

Seward County Kennel Club

A CLUB FOR PERSONS INTERESTED IN DOGS AND THE SPORT OF DOGS.

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Information for the newsletter, including brags, needs to be submitted by the first week of the month to be included in the next newsletter. Please email submissions to the editor.

BREED SNAPSHOT: THE NEDERLANDSE KOOIKERHONDJE



About the Breed

The Nederlandse Kooikerhondje is lively, agile, self-confident, good-natured and alert. The breed is faithful, easy-going and friendly in the home. Outdoors he is a true sporting dog being keen, swift, tough, attentive and energetic. With sufficient perseverance and stamina, he enjoys working and does so with a cheerful character.

The Kooikerhondje the 'little white and orange dog with a big heart' is a sporty, eye-catching fellow with a silky all-weather coat of white with red patches. They are instantly recognizable thanks to their

large, black-tipped ears and the richly feathered tail they wag proudly. The breed has the sturdy bone structure expected of a serious hunter, but the overall picture is that of a harmoniously built dog of smooth, flowing contours and springy gait. The Nederlandse Kooikerhondje Club of the United States has served as the AKC Parent Club to represent the Kooikerhondje since April 2014.

Pronunciation - Nay-der-lands-say Koi-ker-hond-jay

History

The Nederlandse Kooikerhondje is a very old breed, appearing in paintings by the Dutch masters back into the late Middle Ages. The breed was used in the 'Eendenkooi' the manmade duck-trapping pond systems, beginning prior to the invention of gunpowder. These 'Duck Decoys' - as they were called in English - are not to be confused with carved wooden faux ducks, but were instead hand-

NEDERLANDSE continued on page 3.

NEXT MEETING Nov 16, 2023

Seward Civic Center 616 Bradford St, Seward, NE 68434 No Special Program - General Meeting 7:30pm

MEETING MINUTES

September 21, 2023

Seward County Kennel Club met at the Civic Center in Seward, meeting called to order at 7:30 PM.

Members present were president Tabitha Dvorak, Troy Dorvak, Mary Bristol, Diane Nitz, Jon and Kayla Thomas, Kathy Jackson, Ray Montelongo and Tanya Willaims.

Ray was given the floor first to request a sponsorship from SCKC to AKC to be a CGC evaluator. He was told to make application and meet requirements with AKC as SCKC couldn't make that recommendation.

Minutes from last meeting were read from newsletter, Diane motion to accept upon correction of meeting date of August 17, 2023, Kayla second, carried.

Treasurer reported the balance, pending audit.

Obedience: Classes started September 11, 7 puppies and 15 basic.

Show: 2024 judges panel approved by AKC: Breed, John Cole also beginning puppy, James Ferderick, James Noe, Teddy McDowell also veteran, Juniors, Lori Baumann Saturday and Rich Myslevic Sunday. Obedience, Kenneth Kozak, Amy and Kenneth Kincaid.

Unfinished: 2025 show Ag Pavilion rental was refused due to booking. To call AKC about a change to either April 12-13 or April 19-20, 2025. Venue change was discussed.

New: Scholarship format was comprised by Milford High School student guidance counselor and was sent out to areas agreed upon at previous meeting. Have already received one applicant.

Kayla motioned to adjourn at 8:22, second by Troy, carried.

Respectfully submitted by Tanya Williams

Seward County Kennel Club October 19, 2023 Seward Civic Center

Members present: Linda Soukup, Tabitha and Troy Dvorak, Leon Jensen, Kayla and Jon Thomas, Kathy Jackson, Mary Bristol, Tanya Williams and Morgan Ehlers.

Meeting called to order by Tabitha at 7:33pm

Tanya read the minutes from September meeting motion made by Jon to accept minutes as read, 2nd by Troy.

Report of the President- New fetch Title offered by the AKC and club updates from AKC.

Report of the Secretary- None

Treasure's report- motion to approve upon audit made by Kayla 1st and 2nd by Kathy.

Membership: None



Performance- CGC testing Oct 23, 2023. Classes going well.

