



# Sherwood Dog Training Club

AKC License Club

## September 2021 Newsletter

### Sherwood Dog Training Club Officers and Trial Chairs

**President:** Danielle Silverstein

**Vice President:** Linda Ruedy

**Secretary:** Jill Faulmann

**Treasurer:** Jill Faulmann

**Board:** Robin Murphy

**Board:** Debbie Friedman

**Newsletter:** Darlene Brushwein

The Sherwood Dog Training Club (SDTC) was formed in 2003, with official status as a non-profit corporation established in 2006. We also have Tax Exempt status with the IRS as a 501(c)4. We received our notice that we have become an AKC Licensed Club in August of 2008.

### NOTE DAY CHANGE September 8th, 2021

**Zoom Meeting information**

**7:00pm**

**Meeting ID: 884 6319 1226**

**Passcode: 521539**

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/88463191226?pwd=aytmcnE2Q2FRNUxnMGZEZUoyQUpiUT09>

Jill Faulmann, Secretary, SDTC



**A BIG thanks** to the SDTC members and friends who helped out at the Aug 14 & 15 Rally trials. Special thanks to the amazing committee members: Debbie Gibbons (awards), Claudia Beville and Jan Lentz (hospitality), Danielle Silverstein (grounds, photography & equipment) and Ellie Wyckoff (Chief ring Steward). And to all the amazing stewards and people who helped set up, tear down and cleanup: you are all so very appreciated!

I am very grateful to Dwight and Paula Cash who allow us to use their wonderful property.

And last, but not least, thanks to Jill Faulmann, Trial Secretary extraordinaire!

It indeed takes a small village to put on these events and I thank each and every one of you.

Carolyn Wray  
Rally Chair

# For a complete Look at all AKC upcoming Agility, Obedience, Rally and Tracking Events

**Events:** <https://webapps.akc.org/event-search/#/search>

**Cancellations:** <https://www.akc.org/sports/event-cancellations/>

## September 18, 2021 Intra-club Match

Janice Tsuchida is in charge of a **SDTC Members only Match** at the Cash's.  
This will be OBEDIENCE only, 2 rings.

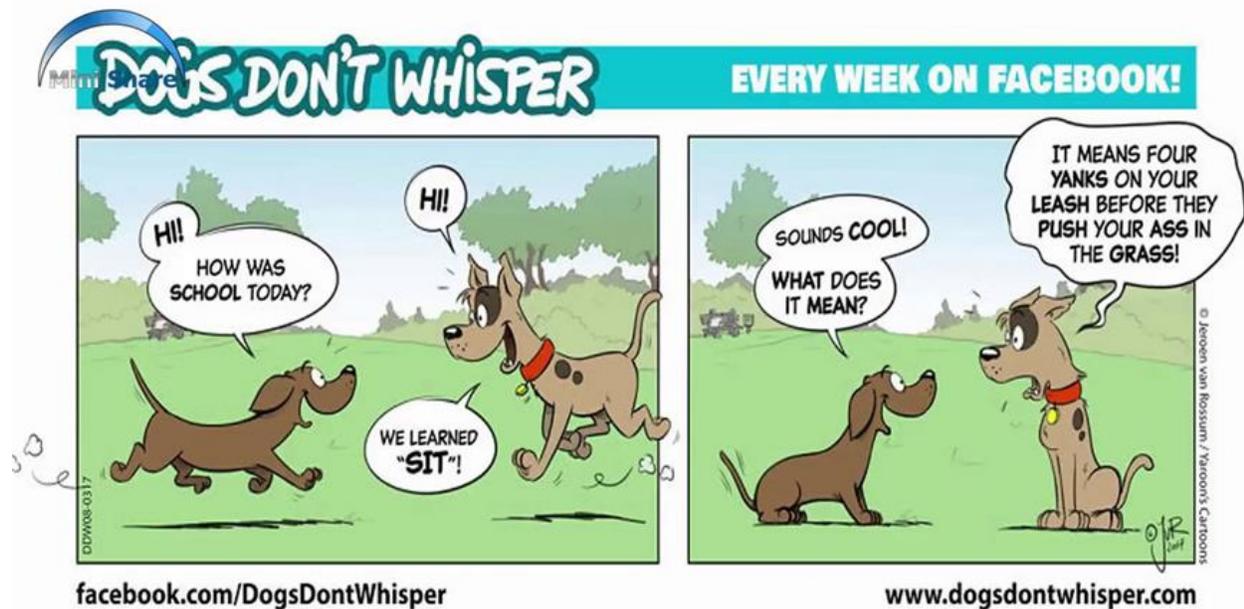
**Match Entry Form available on the website**

## October 23 & 24, 2021 Sherwood Dog Training Club

Obedience Trials, Cash Arena, Sherwood, Oregon  
Premium List and Online Entry available  
Jill Faulmann, Trial Secretary

**Stewards need for our October Trial**

**Please contact Darlene Brushwein, [darlenebruushwein@msn.com](mailto:darlenebruushwein@msn.com)**



# Upcoming UKC Shows

## Home | United Kennel Club (UKC)

United Kennel Club (UKC) is an international dog registry celebrating bonds, rewarding ability, and preserving the value of a pedigree.

[www.ukcdogs.com](http://www.ukcdogs.com)

### Oregon:

Canine Action Pack is having UKC rally and obedience trials November 19-21, 2021 at Trainers to the Rescue in Cornelius, OR. Exact details will appear soon on the UKC website.

### Washington:

9/16/21 - OLYMPIA - NORTH WEST SILKEN WINDHOUND SOCIETY

11/5/21 - SPOKANE - LILAC CITY DOG TRAINING CLUB

11/6/21 - SPOKANE - LILAC CITY DOG TRAINING CLUB

11/7/21 - SPOKANE - LILAC CITY DOG TRAINING CLUB

### UKC class updates:

This is the eighth and final in a series of overviews of changes to classes being offered at UKC obedience events. This will introduce the Team class. While not new to UKC events there have been changes to the class. It is not required to be offered at hosting clubs. Please go to the UKC website for a full and complete explanation of the class and how it is scored.

