

September 2013

The Heart of America Boxer Club Newsletter

www.hoabc.org

Newsletter for the Heart of America Boxer Club

The next HOABC club meeting – September 28, 2013 at 11am at the Kokopelli Club room.

Kokopelli Mexican Cantina

5200 West 95th Street

Prairie Village, KS 66207

CONGRATS to All of the club members and their wins at our concurrent specialties!

Best Puppy in Specialty on Friday August 23, 2013, under judge Hal Biermann JeSaJay's Rum Swizzle "Ellie" – Bred and Owned by Jeff and Sabrina Jay

Awarded Best in Sweepstakes on Saturday August 24, 2013, under judge Larry Pagacz. Olympic N Happy Tail's Why Not? "Kendal" – Bred by Julie Wilmore and Amy Bieri. Owned by Nicki McFarland, Julie Wilmore and Amy Bieri.

Select Dog CH Lattalane's Luck of the Irish "Lucas" on Saturday August 24, 2013, under judge Bob Bergstrom. . Bred and Owned by Tom and Carol Latta

Best Bred By Exhibitor on Saturday August 24, 2013, under judge Bob Bergstrom. Encore's FarMore Under the Gun "Putu"- Bred by Amber Gates and Cheryl Cates. Owned by Amber Gates and Jillian Adolf

Mark your calendars!



Charity Bingo @ Hamburger Mary's

Benefit for MoKan Boxer Rescue. Join us at Hamburger Mary's in Kansas City MO on Saturday October 12, 2013, beginning at 5:00 PM for a fun night of rambunctious bingo you'll never forget, as we again support MO/KAN Boxer Rescue, a licensed 501c3 non-profit organization!!

MARK YOUR CALENDARS

Boxer Club of Colorado	Greeley	CO	6-Sep-13	Dr. Klaus Anselm
			6-Sep-13	Mrs. Cheryl C Robbins
Evergreen Colorado Kennel Club	Greeley	CO	7-Sep-13	Ms. Christie C Smith
			8-Sep-13	Ms. Joanne (Jan) N Paulk
West Central Oklahoma Kennel Club	Elk City	OK	5-Sep-13	Mr. Garry K Newton
			6-Sep-13	Ms. Carolyn I Alexander
			7-Sep-13	Mr. Donavon Thompson
			8-Sep-13	Mrs. Doris Cozart
Des Moines Kennel Club, Inc.	Des Moines	IA	7-Sep-13	Mrs. Paula Nykiel
			8-Sep-13	Mrs. Bonnie Linnell Clarke
Kenosha Kennel Club, Inc.	Wilmot	WI	7-Sep-13	Mr. Jon R Cole
			8-Sep-13	Mrs. Evie Sullivan
Rochester Minnesota Kennel Club, Inc.	Rochester	MN	14-Sep-13	Mrs. Kimberly Meredith-Cavanna
			15-Sep-13	Ms. Sharol Candace Way
Three Rivers Kennel Club of Missouri	Gray Summit	MO	14-Sep-13	Dr. Ronald I Spritzer
			15-Sep-13	Mrs. Chris Walkowicz
Manitowoc County Kennel Club, Inc.	Manitowoc	WI	14-Sep-13	Christine Salyers Anderson
			15-Sep-13	Tom Hale
Arapahoe Kennel Club	Aurora	CO	21-Sep-13	<i>Event Not Approved</i>
			22-Sep-13	<i>Event Not Approved</i>
Spirit of the Heartland Kennel Club	Gray Summit	MO	21-Sep-13	Pamela DeHetre
			22-Sep-13	Mr. Lee Brown
Sheboygan Kennel Club, Inc.	Plymouth	WI	21-Sep-13	Harry H (Butch) Schulman
			22-Sep-13	Mr. Houston Clark
Grand Valley Kennel Club	Grand Junction	CO	26-Sep-13	Arley D Hussin
			27-Sep-13	Mrs. Keke Kahn
			28-Sep-13	Mrs. Barbara Dempsey Alderman
			29-Sep-13	Mrs. Judith A Brown
Hot Springs National Park Kennel Club	Hot Springs Nat'l Pk	AR	28-Sep-13	Mr. Vincent T Grosso
			29-Sep-13	Ms. Wendy L Paquette
Rockford-Freeport Illinois Kennel Club	Freeport	IL	28-Sep-13	Mr. Frank L McCartha
			29-Sep-13	Dana P Cline
Cornhusker Kennel Club of Lincoln, Nebraska, Inc.	Lincoln	NE	3-Oct-13	Joseph E Gregory
Missouri Valley Boxer Club	Lincoln	NE	4-Oct-13	Ms. Jan C Sigler
Cornhusker Kennel Club of Lincoln, Nebraska, Inc.	Lincoln	NE	4-Oct-13	Mrs. Edna K.(Katie) Gammill
Missouri Valley Boxer Club	Lincoln	NE	5-Oct-13	
Platte Valley Kennel Club of Fremont, Nebraska	Lincoln	NE	5-Oct-13	James G Reynolds
			6-Oct-13	Mr. Joe C Walton

CLUB HOLTER

The club has an analog Holter that is available for use by club members.

