

Dane Line

REIMAGINED

MARCH
2024



Published by the Great Dane Club of New England

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Vice President - Marcia Roddy

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NOTE FROM SUE:



Hi Everyone,

I'm hoping that we can meet in person in a couple of months but we have no firm plans so if you have any ideas as to where you would like to meet, please let me know.

I'm happy to report that our bylaws were approved by the Board of the Great Dane Club of America at their February 3rd meeting with NO suggested changes. That's great news! We now have to submit them to AKC for approval and it could take a few months for them to be reviewed.

Our division is hosting the 2025 Great Dane National and we will pass along information as we receive it. Our Division Chairman, Laurie Maulucci, is hard at work reviewing sites that will fit the GDCA criteria and provide us with a great experience. She will be needing a lot of help as we go forward.

Best Wishes,

Sue Davis Shaw

President

Standards of Old Submitted by Sue Shaw

Great Dane (Deutsche Dogge)

We have seen in past issues of Daneline the original Great Dane standard from 1889 and the revision of 1900. This issue we will review the standard that was published in the AKC Gazette of August 1915.

Some interesting points are: White is still an acceptable show color; Ears must be erect and pointed; Still no mask in the standard; Merle spots (gray) are removed from the harlequin standard; Blue (or gray) is not in this standard at all. This is the first standard that incorporates a Scale of Points. I find it most interesting that the Head is given 18 points, but Movement only 8. It brings to mind Eddie Lyons' often used statement that 'they don't move on their heads'!



Great Dane Circa 1915 Submitted by Sue Davis

Head – Rather long, more high and pressed in on the sides than broad, and flat appearing; seen from the side shows decided stop; line of forehead and nose must be parallel with each other; viewed from the front the forehead should not appear much broader than the strong, developed muzzle; cheeks very little developed. The head should from all sides appear squarish and clean in all its lines; nose large, bridge straight or only slightly arched; lips blunt, forming a right angle with line of head, and with medium yet distinct flews; jaws even; eyes medium large, round and with sharp expression, brows well developed; ears high set on, moderately wide between and standing erect, having a pointed crop.

Neck and Shoulders – Neck long, strong and slightly arched, with well defined line where connecting with head; from shoulder to head gradually growing finer; no dewlap; shoulders long and sloping.

Chest – Moderately broad, ribs fairly sprung, reaching far back, deep in front; should go almost down to elbow joint.

Body – Back moderately long, loin slightly arched, croup short, slightly dropping and running in fine lines to stern; seen from above, the broad back connects well with the fairly sprung ribs; thighs should be strongly developed and hams well muscled up. Underline of body a graceful curve, well tucked up in flank.

Tail – Medium length, reaching just to the hock, strong at root end well tapered, but should never, even under excitement, be carried high over the back or curled.

Forelegs – Elbow well down, at right angle to shoulder blades and neither turned in nor out, forearm well muscled, the whole leg strong; and seen in front appears, on account of muscle development, slightly bent; seen from the side perfectly straight from elbow to pastern.

Hindquarters – Long, well muscled and well let down, fairly bent; seen from behind, stifle must appear entirely straight, neither in nor out.

Feet – Catfoot, neither turned in nor out, well arched and closed toes, nails strong and curved, dewclaws not desired.

Coat – Short dense and smooth, slightly longer on underside of tail.

Color – (1) Brindle: body color from the lightest fawn to the richest golden tan, always with black or at least dark stripes. (2) Whole-colored fawn in the different shades, whether entirely one color or darker shadings of the same on muzzle, eyebrows and back; also all black and all white. The nose in brindle or whole-colored dogs (except all whites) always black. Eyes and toe nails dark. White markings not desirable. (3) Spotted; (Harlequin) body color white with irregularly formed, but regularly distributed, spots of black; other colors except markings as the above are faulty. Harlequins or all white dogs have sometimes wall-eyes, flesh-colored or spotted nose and white nails, which are permissible in these colors.

Size – The height of dogs should not be under 30 inches; bitches 28 inches or more. Length should not exceed height at shoulders.

General Appearance – The Great Dane (Deutsche Dogge) combines in his whole appearance, size, strength and refinement, as hardly any other breed. He has not the heavy and clumsy look of the mastiff, nor the lightness of the greyhound, but holds about the middle relation between these extremes. Immense size, with strong, albeit elegant conformation, high stepping and proud bearing, head and neck high, tail when quiet hanging down; when excited, straight or only slightly raised above back.

Scale of Points

General appearance and type	12
Head	18
Neck	8
Chest and brisket	5
Back and loins	7
Bones and muscle	6
Croup	4
Tail	7
Movement	8
Height	6
Color and markings	6
Condition and coat	<u>4</u>
	100

Disclosure

Opinions or statements expressed in DaneLine Reimagined are not reflective of the Great Dane Club of New England.

Neither the Editor, the Great Dane Club of New England, the Great Dane Club of New England's Board of Directors nor any of their respective affiliates guarantee the accuracy or completeness of any information contained herein.

Next Deadline

The next Deadline for Dane Line Reimagined is June 5, 2024 followed by the deadline of August 15, 2024.

The following is excerpted from an article in the January 16, 2024 issue of the *ScienceAdviser* Newsletter

Contributed by Kim Thurler

BY: SARA REARDON

When your dog greets you with a furiously wagging tail, are they happy to see you—or is there more going than meets the eye? Wagging, which is mainly confined to domestic dogs, may represent a whole canine language that we are only beginning to understand.

A new review article in *Biology Letters* pulls together more than 100 studies covering why dogs wag their tails and what those wags mean. *Science* spoke with three of its authors—bioacousticians Silvia Leonetti of the University of Turin and Taylor Hersh of Oregon State University, and evolutionary cognitive scientist Andrea Ravignani of the Sapienza University of Rome—about what waggly tails can teach us about dogs, and about ourselves.

The interview has been edited for clarity and length.

Q: Are dogs the only animals that wag to communicate?

Silvia Leonetti: Many animals have a tail, and they use it for different reasons, like moving, balance, or removing flies from their bodies. One study that looked at more than 40 species over a 4-year time span found that the domestic dog was the species that wags its tail most. Another group of researchers found that dogs wag their tails at a younger age and more often than wolves.

T.H.: Wagging [in dogs] definitely seems like it started out as communication with others, and this is something that we know from wolves and other canids. It seems like having a low tail, either tucked between the legs or low and wagging really slowly, is kind of a sign of submission or appeasement to a more aggressive or dominant individual. That pops up especially in wolves. So it isn't that in all these other animals [like wolves] that the tails aren't used at all for communication. It's just that in dogs they've become so much more specialized for that.

Q: What do scientists know about the different ways dogs communicate through wags?

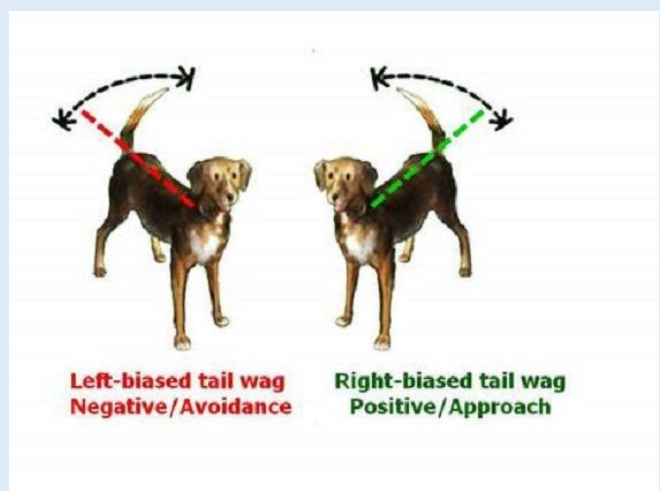
A.R.: We think that the carriage and the speed, the [beats per minute], might make the difference between “I'm so happy to see you” versus “I'm going to attack you.” That's what classical dog behavior books report. But it hasn't been properly quantified yet.

