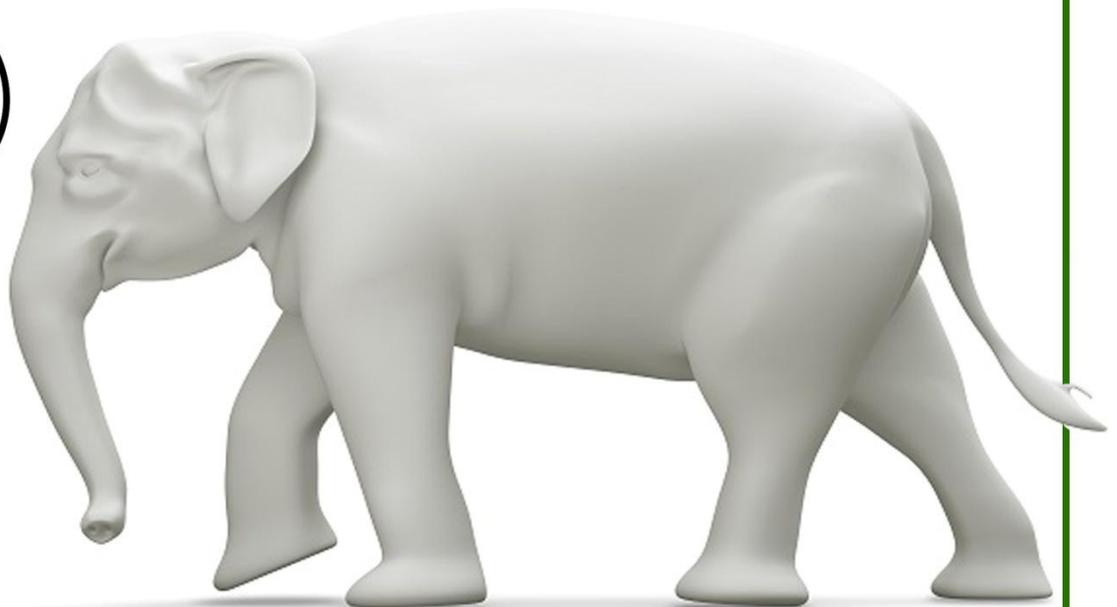
Slightly used but in good conditon gifts are acceptable.

Then sit back and let the bidding fun begin!

All proceeds for this auction will be donated to charity.

There will be Pizza served so come hungry!

*Invite
a friend
to join you!*





Beaver County Kennel Club, Inc.

****7th ANNUAL HEALTH FAIR** Sunday, March 24, 2019****

Beaver County Kennel Club Building, 580 Jackson St., Rochester, PA 15074

Echo Cardiogram and Auscultation (9:00AM – 2:00PM)

Dr. Eva Sikorska – PVSEC

Fee for Echo cardiogram: \$200.00 **Pre-pay required** \$225.00 day of clinic. There is no guarantee for walk-in appointments!!

Auscultation: \$40.00 **Pre-pay required** \$45.00 Day of clinic. If available!!

"Dogs that bite or attempt to bite WILL NOT be evaluated"

Eye Certification Exam (9:00AM-1:00PM)

Dr. Kara Gornik – PVSEC

Eye certification exam \$35.00 **prepay required** \$40.00 day of clinic - if appointments available!!!

Call Wendy Cox for appointments 724-971-1203 wecodanes@gmail.com

Patella Exam.BAER and OFA Thyroid Tests (10:00AM – 2:00PM)

Dr. Katherine Gardner - Meadowlands Veterinary Hospital

****Please bring credit card info or a check payable to OFA for OFA submission**

****it is not included with the exam fee****

Baer Testing: \$60.00 **Pre-pay required** \$65.00 day of clinic. If appointment available

Patella Exam. : \$35.00 **Pre-pay required** \$40.00 day of clinic. If appointment available

Thyroid test: \$110.00 **Pre-pay required** \$115.00 Day of Clinic. If appointment available

. Call Wendy Cox for appointments 724-971-1203 wecodanes@gmail.com

Rabies Vaccines, Heartworm Tests, and Microchips (10:00AM-2:00PM)

Dr. Sara Forman

"Walk-in" no appointment needed

Rabies vaccination: \$ 10.00

Heartworm Test (also includes Lyme, Ehrlichia, and Anaplasma): \$30.00

Microchip; \$35.00

Questions Call/text 412-370-9546 between 6:00 pm & 9:00pm davane2@comcast.net

****CASH OR CHECKS - MAKE PAYABLE FOR ALL SERVICES TO B.C.K.C.****

"The Dog is Throwing Up!": Your Guide to All Things Dog Vomit"

Canine gastritis (stomach inflammation) can cause acute or chronic vomiting in your dog, and has many causes. Fortunately, there are many treatments too.

