



Line and Lure



Line and Lure Editors: Connie Austin, Ule James,
Claire Redell

Send or call in news items to: Ule James, 1905 Alton Drive, Champaign
IL, 61821
(217-352-7136)

One-year subscription to the Line and Lure will be \$12.00 (Free newsletter to each member club). The racing secretary for each club will get the club copy so please circulate it to be fair. Each club gets its own newsletter but if you as an individual want a copy please send subscription requests to Ule James: See address above. Please make checks out to Ule James. There will be a \$2.00 charge per back issue in 1992.

Newsletter will be published monthly from May to October and every other month from November to April. We will try to have the newsletter out mid-month (or sooner) depending on when we get race results.

Newsletter classified advertising and Boasts and Brags:

**48 words \$ 2.00
each additional 12 words \$.50

Space permitting full page \$10.00
half page 5.00

Classified advertising and Boasts and Brags will be run when space is available. Please make checks out to Ule James.

The CWA and the Line and Lure take no responsibility for statements or claims made in the advertisements that appear in this publication.

CWA Officers for 1992 were nominated and were elected without opposition

Dave Henry	President
Kathy Lukitsch	Vice-president
Mary Beth Arthur	Registrar
Doug Arthur	Secretary
Lou Ann Almquist	Treasurer

1992 CWA Schedule of Events

May 9-10	C-U Racing Club,	Danville, IL
May 23	Dairyland Whippet Club	Arthur's Acres. WI
May 24	Badgerland Whippet Club	Arthur's Acres, WI
June 13-14	Fort Hamilton Whippet Association	Joyce Park, OH
July 4-5	Gopher State Whippet Racing Group	Arthur's Acres, WI
Aug 8-9	Fort Hamilton Whippet Association	Joyce Park, OH
Sep 5	Badgerland Whippet Club	Arthur's Acres, WI
Sep 6	Dairyland Whippet Club	Arthur's Acres, WI
Sep 19, 20	Fort Hamilton Whippet Association	Joyce Park, OH

Thanks to the new subscribers: Jack and Mary Lewis of Utah

A subscription reminder:

Will all racing clubs send in their race secretary for 1992 so that we can update the list of who receives the free newsletter subscription? The following individuals will need to resubscribe if they want to remain on the mailing list (i.e. send in \$12.00) by March 15, 1992 to receive the April, 1992 edition:

Jean Balint	Mary & Jack Lewis	Ted Kelly
Linda Buchholz	Sharon & Bill McCollum	B & G Strauss
Erin Campbell	Marilyn Mutchie	C Curik & L Wittman
Rob & Brenda Corner	Claire Redell	Henry's

Race secretaries for 1991 (These members will get free subscriptions in 1992 if they remain as race secretaries)

MB&D Arthur	Mary Huff
R&B Corner	K & J Lukitsch

A note from Jack Lewis, new subscriber from Utah and breeder of the notorious Saltwater

Jack is planning on setting up an equivalent to the Whippet Racing Monthly, called The Whippet Wrunner, which will have the race results from NAWRA, NOTRA, CWA and NPR. Jack Lewis hopes it will be a non-profit, monthly newsletter with a subscription rate of \$15.00 per year and you can subscribe now and mail a check to 13765 South 1300 West, Riverton, Utah, 84065-5601. This would be great for people who want to follow the racing progress of puppies they've placed in far areas of the country. If you have any ideas/thoughts on the matter why not drop him a line. They also have a new title out there I'd never heard of, SSM, Supreme Scrounger of Merit-A title recognized by no associations or clubs, but by frustrated owners of dogs known to leap high countertops, refrigerators, or Motel 6 elevated luggage racks to reap gastronomical delights (from Jack's Utah Sighthound Racing and Coursing Club Newsletter).