T.H.: I think my favorite thing that I learned in reviewing all the studies is that tail wagging is an asymmetric behavior. Often if there's something a dog encounters that it wants to approach, it wags more to the right side of its body, whereas if there's something it wants to withdraw from, it wags to the left side of its body. Perhaps the coolest thing is that dogs can perceive those asymmetries in other dogs. There's a really neat study where they showed dogs video silhouettes of a dog either wagging to the left side of its body or to the right. They found that they responded differently [with dogs acting more anxious when the silhouette dog was wagging to the left]. I've started noticing it in my own daily interactions with dogs.

Q: Can wagging tell us about a dog's emotions?

T.H.: A lot of people, myself included, have this idea that tail wagging is happy. So I would expect that if a dog's wagging its tail, it's not going to have very high levels of cortisol—the main stress hormone in mammals—compared to other dogs. But one major takeaway that we saw in reviewing the research is that the links just aren't as clear.

There was a study, for example, that looked at shelter dogs and how the dogs wagged their tails before and after being pet by a human. Dogs that had been admitted as strays actually had their cortisol levels go down after they had been pet by a shelter volunteer. The dogs that had been surrendered by owners didn't show that drop. In both cases, the dogs were wagging their tails more when they were being pet, but their stress levels changed differently depending on their life history. I would say at this point that it's a pretty open question



Bragg

pink



Presented to the Fancy by:
Jessie & John Gerszewski

MBISS GCHB LEMAIRE'S SETTING THE WORLD ON FIRE

Two More Best in Specialty Wins on the Competitive Florida Circuit



Our sincerest **appreciation** to Breeder Judges **Mr. William Stebbins** and **Ms. Susan Yotive** for recognizing Pink in an outstanding line up of highly competitive specials.

Bred, Owned & Loved By:
Jayme Lemaire, Carol McKenna Urick & Robert E. Layne

MBISS GCHS Old Mission's Lemaire's Know When to Hold 'Em AOM X GCH Divine Acres Lemaire's Kiki Do U Love Me

Portrait Photography By: Gay Glazbrook | Design By: Nicole Lavoie

Braggs

Kai

Dulce Just Buckaloose Island Style, NAJ, BCAT, CGC, TKN

Owned by Annette Larareo and Tracy Powell, D.V.M.



Earned his first Fast Cat title

July 30th

**And earned his first Agility Jumpers
title on August 26th**



During the course of most of my lifetime, one of the accepted tenets of good animal husbandry has been to spay and neuter our dogs. This has been repeated so often, and especially by veterinarians, that it's become an accepted protocol, almost a "given", like providing food,

water, clean housing, and love. But, like so many things I've learned over the last 15 years or more, "it ain't necessarily so." - Betty Lewis

This article refers to dogs only. Due to different reproductive designs in our various pet animals, one cannot generalize between species.

This article isn't meant to suggest that you should never neuter a pet. There are sometimes compelling reasons to do so, however, rather than considering it a "knee-jerk" reaction, the pro's and con's should be assessed for each individual. Read below to update your thinking on this critical topic.

Neutering Concerns

More and more studies have come out recently which show that Mother Nature has not made mistakes in giving our pet animals reproductive organs. And these studies are providing evidence that removing those organs is not without consequences.

Neutering (the general word for ovariectomy or spay, in females, or castration, in males) serves one main purpose, . That is the elimination of the possibility of unwanted pregnancies. But neutering is a very extreme way to achieve this goal, much like the proverbial

killing a mosquito with a cannon. Like so much I'm learning these days, *education*, and its corollary, taking responsibility, are the keys, not wanton removal of organs which have complex and inter-dependent functions.

The first whispers that neutering isn't a benign procedure came to me from lectures and articles by performance-oriented veterinarians such as Chris Zink, DVM, PhD. She noticed that dogs who were neutered before maturity had greater incidences of cruciate injuries (knee) and hip dysplasia. <http://www.caninesports.com/index.html>

In this article, *Early Spay-Neuter Considerations for the Canine Athlete, One Veterinarian's Opinion*, <http://www.caninesports.com/SpayNeuter.html> , Dr. Zink highlights studies that show that there are other, even more damaging effects from neutering any earlier than after the growth plates have closed. Some of today's veterinarians are spaying and castrating dogs as early as 7 weeks of age. In my opinion, this borders on criminal behavior. Dr. Zink goes into detail in her article about the deformities which result from this procedure such as thin bones, which grow out of proportion to proper conformation for health. We have been told that waiting until after a female has her first heat to spay is an "old wife's tale". But, I would argue that those tales which persisted for decades, came about because there is truth to them.

Other health conditions which studies relate to early neutering are obesity, behavioral issues, cardiac tumors, bone cancer, prostate cancer, urinary incontinence, hypothyroidism, and vaccine reactions which are more common in animals without the protective sex hormones. This procedure is also linked to shortened lifespan. See this article for more information on longevity. Rottweiler study links ovaries with exceptional longevity AVMA journals > JAVMA News > Gerontology March 1, 2010.

The most comprehensive and best written article on this topic is this one: *Long-Term Health Risks*

and Benefits Associated with Spay / Neuter in Dogs, Laura J. Sanborn, M.S. May 14, 2007. It is a fair and balanced article which concludes:



"... it appears that no compelling case can be made for neutering

most male dogs to prevent future health problems, especially immature male dogs. The number of health problems associated with neutering may exceed the associated health benefits in most cases. For female dogs, the situation is more complex."

If you already have a spayed or neutered dog and are having no problems, that is a good thing. If you **are** having problems, remember to use "neutering" as one of the symptoms when talking to your homeopath or wholistic practitioner. If you have a young animal and are facing this decision, please consider all the ramifications before taking this step prematurely.

To your pet's good health.

Betty

In the course of the last 2 years, in my *Paws REFLECTIONS* newsletter, I've introduced you to all the healing modalities I use in my wholistic consulting sessions with clients, and to those where I refer to other experts. If these intrigue you, and you'd **like to set up an appointment with me, please give me a call**. First, & foremost, I talk to animals telepathically. The other modalities are for health support.

For those of you who missed any or all of the phone calls in the Animal Communication Forum Grand Opening, they were all recorded, and are available at no charge to anyone who wants to hear them. To participate in this free program, visit

<http://www.animalcommunicatorforum.com> and REGISTER as a MEMBER of the site. After you sign in, just go to Recordings & listen at your leisure. My talks are listed for Grand Opening 9/28/09 and 2/17/10.

To receive the monthly phone number and access code, you have to be on the mailing list; to listen to the recordings, you have to be a member. A copy of my first appearance on the AC Forum is also on my website at the bottom of the Paws & Reflect page.



Paws**REFLECTIONS**
the Natural Rearing Newsletter

[Link to my website](#)

Membership

We would like to welcome Alyssa Berkovitz into Associate Membership. We're delighted to have you as part of our group!

Membership

Applications

Regular Membership – We have an application by Millie Pike, sponsored by Melissa Pavlik and Karen Pacino. Millie was a member in the past and her membership lapsed during the pandemic. She has been approved for listing by the GDCNE Board.