By C.J. Puotinen

[Updated August 22, 2018]

Oh, that dreadful retching – followed by the up–chucking of anything from green bile to undigested dinners to things we'd rather not think about. How can you tell whether vomiting is serious enough for a vet visit or something you can treat at home? And what makes dogs throw up, anyway?

Vomiting is usually associated with [gastritis](#), which describes inflammation of the stomach lining.

Acute gastritis causes dogs to vomit once or off and on for one or two days. The cause is usually some kind of dietary indiscretion, which includes the ingestion of spoiled food, garbage, cat litter, bones, plants, grass, molds, fungi, toys, socks, underwear, and other questionable items.

Fortunately, most dogs with acute gastritis recover without veterinary treatment. However, continued vomiting can lead to dehydration, depression or lethargy, [blood in the vomit](#) or feces, abdominal pain, a loss of appetite, or other complications that require medical attention. A dog who vomits repeatedly or can't keep even water down should be seen by a veterinarian.

Chronic gastritis describes intermittent vomiting lasting more than one to two weeks. Prescription and over–the–counter drugs, infections, foreign bodies, various canine illnesses, or a prolonged exposure to allergens can be underlying causes. Chronic vomiting interferes with the digestion and absorption of nutrients. Dogs with this problem can become finicky, have low energy, and develop a dull, dry, poor–quality coat. Chronic gastrointestinal problems are rarely self–correcting, so intermittent vomiting that persists for longer than a couple of weeks should be investigated by your vet to help correct a problem in its early stages.

Signs of a Dog About to Throw Up

When dogs feel nauseated and are about to throw up, they often drool, lick their lips, swallow excessively, and stand head down looking worried. Many dogs look for or turn to their owners when they're about to vomit, which can signal alert caregivers to move their pets to a better location! In time you might be able to train your dog to throw up where it does the least damage. Chloe, my Labrador Retriever, occasionally vomits after eating grass, organ meats, or lamb shoulder bones, and she usually races out the dog door in time to reach the back lawn.

If you don't already keep a health notebook for your dog, start now with basic information. If and when your dog vomits, write down what happened and when, what the dog ate, what came up, how long after eating the vomiting occurred, and what happened next. Include details like the amount of material vomited, the vomit's consistency (food, liquid, foam, etc.), the vomit's color, frequency of vomiting (note the date and time), and general observations about your dog's appetite, attitude, appearance, and general health. Take photos if you can, gross as it may seem.

Should your pet develop chronic gastritis, this record will help your veterinarian make an accurate diagnosis. Should your dog be sensitive to a certain food or treat, your written and visual record will help you discover the connection.

When Dogs Vomit on an Empty Stomach

Some dogs vomit when their stomachs are empty for too long, perhaps because of irritation from the stomach acid that collects there. This is commonly called empty tummy syndrome, or more formally, bilious vomiting syndrome. Affected dogs usually vomit bile and foam in the early morning hours but are otherwise completely normal. Offering a small meal just before bedtime usually solves the problem.

If feeding more frequent meals doesn't help, the cause could be a foreign body, which is the general term for something a dog swallows that can't pass through the digestive system. Anything that stays in the stomach for too long causes irritation and can lead to vomiting, especially when the stomach is otherwise empty.

It's a relief when a dog throws up something he shouldn't have swallowed in the first place and the evidence explains what happened. But sometimes it's a mystery, especially when X-rays and ultrasound exams don't reveal everything in a dog's stomach.

In 2002, Lori Curry of McGaheysville, Virginia, couldn't figure out why Race, her one-year-old Shetland Sheepdog, threw up every morning at 3 a.m. "He was eating well, looked healthy, and had normal bowel function," she recalls, "but the vomiting went on for more than a month."

In addition to interrupting Curry's sleep, the formerly well-housetrained Race began having accidents in the living room. For help, Curry turned to a canine nutrition forum, and *WDJ* contributor Mary Straus replied with ideas about what the problem might be, including swallowing a foreign object.

After an inconclusive ultrasound test, Race was scheduled for an endoscopy, a visual exam of the esophagus and stomach.

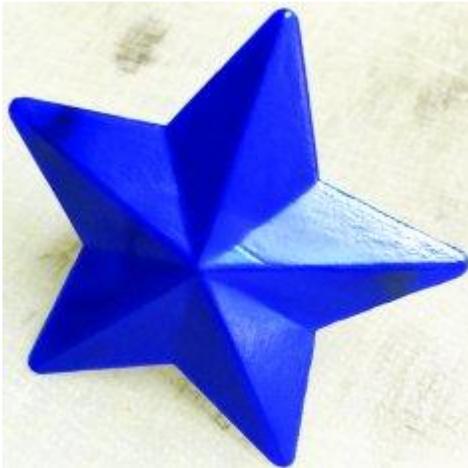
"I brought Race in for the appointment," says Curry, "and in the lobby while waiting to be seen, he threw up a very slimy, very old, thin nylon sock!"