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE FOR THE DOG. CC Austin

(I was writing this up for puppy class at our dog club and thought some of this might be useful for CWA members)

Preventive health care is important in your dog's care because it can prevent future more extensive/expensive problems later in life. The most

important aspects of health care in the dog include regular vaccinations, heartworm checks, and dewormings, routine physical examinations by yourself and a veterinarian, exercise, a good diet, regular grooming, teeth cleaning and nail trimming, and flea and tick control.

HEARTWORMS

A. Life cycle

Dirofilaria immitis is the heartworm organism which is present in all areas of the United States. Heartworm disease is transmitted by mosquitoes which contain heartworm larvae. The mosquito transmits the larvae to the dog's skin when it bites the dog. The larvae migrate for 3-4 months to the bloodstream and develop to maturity in 3-5 months. Adult heartworms are usually present in the right ventricle of the heart and in the pulmonary arteries. The process from a microfilariae to an adult that produces microfilariae (offspring) is on average 6 months. These microfilariae float in the bloodstream and can be picked up by mosquitoes. Heartworm disease can be seen in dogs, foxes, wolves, raccoons and less commonly in cats. In humans, heartworms do not develop to maturity but they may appear as a spot on the lungs which may be diagnosed as cancer.

B. Disease

The presence of the adults in the heart weakens the heart and this will show up as coughing and weakness in the dog.

C. Prevention

It is very important to check dogs over 6 months of age for heartworm microfilariae yearly before the mosquito season even if they are on heartworm preventative. If the test is negative the dog should be started on heartworm prevention. If heartworm microfilariae are present, and heartworm preventative is given a fatal allergic reaction can occur so dogs must have a negative heartworm test before being given preventative. Some regular dewormers such as dichlorvos (Task), pyrantel pamoate or Fenbendazole can also cause reactions if microfilariae are present.

Puppies can be started on heartworm preventative at 12 weeks of age. Heartworm preventative must be given during the entire mosquito season and continue 60 days past the mosquito season. Therefore, ask your veterinarian when your puppy needs to be on prevention in your area of the country. If you travel frequently to warm areas of the country your dog should probably be on heartworm prevention throughout the year. Heartworm preventatives require a prescription from a veterinarian because of the serious harm which can occur if a dog is not tested before being put on preventative.

There are a number of heartworm preventatives on the market. Some need to be given once daily, others once per month. Things to consider when choosing daily vs monthly:

- 1) Which is easiest for you to remember
- 2) Cost-ask your veterinarian
- 3) The daily heartworm preventatives generally also prevent some digestive worm diseases
- 4) If you forget the daily for 2 days, or miss a monthly preventative the dog can become infected

Daily preventatives consist of:

- 1) Diethylcarbazine (DEC)
 - a. brand names-Filaribits, Caricide, Difil
 - b. Filaribits Plus also has oxibendazole to help fight hookworms

- c. DEC alone helps decrease roundworms when used at a higher dose, 25-50 mg/lb while only 3mg/lb/day is needed for heartworm prevention
- d. can be chewable (good-tasting for most dogs), or in pill form (must be put down dog's throat or hidden in food).
- e. interferes with molting of larvae which occurs at 2 weeks and 2 months after being bitten by infected mosquitoes, so that is why it must be continued 60 days past mosquito season

The monthly preventative is Ivermectin (brand name Heartgard). Other ways to help prevent heartworm infection are to use mosquito repellents and keep dogs indoors at prime mosquito hours.

Treatment for heartworm disease is expensive and the treatment has many side effects because an arsenic-type compound must be used.

Fleas/Ticks

Fleas can be a problem to dogs and their owners as they can feed on humans, they can carry tapeworms which can be transmitted to both dogs and humans, and can result in flea bite hypersensitivity in both dogs and humans. Fleas spend 90% of their time off the dog, in the environment. Therefore, all the pets and the environment must be treated for flea infestation. Products available include flea bombs and sprays for the house and yard, and flea shampoos, dips and flea collars which can be used on the dog. Products with pyrethrins are generally the safest to use and yet are still effective. An additional, nonchemical method of removing fleas is with a flea comb, this works best with short-haired light colored dogs, and for the environment frequent vacuuming and frequent cleaning of bedding will help control the flea problem.