1. No rental fee
2. Member needs to purchase the number of tape kits needed
3. Rental time is 10 days- adequate to test 5 dogs
4. Shipping to and from the member is the members' responsibilities.
5. Member is responsible for the condition of the Holter and accompanying vest.
6. Members must sign the usage agreement prior to use.
7. Contact Sabrina @ sabrina@lattahomes.com for availability

Officers & Directors 2013-2014

President: Janet Ewing (2014)

Vice President: Thomas Latta (2015)

Treasurer: Sabrina Jay (2014)

Secretary: Amber Gates

Board Member: Karen Emerson (2015)

Board Member: Joyce Peckham (2014)

Board Member: Mark Ewing (2015)

Board Member: Jeanine Millard (2015)

Committee Assignments for 2013-2014

Show Chairperson: Joyce Peckham

Photographer: Jeannine Millard

Hospitality: Amber Gates, Daniel Gates, Nicki McFarland and Scott Reiser

Trophies: Karen Emerson and Mark Ewing

Fundraising: Jeannine Millard, Carol Latta and Hailey Feldkamp

Topeka Show Site/Judges Liaison: Tom Latta

Advertising/HOABC ads: Amber Gates

Public Education/Programs: Karen Emerson and Jim Emerson

Nominating: Jeannine Millard

Cards & Flowers: Sabrina Jay

Historians: Karen Emerson and Peyton Richardson

Website/FB: Thomas Latta

Breeder Referral: Carol Latta

Boxer Rescue: Elizabeth Phillips

Zone B Director: Karen Emerson

Newsletter: Amber Gates and Tom Dobbs

Legislation: Joyce Peckham



Some of the HOABC gang!! Hard working people!

Canine Cryptorchidism – an update

By Daniel Buchwald, DVM and Norra Hansen

A rather common condition among male dogs is the undescending of either one or both testicles. This condition has been recognized in dogs for a long time, and even with very selective breeding of dogs with normally descended testicles, the trait will still show itself with relative frequency. The correct term to define undescending testicles is cryptorchidism, which means *cryptic* or *hidden* testicle. If only one testicle is noted in the scrotum the condition is defined as unilateral cryptorchid or monorchid, and when neither testicle can be palpated in the scrotum, the condition is bilateral cryptorchidism. Many dog breeders and judges use the term monorchid to refer to dogs with only one testicle in the scrotum but such practice is incorrect and often leads to confusion. Monorchid is the dog that only developed one testicle in the *body*, during the embryonic stages of development as opposed to “cryptic” which is hidden – most likely in the abdominal cavity- and the much more common of the conditions. Monorchidism and anorchidism (absence of one or both testicles in the body) are extremely rare in dogs. For those individuals interested in embryology, I will mention that the testicles in the fetus develop in a site immediately behind the kidneys and are “dragged” toward the scrotum by the shrinkage of a fibro-gelatinous cord known as the *gubernaculum testis*. This cord extends from the testicles to the scrotal region in the male fetus. Recent studies show that, at birth, the dog’s testicles are located midway between the kidneys and the inguinal ring, and at two weeks after birth they usually are midway between the inguinal ring and the scrotum. The final scrotal position of the testicles is usually reached around 7-8 weeks of age. There are specific lines and families of dogs where the testicles may take up to 6 months to reach the normal scrotal position. While some research indicates this time frame as within a “normal” range, others suggest that such delay can more often be seen in lines that have a high incidence of cryptorchidism. Genetic research has shown the likelihood of cryptorchidism to be inherited as a single autosomal recessive gene and to be sex-limited. Autosomal refers to a chromosome other than “X” and “Y” (which are the ones determining sex, i.e., XX= female, XY= male). Recessive means that for the trait to express itself it has to be inherited in “double dose”, one from the sire and one from the dam. If only one parent passes the

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trait to the puppy, it will be a “carrier” but the dominant counterpart (inherited from the other parent) will prevail, and the dog will appear as normal. Sex-limited means that if the proper genetic make up happens in a male, the trait will be expressed. That is, the dog will be a cryptorchid. But, the same genetic make up in a female will cause no abnormalities. In other words, only males will show the expression of this genetic make up. These considerations are of significant relevance because they shine the spotlight on the female just as much as the male due to their ability to be “carriers” of the trait. This also suggests that there can be skipping of generations (sometimes several) before the trait shows up again, and also explains why breeding with apparently normal dogs for several generations still proved ineffective at eliminating the trait. Some books on canine genetics suggest a polygenic inheritance, but current thought strongly challenges this conclusion, leaning instead toward the single autosomal recessive theory for most breeds. The prevalence of cryptorchidism is believed to vary widely - from .8% up to 67% in male dogs- depending on breed and study. Toys, or breeds where miniaturization has occurred, seem to show the trait more often than their larger counterparts. For example, Toy Poodles may produce a higher percentage of cryptorchids than Miniature Poodles, and Miniatures may produce a higher percentage than the Standards. Boxers have been reported to have the highest risk for