Show- Dates 2024 May 3,4,5, 2025 May 2,3,4

- -Applications for 2024 show events still pending must send in additional \$150 for event fees 7 events on Saturday and 5 events on Sunday.
- -Let Tabitha know if you would like to donate prizes for the fun match.
- -Discussion of Basket Raffle or silent auction.
- -New photo vendor was approved by Melia Photography. They new vendor will be paying for spot.
- -Ginny said we never paid for RV Spots from 2023 for Fast cat \$180. Check written Mary will drop off Monday.

Trophy Sponsorship- Tanya started the sponsorship

program has gotten a check and gift cards already.

New titles- It's that time of year again!! Send your new titles to Kathy before December 21st so that she can get the plates made. kj60028@windstream.net

Old business- None

New business- None

Motion for adjournment made by Kayla 2nd by Kathy.

Meeting adjourned at 8:34pm.

NEDERLANDSE continued from front page.



dug ponds ranging from 3 to 10 acres in size. The breed was also associated with the founder of the Dutch Monarchy, Prince William of Oranje, whose 'Kooiker' Kuntz was credited with saving the Prince's life when assassins sought to kill him.

The breed began to diminish after the First World War as better fowling guns meant hunters could shoot ducks more readily. The Duck Decoys were not as profitable, the effort to maintain them less desirable and with their disappearance so too came the decline of the little orange-red and white dog used to lure the ducks. In late 1939, as part of her silent resistance to the occupation of the Netherlands, the Baronesse von Hardenbroek van Ammerstol

set out to preserve the breed. She sent peddlers who white photograph

stopped at her estate off with a black and white photograph of the breed and a snippet of fur. When the peddler spotted a dog that seemed to match the Baronesse's requirements, she then took to her own bicycle to visit the dog. In this way she found Tommy, a bitch from the farthest north province in the Netherlands who became the foundation.

The Baronesse bred 52 litters under the name Walhalla from 1942 to 1976. The Dutch parent club was organized in 1967, and the breed was officially recognized by the Raad van Beheer (the Dutch equivalent of AKC) in 1971. The AKC officially recognised the Nederlandse Kooikerhondje in 2018.

akc.org



BY JAMIE PETERSON, UNIVERSAL BIOSENSORS

2020, it was estimated that 1 in every 300 dogs and 1 in 230 cats would develop diabetes during their lifetimes. Additionally, a report published in 2016 suggested an upward trend in the disease, rising 80% in dogs and 18% in cats over a 10-year period.

In this article, we'll discuss what pet owners need to know about pet diabetes.

WHAT IS PET DIABETES?

Pet diabetes, also known as diabetes mellitus in animals, is a chronic metabolic disorder that affects dogs and cats (and occasionally other pets like ferrets). It is similar in many ways to diabetes in humans.

In diabetes, the pet's body has difficulty regulating blood sugar (glucose) levels. This typically happens for one of two reasons:

Insulin Deficiency

This is known as Type 1 diabetes in humans. In pets, it's more commonly seen in dogs than in cats.

It occurs when the pancreas fails to produce enough insulin, a hormone responsible for regulating blood sugar levels. Without enough insulin, glucose cannot enter the body's cells to provide energy, resulting in elevated blood sugar levels.

Insulin Resistance

This is similar to Type 2 diabetes in humans. It is more frequently observed in cats and is characterized by the body's cells not responding properly to the insulin produced. This leads to an insufficient uptake of glucose by cells, causing high blood sugar levels.

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WHAT ARE THE COMMON SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF DIABETES IN PETS?

Diabetes in pets can manifest in various stages, and recognizing its signs is vital for timely intervention and proper care.

Here are the key signs and symptoms to watch for:

Early signs

Excessive thirst

One of the early signs of pet diabetes is excessive thirst. You may notice your dog drinking water frequently and emptying their water bowl more often than usual. This increased thirst occurs because the body is attempting to eliminate excess sugar by excreting it through urine, which in turn leads to increased water consumption.

► Increased urination

Dogs with diabetes may start asking to go outside more frequently and may have accidents in the house. This increase in urination is a result of the body's efforts to expel excess sugar, causing more water to be excreted alongside it.