Problem solved, Race went back to being housetrained and sleeping through the night.

In 2014, Quiz, a six-year-old Golden Retriever belonging to Clyde Surlis of Nashotah, Wisconsin, was treated for hookworms. At about the same time, she had intermittent diarrhea and began vomiting bile on an empty stomach. Prescription drugs can upset a dog's stomach but symptoms like these don't usually last for weeks after a protocol ends.



Quiz vomited any time she hadn't eaten for more than about eight hours, for weeks and weeks, despite negative X-rays and an ultrasound exam and treatment with a number of medicines. Finally, an endoscopic exam was done, which revealed a plastic decoration in her stomach.



Quiz had consumed the star along with a cupcake she had stolen nearly three months earlier.

“The bile vomiting recurred whenever her stomach was empty for eight hours or more,” says Surles. “Her appetite remained good and she ate immediately after vomiting. But she was definitely not feeling as well as she normally did, and her coat became dull and dry.”

Despite stomach-settling medications, a prescription diet, X-rays, lab tests, and an ultrasound exam, Quiz kept throwing up and no one knew why.

Mary Straus encouraged Surles to schedule an endoscopy, and that exam revealed an inedible plastic decoration from a cupcake Quiz had swallowed, wrapper and all, nearly three months earlier. It was removed during the endoscopy, and Quiz has been fine ever since. “I’ve never been so happy and relieved,” Surles says.

Dog Food Can Cause Vomiting

Not every food agrees with every dog, and food sensitivities can lead to stomach upsets. Repeated exposure to problematic food leads to chronic inflammation of the stomach and intestinal tract. If you suspect that this might be your dog’s problem, try switching to a food with different ingredients, add digestive enzymes to your dog’s dinner, give probiotic supplements, and/or experiment with different brands or types of food.

Wheat and other grains along with soy and other legumes can contribute to canine indigestion. When comparing labels, look for foods that list animal proteins first. Grain-free and soy-free foods have become popular because many owners and veterinarians report improved digestion and other health benefits in dogs after making the switch.

Transitioning from dry to canned food or to a raw or cooked fresh-food diet or upgrading to improved ingredients may make a difference. Check [WDJ’s annual ratings of dry and canned foods for recommendations](#). Feeding a home-prepared diet makes it easy to avoid grains and other ingredients to which your dog may be sensitive. See “[Easy Home-Prepared Dog Food](#)” by Mary Straus (*WDJ* July 2012) for guidelines. If feeding a commercially prepared raw diet, see “[The State of the Commercial Raw Diet Industry](#)” by Karen Becker, Steve Brown, and Mary Straus (September 2015).

Dry food can trigger vomiting because it absorbs moisture in the stomach, expanding in size and causing regurgitation. Soaking dry food before feeding or mixing dry with canned food may help.

Rotation diets can help identify problem ingredients. In a rotation diet, you feed a different type or family of food every day for four or five days before repeating a food, such as chicken on Monday, beef on Tuesday, lamb on Wednesday, and salmon on Thursday. Monday is the only day for eggs because they come from chickens. Salmon oil can only be given on Thursday. Waiting four or five days before repeating a food is thought to give the body sufficient time to eliminate it so it no longer triggers symptoms.

Because it's practically impossible to perform a good rotation diet test while feeding commercial pet food – there are too many overlapping ingredients – some dog lovers prepare their own simple menus for a month or so. This requires keeping careful track of ingredients and the dog's reactions. Feeding a limited diet for up to a few weeks is safe for adult dogs, though not for growing puppies.

A dietary elimination trial takes a different approach by eliminating every food ingredient the dog has ever eaten, and replacing them with food ingredients the dog has never experienced. As explained in "[Food Elimination Trial: A Valuable Tool \(When Done Correctly\)](#)" in the April 2011 issue of *WDJ*, a valid food elimination trial consists of three phases: elimination, challenge, and provocation.

In the first ("elimination") phase, the owner identifies and chooses a single protein source and single carbohydrate source that the dog has never eaten, such as pheasant and barley or rabbit and amaranth. The dog is fed these two ingredients and nothing else – no leftovers, bones, chews, treats, or supplements are allowed. If the dog goes for eight to 12 weeks without vomiting or showing other signs of digestive distress, those two ingredients are probably safe to feed on an ongoing basis. If, however, the dog shows distress, a new trial is begun, using a diet with another novel protein and another novel grain. (If, after these two trials, you still see no improvement, the problem is probably not linked to food allergies.)

Many people stop the experiment once their dogs improve on an elimination diet of the two novel ingredients. But to prove that there were ingredients in the dog's former diet that were causing his symptoms, one should undertake a second ("challenge") phase of the trial. Resume feeding the dog whatever food he used to be fed and watch to see whether the old diet again triggers vomiting or other symptoms within one week.