The purpose of the team class is for any four dogs and handlers to perform a set of exercises while working together with precision and coordination. All dogs must enter and exit the ring on leash. Dogs may be handled by the owner or any other person authorized by the owner of the dog. This class will be for teams of any four dogs and handlers, plus an alternate dog and handler that may be included as a replacement if one of the original team members must withdraw. One member of each team shall be designated team captain.

Two judges may be used to judge this class. When two judges are used, one judge will call the commands while the other judge will score the team's performance. The exercises for the Team class will be the same as for the licensed Novice classes except that the Drop on Recall exercise from the Open classes will be used in place of the Recall over High Jump exercise and the Stationary Exercises will replace the Honor exercise.

Team scores shall be based on individual performance of each member of the team as well as the precision and coordination of the team performance.

Team Exercises	Exercise Maximum Point
1. Stationary Exercises	160 points
2. Heel on Leash and Figure 8	160 points
3. Stand for Examination	160 points
4. Heel off Leash	160 points
5. Drop on Recall	160 points
Total Points	800 points

Exercises will be performed and scored identical to the Pairs Stationary Exercises. Each team will perform the entire series of exercises before the next team is judged. In all exercises except for the Drop on Recall, teams have the option of executing the judge's command on the team captain's repeat of the command. All four members of each team will perform all the exercises simultaneously except as noted for the Drop on Recall exercise.

1. Stationary Exercises. These exercises are performed on leash and are meant to evaluate the team's coordination and unison. Upon entering the ring, the handlers and dogs will line up, side-by-side and facing the same direction indicated by the judge. All dogs must be sitting in heel position next to their handler. After the team captain indicates they are ready, the judge will then call a series of 4 stationary orders for the team to perform. Upon orders from the judge, all four members of each team will perform the series of exercises simultaneously. Each of the stationary exercises must be performed twice except for the Front and Down exercises. The judge may call exercises in any order but must use the same sequence for all teams entered.

#### List of Stationary Exercises:

- Right pivot (90° pivot to the right)
  - Left pivot (90° pivot to the left)
  - About pivot (180° pivot to the right)
  - U pivot (180° pivot to the left)
  - Dogs Front, Return
  - Dogs Down, Leave, Return
- Right Pivot. With dogs sitting on the handlers' left side, both handlers must pivot simultaneously in place by turning 90° (one quarter turn) to their right upon the judge's order "Right Pivot." The dogs must move with their handlers while staying in heel position. The dogs must sit in heel position when their handler comes to a halt.
  - Left Pivot. With dogs sitting on the handlers' left side, both handlers must pivot simultaneously in place by turning 90° (one quarter turn) to their left upon the judge's order "Left Pivot." The dogs must move with their handlers while staying in heel position. The dogs must sit in heel position when their handler comes to a halt.
  - About Pivot. With dogs sitting on the handlers' left side, both handlers must pivot simultaneously in place by turning 180° (one half turn) to their right, upon the judge's order "About Pivot." The dogs must move with their handlers while staying in heel position. The dogs must sit in heel position when their handler comes to a halt.
  - U Pivot. With dogs sitting on the handlers' left side, both handlers must pivot simultaneously in place by turning 180° (one half turn) to their left, upon the judge's order "U Pivot." The dogs must move with their handlers while staying in heel position. The dogs must sit in heel position when their handler comes to a halt.

- Dogs Front, Return. With dogs sitting on the handlers' left side, both handlers must simultaneously call their dog to the front position upon the judge's order "Front Your Dogs." The handlers should stay in unison and may take two to three steps backward so that each dog has an opportunity to come in straight and sit directly in the front position of their handler. Both dogs should turn in the same direction for the front. Once the dogs are sitting in front, the judge will order "Return to Your Dogs." Each handler may give their dog a stay command and then will walk counterclockwise around and behind their dog and back to heel position.
- Dogs Down, Leave, Return. The only orders the judge will give for this exercise are "Down Your Dog" and "Return to Your Dog." With dogs sitting on the handlers' left side, both handlers must simultaneously give their dog a command and/or a signal to down upon the judge's order to "Down Your Dogs." Once all the dogs are down, the captain may call out "Leave Your Dogs," in which the handlers may command and/or signal their dog to stay. The handler's must walk out to the end of their leash, turn, and stand facing their dogs. After a 5-second count by the judge, the judge will order the handlers to "Return to Your Dogs." The dogs must remain down as the handlers walk counterclockwise, in unison, around their dogs and come back into heel position. The dogs must remain in the down position until the judge orders "Exercise Finished."

2. Heel on Leash. Orders for this exercise will be like those for the Novice Heel on Leash exercise. Dogs should be lined up one behind the other for this exercise.

Figure 8 Exercise. Five stewards will stand 8 feet apart in a straight line (all facing the same direction) with their arms crossed. The team of dogs and handlers will form a parallel line, with each team centered and standing between two of the stewards. All members of the team must face the same direction and upon order from the judge shall perform the Figure 8 exercise starting around the steward on their left. Each handler will perform this exercise using only the two stewards between whom they had been standing. Clubs may use cones or pylons in place of stewards if necessary.

3. Stand for Examination Exercise. All four dogs shall be lined up next to one another with at least four (4) feet of space between each of them and left simultaneously. Dogs will be individually examined by the judge prior to the handlers simultaneously returning to their dogs.

4. Heel off Leash. Orders for this exercise will be like those for the Novice Heel off Leash exercise. Dogs should be lined up one behind the other for this exercise.