Ticks can be a problem in dogs and humans as they can carry organisms or substances which cause Lyme disease, Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever, ehrlichiosis, babesiosis, tularemia, Q fever and tick paralysis. Dogs spending time outdoors should be examined for ticks daily, and if a tick is imbedded in the dog, it should be removed carefully so as not to leave the head imbedded. Many ticks are too small to see and prevention by using flea/tick sprays may be needed. This is especially important in areas where Lyme disease and Rocky Mountain spotted fever are present. Lyme disease is especially common in Wisconsin, Minnesota and the northeastern United States.

Teeth

A problem with older dog's is tartar which can lead to gum disease. Feeding at least 25-50% of the diet as dry dog food can help decrease tartar formation. If your dog will chew rawhides several times a day this will help decrease tartar formation as well.

It is smart to start working with your dog's mouth and teeth early in the dog's life which may help in handling the dog later in life. First starting with opening the mouth and stroking the gums is wise.

Once adult permanent teeth are in consider using a dental tooth scraper (sold in drugstores) on your dog's teeth, at first there won't be much tartar there but just get your dog used to the feel of the scraper and being worked with. It is very difficult to damage a dog's teeth as they are very strong. At some point you may want to ask your veterinarian to demonstrate how to use a tooth scraper. Removing tartar does release a shower of bacteria into the bloodstream so dogs with some medical problems

demonstrate how to use a tooth scraper. Removing tartar does release a shower of bacteria into the bloodstream so dogs with some medical problems may need antibiotics when their teeth are cleaned (i.e. dogs with heart valve disease).

Another option is to brush your dog's teeth as often as you can using a dog toothpaste and a regular toothbrush (human toothpaste can irritate the stomach). Work primarily on the area where the tooth meets the gum. Again, start this early to get the dog used to it and only do it for short periods of time when starting. One recommendation is to soak the toothbrush with water and garlic when first starting to brush (supposedly many puppies like this taste).

Nail clipping

Start clipping your dog's nails when they are young. Just clip bits off if the nails need it. Clear nails make clipping easy. If you look at the side of the nail you can see a pink area which will end near the end of the nail. This is the quick of the nail which you do not want to clip or it will hurt and bleed. Try to be very careful especially the first few times you clip so as not to hurt them and make the experience unpleasant. Always have a either a bar of softened soap or a substance called Qwik-stop on hand (sold in pet stores or pet catalogs) when you clip the nail in case you do cut too deep and get blood, the soap or qwik stop will stop the bleeding. From personal experience if you have the qwik stop present you probably won't need it, if you don't you will. Use the clippers so the action is from the front to back, not side to side. If the blade works from side to side pinching of the nail occurs. When you observe the face of the nail, you will see an upside down U, and cut a little at a time until you see moisture in the middle then stop. Angle the clippers so the tops of the nails get one more tiny clipping.

Deworming

Signs that your pet may have intestinal parasites or worms include: 1) diarrhea, 2) scooting, 3) poor nutrition, and/or 4) presence of worms in feces or vomit. If dogs have unexplained diarrhea every few months, and nothing is found in the stool it may be advisable to treat for Giardia. Two whippets at least in the CWA have had these bouts of diarrhea clear up after this treatment.

Puppies and adults should be regularly dewormed. The ideal is for puppies to be dewormed with a mild dewormer at 2, 4, 6 and 8 weeks of age, and even on up to 3 months of age. If a puppy is recently acquired, two treatments 10-14 days apart is adequate. Adults should have a fecal check done yearly, and be dewormed every 6 months. Dogs which are used for strenuous performance activities, are in contact with many other dogs, or are used for hunting or retrieving work should be checked more frequently or just dewormed more frequently as they are more heavily exposed than other dogs. People with young children may want to separate the area where the dog defecates from the area where children play, and be especially conscientious about deworming their dogs because children (and adults) can get worm larvae migrating in their tissue.