Associate Membership – We have an Associate Membership application from Laura Curry. Laura has two co-owned show potential Danes and is also working in Rally. Laura has been approved to be listed in the bulletin.



Sunshine

Our sincere condolences go out to **Laurel and Chloe Malvezzi** on the loss of their beautiful Pippa, GCH Sandale-PAJ Star-Ting Over v Mydane AOM. Pippa was almost twelve years old.

We also send our deepest sympathies to our fearless leader, **Sue Shaw and her husband, Dana**, and their entire family for the sudden loss of Sue's sister, Barbara G. Feeley

Deepest sympathies to **Kim Thurler** and her entire family on the loss of Kim's sister, Marian. Marian had suffered from Parkinson's for many years and died from complications of that disease.

Our thoughts are with you at this difficult time.

Getting to Know You

Melissa Pavlik

I was “Daddy’s Little Girl”, and from the time I can remember, I was by his side helping with chores around the house, going on errands, and always listening to the stories he would tell of his own childhood. I was mesmerized by the similarities between his childhood and my own, thinking that we must be “kindred spirits”.

My dad always had pets growing up and so did his own children. There was, however, one story that he would tell of his dog, “Bullets”, and this is where my childhood stopped resembling his. You see, Bullets was a harlequin Great Dane who would sleep with him and slobber over him and do all the wonderful things that our beloved Great Danes do so well.

It wasn’t until I was 30 years old and had children of my own that I got to experience the love of my own Great Dane. Sophie was a little blue girl that I had found by researching many reputable breeders. She was from Coleridge Blue Great Danes and her breeders Pat Gurtner and Priscilla Chabal and I soon became good friends. I began going to handling classes and soon found myself in the conformation ring. I was new and very green but was quick to introduce myself to other Dane people to expand my horizons.

I tried, unsuccessfully, to breed Sophie but, it was not to be. Undeterred, I got a second blue Dane, this time a boy from Sweden. He was big and goofy and my whole family adored him. At 18 months old, he had a cardiomyopathy and died in our arms as we desperately tried to save him. After a brief time, we got another blue boy and easily fell in love with his silly antics. Sadly, he passed from bloat. We didn’t think that we could handle another devastating blow like that but in short time, Sophie passed as well, leaving us empty and broken.

So it went for about 15 years before I went on the search for another Great Dane. I was fortunate enough to find a line with some amazing kennels behind it. “Piper” became the newest member of our family. With backgrounds from Maitau and Sasdania-Vitag, I knew that genetics were in our favor. Piper’s littermate brother, “Magnus” found his own family in New Hampshire and Per and Lilli Hamqvist and I became good friends. Piper and I started showing in conformation and we soon earned her first Champion title when she was 13 months old. She was awarded a BISS by Judy Harrington at 19 months and then her Grand Champion shortly after that.

For me, it was a no-brainer, Piper would be my foundation bitch. After all of the appropriate health testing and researching of stud dogs, Piper was bred to Hauer n Rockingdane’s Knight in Shining Armor, “Castle” and produced eight beautiful babies. Of the seven boys and one girl



CH Pavlik's Spirit of the Woods "Fern" at 8 months old

that Piper produced in her first litter, one has become a Grand Champion and BISS in Canada, we have a Grand Champion and BISS in Alaska, two Champions in Massachusetts, and a Grand Champion Silver and nationally ranked Owner Handled bitch in New Jersey. Piper then had a

second litter of three where the two puppies that went to show homes have finished their Championships and are currently working on their Grands. Be sure to look for “Fern” and “Toby” in the conformation ring.

With four adult dogs living under one roof, it will be a little while before our next litter. I look forward to the adventure, and to sharing it all with the wonderful friends that I’ve made along the way. Heartfelt thanks to all of you for your support, friendship, knowledge, and camaraderie.



Piper's first litter at 4 weeks Aug 2019



CH Pavlik's Spirit of the Woods "Fern"

Pictured at 9 months



CH Pavlik's Secret Sorcerer of the Mystic Castle AOM

“Merlin’s” Finishing Picture



Piper's first litter at 2 days old July 2019



Fern and Arthur Snuggling



BISS MBVISS RBISOH GCH L'Absolut-Sasdana Can You Keep a Secret Piper AOM

"Piper"

Member Survey

This is your newsletter so we are conducting a member survey. We want to understand what you want to see in *DaneLine Reimagined*. What are your preferences, interests, and what content would you like to see in **your** newsletter. We will work to taylor the newsletter content based on your feedback.

Also, what other items of interest could the club bring to its members; i.e. zoom meetings with reproduction vets??? Zoom meetings with some of our members who are doing interesting things such as Pat and Tiffany working with Tufts, etc. No idea is silly and we will listen to all and take them into consideration

Heart & Eye Clinic

216 Maxwell Road
Litchfield, Me 04350

Heart & Eye Clinic Registration Form Saturday April 20, 2024

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Phone: _____ Email: _____

Dr. Ruth Marrion- (Ophthalmologist) Dr. Nate Deering (Cardiologist)

#.....@ \$50.00= _____ Eye Exam

#.....@ 70.00= _____ Basic Cardiac Auscultation (good for 1 year)

#.....@ \$270.00= _____ Advanced Cardiogram (Echocardiogram)

Breed _____ Call name _____

\$ _____ Total due *along with application*

Saturday 8:00 to TBD _____

This clinic is for healthy animals, for breeding purposes only!

Please go to www.OFFA.org to create a CAER eye application prior to attending the clinic. If your dog has a microchip number and verified, YOU MUST FILL THE DOGS MICRO-CHIP NUMBER IN ON THE ONLINE FORM!!! If Dr. Marrion has to type in your MICROCHIP NUMBER, There will be a \$5.00 charge per dog!

Please come 20 minutes prior to your exam time, to administer eye drops and fill out any necessary paperwork,

Please make checks payable to: (Denise Blanchette)

Mail to: Denise Blanchette, P. O. Box 563, Sabattus, Me 04280

(207)754-2600 Email: Gacres9@fairpoint.net

There will be no refunds for cancellations!

All monies as to be paid prior to appointment. Closing date April 10,2024

Appointments will be sent by April 12,2024

Please come 20 minutes prior to your exam time, to administer eye drops and fill out any necessary paperwork,

There will be no refunds for cancellations!

All monies as to be paid prior to appointment. Closing date April 10,2024

Appointments will be sent by April 12,2024

Getting to Know You Karen Pacino...NoBonz

I grew up on Cape Cod (Falmouth) with 3 brothers, 3 sisters and loving parents. Having dogs & cats throughout my childhood, I always gravitated to dogs mostly. I loved horses too and dreamed of owning a horse someday. I was at least fortunate to go horseback riding throughout my childhood and adult years. At 12 yrs. old I saved my babysitting money to take my husky mix, Nikko, to obedience class and loved doing agility courses in my backyard. I was ecstatic they offered obedience (1977) at our local recreational center. We made it into the Falmouth Enterprise paper because of this 12 yr. olds dedication in training her dog. That is when I knew dogs would always be a part of my life.

I moved to Boston in 1984 with my now husband John, (marrying in 1995) both of us working for the State Department of Welfare and figuring out what life was at 19 living in the big city. After 7 yrs. of working for the state, I was part of big layoffs where my life changed July 1991 for the better! I saw a commercial for the Pedigree Career Institute of Grooming where I quickly applied and started school 2 days later! I was so OBSESSED working with dogs and being able to style them beautifully with all the loving included in which all came naturally, I was in heaven. In 2001, I opened my own business, No Bones About It, Inc. hence where NoBonz came from.