5. Drop on Recall Exercise. Handlers will line up with their dogs facing the same direction. When the judge orders "Leave Your Dog," all four handlers must leave their dogs simultaneously. Then, one at a time, the judge will order "Call Your Dog" to each handler. Without any additional orders from the judge, the handler will call and/or signal the dog to come. When the dog is approximately midway between the line of the dogs and the line of the handlers, the handler will give the dog a command and/or a signal to down. Each dog shall remain in the down position until all four dogs have been called and dropped. The judge will then give the order to "Call Your Dogs," after which the handlers will simultaneously call and/or signal their dogs to come. All dogs must return to its handler simultaneously and sit in front. Each dog must remain there until the judge gives the handlers the order to "Finish." The finish must be done in unison with all dogs sitting in heel position, before the judge gives the "Exercise Finished."



**Tail Wagging /Excerpt from article** *By Stephanie Gibeault, MSc, CPDT / Jan 27, 2020 | AKC*

Tail wagging seems like an obvious body language signal. If a dog's tail is wagging, the dog is happy, right? Wrong. People misinterpret this signal all the time. All a wagging tail means is that the dog is emotionally aroused. It could be excitement, but it could be frustration or worse. To interpret the dog's emotions and intentions, look at the speed and direction of the wag as well as the position of the tail.

Basically, the faster the wag, the more aroused the dog. Think about those long, slow, side-to-side tail sweeps your dog makes when greeting you — the type that wag the dog's whole body. That's a relaxed dog. A faster twitch-like wag indicates a higher level of arousal and possibly in a negative way. Think of a guard dog on alert.

The direction of the wag may hold clues as well. A recent study on tail-wagging showed that dogs tend to wag more to the right when they feel positive about something, like interacting with their owner. Tails wagged more to the left when dogs faced something negative. Then, there's the helicopter tail wag where the dog's tail spins in a circle. Without question, that's a happy wag. You'll usually see it when a dog is greeting a beloved person.

Finally, the position of the dog's tail relative to the ground holds important clues about their emotional state. Essentially, the higher the tail, the more assertive the dog. Dogs with their tails pointing down to the ground or even tucked between their legs are feeling fear and stress. Dogs with their tails held up like a flag are feeling confident, perhaps even aggressive. Relaxed dogs hold their tails in a neutral position, but neutral depends on the breed. Some breeds, like Chow Chows, have tails that naturally curl over their backs whereas breeds like the Italian Greyhound have a very low neutral tail position. If you get to know your dog's neutral tail position, you will more quickly recognize when their emotions have shifted.



## Connie Cleveland Seminar

Editor note: visit this website for more about Connie Cleveland

<https://www.obedienceroad.com/home>

### 2 Day Theory and Problem-Solving Event

Limited to 20 working spots and 10 auditing spots. Please Note: Working spots are for both days only.

Hosted by Brenda Cox

Dates and Location: January 15th & 16th, 2022

Bobbie Anderson's building 90545 Alvadore Rd, Junction City OR 97448

#### Information about the Seminar:

- Building hours will be from 7 am to 6 pm.
- Room for crating for working spots with chair & person for auditing.
- No dogs for auditing.
- Parking will be available on site.
- The Seminar hours will be from 8 am to 5 pm.
- Light breakfast items and lunch will be provided both days.
- Plan to bring your owns drinks and chair.
- There will be room to exercise dogs on Property.
- Please remember to clean up after your dog.

#### Connie Cleveland Bio:

Connie is an internationally recognized dog trainer who offers specialized weekend training seminars to competitive dog trainers and instructors around the country and overseas. Her own experience includes 11 Obedience Trial Champions (OTCH), 2 Field Champions (FC), 5 Amateur Field Champions (AFC), a UDT Maltese and a CDX Shih-Tzu.

As important as Connie's achievements in training her own dogs is her passion for teaching others. Connie taught obedience classes to more than 100 students each week for 33 years. Currently, she coaches students online through her membership site, [www.ObedienceRoad.com](http://www.ObedienceRoad.com). In addition to teaching seminars, she offers several webinars a year and has developed digital training products addressing puppy training, ring preparation, proofing, and tricks that transition to obedience exercises.

Previously, she authored a DVD series, "How Dogs Learn, The Connie Cleveland Method" and a book entitled "Dogs Are Problems Solvers, Handlers Should Be." She is a regular contributor to Front & Finish and The Golden Retriever News.

The Seminar hours will be from 8 am to 5 pm with light breakfast items and lunch will be provided both days. Plan to bring your owns drinks and chair. Building hours will be from 7 am to 6 pm. There will be room to exercise dogs on property but please remember to clean up after your dog. Parking will be available on site. Room for crating for working spots with chair & person for auditing. No dogs for auditing.

#### REGISTRATION INFORMATION:

Let's get next year started in a positive direction for our obedience goals with new and motivating information!

Cost of seminar due with registration application.

Fill out your information about you and your dog and training goals with level at which you are working.

- Working spots \$300.00
- Auditing spot \$150.00
- Full refund before 10/31/21 if a waiting list. \$100.00 less if no applicant on waiting list.
- Half refund from 11/1/21 to 11/31/21. \$100.00 less if no applicant on waiting list.
- No refund after 12/1/21 due to fixed cost.



**REGISTRATION INFORMATION: Connie Cleveland Seminar  
January 15th & 16th, 2022 2 Day Theory and Problem-Solving Event**

Hosted by: Brenda Cox , [Harvestbeardies@msn.com](mailto:Harvestbeardies@msn.com)

Let's get next year started in a positive direction for our obedience goals with new and motivating information!

**Please fill out and mail with your payment to:**

Brenda Cox 34118 E Cloverdale Rd, Creswell Oregon. 541-515-4427

**Cost of seminar due with registration application.**

Fill out your information about you and your dog and training goals with level at which you are working.

- Working spots \$300.00
- Auditing spot \$150.00
- Full refund before 10/31/21 if a waiting list. \$100.00 less if no applicant on waiting list.
- Half refund from 11/1/21 to 11/31/21. \$100.00 less if no applicant on waiting list.
- No refund after 12/1/21 due to fixed cost.