The common intestinal worms in dogs consist of roundworms, hookworms, tapeworms and whipworms. Not only intestinal worms but also protozoa like Giardia and Coccidia can infect a dog and cause clinical signs. Roundworms are the most commonly found worms in puppies and adults. They can be found in the feces or vomit of puppies and can cause damage by migrating through the liver and lung on their way to the intestine. This migration throught

the liver and lungs occurs mainly in puppies less than one month, with a lesser amount occurring when dogs are 1 to 3 months. In adults the larvae arrest in liver or lung tissue. In pregnant females the larvae become active and migrate to the fetus or mammary tissue. Roundworms can be transmitted by the ingestion by the dog of embryonated eggs, from rabbits, mice, rats or earthworms which have encysted larvae, prenatally, or from the mother's milk. 80% of puppies are born with roundworms. Larvae may enter the blood stream go to lungs, get coughed up and swallowed and grow to adulthood in the small intestine. Treatment must be repeated two weeks later because larvae which were in the liver or lung at the time of the first treatment would not be destroyed, but by two weeks later they should be in a stage where they can be killed. Pregnant bitches can be treated daily from day 45 to 50 of pregnancy to decrease the amount of larvae reaching the puppy and the mammary glands. A dewormer effective against arrested larvae must be used. Fenbendazole at 50 mg/kg for 5 days can be used. A problem for humans, especially young children, is if egg ingestion occurs, the larvae may migrate through the human organs including the eye, a problem called visceral larvae migrans. Some children have had their eyes removed because the condition resembled an eye cancer.

Hookworms are very small and are seldom seen in the feces but they can be the most harmful of the intestinal parasites because they suck blood and can cause anemia, especially in young puppies. Hookworms can be transmitted through the mother's milk, ingestion from the environment, invasion through the skin or intrauterine infection. They can also migrate through the body but end up as adults in the small intestine. The larvae can penetrate human skin and larvae can migrate through the skin. This occurs more commonly in children.

Whipworms live as adults in the large intestine and the eggs are very resistant in the environment. When the eggs are eaten by the dog they mature into adults in 2.5 months. Whipworms are more common in mature dogs, and dogs may exhibit no signs or they may have chronic diarrhea and poor nutritional status. Whipworms must be eliminated by the use of two treatments of dewormers 2-3 weeks apart, or the use of Fenbendazole for 3 days in a row.

Tapeworms require an intermediate host such as fleas (*Dipylidium* species) or rabbits (*Taenia* or *Multiceps* spp.). When the dog swallows an affected flea the larvae may infect the dog. The tapeworm segments appear under the dog's tail or in the feces and look like rice, they are mobile as well and are very unaesthetic.

Protozoa like coccidia are especially common in dogs from large kennels or pet stores. Older dogs may show no signs with this organism, while younger dogs may have diarrhea, weight loss and appetite loss. Dogs with *Giardia* may show no signs or may have some weight loss and intermittent diarrhea. Humans can also be affected by this organism.

Prevention

1. Remove feces from the yard on a daily basis, and keep dogs away from other dog's feces
2. Keep dog's from eating rabbits or rodents
3. Control fleas
4. Regular deworming

Dewormers

- a. It is good to rotate dewormers in your household as worms can become resistant to dewormers if the same dewormers are used consistently.

Common dewormers:

1. Piperazine-roundworms, 20-30 mg/lb on food, Repeat in 10-20 days.
2. Pyrantel pamoate (Nemex)-rounds, hooks, 5 mg/kg single treatment
3. Fenbendazole (Panacur)-rounds, whips, hooks, some tapes, must give for 3 days in a row on food, 50 mg/kg daily
4. Butamisole (Styquin)-whips, hooks must repeat in 3 weeks
5. Bunamidine (Scolaban)-most tapes, 25-50 mg/kg on empty stomach
6. Praziquantel (Droncit)-all tapes, 5 mg/kg oral, SC, IM
7. Dichlorvos (Task)-hooks, rounds, whips, repeat in 2 weeks, don't use in heartworm positive dogs
8. Mebendazole (Telmintic)-22mg/kg daily, rounds, hooks, whips, most tapes, 3 days in a row, 5 days for tapes
9. Metronidazole (Flagyl)-Giardia