Weight loss

Despite consuming normal portions of food, diabetic dogs may experience weight loss. This occurs because their bodies struggle to efficiently convert nutrients from their food into energy.

Increased appetite

Diabetic dogs often exhibit an insatiable appetite. This is because their body's cells aren't receiving all the glucose they need for energy, even though they are eating a normal amount of food.

Advanced signs

In more advanced cases of diabetes, the symptoms become more pronounced and may include:

Loss of appetite

Diabetic dogs may lose interest in eating altogether.

Lack of energy

They may become lethargic, displaying a noticeable lack of energy and enthusiasm.

Depressed attitude

Some dogs with advanced diabetes may exhibit a depressed or subdued demeanor.

Vomiting

Frequent vomiting can occur in advanced cases, indicating a worsening condition.

Serious health effects

Uncontrolled diabetes can have severe consequences for a pet's health, including:

▶ Cataracts

Untreated diabetes can lead to the development of cataracts, which can eventually result in blindness.

► Enlarged liver

Diabetes can cause the liver to enlarge, potentially affecting its function.

▶ Urinary tract infections

Diabetic dogs are more susceptible to urinary tract infections, which can cause discomfort and health complications.

▶ Seizures

In rare cases, seizures may occur due to uncontrolled diabetes.

► Kidney failure

Prolonged uncontrolled diabetes can damage the kidneys, potentially leading to kidney failure.

▶ Ketoacidosis

Ketoacidosis is a potentially life-threatening medical condition characterized by the accumulation of ketones in the blood.

Continued

HOW CAN MY VET DIAGNOSE DIABETES IN MY PETS?

Diagnosing diabetes in your pet is a process that your veterinarian can undertake with several straightforward tests.

One of the primary methods involves checking for excessive glucose levels in both the blood and urine. Additionally, blood tests can reveal other key indicators of diabetes, such as high liver enzymes and electrolyte imbalances.

It's worth noting that the earlier diabetes is diagnosed and treatment initiated, the better the prospects for your pet's quality of life.

WHAT HAPPENS ONCE MY PET IS DIAGNOSED WITH DIABETES?

Once your pet is diagnosed with diabetes, your veterinarian will take several crucial steps to manage the condition effectively and ensure your pet's well-being.

Insulin provisions

First, your doctor will prescribe an initial dose and type of insulin tailored to your pet's specific needs. It's important to note that insulin cannot be administered orally; instead, it must be given by subcutaneous injection.

Don't worry, these injections typically involve a very small needle and are well-tolerated by most pets. Your veterinarian or a veterinary technician will provide you with thorough training on how to administer these injections safely and comfortably for your pet.

Flexibility and periodical adjustments

Diabetes management is not a one-size-fits-all approach. Your veterinarian will periodically need to make adjustments to your pet's



treatment regimen based on ongoing monitoring and assessments of their response to insulin therapy. This flexibility is crucial in achieving optimal control of your pet's blood sugar levels.

Dietary recommendations

In addition to insulin therapy, dietary recommendations play a pivotal role in managing diabetes in pets. Your veterinarian will provide guidance on a suitable diet, emphasizing the importance of consistency in feeding times and portion control. Proper nutrition is key to regulating blood sugar levels and supporting your pet's overall health.

Ongoing assessments

Successful treatment of diabetes requires ongoing vigilance and care. This entails regular veterinary examinations, blood and urine tests, and diligent monitoring of your pet's weight, appetite, drinking habits and urination frequency. These periodic assessments help your veterinarian fine-tune the treatment plan, ensuring that your pet's diabetes remains well-controlled and that any necessary adjustments are made promptly.

Blood glucose monitoring

To ensure that your pet is receiving the right amount of insulin, you need to check their blood glucose levels at feeding and insulin injection times daily. Blood glucose monitors like Petrackr help you monitor your pet's blood glucose levels, ensuring the effectiveness of their treatment by providing real-time data and enabling timely adjustments to their insulin therapy.



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Seward County Kennel Club

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