**I wish to register as:**  Working Participant \$300  Auditing \$150

<b>Name (Print clearly)</b>		
<b>Address / City/ State/ Zip</b>		
<b>Breed / Age</b>		
<b>Training Level</b>		<b>Titles Earned</b>
<b>Questions for Connie</b>		

**Legal Waiver-Informed Consent**

I understand that the behavior of dogs cannot be guaranteed. Knowing the risks, I agree to Assume ALL those risks including, but not limited to; assuming financial responsibility of any Possible litigation arising from any incident in which I or my dog(s) may be involved. I release, Indemnify and hold harmless Brenda Cox and Rolfe Anderson 90454 Alvadore Rd, Junction City, OR property owner(S) and Connie Cleveland & Dog Trainers Workshop, their employees, officers, directors, agents or contractors from any and all damages or personal injury. Any incident involving myself, the location, or Those pets or actions of other participants and spectators will be my sole responsibility and I Assume all financial liability and will also assume all and any financial costs associated with my or my dog's actions. I also understand that participating in this event, even as a volunteer or Spectator holds some risk and accept responsibility for all litigation and financial obligations Arising from any unforeseen event in which I may be involved.

I have read, understand and agree to the above:    Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Name (printed) \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_

email: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_



**2Stars French Bulldogs**  
**@2starsfrenchbulldogs · Pet Service**  
Facebook Post August 29, 2021

We say this all the time. Train your puppy to be comfortable in their crate. They need to know it is a safe place. Then later you can let them sleep with you.



**Cathleen Combs Basenji (North America)** Facebook post August 27, 2021

You never know when crate training comes in handy. The pic below is from an emergency shelter for the pets affected by the fires raging in Tahoe. They will not accept your pet if your pet can't tolerate a crate.

Text from the post:

Crate train your damn dog. It's not cruel, it's not a punishment, it's not irresponsible or lazy, you don't have to regularly crate them just make sure they are comfortable in a crate.

You know what is cruel, irresponsible and lazy? Making emergency responders, animal control and any other search and rescue person decide which dogs they can and cannot take during a disaster. I can promise you the choice will always have to be the dogs that crate. Absolutely no shelter, hotel, evacuation station etc has to take your dogs, it's a privilege and in many cases cannot be extended to you and your uncratable dog. It's also cruel to your dog. Should your dog need to be crated, it's 100% YOUR fault if your dog is miserable and scared being in the crate.

And please spare me the time of telling me you will never have a need for your dog to be crated, not one single person who has ever dealt with an emergency thought they would either.



**XYLITOL** is a sweetener found in a wide range of products. It might also go by other names, including wood sugar, birch sugar, and birch bark extract.



**XYLITOL** poisoning can start within 20 minutes!! Signs include:

- Vomiting
- Decreased activity level
- Weakness and collapse
- Difficulty walking or standing
- Shaking or seizures
- Coma
- Liver failure
- Bleeding problems

**Xylitol poisoning can KILL your dog.**

Call your vet, emergency animal clinic, or animal poison control center if you think your dog has eaten a product containing XYLITOL.

**EVERY SECOND COUNTS!!**



## Space Wanted for Therapy Animal Evaluations

Liz Clark, a Pet Partners licensed Team Evaluator, is looking for a conference room, community room, or meeting room to hold Pet Partners Team Evaluations. Ideal space is at least 400 square feet and available on a weekend day (Saturday or Sunday) for 4-6 hours. The space could be for a one-time event or a for a longer length recurring monthly commitment.

If you have, or know of, a potential space, please contact Liz Clark at [liz@anagilelife.net](mailto:liz@anagilelife.net) or at 503-720-4309. All ideas and leads are welcome!

As restrictions are easing, the demand for pet therapy teams is growing. In the Metro area, Team Evaluations were suspended in March of 2020 and the need for evaluations for new teams and renewing teams has never been greater. If you are interested in becoming a pet therapy handler or a volunteer at an evaluation, contact Liz to learn more.

Pet Partners, Inc. is an international organization based in Bellevue, Washington. <https://petpartners.org/>



© Brian Crane.



# First Aid for Broken Nails in Dogs

By Krista Williams, BSc, DVM, CCRP; Lynn Buzhardt, DVM

Care & Wellness, Emergency Situations, Pet Services

Ouch! How can such a little injury cause such a big hurt? A tiny tear in a tiny nail on a single toe can be excruciatingly painful. The pain of a broken nail can be so intense that it can bring the biggest, bravest dog to its knees. Any breed, tough or fragile, will hold up a foot, limp around, and whine in discomfort. Plus, the bleeding that accompanies a torn nail further complicates the matter.



## Why do nails break?

Dogs break their nails by snagging them on carpet, upholstery fibers, grass roots, etc. Or they may jump off a chair or down from a porch and land on a toe in such a way that the nail bends back and breaks. Sometimes, the nails of older pets are so dry that they become brittle and break very easily. Longer nails tend to get caught on things more than short ones. Regardless of the reason, a broken nail hurts and bleeds so it requires immediate attention.

## Why are broken nails such a problem?

The nails of dogs consist of a central collection of blood vessels and nerves that are called the **quick**. The quick is covered by a layer of hard material called keratin, which surrounds these sensitive structures to protect them. The quick is living tissue while the keratin is not. That is why trimming the tip of the nail is not painful for your pet but exposing the quick is uncomfortable. The quick is also attached to the bone, so any damage to the quick can lead to an infection in the bone, which is very serious.

There are normally 5 toes on each front foot and four on each rear foot, but sometimes an extra nail called a **dew claw** is located higher up on the foot. All nails except the dew claws are worn down when the dog walks on hard surfaces such as the sidewalk, but normal wear may not keep nails short enough, making it necessary to trim your dog's nails. Dew claws do not bear weight so they need to be trimmed more frequently and are more susceptible to breaking.

## What should I do if my dog has a broken nail?

If your dog yelps in pain and suddenly begins to limp or hold his paw up, check his foot for a broken nail and follow this treatment protocol:

**1. Safely restrain your dog.** Have someone hold your pet while you tend to the nail. Remember that even the nicest pet may bite when in pain. A muzzle may help avoid injury. Provide restraint in the form of a hug which immobilizes the dog and makes him feel secure.