In the third ("provocation") phase, you would go back to feeding the effective diet (consisting of the novel protein and novel carbohydrate that did not trigger the dog's symptoms) – only now, once your dog's condition has again stabilized, you'd add a single new ingredient. If the dog develops symptoms, remove that ingredient and try something else. Eventually you'll have a variety of ingredients that agree with your dog, and you'll know which foods trigger problems.

As noted in *WDJ's* 2011 article, "This is not a fun project. It takes commitment, extraordinary observation, and total control of your dog's environment for weeks on end. However, identification of the ingredients to which your dog is allergic will enable you to simply prevent him from eating those ingredients, and stave off both the uncomfortable symptoms of allergy and the potentially hazardous treatments sometimes required to make him more comfortable."

Whatever you feed, keep your dog's food bowl and water bowl clean. Consider switching from plastic serving bowls to ceramic or stainless steel in case your dog is sensitive to the chemicals in plastic.

Some Dogs Eat Too Fast



Slow-feeding bowls are useful tools that can force a dog who eats too fast to eat more slowly. This is the Rock 'N Bowl from Paw5, our current favorite in slow-feeding bowls. It can be ordered directly from Paw5's website.

One common reason for canine vomiting is eating too much or too fast. If your chow hound inhales his dinner, try the following strategies:

- 1. Feed your dog alone rather than with other pets, as the threat of competition can lead to stress and rapid eating.**
- 2. Spread food over a cookie sheet, so it takes longer to find and swallow.**
- 3. Feed multiple small meals during the day rather than one or two larger ones.**
- 4. Place an unopened soup can, smooth stone, clean brick, or similar heavy object in your dog's bowl along with food, which will slow your dog's eating. Be sure the object is larger than anything your dog can swallow.**
- 5. Try a "slow feeder" bowl with raised bumps or dividers that prevent a dog from eating quickly.**
- 6. Feed treats in Kong toys, food puzzles, or other devices that prevent immediate swallowing.**
- 7. Scatter your dog's food outdoors on the lawn, indoors on an easy-to-clean kitchen floor, or on a "snuffle mat" – a fabric mat with long fibers that hide the kibble and force the dog to sniff out and lick up each piece of kibble individually.**
- 8. If you feed raw meaty bones, try teaching your dog to chew (rather than swallow things whole) by holding one end while your dog tackles the other.**

What to Do For a Vomiting Dog

If your dog vomits after ingesting or being exposed to something dangerous, time is of the essence, so go at once to a veterinary clinic.

As mentioned, most cases of acute gastritis resolve on their own without medical intervention. Here are six nonmedical steps for treating acute gastritis in dogs who otherwise appear and act bright, alert, and normal.

- 1. Withhold food for 24 hours, which gives the digestive tract an opportunity to rest.**
- 2. Provide small amounts of water every hour or so. If a small amount of water provokes vomiting, seek veterinary treatment.**
- 3. After 24 vomit-free hours, feed small amounts of a low-fat food that is easy to digest. Some veterinarians recommend small amounts of a bland diet such as white rice and skinless, boneless chicken.**
- 4. After that, resume feeding small meals totaling half of your dog's regular daily diet, divided into four or six servings.**
- 5. Over the next two to three days, gradually increase food amounts to normal levels.**
- 6. Notify your veterinarian if vomiting resumes.**

When to Call the Vet

In addition to notifying your veterinarian if your dog continues to vomit, be ready to call for help when:

- The vomiting is severe and comes on suddenly.**
- Your dog has a fever or is lethargic or in pain.**
- You know or suspect that your dog swallowed a foreign object.**
- Your dog has bloody diarrhea.**
- There is blood in the vomit or it has an unusual color or consistency (save a sample for your vet).**

If medical care is needed, your veterinarian may take an X-ray or do an ultrasound in an effort to discover what your dog might have swallowed. Blood tests may be useful to help rule out other causes such as pancreatitis or acute kidney failure. Surgery may be required to remove an object that blocks the intestines or a large object in the stomach, such as Gorilla Glue, which swells to a large mass after ingestion.

If no cause is discovered, you may need to consult a specialist for an endoscopy, where a tube is inserted through your dog's mouth and esophagus into the stomach. Small objects in the stomach can be removed with the endoscope. If no obvious cause is found during endoscopy, a biopsy of the stomach lining can be taken to provide additional information.

Your dog might be treated with gastrointestinal protectants such as sucralfate (Carafate), an anti-ulcer medication; with anti-emetic or anti-vomiting medications such as metoclopramide (Reglan or maxolon), H₂ (histamine-2) receptor antagonists such as famotidine (Pepcid) or ranitidine (Zantac), which are used to reduce stomach acid; or proton pump inhibitors such as omeprazole (Prilosec or Losec), which are used in cases of severe stomach ulceration.