Having my childhood poodle mix living in Boston with us plus our cat, I certainly thought that was enough until it happened in school one day...I was told there was a 10 month old Great Dane for adoption through a family that couldn't keep him and out of nowhere I HAD to have him! Letting John know my dream just came true, needless to say he was speechless and was not going to crush it. So off to Concord, MA we went to meet our beautiful boy Xavier. Love at first sight! I just couldn't believe the wave that came over me and

in my car he went! Having no idea of what a Dane really was in temperament, both John and I couldn't get enough of our sweet boy and his ever so gentle nature for 13.5 yrs. I knew this breed was going to be a part of our lives for years to come.



My First Great Dane, Xavier

After losing our Xavier in May 2004 I was on the hunt for a well bred Great Dane to start the healing process of our hearts. I was directed to Maitau Great Danes in NH, where my life took yet another change for the better! I made the phone call to Pat Ciampa, hitting it off with similar backgrounds in business, we chatted on and off for months about her upcoming litter in Oct. but not sure I was getting a boy because of her list. Well, the day came in Dec 2004 when I went to pick up my new puppy! People don't know this but I bought him unseen, only described over the phone what he looked liked, hoping for a softer masked dog because the look was melting to me, when I saw him, my heart exploded!! From then on, the addiction was real! Pat asked if I'd be interested in showing him, I was leaning towards the NO part because it was not my thing so I thought, Funny me!



Maitau's No Bones About It "Paesan" as a baby

I registered him as Maitau's No Bones About It "Paesan" not knowing what the future would hold for this awesome boy. Starting with a match and winning best puppy, the hook was there! Then I would occasionally show Pie for fun with the help of handler, Mike Tenerillo, traditionally winning until he was Championed. At that point I was totally hooked and didn't want to stop. I started campaigning him myself, Owner Handled Paesan to #14 2008 & #15 2009 ranked Top 20 in the country, what a ride indeed! Much gratitude goes to the Maitau ladies for my incredible boy, mentoring and opening a whole new world for me.

In those years of showing and campaigning Paesan, I steadily became best friends with Tami Bradford, Cosmic Great Danes/Cosmic Creations. Her doing his ads, showing her own Danes and mentoring me as well, we just clicked and went full throttle! I was honored to start showing her Dane Fendi as a Special, attaining multiple Breed wins and a AOM at the 2010 National. Tami having a well-seasoned eye with her future breeding program and our show relationship, we started co-owning our dogs where I solely started handling which led us to co-breeding together in 2014.

I have Championed over 20 Danes, ranked Paesan & Roma in the Top Twenty, attained AOM's at the Great Dane National with Fendi, Risque, Roma & Ilah, Best of Opposite with Roma at Westminster 2018, Select Bitch with Ilah at Westminster 2022 and recently won Best

In Futurity and Reserve Winners Bitch at the 2023 National with Brazen, our current Co-bred litter.



Ilah Select—Westminster Kennel Club

MBISS GCHB COSMIC NOBONZ I'LL LEAVE YOU STARRY EYE'D, GDCA AOM



BISS Maitau's No Bones About It "Paesan"

Co-bred/own Max 3x Top Twenty contender, #3 Breed, #2 All Breed and 2023 Westminster breed winner.

I have to mention my favorite "little toy breed" the Shih-tzu, who are my Dane trainer's and a must have in my house.

I am more than humble and proud to have this opportunity of a lifetime for the breed that has my heart.



Roma—Best of Opposite Sex—Westminster Kennel Club 2018

MBISS GCHB COSMIC JV NOBONZ STEALING THE STARLIGHT, GDCA AOM



Max—Best of Breed—Westminster Kennel Club 2023

MBIS MRBIS MBISS GCHP COSMIC NOBONZ NEW KID IN TOWN, GDCA AOM, HOF

A FEW DOGS I HAVE FINISHED AND EITHER CO OWNED AND/OR COBRED TOO



Paesan
MIBISS CH Maitau's No Bones About It Paesan
2008 & 2009 Top Twenty



Fendi
GCH Maitau Cosmic Eye'm A Star In Style,
HR, ROM, 2xGDCA AOM



Harlow
GCH JV Cosmic's I'll Leave You Star Struck,
HR, ROM, HOF



Arden
CH Cosmic Maitau's Designed For The Stars



Figlio
GCH Ciao Mio Figlio NoBonz vom Wasaland



Stallone
CH Cosmic JV's The Italian Stallion@NoBonz



Roma
MIBISS GCHB Cosmic JV NoBonz
Stealing The Starlight, GDCA AOM



Vera
CH Cosmic JV NoBonz Hush Money



Jewels
CH Cosmic JV NoBonz Jewels
Gives A Lovely Light



Rosa
CH Cosmic-JV-NoBonz Testarossa @ Linhaven



Risqué
GCH Cosmic Maitau's Eye'm A Star
Barely Dressed, GDCA AOM



ILah
MIBISS GCHB Cosmic NoBonz
I'll Leave You Starry Eye'd, GDCA AOM



Brazen
BISS BIF BPIS BPISS CH Cosmic NoBonz
I'm The PopStar!



GDCA

Reservations have opened up for the 2024 National to be held in Wisconsin Dells, Wisconsin. Reservations seem to be going very smoothly, totally unlike the last few years. Info for the National:



Kalahari Resorts & Conventions
P.O. Box 590,
1305 Kalahari Drive,
Wisconsin Dells, WI 53965
<https://www.facebook.com/2024GDCA>
October 27 – November 3, 2024

Judges

Best of Breed – Judy Harrington

Dogs – Warren Simon

Bitches – Robert Edison

Jr. Showmanship – Judy Harrington

Futurity – Jan Miner and Denise Matulich

Obedience/Rally – Fred Buroff and Kathleen Sweet

Agility – TBD



And for those of you who are as confused as I was by the ‘welcome to the jungle’ logo that they are using, **there actually is a wildlife park**. Timbavati Wildlife Park is only open until the end of October so I don’t know if you can visit while you’re there.

2025 Eastern Division

Judges were recently announced:

Conformation

Best of Breed -Fay Rogstad

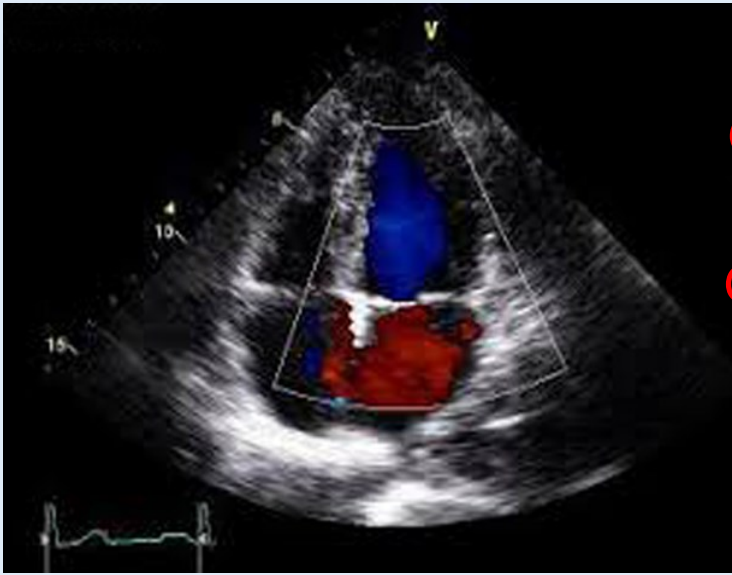
Dogs-Joy DeGruccio

Bitches -Gina Jaeblo

Futurity

Nichole Conneen-Holmes

Allison Paxton



OFA Echocardiograms
Subsidized By The
GDCA Charitable Trust
“UPDATE for 2024”

We are pleased to announce that, the Great Dane Club of America Charitable Trust will continue the program of reimbursing \$75 toward echocardiograms for **GDCA** and **Affiliate Club Members** for exams performed in 2024. Guidelines for participating are listed below. We would like to thank Darryl Pitts for taking the helm as the Gatekeeper for this program.