**2. Control bleeding** by wrapping the foot in gauze or a towel and applying pressure to the injured toe. If the bleeding does not stop in 5-10 minutes, apply a styptic pencil, silver nitrate stick, or cauterizing powder to the nail. These items can be purchased at the pet store or in the first aid section of your human pharmacy. If you do not have these products at home, try covering the nail with baking powder or flour. You can also stick the tip of the nail into a bar of soap to help stop the bleeding.

**3. Remove the damaged part of the nail.** Sometimes, there is a loosely attached sliver of nail that can be trimmed away easily with clippers at home, but most of the time this job is best left to your veterinarian. Keep the foot wrapped in a towel as you proceed to your veterinary hospital.

The damaged or broken part of the nail needs to be carefully removed. This procedure is often painful but can be accomplished quickly and often requires no sedation; however, depending on the degree of pain and where the break is, sedation and/or numbing the area with a nerve block may be required. The nail should be trimmed above the break to completely remove the damaged portion and to provide a good foundation for the nail to re-grow.

**4. Protect the nail bed from infection.** Your veterinarian may apply antibiotic ointment or powder to the exposed nail bed and bandage the foot to prevent contamination and to minimize further bleeding. An oral or injectable antibiotic may be advised as well. Since the nail bed or quick is attached to bone, prevention of infection is crucial. Bone infections are serious problems and only certain antibiotics are effective in treating them. Your dog's foot needs to be closely monitored so your veterinarian will schedule a follow-up visit to examine the affected nail and remove or change the bandage.

**5. Control the pain.** Without the keratin part of the nail to protect the quick, the tender live tissue including blood vessels and nerves is exposed and painful. Your veterinarian may prescribe pain medication for a few days to keep your dog more comfortable.

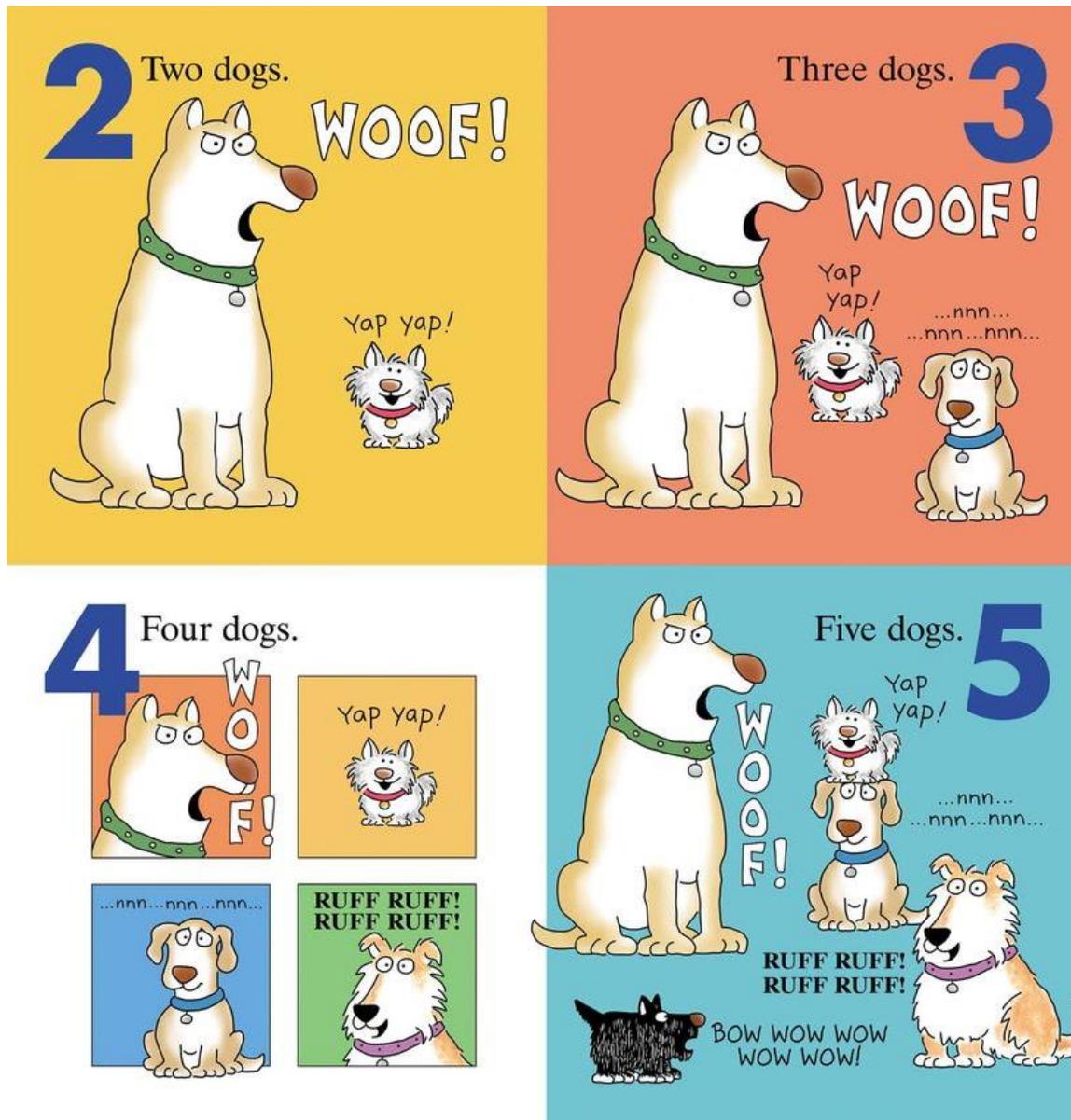
## How can I help my dog avoid broken nails?

To avoid the hassle of a broken nail, keep your dog's nails trimmed. Short nails are less likely to snag than long ones. Ask your veterinarian or veterinary technician to demonstrate proper nail trimming so you can clip your dog's nails at home. If you are not comfortable doing this, simply make regularly scheduled appointments to have your dog's nails trimmed at the veterinary hospital.