VACCINATIONS

Vaccinations are especially important for dogs which are young or dogs which are around other dogs frequently. Remember no vaccine is 100% effective. Common vaccines for dogs include:

1. DHLPP vaccine
 - a. Common combination vaccine for dogs
 - b. D=canine distemper, H=canine infectious hepatitis, L=leptospirosis, P=parvovirus, P=parainfluenza
 - c. Start at 6-8 weeks of age and vaccinate every 3-4 weeks until 12-16 weeks of age, at least 3 vaccinations possible schedule 8, 12, and 16 weeks.
 - d. Canine distemper
 - 1) Modified live virus vaccine
 - 2) clinical signs are fever, mucus in eyes and nose, diarrhea, and neurological signs
 - 3) Infected dogs shed virus 1-2 weeks
 - 4) Virus is susceptible to common disinfectants
 - e) Canine infectious hepatitis
 - 1) rare viral disease at present
 - 2) liver disease not transmissible to humans
 - f) Canine leptospirosis
 - 1) bacteria acquired from direct contact with infected animal, bite wounds, ingestion of infected meat, water or plants, and wild animals can be a reservoir of infection
 - 2) vaccines shouldn't be used in puppies less than 9 weeks, a combination vaccine without leptospirosis can be used
 - g) Parvovirus
 - 1) very contagious virus, very long-lived virus in the environment
 - 2) transmitted from dog to dog thru contact with feces containing virus
 - 3) causes severe foul-smelling diarrhea and vomiting, dehydration and can cause death
 - 4) virus is shed in feces for up to 30 days
 - 5) killed by 1:30 chlorox solution
 - h) Parainfluenza
 - 1) respiratory virus

2. Coronavirus

- a. must re-vaccinate every 3-6 months because immunity does not last long
- b. initial series of 2 vaccinations 2-3 weeks apart
- c. Diarrheal disease which can be confused with parvovirus but which is not as serious

3. Rabies

- a. Vaccinate at 3-6 months, but when vaccinated at less than one year of age the animal must be re-vaccinated the following year. Following this, an animal can be vaccinated every three years. However, if the animal will be frequently exposed to wild animals vaccinating yearly may be advisable. Although the vaccine can be given under the skin or in the muscle it is a good idea to give it in the muscle. This is because several years ago one pharmaceutical company realized their under the skin rabies vaccine was not as effective as they thought and had to re-vaccinate many animals. Therefore, an in the muscle vaccine, although more painful to the dog is probably the best way to go.

4. Kennel cough-Bordatella vaccine

- a. Can be given via nasal spray or under the skin
- b. Provides immunity against the Bordatella bacteria. However, there are other organisms that work together to produce kennel cough so this vaccine only provides partial protection.
- c. Vaccine immunity lasts only for a short time-weeks to months
- d. Can be useful if given a week before going to shows, trials, kennels for boarding or whenever the dog will be around large numbers of dogs. Some kennels require this vaccine

5. Lyme disease vaccine

- a. Lyme disease is carried by ticks and causes fever, lameness and neurological signs in dogs
- b. The vaccine is only conditionally licensed by the FDA and there is not much information out there on the effectiveness of the vaccine
- c. Could be useful for dog's at high risk, in areas where Lyme disease is very common (Wisconsin, Minnesota, Northeastern United States)
- d. I believe this will probably also cause the dog to have a positive test for Lyme disease as well

SPAYING/CASTRATION

- 1. At 3-8 months of age
- 2. If performed early enough spaying will decrease the risk of mammary cancer, and will eliminate ovarian cancer, and pyometra (uterine infections)
- 3. Neutering will eliminate testicular cancer, decrease hernias and prostatic disease and should decrease inter-dog aggression and urine marking if performed early enough.
- 4. Spaying/castration will also decrease the number of unwanted pets in the U.S. Dogs would only be bred by breeders familiar with the breed (conformation, health problems) and who will breed the best to the best at the level at which they can place puppies in good homes.
- 5. With sighthounds it is always good to remind the veterinarians that they are sensitive to anesthetic agents and should be given a reduced dosage.