The GDCA Charitable Trust will reimburse (subsidize) OFA advanced cardiac (echocardiogram) studies for GDCA and Affiliate Club members in the amount of \$75.

Limited to ONE PER DOG PER YEAR for either INITIAL or FOLLOW UP Echocardiogram.

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DCM In Dogs – Causes, Treatment & Diet

By Alex Seilis - Submitted by Susan Shaw



DCM stands for dilated cardiomyopathy, a type of heart disease. The possible causes of DCM in dogs are widely debated: from genetics, to taurine deficiency, to grain-free dog foods.

Let's look at the signs of DCM in dogs and then explore the causes and possible treatment options.

What Is DCM In Dogs?

Dilated cardiomyopathy, or DCM in dogs is a disease that makes it harder for the heart to generate pressure to pump blood through the vascular system.

DCM Dog Breeds

DCM primarily affects large and giant breed dogs. It's particularly common in a few specific dog breeds, including:

- Doberman Pinschers
- Irish Wolfhounds
- Great Danes
- Boxers
- Cocker Spaniels

However, in recent years, reports have shown DCM occurring in breeds which don't usually get this disease, including Golden and Labrador Retrievers, Whippets, Shih Tzus, Bulldogs and Miniature Schnauzers.

What Are Signs Of DCM In Dogs?

Unfortunately, there are limited symptoms when it comes to the early signs of DCM in dogs. In fact, some dogs with DCM can have a very long pre-clinical phase where there are no symptoms at all. Some animals can even die from arrhythmias without having any previous symptoms.

However, when dogs do show symptoms, the following two signs of DCM in dogs are the most common:

1. Lethargy And Weakness

DCM interferes with one of the heart's key roles: delivering oxygenated blood through the body. When this happens, weakness, fainting spells, weight loss, and even collapse are possible, especially in the later stages of the disease.

2. Respiratory Issues

DCM in dogs can also cause blood to become

congested in the lungs. This can cause several respiratory issues, including coughing, a distended abdomen, and difficulty breathing.

Stages Of DCM In Dogs

DCM usually occurs in adult dogs middle-aged or older. The disease usually occurs in two stages. As mentioned earlier, many dogs will not exhibit any DCM symptoms during the early phases of the disease. This is sometimes called the “occult” or preclinical stage of the disease, during which most dogs will appear normal and healthy. Since DCM tends to affect older dogs, this phase can continue for a long time before any symptoms manifest.

The second, clinical phase is when the dog with DCM appears ill and starts showing symptoms. These will typically be the symptoms mentioned earlier, most of which are related to heart failure.

DCM In Dogs Life Expectancy

Unfortunately, even though there are some treatments that can prolong life expectancy, most dogs with DCM eventually die from the disease. The life expectancy can vary with different breeds. Cocker Spaniels tend to live the longest in the clinical stages of the disease, while Doberman Pinschers have the shortest expectancy once heart failure symptoms start to appear. Arrhythmias also put dogs at risk for sudden death at any time during the clinical stage of the disease.

Causes of DCM in Dogs

Nobody has nailed DCM in dogs down to one, definitive cause. A wide variety of factors are at play, including nutrition, infectious history, and genetics. However, it’s clear that DCM in dogs occurs more commonly in certain breeds. This suggests that there is a large genetic component to the disease.

However, there are also systemic conditions that can cause the heart to contract poorly, which may contribute to the disease.

These conditions include:

- Amino acid deficiencies (taurine in particular)
- Low thyroid levels
- Heart inflammation (myocarditis)
- Prolonged rapid heart rate
- Poor blood flow to the heart

Treatment For DCM In Dogs

There is no cure for DCM. But while treatment for DCM in dogs isn’t curative, it can still improve quality of life and life expectancy, and delay the onset of heart failure symptoms.

In dogs where an underlying deficiency is found to be causing the issue (like thyroid or taurine deficiency, for example), supplementation may be able to halt or reverse heart muscle changes.

Once dogs are in the congestive heart failure stage, treatment mostly comes down to the use of cardiac medications, which can dilate blood vessels and support heart muscle contraction. Dogs with irregular heart rates may be given specific medications to stabilize the heart rate and prevent arrhythmias.

Is DCM Linked To Grain-Free Foods?

In 2018 the FDA announced it was investigating a link between grain-free diets and taurine deficiency in dogs, which can lead to DCM in dogs. However, in December 2022 the FDA announced it had insufficient data to establish causality among DCM case reports and pet food products eaten by the afflicted dogs (1).

And there’s other research that suggests the investigation was a false alarm.

In June 2020 a group of veterinarians, veterinary cardiologists, and animal nutritionists published a report in the Journal of Animal Science (JAS) (2). The lead author said ...

“We [...] examined the results of more than 150 studies, which, taken together, did not support a link between grain-free and legume-rich diets and DCM. What the science does make clear is DCM is largely an inherited disease.”

And in the summer of 2022, the investigative group *100Reporters* uncovered a story that strongly suggests the FDA investigation was prompted by certain veterinarians who may have been influenced by financial ties to the major pet food manufacturers. The report also found that there had been some cherry-picking of data that could steer people away from grain-free foods and back to more traditional grain-based recipes.

Diet For DCM In Dogs

Nonetheless, feeding a whole food, raw meat based diet will provide your dog with ample taurine and help avoid any deficiency. All dogs need taurine for the healthy development of their eyes, brains, heart muscle cells, and immune health.

To make sure your dog gets plenty of taurine, you'll want to feed plenty of raw meat.

Poultry, fish, liver and other organ meats are great sources of taurine. It's also present in hoofed animals, milk, and eggs, but in lower amounts. Plant proteins contain no taurine, so a vegetarian or vegan diet that's not supplemented can cause taurine deficiency in dogs.

[Alex Seilis](#)

Alex is a staff writer on the Dogs Naturally team. She's learning and researching to be able to better the life of her own dog and to be able to provide DNM readers with everything they need to make healthy choices for their dogs. She and her husky Radar enjoy hiking and relaxing at the cottage.

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Are Mixed Breed Dogs Healthier Than Purebreds?



By Julia Henriques—Submitted by Sue Shaw

Last Updated: December 3, 2022

Is your dog purebred or a mutt? And what could that mean for his health and longevity?

Do you believe purebred dogs are more prone to genetic disorders than mixed breed dogs? Are mixed breed dogs healthier?

Some people claim that breeders who select for specific traits ... can cause more frequent genetic disorders in purebred dogs. They talk about *hybrid vigor* in mixed breeds.

Hybrid vigor means greater health and resistance to disease. We'll get into that in more detail in a bit.

And we'll tell you about a huge 15-year study at University of California-Davis (UC-Davis). The researchers studied 27,254 dogs with inherited disorders to find some answers.

They theorized that since all domestic dogs come from three to five wolf lineages ... you might expect dogs' common ancestry to create disorders common to all breeds.

So read on ... the results may surprise you! And they might give you some insight into your dog's health and longevity potential.

First, let's talk a bit about hybrid vigor and what that means.