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all large breeds studied. A very interesting study tries to correlate cryptorchidism with other inheritable defects, especially patellar subluxation and hip dysplasia. We should keep our attention toward the further studies of this theory. The cryptorchid dog should be neutered because the retained abdominal testicle may be a site for future tumoral growth or testicular torsion. The chance for tumors may be 10 times higher on retained testicles than on normally descended testicles. It is also wise to remember that if left intact, monorchid dogs will possess the ability to breed, and in light of the likelihood of a recessive trait, all offspring will be at best carriers. The neutering of cryptorchid males that otherwise would have been show/breeding potential should be done after 6 months of age to give consideration to the exception for delayed descent in some lines, but an attempt should be made to correlate late descent with an increased incidence of cryptorchidism.

References:

1. Cox, VS: Cryptorchidism in the Dog
2. 2. Cox VS, Wallace LJ, Jessen CR: An anatomic and genetic study of canine cryptorchidism
3. 3. Baumans V, Dijkstra G, Wensing CJB: Testicular descent in the dog
4. 4. Ashdown RR: The diagnosis of cryptorchidism in young dogs, a review of the problem

*Article came from [www. Avalonkennels.net](http://www.Avalonkennels.net) at
<http://www.avalonkennels.net/canine%20chriptorquidism.htm>*

Other Links to understanding Cryptorchidism

http://caninegeneticreserve.com/documents/articles/Cryptorchidism_in_dogs_-_how_why_and_what_to_do_about_it.pdf

<http://purinaproclub.com/Dog/ResourceLibrary/BreederEnthusiastResources/TodaysBreeder/96b68708-e403-44ed-b2d0-c8246056e967/9b71fb9b-a107-4a42-b9be-219dcafc5d>

Just for Fun!



Momma Xana with her "kids" Dega and Putu



Ellie swears she is NOT sleepy...
NOT ready for bed...just
yet...ZZZZZZZZZZ



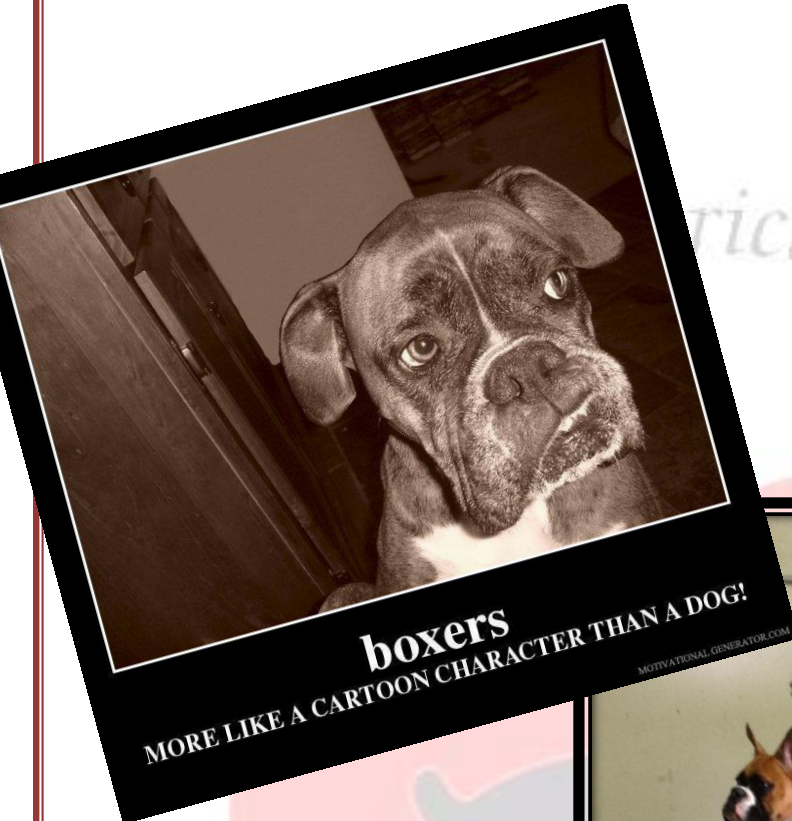
"Which way did they go Miles?" asks Kendall...



"It's a NEW TEST...you've GOT TO Judge THE DOGS!!..."

By Cayle Rauli ©

Just for Fun!



Kendal and ALL of her Sweepstakes goodies!!!!



Ellie and Sabrina- Reserve Best in Match at a local UKC match



Initiation/hazing..it happens at my household...when a sibling comes home for a visit ☺ Dega is ensuring that Putu is acutely aware of his standings!