Should You Make Your Dog Throw Up?

Veterinary exams, lab work, X-rays, ultrasound tests, endoscopies, and surgery are expensive, so we do what we can to avoid them. Still, dogs will be dogs. Let's say [you just saw your dog swallow a sock](#). What should you do?

Several online forums and blogs give detailed directions for making dogs vomit with emetic agents such as hydrogen peroxide or by using other methods. However, inducing vomiting is not always the best option. We recommend consulting your veterinarian or the [ASPCA's Animal Poison Control Center](#) (888-426-4435) before taking such a step.

Note that some widely recommended methods are potentially harmful. Syrup of ipecac, which for decades was given to pets and people, is no longer considered the standard of medical care because of its toxic effect on the heart and circulatory system and because it tends to result in prolonged vomiting, lethargy, and diarrhea. Sticking your finger down a pet's throat to stimulate a gag reflex (called digital vomiting induction) can result in injury to both you and your pet. Soaps, mustard powder, and table salt are not reliable, and their potential toxicity is a concern.

Instead, follow these instructions from the ASPCA's Animal Poison Control Center. Read through them now so you understand the basic procedure, keep a copy with your dog's health notebook, keep the necessary supplies on hand, and review the instructions again before calling for help.

1. Contact your local veterinarian or call the ASPCA's Animal Poison Control Center at (888) 426-4435 or the Pet Poison Helpline at (855) 764-7661. Both hotlines are staffed 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and are available to pet owners at a small charge.

2. Be ready to describe your dog's breed, age, approximate weight, any health problems the dog suffers from, what he may have eaten, and when he may have eaten it. If you are instructed to induce vomiting at home, proceed as described below. Otherwise follow the directions given by the veterinarian you have spoken with.

3. To induce vomiting, assemble these supplies: a fresh, new, unopened pint or quart of 3-percent hydrogen peroxide, available at any drug store or supermarket; a large syringe (no needle) or turkey baster; a measuring teaspoon; latex or rubber gloves; paper towels; water; cleaning solution; and plastic bags.

4. If the dog has not eaten within the last two hours, offer a small meal. This makes it more likely that the dog will vomit, but is not essential if the dog is uninterested in food.

5. Measure 1 milliliter (ml) of 3-percent hydrogen peroxide per pound of dog weight, using either the syringe or teaspoon. One teaspoon is approximately 5 ml, so this is about one teaspoon per five pounds of body weight. There are three teaspoons in a tablespoon, so a 15-pound dog would need one tablespoon. The maximum amount of hydrogen peroxide to give at any one time is 45 ml, (about nine teaspoons, which is three tablespoons) even if a dog weighs over 45 pounds. Squirt the hydrogen peroxide into the back of the dog's mouth using the syringe or turkey baster.

6. If vomiting has not occurred within 15 minutes or so, give one more dose of hydrogen peroxide measured as described above. If vomiting still does not occur, call back to your veterinarian or the pet poison control center hotline for instructions. It's important that the hydrogen peroxide not remain in your dog's stomach.

7. Once vomiting occurs, collect a sample in a leak-proof container. Bring this to your veterinarian's office for identification, especially if you are unsure of exactly what your dog may have eaten.

8. Unless instructed otherwise by your veterinarian or the pet poison control center hotline, immediately take your dog to a veterinary clinic for evaluation.



Of course, if you are concerned, don't wait for a veterinary receptionist to insist that you bring your dog in; they don't know your dog like you do. A case in point is Lori Curry's other Sheltie, Raz, who was famous for eating paper money, a utility glove that he passed whole, and a dryer sheet that made him sick until he vomited it up a week later. When he was 14, Raz grabbed and ate a raw corn cob from the back of a kitchen counter. Curry called an emergency clinic. "They recommended taking a wait-and-see approach," she says.

As the veterinarian predicted, Raz passed most of the corn cob safely. But five days later, he suddenly declined, and despite thousands of dollars for surgery and round-the-clock emergency care, he almost died. "Corn cobs are dangerous, and when another time my dogs got into corn cobs, I insisted on inducing vomiting. I don't take a wait-and-see approach for that problem anymore!" Curry says.

Canine Diseases That Can Cause Gastritis

All kinds of illnesses trigger gastritis, so vomiting is never a defining symptom by itself. Here are several conditions that cause vomiting in dogs.

Bloat

Also known as gastric dilation–volvulus or torsion, bloat is a serious condition affecting all types of dogs but especially large breeds with deep chests like Akitas, Great Danes, German Shepherd Dogs, and Doberman Pinschers. Dogs at greatest risk are those who rapidly eat a single large meal once daily – or dogs who break into food supplies and overeat. Gastric distention occurs as the stomach fills, and physical activity shortly after eating can cause the stomach to twist, which closes the esophagus and leaves the dog unable to expel gas or excess food by vomiting or belching. Symptoms include a distended abdomen, pain, drooling, and repeated, unproductive attempts to vomit.