What Is Hybrid Vigor?

Hybrid vigor is a term used in all kinds of breeding ... not just for dogs. Even plants! It's also called heterosis. The dictionary definition is ...

"Increased vigor or superior qualities arising from the crossbreeding of genetically different plants or animals".

So ... many people believe that mixed breeds don't express genetic disorders.

And designer breeds ... like goldendoodles, yorkipoos, puggles (the list is almost endless) are ever more popular.

So breeders of these dogs are jumping on the hybrid vigor bandwagon. They're all over the internet ... claiming the practice of combining breeds increases hybrid vigor.

But they've got it wrong.

Because hybrid vigor doesn't happen when you cross two breeds of dog.

Hybrid vigor happens when you cross two different species.

A mule is an example of a true hybrid ... a mix between a horse and a donkey. Or a "liger" ... a lion and tiger.

But a cockapoo is not a hybrid. And it doesn't have hybrid vigor.

In fact, when you cross two breeds, you can double up on health issues. This is especially likely when you have the same disease tendency in both breeds.

Anita Oberhauer PhD was on the UC-Davis research team. Here's what she says about the labradoodle, for example ...

... "It's a Lab and a Poodle crossed. A Labrador has the same likelihood of having epilepsy, hip dysplasia, Addison's disease as a Poodle. So if the sire has the 'disease liability genes' for any of those conditions ... and the mother has the liability genes for Addison's, epilepsy, hip dysplasia, you breed them together and the

offspring will have it."

Even Wally Conron, the man who created labradoodles in 1989 says it's his "life's regret."

The demand for these mixes means they're bred indiscriminately. And health issues in these designer breeds abound. And of course, when "mutts" happen accidentally ... there's no planning involved. So you can't predict likely health issues.

What matters more in healthy dogs is the size of the gene pool for the breed.

Size Of Gene Pool

In 2004 there were more than 140 AKC registered breeds.

- The 10 most popular breeds account for **more than half** of AKC registered dogs.
- The 100 least popular breeds were less than 15% of all registrations.

This affects the size of the gene pool.

Some ancient breeds go back about 500 years. And they're said to be healthier ... because that means they have a larger gene pool.

Less popular breeds have smaller gene pools. A breed with a smaller gene pool would be **more likely to have a recessive disorder**. That's because there's less genetic variation.

So what did researchers in the UC-Davis study find out?

The UC-Davis Study

Before this study, most researchers looked at single disorders ... and their tendency in specific breeds.

But the UC-Davis researchers wanted to explore more widely.

So they looked at the **prevalence of inherited disorders in the dog population as a whole**.

Dogs In The Study

The study divided the dogs into two different categories:

Purebred dogs. These included AKC-recognized breeds, AKC miscellaneous breeds and [Foundation Stock Service](#) breeds.

Mixed breed dogs. They excluded non-domesticated canines like dingoes or wolves. And they viewed Pit Bulls separately. (Because it was hard to confirm their purebred status.)

Control Dogs

The control dogs came from healthy dogs at the teaching hospital during the study period. The researchers classified healthy dogs by ...

- Age
- Weight
- Sex (including whether neutered or intact)

Then they matched these dogs to each affected dog for the disorders ... and randomly selected the control dogs for each disorder.

The Disorders

From 1995 to 2010, the researchers studied 27,254 dogs with inherited disorders at the University of California-Davis Veterinary Medical Teaching Hospital.

They studied 24 different disorders in five categories:

Cancers

- Hemangiosarcoma
- Lymphoma
- Mast cell tumor
- Osteosarcoma

Cardiac disorders

- Aortic stenosis
- Dilated cardiomyopathy
- Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
- Mitral valve dysplasia
- Patent ductus arteriosus
- Ventricular septal defect

Endocrine disorders

- Hyperadrenocorticism
- Hypoadrenocorticism
- Hypothyroidism

Orthopedic disorders

- Elbow dysplasia
- Hip dysplasia
- Intervertebral disk disease (IVDD)
- Patellar luxation
- Ruptured cranial cruciate ligament

Other

- Atopy or allergic dermatitis
- Bloat
- Cataracts
- Epilepsy
- Lens luxation
- Portosystemic shunt

Study Results

The theory that purebred dogs are more prone to disease doesn't really hold up. Let's look at some numbers.

Disorders In Both Groups

Of 24 disorders the researchers monitored ...

... **more than half (13) were about the same in purebred vs mixed breed dogs** (matched for age, sex and body weight).

- Hemangiosarcoma
- Lymphoma
- Mast cell tumor
- Osteosarcoma
- Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
- Mitral valve dysplasia
- Patent ductus arteriosus
- Ventricular septal defect
- Hip dysplasia
- Patellar luxation
- Hypoadrenocorticism
- Hyperadrenocorticism
- Lens luxation

Higher In Purebreds

10 disorders were **more prevalent in purebred dogs than in mixed breed dogs**.

- Aortic stenosis
- Dilated cardiomyopathy
- Hypothyroidism
- Elbow dysplasia
- IVDD
- Atopy or allergic dermatitis
- Bloat
- Cataracts
- Total epilepsy
- Portosystemic shunt

Higher In Mixed Breeds

Every disorder was seen in the mixed-breed population. But in this study ... **only one disorder was more likely in mixed-breed dogs than purebred.**

That one disorder was **cranial cruciate ligament rupture**. And it was significantly higher ... 30%. The researchers didn't really know why this might happen. It's possible combining different physical conformations reduces the resilience of the ligaments.

Caution From The Researchers

The researchers remind us that this study evaluated dogs in a teaching hospital. That could have skewed the results because

Breeds predisposed to certain conditions may be referred more to these hospitals.

Prior studies showed purebred dog owners are more likely to spend money at a referral clinic.

So a condition may get diagnosed at a higher rate than it would in the broader population of dogs. This would mean the **study caused overrepresentation of some problems in purebred dogs.**

Nonetheless ... it's worth knowing which breeds were more prone to certain diseases.

Is Your Breed On The List?

Among the 10 genetic disorders with a significantly greater probability in purebred dogs, the top breeds with each disorder are shown

below. Some conditions are higher among very small or very large breeds.

Aortic Stenosis

- Newfoundland (6.80%)
- Boxer (4.49%)
- Bull Terrier (4.10%)
- Irish Terrier (3.13%)
- Bouvier des Flandres (2.38%)
- Mixed breed (0.15%)

Dilated Cardiomyopathy

- Doberman Pinscher (7.32%)
- Great Dane (7.30%)
- Neapolitan Mastiff (6.52%)
- Irish Wolfhound (6.08%)
- Saluki (5.88%)
- Mixed breed (0.16%)

Elbow Dysplasia

- Bernese Mountain Dog (13.91%)
- Newfoundland (10.28%)
- Mastiff (6.55%)
- Rottweiler (6.31%)
- Anatolian Shepherd Dog (5.41%)
- Mixed breed (0.90%)

IVDD

- Dachshund (34.92%)
- French Bulldog (27.06%)
- Pekingese (20.59%)
- Pembroke Welsh Corgi (15.11%)
- Doberman Pinscher (12.70%)
- Mixed breed (4.43%)

Hypothyroidism

- Giant Schnauzer (11.45%)
- Irish Setter (7.69%)
- Keeshond (6.63%)
- Bouvier des Flandres (6.55%)
- Doberman Pinscher (6.30%)
- Mixed breed (1.54%)