Regardless of who does the clipping, the goal is to trim the nail as short as possible while avoiding the quick. This is easier with white nails where the pinkish quick is readily apparent. Dark nails are more of a challenge. The right tools are essential to successful trimming. Sharp nail trimmers specially designed for dogs are a big plus. Dull trimmers shred the nail and increase the likelihood of a break.

Keep maintenance of your dog's nails on your list of tasks alongside bathing and walking so that you and your dog can avoid the broken nail dilemma.

Contributors: Krista Williams, BSc, DVM, CCRP; Lynn Buzhardt, DVM



Happy National Dog Day from the 10 dogs of DOGGIES! (And maybe from the one cat, but probably not.) Also, my sincere apology to all the parents who don't really feel like doing all the different barks at the end of a long day. #NationalDogDay  
 Posted on Facebook 8/26/2021  
 From Sandra Boynton  
 Editor Note: I just love this author. It made reading to the kids so much fun.



## Papilloma of the Skin

By Tammy Hunter, DVM; Debbie Stoewen DVM, MSW, RSW, PhD

Medical Conditions, Pet Services

### What is a papilloma of the skin?

**Papillomas** are benign, sometimes multiple, tumors caused by viruses. They are commonly known as **warts**. The tumors often disappear spontaneously because the animal slowly develops immunity to them. Some papillomas may need to be removed surgically because they have become inflamed, infected, or they fail to regress over time.

Papillomas are uncommon in cats but common in dogs.

### What causes papillomas?

After invading the cells of the dog or cat (the host), papilloma viruses insert their genetic information into the host cell's DNA and upset the normal processes of cell division, so that the cell divides abnormally and more frequently. The virus activates growth-promoting genes in the DNA (called oncogenes), and at the same time it inactivates suppressor genes that would normally limit cell proliferation and alters the genes that regulate normal, programmed cell death.

There are many different types of papilloma viruses and they occur in all species of animals, including people. Each species of animal has its own viruses and their related tumors. One of the best known is the warts of human feet (plantar wart).

### How did my pet develop a papilloma tumor?

Your dog or cat has been infected with one of these papilloma viruses. All animals and people carry many viruses asymptotically (without any clinical signs). However, pets with immature immune systems such as young dogs and puppies, and those that are immunocompromised (have a reduced ability to fight infections), are more prone to developing papilloma warts.

*"Papilloma viruses can survive for long periods in the environment."*

Papilloma viruses are very resistant to adverse conditions and can survive for long periods in the environment outside an animal. The virus is transmitted through direct contact from an infected pet or the pet's environment (e.g., toys, food and water bowls, and bedding) and gain access to the body when the skin becomes softened by moisture, through cuts and abrasions, or with the assistance of ticks or biting insects (e.g., fleas, mosquitoes).

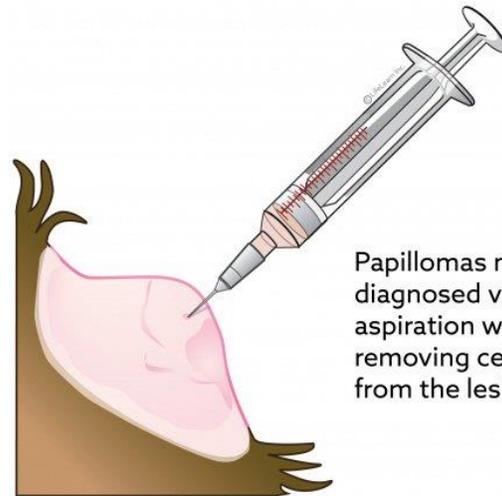
### What are the clinical signs of papillomas?

Papillomas may appear as multiple oral (mouth) papillomas in young dogs, solitary cutaneous (skin) papillomas in dogs of any age, venereal (genital) papillomas, eyelid or conjunctival papillomas, and fibropapillomas. There are different viruses associated with different sites and in young and old animals. The lesions are usually inflamed polyps (warts), but they may be flat, scaly plaques, or inward growing hard masses. They may ulcerate (break open) and bleed. Papillomas that grow inwardly may cause pain, particularly if they are on the feet. In dogs, these tumors are most common on the feet or around and in the oral cavity.

In cats, papillomas are usually flat, plaque-like, and sometimes scaly. There may be one or more lesions, usually on the head, neck or limbs. There is also a fibropapilloma or sarcoid in cats caused by a subtype of papilloma virus. These are very rare and appear as one or more nodular masses usually on the head, neck, ventral abdomen, and limbs.

### How are papillomas diagnosed?

Most papillomas have a typical appearance, although some of the more common sebaceous tumors in dogs are very similar. In order to obtain a definitive diagnosis, your veterinarian may perform a **fine needle aspiration (FNA)**. FNA involves taking a small needle with a syringe and suctioning a sample of cells directly from the tumor and placing them on a microscope slide. A veterinary pathologist then examines the slide under a microscope.



Papillomas may be diagnosed via fine needle aspiration which involves removing cells directly from the lesion.

In some cases, results from FNA may not be entirely clear and a **biopsy** may be necessary. A biopsy is the surgical excision of a piece of the tumor. In the case of papillomas, which tend to be small, the entire tumor may be removed. The tumor tissue is then examined by a veterinary pathologist under the microscope. This is called **histopathology**.

### How do papillomas typically progress?

In healthy animals, papillomas do not spread to other areas of the body and are usually cured by surgery. Rarely, a tumor will regrow after surgery. If the viral infection persists because of an impaired immune system, additional papillomas may develop.

### What are the treatments for this type of tumor?

Some papillomas will regress within 1-2 months because the animal develops immunity to it. However, some dogs have persistent tumors. The usual treatment is surgical removal.

In cats, papilloma viruses are associated with certain cancers (e.g., squamous cell carcinoma). Surgery is usually advised.

In humans, a topically applied immune-modifying agent that stimulates interferon production has successfully been used to treat papilloma virus lesions. It may have potential use in animals.