Bloat is a medical emergency of the highest order; immediate veterinary attention is essential.

Parasites

Although roundworms tend to cause diarrhea rather than vomiting, if the infection is severe a puppy may vomit live worms. Other parasitic infestations can contribute to gastrointestinal symptoms.

Giardia, an intestinal parasite caused by a single–celled organism, affects an estimated 11 percent of all pets and up to 50 percent of puppies. It is easily transmitted through contaminated food, water, or soil, and through pet–to–pet contact. Giardia infections cause diarrhea and vomiting, although a dog may go without obvious symptoms for long periods. **Coccidia**, another single–celled organism that infects the small intestine, can produce vomiting, watery stools, bloody diarrhea, fever, depression, and life–threatening dehydration.

Multiple fecal parasite and giardia tests may be needed before these causes can be identified or ruled out because “false negative” results can occur for various reasons. Empirical treatment with fenbendazole (Panacur) for giardia and most intestinal worms, or diluted Ponazuril for coccidia, may be tried to see if symptoms improve.

Pancreatitis

Inflammation of the pancreas can cause diarrhea, vomiting, abdominal pain, and a loss of appetite. Because its symptoms are shared by so many other canine illnesses, pancreatitis can be difficult to diagnose, though there are now blood tests for canine pancreas–specific lipase that are more accurate for diagnosing both acute and chronic pancreatitis. In cases of chronic gastritis, your vet will look for underlying causes, including pancreatitis.

Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD)

This is another hard–to–diagnose digestive illness. In IBD, inflammatory cells take over the intestine, leading to scar tissue throughout the digestive system’s lining and chronic vomiting, diarrhea, and weight loss.

Liver Disease

This can trigger the vomiting of bile, which tends to be thin, clear, yellow, or brown and sometimes frothy. The stool can become ribbon–like and have an orange tint. A bile acid test can confirm the diagnosis.

Addison’s Disease (Hypo-Adrenocorticism)

Caused by adrenal insufficiency, Addison’s can produce vomiting, diarrhea, fatigue, loss of appetite, and general weakness that tends to come and go over time. While Addison’s is a treatable condition, an Addisonian

crisis in which the patient goes into shock can be fatal. See "[Detecting Addison's Disease in Your Dog](#)" (*WDJ* October 2011) for information on Addison's.

Peritonitis

This is an umbrella term for any inflammatory or infectious disease of the visceral lining (peritoneum) of the abdomen. It usually involves most of the abdominal organs (liver, stomach, intestines, spleen, kidney, reproductive organs, and bladder). Peritonitis results in the accumulation of fluid within the abdominal cavity. It can be associated with abdominal trauma, abdominal surgery, or pancreatitis. Its symptoms include vomiting, diarrhea, weakness, fever, loss of appetite, abdominal distention, and abdominal pain.

Pyometra

An infection of the uterus, pyometra is most common in intact females who have never been pregnant. Most are age six or older. The infection occurs after a heat cycle that does not result in pregnancy. Symptoms can include vomiting, lethargy, depression, fever, lack of appetite, excessive thirst, frequent urination, a distended abdomen (due to the enlarging uterus), vaginal discharge, excessive licking at the area, and weakness in the hind legs. Some spayed females may develop "stump pyometra" from a remnant of the uterus left behind.

Hemorrhagic Gastroenteritis

This condition is unusual in dogs, but it can be frightening, expensive, messy, and sometimes fatal. The cause of hemorrhagic gastroenteritis remains unknown, but its symptoms, which can affect any dog at any age, are dramatic – slimy vomit followed by blood in the vomit and bloody diarrhea. If your dog develops these symptoms, seek veterinary treatment at once. See "[Hemorrhagic Gastroenteritis in Dogs](#)" (*WDJ* July 2009) for details about identifying and treating hemorrhagic gastroenteritis.

Other Causes of Vomiting

In addition to illnesses and diseases, there are a number of things that dogs can ingest or be exposed to that can cause acute or chronic gastritis.

Antibiotics, Anti-Inflammatories, Chemotherapy Drugs, and Other Medications

All of these can have numerous side effects, including vomiting. The same is true for vitamin D poisoning, which can occur from supplementing too much vitamin D3 (see "[Vitamin D for Dogs](#)," *WDJ* July 2016) or from ingesting rodenticides (drugs that kill rats and mice) that contain vitamin D3.

Exposure to chemical irritants can cause vomiting, as can heavy metal poisoning and other chemical exposures. Never induce vomiting when a caustic substance was swallowed. Describe the symptoms to your veterinarian and provide a list of medications and supplements your dog has been taking. In cases of rodenticide poisoning or chemical exposure, contact your vet or the ASPCA's Animal Poison Control Center at once.