Atopy Or Allergic Dermatitis

- West Highland White Terrier (8.58%)
- Coonhound (8.33%)
- Wirehaired Fox Terrier (8.16%)
- Cairn Terrier (6.91%)
- Tibetan Terrier (5.86%)
- Mixed breed (1.08%)

Bloat

- Saint Bernard (3.76%)
- Irish Setter (3.42%)
- Bloodhound (3.39%)
- Great Dane (2.80%)
- Irish Wolfhound (2.70%)
- Mixed breed (0.20%)

Cataracts

- Silky Terrier (22.76%)
- Miniature Poodle (21.49%)
- Brussels Griffon (20.51%)
- Boston Terrier (19.61%),
- Tibetan Terrier (18.92%)
- Mixed breed (4.04%)

Epilepsy

- Catahoula Leopard Dog (3.90%)
- Beagle (3.57%)
- Schipperke (3.42%)
- Papillon (3.40%)
- Standard Poodle (3.19%)
- Mixed breed (0.91%)

Portosystemic Shunt

- Yorkshire Terrier (10.86%)
- Norwich Terrier (7.41%)
- Pug (5.88%)
- Maltese (5.87%)
- Havanese (4.35%)
- Mixed breed (0.35%)

Study Conclusions

These are some highlights of the researchers' conclusions.

- The theory that purebred dogs are more susceptible to inherited disease ... is only true for some disorders (10 out of the 24 studied).
- Some conditions have a clear distinction between purebred and mixed-breed dogs
- Others show no difference.
- Reliable genetic tests or screening ... could reduce some disorders in the overall dog population.
- Breed registry intervention could minimize selection pressures that can contribute to a certain disorder in a breed
- "Recently derived breeds" or breeds from similar lineages were more susceptible to certain disorders that affect all closely related purebreds
- Disorders with equal prevalence in purebreds or mixed breeds ... seemed to be more ancient mutations that are widely spread through the dog population

The researchers noted several hypotheses about the results. They're interesting to read ... and I encourage you to read the [study discussion](#).

And remember ... for more than half the diseases studied, purebred dogs are not more susceptible.

But perhaps your breed is on the list for the 10 disorders where purebred dogs are at higher risk. In that case, this information may help you take steps to protect your dog.

[Julia Henriques](#)

Julia Henriques is Managing Editor of Dogs Naturally Magazine. After studying at Madrid University in Spain, she spent 35 years in international banking before joining Dogs Naturally Magazine in 2010. She's on the Board of Playing Again Sams (Wisconsin Samoyed Rescue) where she enjoys helping adopters and group members choose natural health care options for their dogs. She lives in Chicago with her partner Marc and rescue Samoyeds Tarka and Otis.
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Is Your Dog Throwing Up Yellow?

Causes and Simple Fixes

By Alex Seilis - Submitted by Sue Shaw



Witnessing your dog throwing up yellow can be unsettling. But don't worry, you're not alone in this. Many dog owners face this peculiar issue, often left wondering about its causes and seeking safe solutions. This color, typically a sign of bile, suggests an empty stomach or a possible irritation.

In this article, we'll delve into the reasons behind your dog's yellow vomit and explore natural remedies to provide relief. From understanding the role of diet to discussing gentle, holistic approaches, we aim to arm you with knowledge and practical solutions. We believe in nurturing our canine companions naturally, steering clear of harsh chemicals or invasive treatments.

So, if you're seeking natural options to help your furry friend, you're in the right place. Let's decode this yellow mystery and find soothing, natural paths to your dog's well-being.

Understanding Yellow Dog Vomit

Yellow vomiting in dogs is a symptom that often causes concern among pet owners. It's important to understand what this symptom means and why it occurs, as it can help in identifying the best course of action for your dog's health and well-being. The timing of yellow vomiting can provide clues about its cause. For example, if it occurs in the morning or after a long period without

eating, it may simply be due to the stomach being empty. Alternatively, if it occurs soon after eating, it could be related to dietary issues or other health concerns such as dog diarrhea.

Common Causes of Yellow Vomit in Dogs

Here are some of the common reasons for a dog to vomit yellow foam or bile ...

Dietary Influences on Yellow Vomiting

Diet is a key factor in understanding why dogs experience yellow vomiting. The food a dog consumes directly impacts its digestive health, often manifesting in symptoms like vomiting bile, especially on an empty stomach. Changes in dog food, inappropriate treats, or accidental human food ingestion can disrupt a dog's digestive system, leading to this condition.

1. **Dietary Changes:** Sudden changes in your dog's diet can upset their stomach and disrupt their normal digestion, leading to the expulsion of bile.
2. **Food Intolerance or Allergies:** Some dogs may be intolerant or allergic to certain ingredients in their food, which can lead to gastrointestinal upset and vomiting of bile.

Health and Environmental Factors

Various health and environmental factors can contribute to dogs throwing up yellow vomit. It's essential to consider these elements, as they can play a significant role in the well-being of our dogs.

1. **Bile on an Empty Stomach:** Often, dogs throw up yellow vomit because their stomachs are empty. The yellow color comes from bile, a digestive fluid that's normally processed in the intestines. On an empty stomach, bile can irritate the

stomach lining and cause vomiting. Bile comes from the liver and gallbladder. It breaks down fats and oils in the small intestine; it helps your dog's body absorb nutrients. Bile comes from recycled red blood cells that get converted into bilirubin through cellular metabolic processes in the liver. Billirubin goes through the bile ducts into the gall bladder and breaks down dietary fats for digestion. Bile is very alkaline so it helps neutralize the acidic stomach contents, protecting the sensitive small intestinal lining. The acidic content of the stomach passes through the pyloric valve into the duodenum ... then the pyloric sphincter closes. If It doesn't close, bile leaks into the stomach and reacts with the acid left in the stomach. This is what you see when your dog vomits up yellow vomit.

2. **Gastrointestinal Irritation:** Dogs can experience gastrointestinal irritation from eating spicy foods, consuming garbage, or ingesting non-food items. These irritants can prompt the stomach to expel its contents, including bile, resulting in yellow vomit.
3. **Gastric Reflux:** Gastric reflux, or acid reflux, can cause the stomach's contents, including bile, to flow back into the esophagus, resulting in yellow vomiting, especially in the morning or after a nap.
4. **Ingestion of Toxins:** If a dog ingests something toxic, their body may respond by vomiting. In cases where the stomach is relatively empty, the vomit may appear yellow due to the presence of bile.
5. **Motion Sickness:** Just like humans, dogs can experience motion sickness during car rides or other forms of travel, leading to vomiting of bile.
6. **Underlying Health Conditions:** Certain health issues, such as liver problems,

pancreatitis, or gastrointestinal diseases, can cause a dog to vomit bile. These conditions require attention from a professional with expertise in natural canine health care.

Natural Treatment Options for Yellow Vomiting

Home Remedies and Herbal Treatments

Here are some herbs you can use to help with your dog's yellow vomit recommended by Canine Herbalist Rita Hogan ...

Meadowsweet:

- Properties: Good for acidity, over-reactivity, and pain in the stomach. Ideal for dogs who are thin, cool, and lacking vitality.

- Dosage:

Dried Meadowsweet: 150 mg for every 20 -25 lbs of body weight, twice daily with food.

Tincture: 1 drop for every 10 pounds, twice daily before eating. Dilute in water and administer orally.

Marshmallow Root:

- Properties: Calms the stomach, reduces heat, and soothes the gastrointestinal tract.

- Dosage:

- o Capsules: 1/2 for small, 1 for medium to large, 3 for extra-large dogs, twice daily.