A song for the new year (Sung to the tune of On the first day of Christmas)

On the first day of spring my true love gave to me a racing box and a lure machine

On the second day of spring my true love gave to me, two wickets waiting and a racing box and a lure machine

On the third day of spring my true love gave to me three judges watching.....,

On the fourth day of spring my true love gave to me four people placing.....,

On the fifth day of spring my true love gave to me oooooone long straightaway.....,

On the sixth day of spring my true love gave to me six blankets numbered.....,

On the seventh day of spring my true love gave to me seven vans a parking.....,

On the eighth day of spring my true love gave to me eight crockers cooking, seven.....,

On the ninth day of spring my true love gave to me nine people yacking, eight.....,

On the tenth day of spring my true love gave to me ten prizes sitting, nine.....,

On the eleventh day of spring my true love gave to me, eleven whippets racing, ten.....,

On the twelfth day of spring my true love gave to me twelve beauties stacking, eleven whippets racing, ten prizes sitting, nine people yacking, eight crockers cooking, seven vans a parking, six blankets numbered, oooooone long straightaway, four people placing, three judges watching, two wickets waiting, and a racing box and a lure machine.

Connie and Ule

COME ONE, COME ALL TO CU RACING'S MEET AT KENNEKUK COVE PARK IN DANVILLE, ILLINOIS

FIRST RACE MEET OF THE SEASON SO DON'T MISS IT.

DIRECTIONS TO PARK

TAKE 74 E OF CHAMPAIGN TO 150, MARTIN LUTHER KING DRIVE, FOLLOW KICKAPOO STATE PARK SIGNS (150 E), TAKE A LEFT AT THE FIRST LIGHT AND YOU WILL PASS A CAR DEALER ON THE RIGHT, COUNTY RD 1, GO UNTIL YOU PASS KICKAPOO PARK ON LEFT, TURN LEFT AT KENNEKUK COVE COUNTY PARK, PASS THE OFFICE ON THE LEFT, PASS THE MAINTENANCE SHOP ON THE RIGHT, STAY ON CURVY ROAD, DON'T TURN OFF, PASS A PARKING LOT WITH BOAT TRAILERS, PASS THROUGH 2 RED GATE HOLDERS, TAKE NEXT RIGHT AT SOFTBALL FIELDS AND YOU ARE THERE. PARK IS ABOUT 30 MILES E OF CHAMPAIGN. CAMPING AT KICKAPOO PARK AND HOTELS IN DANVILLE, ILLINOIS.

SATURDAY and SUNDAY:

Inspection from 9:30-10:00, racing at 10:00. Conformation judges: Gene Jacobs one day, working on the other judge. Bring own lunch on Saturday, potluck dinner with main course and drinks provided on Saturday after the races. Leftovers from Saturday offered for Sunday lunch.

Race secretary: Connie Austin, 1905 Alton Drive, Champaign, Illinois 61821

Please make entry checks payable to Connie Austin. Entries received before May 1, 1992 are \$7.00 for first entry, \$6.00 for additional entries. Entries at gate or after May 1, 1992 are \$8.00 for first entry, and \$7.00 for additional entries.

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Connie Austin & Ule James
1905 Alton Drive
Champaign, Illinois 61821



"WHIPPETS APPEAR READY FOR ACTION.
WE PREDICT SPRING CAN'T BE FAR
OFF....."

-WHIPPET WATCH, A REPORT FROM ROGER, ROVING
REPORTER RABBIT.