Plants, Fungi, and Bacteria

Dogs are famous for eating grass and throwing up, and most are none the worse for wear. But an alarming number of plants are toxic to dogs. See the [ASPCA's list of nearly 500 toxic plants](#).

The most common plants that are problematic for dogs are the autumn crocus (*Colchicum autumnale*), azalea (*Azalea nudiflora*), cyclamen (*Cyclamen spp.*), dumbcane (*Dieffenbachia*), hemlock (*Conium maculatum*, which is a poisonous plant and not related to the coniferous hemlock tree), English ivy (*Hedera helix*), mistletoe (*Viscum album*), oleander (*Nerium oleander*), thorn apple or jimsonweed (*Datura stramonium*), yew (*Taxus spp.*), and any mushroom or toadstool that you cannot identify as safe. Avoid planting any of these near where your dog will walk or play.

Pythiosis is an infectious disease caused by a fungus-like organism, *Pythiuminsidiosum*, that inhabits wetlands, ponds, and swamps. Dogs can develop pythiosis after swimming in or ingesting contaminated water, and their key symptom is vomiting. While most cases occur near the Gulf of Mexico, inland dogs have developed it, too. Young male retrievers are especially at risk if they retrieve and then chew on sticks from infected water.

Cyanobacteria (also known as blue-green algae) are microscopic bacteria found in freshwater lakes, streams, ponds, and brackish water that can cause vomiting in dogs. The bacteria colonize to form "blooms" that give water a blue-green or "pea soup" appearance. Algal concentrations are most abundant during hot summer weather. While most blue-green algae blooms are not toxic, it is impossible to determine the presence of toxins without testing. Therefore, all algae blooms should be considered potentially toxic and avoided because even small exposures, such as a few mouthfuls of algae-contaminated water, can be fatal.



Settling Doggy Stomachs

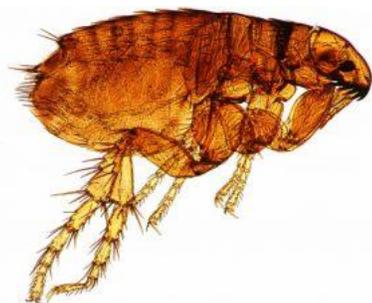
It's encouraging to know that most dogs who vomit have acute rather than chronic gastritis, that its cause is probably benign, and that most vomiting dogs recover on their own without medical treatment.

But sometimes vomiting is a serious symptom, and it's worth studying its possible causes so that if and when your dog throws up, you'll have a better idea of how to respond in order to keep your best friend healthy.

CJ Puotinen is author of The Encyclopedia of Natural Pet Care and other books.

Potential exists for neurologic adverse events in dogs and cats when treated with isoxazoline class products

September 21, 2018



The U.S. Food and Drug Administration is alerting veterinarians and pet owners of the potential for neurologic adverse events in dogs and cats when treated with isoxazoline class flea and tick products, including Bravecto, Nexgard, and Simparica.

Data received by the agency as part of its routine post-marketing activities indicates that some animals receiving Bravecto, Nexgard, or Simparica have experienced adverse events such as muscle tremors, ataxia, and seizures, said the FDA in a statement. Credelio, another isoxazoline class product, recently received FDA approval.

These products are approved for the treatment and prevention of flea infestations, and the treatment and control of tick infestations. The FDA said it is working with manufacturers of isoxazoline products to include new label information to highlight neurologic events, as they were seen consistently across the isoxazoline class of products.

These products continue to be safe and effective for the majority of animals, said the FDA, adding that it carefully reviewed studies and other data on Bravecto, Credelio, Nexgard, and Simparica prior to approval. The agency is asking the manufacturers to change product labeling in order to provide veterinarians and pet owners with the information they need to make treatment decisions for each pet on an individual basis.

Suggested Veterinary Products



The FDA said it will continue to monitor adverse drug event reports for these products and encourages pet owners and veterinarians to report such events. Reports can be made to the drugs' manufacturers, who are required to report this information to the FDA, or by submitting a report directly to the FDA.

To report suspected adverse drug events for these products and/or obtain a copy of the Safety Data Sheet or for technical assistance, contact the appropriate manufacturers at the following phone numbers:

- Merck Animal Health (Bravecto): 800-224-5318
- Elanco Animal Health (Credelio): 888-545-5973
- Merial (Nexgard): 888-637-4251
- Zoetis (Simparica): 888-963-8471

To report directly to the FDA or seek additional information about adverse drug experience reporting for animal drugs, see [How to Report Animal Drug Side Effects and Product Problems](#).