- o Infusion: 2 Tbsp root in 2 cups water overnight. Give 2 tsp for extra small, 3 tsp for small, 2 Tbsp for large, 4 Tbsp for extra large dogs, twice daily.

Chamomile:

- Properties: Reduces spasms and inflammation in the digestive tract, prevents acid and bile reflux.

- Dosage: Infusion with 2 Tbsp chamomile to 1 cup water. Steep 30 mins. Give 1-2 tsp for extra small, 3 tsp for small, 1-2 Tbsp for large, 3-4 Tbsp for extra large dogs, 2-3 times a day.

Herbal Blend for Inflammation:

- Ingredients: Chamomile, lemon balm leaf infusion, marshmallow glycerite.

- Directions: Infuse herbs, mix 4 oz infusion with 20 drops marshmallow. Follow chamomile infusion dosage schedule.

Blend for Yellow Vomiting (by Cheryl Swartz):

- Ingredients: Goldenseal root, dandelion root, chamomile.

- Directions: Blend 1 oz water, 10 drops goldenseal, 5 drops each of dandelion root and chamomile tincture. Give 1/2 dropper for small, 1-2 droppers for medium, 2-3 droppers for large dogs, 2-3 times a day.

Licorice:

- Properties: Coats the digestive tract, cooling effect, good for acute bile vomiting and heartburn.

- Dosage: Licorice glycerine extract, 3 drops for extra small, 5 for small, 8 for medium, 12 for large, 15 for extra large dogs, twice daily, on an empty stomach, for 1-10 days during active vomiting.

Note: In most cases, vomiting bile is something you can resolve yourself at

home. But there are some times when you might need to consult your holistic veterinarian.

Dietary Adjustments for Prevention and Care

Timing Your Dogs Meals

Lack of food can cause bile to build up and irritate your dog's stomach lining. So, depending on when your dog normally has his meals ... you may see your dog vomiting yellow bile at night, or in the early morning.

As dogs age, vomit happens more due to an empty stomach. Fortunately, this condition has an easy fix:

- Feed smaller meals and ...
- Give your dog a snack at bedtime

These two things will help you avoid a dog throwing up yellow bile in morning.

Sensitivities to Food

While there are common reactive foods like soy, corn and wheat ... any type of food can cause a reaction. Food sensitivities can develop over time and they're usually a sign of an unhealthy gut.

Your dog's gut is lined with a mucous membrane that stops pathogens from getting into your dog's blood stream. But it can get damaged by things like poor diet, antibiotics, NSAIDs and other drugs, stress and environmental toxins. Then the spaces in the gut lining expand and allow substances like bacteria, viruses and undigested food particles into the blood stream. This is known as leaky gut syndrome and it leads to chronic problems like allergies or food intolerances ... as well as more serious long-term problems

like arthritis, autoimmune disease and even cancer.

So, if your dog's gut is unhealthy, new foods can also be the reason for your dog vomiting yellow. When you introduce a new food, try it first in a separate meal before adding it to your dog's regular food so it doesn't cause an irritated stomach (called gastritis).

Sometimes you'll see your dog eat grass or dirt ... and then throw up yellow bile mixed with grass. Dogs do this to help cleanse the digestive system and it's not usually anything to worry about.

When to Be Concerned: Recognizing Serious Symptoms

A dog vomiting yellow bile is a common occurrence. But if your dog frequently vomits yellow bile or foam and the above solutions don't help, then it's not a simple cause and you should see your vet. Here are some examples.

1. Intestinal Blockage: Some dogs will eat things that aren't edible ... like socks or hard toys. These objects can cause a blockage inside the digestive tract. If you see your dog vomiting yellow bile when he also has constipation or can't keep any fluids down ... take him to the vet right away.
2. Bloat or GDV: If your dog repeatedly vomits yellow or white foam, or he's trying to vomit with nothing coming out, it could be a sign of bloat (also called GDV – gastric dilatation and volvulus). If your dog's gums are pale, his stomach is tight, he's restless and distressed, don't delay and get to a vet. GDV is deadly because the stomach can fill with gas and twist, closing it off at both ends. Don't stop to wonder about it. Timing is everything when it comes to bloat.

3. Giardia: If you see your dog vomiting yellow, giardia could be a possible cause. This parasite will cause other symptoms, including profuse diarrhea and possible lethargy. If you suspect that your dog has giardia, take a fecal sample to the vet for analysis.

4. Pancreatitis: Inflammation of the pancreas is painful and sometimes serious. Pancreatitis is usually because your dog can't digest fats and oils. Pancreatitis can be either acute or chronic. Symptoms include lethargy, spasms, decreased appetite, diarrhea and abdominal pain. If you see these symptoms, it's best to get your dog into the vet for an exam.

5. Severe Gastrointestinal Upset: If your dog is dog vomiting yellow on a regular basis, it can be a symptom of a larger gastrointestinal issue. This could include things like cancer, ulcers, or chronic inflammation. In these cases your dog may have additional symptoms like ... loss of appetite, lethargy, dehydration, fever or weight loss.

Frequently Asked Questions

Question: Should I Feed My Dog After Vomiting Yellow Bile? Answer: A dog throwing up yellow foam or bile at night or in the morning can often be caused by an empty stomach. A lack of food can cause bile to build up and irritate your dog's stomach lining, so in this case, it's a good idea to feed your dog after you see him vomiting yellow.

Question: Is Throwing Up Yellow Normal In Dogs? Answer: It all depends. If you see your dog throwing up yellow when he's hungry, then it's probably just a build up of bile irritating the stomach. However, there can be more sinister causes of yellow dog vomit, including pancreatitis or bloat.

Question: Is it bad if a dog throws up yellow? Answer: While occasional episodes of vomiting yellow bile are not usually a cause for serious concern, it's important to observe the frequency and any accompanying symptoms. If your dog is vomiting yellow bile regularly, or if this symptom is accompanied by other signs of distress such as lethargy, diarrhea, loss of appetite, or changes in behavior, it could indicate an underlying issue that needs attention.

Question: Why is my dog throwing up yellow liquid? Answer: If your dog is vomiting yellow liquid, it's likely bile. This can happen when their stomach is empty for an extended period, such as overnight. Sometimes, it's due to dietary changes or eating something unusual.

If you see your dog occasionally throwing up yellow bile without any other symptoms, it isn't anything to worry about. Just keep in mind the above situations that warrant a trip to the vet.

Most of the time, you can troubleshoot yellow dog vomit at home.

Alex Seilis

Alex is a staff writer on the Dogs Naturally team. She's learning and researching to be able to better the life of her own dog and to be able to provide DNM readers with everything they need to make healthy choices for their dogs. She and her husky Radar enjoy hiking.

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GREAT DANE CLUB OF AMERICA

CHARITABLE TRUST



NEW TRUSTEE

We recently welcomed a new Trustee, Alex Ampleman. Alex is from Ohio and is president of the Hoosier Great Dane Club.

RECENT DANE SEIZURES

The Trust has been made aware of two large Dane seizures recently and has been helping to finance the care for the dogs. We will monitor both situations.

IT'S SCHOLARSHIP TIME!

The Charitable Trust awards scholarships each spring to students pursuing higher education. The application is on the GDCA website in the Charitable Trust section:

<https://gdca.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/GDCACTScholarship-Application-Effective-2.2018.pdf>

These scholarships are open to juniors or college students whose parents or grandparents are members of the GDCA or an Affiliate Club. Effective 2019, any applicant over the age of 18 must themselves be a member of the GDCA or an Affiliate.

For more information on these scholarships, please contact Sue Davis Shaw at Davisdane@comcast.net.