## Is there any special care that I should provide to my pet?

It is important to prevent your pet from rubbing, scratching, licking, or biting the papilloma(s), all of which can cause inflammation, ulceration, infection, and bleeding. Any ulcerated (open) area needs to be kept clean.

*"It is important to prevent your pet from rubbing, scratching, licking, or biting the papilloma(s), all of which can cause inflammation, ulceration, infection, and bleeding."*

After surgery, you will need to keep the incision site clean and dry and prevent your pet from rubbing, licking, biting, or scratching at it. Report any loss of sutures or significant swelling or bleeding to your veterinarian. If you require additional advice on post-surgical care, please contact your veterinarian.

## Since papillomas are caused by a virus, are there any risks to my family?

No, although this is an infectious tumor, the viruses are species specific and not transmissible to humans. The tumors in dogs, cats, and people are not related nor are they transmitted between species.

Contributors: Tammy Hunter, DVM; Debbie Stowen DVM, MSW, RSW, PhD



## 4 Dog Walk Approaches to Add Enjoyment

There are many walking styles; enjoy them all with your dog.

By **Pat Miller, CBCC-KA, CPDT-KA** Published: July 24, 2021



Getting the opportunity to smell things, whether a gopher hole or another dog's "pee mail" on a tree or post, can vastly increase your dog's enjoyment of and stimulation from a walk. Give him permission with a cue, such as "Go sniff!" And if you are on a walk without enough time to allow sniffing, you can also teach your dog a "Let's hurry!" cue, to indicate that stopping is not on the agenda. Make sure to reinforce him for coming along with you at a good clip!

I recently saw a cartoon of a person walking with her dog by her side in perfect heel position – and clearly not enjoying the experience. The dog's thought bubble said, "Whose walk is this, anyway?"

Sadly, this exemplifies the all-too-common approach to dog-walking: go out, take the obligatory march around the block, let the dog stop to empty his bowels and bladder, and march back home. Besides being boring, the dog gets very little exercise or mental stimulation on this kind of walk!

Fortunately, more and more dog lovers are realizing that, for maximum value and enjoyment by both species, a dog needs to go far beyond the around-the-block bathroom walk. For more fun on your walks with your dog, check out the following types of walks and select the ones that are most suited to you and your canine companion:

**\* The Scent Walk (also known as a Sniff Walk or Sniffy Walk).** This one is easy, and your dog will love you for it. To maximize your dog's enjoyment, select a quiet walking site where you can use a longer leash. Plan to go slowly. Just stroll around with your dog. Take your time and *let your dog choose* where to go and when to stop and sniff.

Scent work is a great enrichment activity, empowers your dog by giving him choice opportunities, and is very satisfying and calming for him. It is also surprisingly tiring. Even a relatively short "sniff walk" can help your dog be more relaxed and less likely to engage in unwanted behaviors when you get back home. A longer sniff walk may wipe him out for the rest of the day! The Scent Walk is becoming increasingly popular as owners see how happy this style of walk makes their dogs.

If you can't find an optimum grassy walking site, simply allowing your dog plenty of opportunities to stop and sniff on your leisurely walk around the neighborhood can be much more fulfilling for him than the traditional bathroom march.

You can supercharge your scent walk by going to your walking site before you take your dog there. Leave him in the car if safe/cool enough to do so, leave him with a walking companion or leave him at home, while you go out first and widely broadcast treats or kibble around the walking area. Now watch him have an even better time as he sniffs out the treasures you have tossed. (Remember to subtract an equivalent amount of calories from his meals so he doesn't tank up from all the sniff-treat fun.)



*Look for things in your environment that would make fun and safe obstacles for your dog to jump on or over, or, as in the case of this log, to walk along using control and balance.*

**\* Canine Parkour Walk.** Parkour can add a great element of fun to your dog's walks. You'll need to find a walking site that offers a variety of objects – natural or human-made, urban or rural – that you can invite your dog to negotiate during the walk. You can combine it with a scent walk, too

Objects can include rocks to jump on and off of, fallen logs to walk on or jump over, stumps to balance on, various playground equipment to navigate (kids have first dibs), pipes to run through, benches to walk across, wooden or stone fences to jump on or over, and so on.

Some trainers now offer Dog Parkour classes, and your dog can even earn titles from the International Dog Parkour Association. Parkour is fun, tiring, and a great confidence-building activity. For more information, see [dogparkour.org](http://dogparkour.org).

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**\* Fast Walk.** This is a walk on steroids, and a favorite of joggers and bicyclists. While this kind of walk does provide your dog with more exercise than a boring bathroom march, there are some important safety considerations to keep in mind:

- Consider the limitations of your dog's breed or type. Some breeds are more athletic and well-suited to a fast jog or bike ride, but brachycephalic (flat-faced) and heavy-bodied dogs are poor candidates for this type of exercise, especially in hot weather.
- You're jogging or biking partner needs to be well trained so he doesn't bolt in pursuit of a squirrel or another dog and pull you off your feet or your bike. See "Jogging with Your Dog Improves Overall Fitness and Health," WDJ February 2009.
- Start out slow – and talk to your vet. She can tell you if your dog is a good candidate for jogging or biking and can help you create a gradual training plan so your out-of-shape canine pal doesn't suffer injury from too much, too fast, too soon. Dogs who are young, obese, or who have medical challenges may not be good candidates for jogging or biking.
- Stay off hot pavement. Your shoes or bike wheels protect you from the heat, but air temperatures as low as 77° F can turn pavement into a hot plate that burns your dog's paws at 125° F or higher. It takes only 60 seconds or less on pavement that is 125° F for your dog's pads to burn.
- If you want to bike with your dog, you will need to train him for this – don't just hop on your bike with your leash in your hand and go! There are a number of products that will attach the leash to your bike so your hands are free to control your ride – and you and your dog will need to practice with these before going for longer rides. For tips on readying your dog for this type of exercise, see "Bike Riding with Your Dog," March 2009.