Golden Retriever Club of America®

Golden Retriever Club of America (GRCA)

All Golden lovers are encouraged to join our Parent Club, GRCA. The *GR News* is published bi-monthly by the GRCA and contains educational articles, provides a forum for issues of interest to Golden owners, highlights Golden accomplishments and contains correspondent columns from the Member Clubs across the country. Contact the Editor for more information.

GREATER PITTSBURGH GOLDEN RETRIEVER CLUB (GPGRC)

- Member club of the Golden retriever Club of America, Inc. (GRCA)
Master National Retriever Club (MNRC)
Pennsylvania Federation of Dog Clubs, Inc. (PFDC)
- Licensed by the American Kennel Club (AKC) for Conformation Shows and Obedience, Rally and Agility Trials and Hunt Tests.

General Membership Meeting is held the third Thursday of the month at 7:30 p.m.

Membership applications are available from the Membership Chairperson. Attendance at two Club functions (one being a General Membership Meeting) and endorsement of two Club Members is required before an application can be accepted. Dues are: Regular Membership (individual) - \$25.00, a second adult – an additional \$13.00. Associate Membership (individual) - \$15.00, a second adult – an additional \$8.00. Junior Membership - \$1.00. Completed applications and dues are to be submitted to the Membership Chair.

Newsletter is posted monthly on the Club's Website at www.gpgrc.org. Club members may request printed, mailed copies of the *Golden Gait* for a fee of \$20 per year.

Litter advertisements are accepted from Club Members only on a space available basis. (Fees are full page - \$10; half page - \$5; quarter page - \$2.50.) Refer to the Puppy Referral Policy and Breeder Code of Ethics for required clearances.

In summary, puppy referral is a service provided to GPGRC Members only. (1) Both sire and dam must be two years of age or older at the time of breeding; (2) copies of eye clearances within one year of breeding must be supplied; and (3) an OFA numbers for hips and elbows must be submitted. Also hearts must be evaluated by an approved veterinary cardiologist.

Acceptance and use of the information provided by GPGRC constitutes an acknowledgment that the user hereby releases and indemnifies the GPGRC and its Officers, Directors, Members and Agents from any and all liability and damages sustained by the user as a result of any information obtained from this organization.

Title/Award Record Form should be filled out and sent to the Accomplishments Recorder for all Conformation, Obedience, Tracking, Agility, Rally, Field Events or Community Service Events before they can be reported in the Newsletter.

Monthly Meeting

The monthly meetings are held at the Sisters of Holy Family of Nazareth, 301 Bellevue Rd 15229. Meeting begins at 7:30 P.M. Guests are Welcome!

Directions from I-279: Take exit 12 toward US 19/Perrysville Ave. At Perrysville Avenue, turn left. Go approximately .8 mile and turn left onto Bellevue Road (Sunoco Station on corner). Go approximately .5 mile and turn right to stay on Bellevue Road. End at 301 Bellevue Road. Entrance to complex is one way. Sign will direct you to building. Yellow brick building behind large red brick building is the meeting place. There is an open parking lot or 2 deck parking garage available.

OFFICERS

President

Pat Depp
21 Norwich Ave.
Pittsburgh PA 15229
412-931-0590

Vice-President

Candy Verduce
430 Duff Road
Sewickley PA 15143
412-951-7577

Secretary

Roseanna Frankowski
55 Marlin Dr West
Pittsburgh, PA 15216
412-531 1424

Treasurer

Melissa Jarvis
2344 Nevin Dr
Franklin Park PA 15237
724-422-5160

DIRECTORS

Marcy Kronz
407 Fairview Ave.
Pittsburgh, PA 15220
412-377-7153

Denise McGill
639 Pacek Road
Greensburg, PA 15601
724-309-0684

Ray Koper
169 William Circle
McKees Rocks PA 15136
412-771-1995

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSONS

Accomplishment Recorder

Kathy Fertal
fertalkm@verizon.net.
412-341-2459

Aqility

Marcy Kronz
412-377-7153

AKC Liaison

Kathy Fertal
fertalkm@verizon.net.
412-341-2459

Community Services

John Osheka
412-977-3870

Education

Roseanna Frankowski
412-531 1424

Equipment

Field Training Day

GRCA Delegate

GRCA News Rep.

Candy Verduce
412-951-7577

GPGRC Webmaster

GRF Liaison

Candy Verduce
412-951-7577

Historian

Grace West
412-341-6625

Membership

Shirley Koper
412-771-1995

Merchandise

Rosanna Frankowski
412-531-1424

Newsletter

Sally Dines
sallydines4120@gmail.com
724-584-3300

Puppy Referral

Pat Depp
412-931-0590

Program

Rescue Liaison

John Osheka
412-977-3870

Specialty

Sally Dines
724-584-3300

Please email pictures of your dogs that can be used in future issues to sallydines4120@gmail.com