*An off-leash walk (or walk on a long line) out in nature can help your dog de-stress and decompress.*

*Photo Credit: Disqdr/ Dreamstime.com*

**\* Off-Leash Walk.** Last but by no means least, I consider the Off-Leash Walk to be the epitome of dog-walking fun.

Dog trainer and behavior consultant Sarah Stremming coined the term “decompression walk,” meaning an off-leash walk (or walk on a long line) in nature, allowing the dog to move freely, pause, sniff, and just be. Decompression walks can benefit every dog.

If your dog can be trusted to come when called, and if you have a location in your area where dogs are legally allowed to be off leash, this walk gives your dog the kind of autonomy and freedom that can come closer to fully meeting his enrichment and exercise needs than almost anything else: He can just be a dog. He can run fast, sniff whatever he wants, jump in the creek, and make all his own choices about which way to go and what to do. It’s also easier on you – you don’t have to handle the leash, keep it from getting it tangled around brush, or worry about your dog pulling.

I discovered the joys of off-leash walking with my dogs when I lived in Marin County, California, where dogs were allowed to be off leash in the vast expanses of county-owned open space in the hills between towns. My dogs and I spent hours hiking on Mt. Burdell on the north side of Novato. It kept me and my dogs sane, and I have countless fond memories of our time there.

It was there that I realized an important fact – one that I share with all my clients to this day: A leashed walk is an exercise *hors d’oeuvre* for most dogs. When you take your dog for an off-leash walk he will run miles for every mile you walk and relish all the added enrichment benefits. There’s not an on-leash walk that can come close to comparing with this experience. See “How to Train Your Dog for Off-Leash Walks” in the March 2019 issue of WDJ for training tips.

If your community lacks off-leash open spaces, check out Sniffspot ([www.sniffspot.com](http://www.sniffspot.com)). The company contracts with landowners (they call them “hosts”) to provide access to private spaces – some fenced, some not – where people can take their dogs to run for a small fee.



*It takes time and practice to learn to manage a long line (a particularly long leash) but, used in the right setting, it can increase your dog's walking enjoyment tenfold.  
Photo Credit: Nikita Oryshchak / Dreamstime.com*

Alternatively, you can use a long line to walk a dog who can't yet be trusted to not run off. You can find long lines up to 50 feet long online (just Google "dog long line") or make one yourself if you want a longer one. Note that it takes some practice and skill to learn how to manage the line and its propensity for getting tangled around things, but you can still use it to let your dog be a dog.

## HEELING IS GOOD, TOO...

Of course, there are times when your dog does need to be able to walk politely by your side on a leash, and it's important to take the time to teach him to do that.



WDJ's Training Editor Pat Miller, CBCC-KA, CPDT-KA, grew up in a family that was blessed with lots of animal companions: dogs, cats, horses, rabbits, goats, and more, and has maintained that model ever since. She spent the first 20 years of her professional life working at the [Marin Humane Society](#) in Marin County, California, for most of that time as a humane officer and director of operations. She continually studied the art and science of dog training and behavior during that time, and in 1996, left MHS to start her own training and behavior business, [Peaceable Paws](#). Pat has earned a number of titles from various training organizations, including Certified Behavior Consultant Canine-Knowledge Assessed (CBCC-KA) and Certified Professional Dog Trainer - Knowledge Assessed (CPDT-KA). She also founded [Peaceable Paws Academies](#) for teaching and credentialing dog training and behavior professionals, who can earn "Pat Miller Certified Trainer" certifications.

# 5 MINUTES WITH YOUR DOG

CHOOSE ONE ITEM FROM EACH SEGMENT;  
SPREAD THE ITEMS THROUGHOUT THE DAY.

## PLAY

- Tug
- Chasing (with you being chased; be exciting!)
- Breed-specific games (e.g. herding balls for collie; digging under towels for toys for terrier)
- Hide & seek
- Free play



## SLOW DOWN

- Cuddles with consent
- Slow sniff-walk
- Chill together
- Have a picnic
- Try a "Rucksack Walk": <https://tinyurl.com/rucksackwalk>



## TRAINING

- Use only positive methods
- Practice something familiar and work on something newer
- Keep sessions short: 4-6 repetitions of each behaviour is plenty!



## ENRICHMENT FEEDING

- Set up a lick mat, a stuffable toy, or a food dispenser
- Make sure it's easy enough that your dog doesn't get frustrated
- Help them out if they're struggling



## NOSE WORK

- Hide some kibble or treats
- Scatter food in the grass
- Hide treats under upturned plastic flower pots; start with 1 pot and then add another when dog is confident



## PRIZEGIVING

- Reward your dog with something they like when they do something that you want more of
- Examples include: coming when called, going to their mat when you're eating dinner, walking on a loose lead



Give your dog choice, allow for individual preferences, and remember that dogs need plenty of sleep and time to do important dog stuff (sniffing, solo play, safe exploring, chewing, etc.) too.



Hudson got his RI title at the Sherwood only rally trial.  
Submitted by: Denise Whitford



CH CHRISTMAS HOLLY O'SHENANDOAH BN CD RN BCAT CGC

At the St. Paul and Enumclaw shows, Holly accrued 20 GCH points with 5 Best of Opposite Sex and 2 Best of Breed wins.

CH SANTA'S RUDOLPH O'SHENANDOAH RN BCAT CGC

Earned 2 Advanced Rally B legs at the Sherwood Trial.

Submitted by: Jo Ann Medica



#### **SDTC Newsletter Advertising Policy**

- **Advertisements for rehoming k9 equipment, etc. are always welcome.**
- **Training programs and classes offered by members will be posted w a link to a website for members only [possibly under a column specifically designated for that purpose].**
- **Advertising of puppies/litters will not be accepted**

We are looking for articles from our membership.

- Do you have a brag or accomplishment?
- Have you written an article that the membership could benefit from?
- Know of an upcoming event? Example: Obedience trial, Scent trial, Specialty, Health clinic..... etc.



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