



as friends as well as colleagues. Changing doctors can be stressful to pet owners, too. Training a new veterinarian in all our protocols can take a while and trust-building takes time as well.

Sadly, we will be in this boat soon. As I write this, Dr. Horsch has already cut back her hours (see

her letter below) and we are looking for a new associate. In the meantime, Dr. Paige Wilder and I are working extra hard. We hope to welcome a wonderful new doctor soon, but in the meantime, please be patient if you can't get in to see us quite as easily and quickly as you could.

We are hopeful this will end up a good change in the long run. For now, Dr. Horsch's desk looks a little forlorn most of the time. Even though she is joining us for appointments and rounds on Tuesdays it's not the same, and when she's

working a weekend we are not, so we are in withdrawal.

We will let you know as soon as we have a new doctor on staff. In the meantime, here is a picture of my new dog, Shea, attending rounds in our sunroom. New beginnings!

Nan Boss, DVM



Dear Clients & Friends...

Change is a constant in medicine, in our personal lives and in business as well. Some changes are great but others are stressful and difficult. Illness and death on the part of our pets are the source of a lot of pain for pet owners personally and for those of us working in veterinary medicine those changes extend to our work lives as well. Sometimes the two

are combined. I lost my beloved dog Izzie over the summer. The spot under my desk at work was an empty and lonely place for a while.

Sometimes change ushers in new things to replace the old. My new dog, Shea, now sleeps in the spot where Izzie did. It's not quite the same but I have always felt that the only good thing about losing one rescued pet is the opportunity to rescue another one. I had to lose and replace two of my three cats this year as well but they don't come to work with me every day. Losing and obtaining a dog is a big deal in my life.

Losing and gaining a veterinarian on my team is about the only other change that happens to me at work that is as big a deal. I tend to keep associates for a long time,

Dear Best Friends clients,

It is with a great mix of emotions that I am writing you this letter, to let you know that I am reducing my hours at Best Friends Veterinary Center with the eventual goal of leaving altogether. It has been my pleasure and an honor to care for your pets over the years.

After a couple of months to regroup and spend time with my kids, I plan to start a house call practice this fall. I've made this decision because I'd like the flexibility of setting my own hours and owning my own business. Since I don't enjoy surgery, a house call practice suits my needs quite well. I've also noticed a need for this service in our community, both to help pets who experience significant anxiety at the veterinary hospital, and to help clients who are unable to drive.

I will still be referring patients to Best Friends Veterinary Center for services that I cannot provide in-home, such as for dental procedures and X-rays. For the next few months, I will be working limited hours at Best Friends (every third weekend and each Tuesday morning) to perform ultrasound examinations and to give Dr. Boss and Dr. Paige a bit of a break.

In my place, Best Friends will hire a new veterinarian. Stay tuned for news about this!

Best Friends Veterinary Center has been my home away from home for 14 years. Dr. Boss is my mentor and my friend, and the rest of the staff is like family to me. Because of this, I want to do everything I can to make sure that my departure does not harm this practice. To this end, I will not be accepting Best Friends clients, which means I will have already seen many of you for the last time. I will miss a great many of you.

I'm hoping you will continue to receive care for your pets at Best Friends. I know that you will not find a more dedicated group of professionals anywhere else.

Should you have questions for me, I can be reached at elisahorschdvm@gmail.com

Fondly,

Elisa Horsch



2082 Cheyenne Court, Grafton, WI 53024
 Ph: 262-375-0130 • Fax 262-375-4196
 Email: info@bestfriendsvet.com
 Website: www.bestfriendsvet.com

How to Find a Good Dog Breeder

So you've decided to get a dog. You're prepared to feed, exercise, train, clean up after, work through problems with, and love a dog every day for the next 10 to 20 years. You've evaluated your lifestyle and know exactly what sort of dog you're looking for (e.g., a high energy dog to go running with you or a more sedate dog to lounge on the couch with you) and you have chosen a breed that fits these characteristics.

If you want a dog to lounge on the couch with you a border collie or Jack Russel terrier is likely to not be a very good fit and you can't expect to be able to mold a dog into something it is not. That's not fair to you or the dog. Choose a breed for more than just its looks. Considering a particular breed? We are happy to help you choose or to explain disease risks, temperament or other traits of a particular breed.

One out of every four dogs in U.S. animal shelters is purebred, so you may want to start there. You would be doing a great thing by helping a homeless dog. Most dogs lose their homes because of "people reasons" like cost, lack of time, lifestyle changes (new baby, divorce, moving, or

marriage) or allergies, and not because of something the dog has done. You've may also want to check out the purebred rescue group for your desired breed.

A large percentage of puppies are raised by

Within a breed there is a lot of individual variation. Choose your breed but select your new pet with the goal of seeking the characteristics you desire in an *individual dog*, not just a breed. Breed is no guarantee of temperament or likes and dislikes.

"Puppy Farms" that sell numerous litters of many breeds, or sell to retailers for resale. A RESPONSIBLE BREEDER NEVER SELLS TO PET SHOPS! We would advocate that you never buy a puppy from a pet store because most of those puppies come from mass breeding facilities better known as *puppy mills*.

If you have considered a rescue dog but have decided to buy a dog from a breeder, you don't want to support someone who doesn't have the dogs' best interests in mind. So how do you identify a reputable breeder?

First, know that there is a difference between a knowledgeable breeder and a backyard breeder. Too often, unsuspecting people buy puppies from someone who bred their dog to make a little money or simply because they have dogs "with papers". Too often, the result of such practices includes puppies with poor health or temperament problems or who develop significant behavior problems due to a lack of early socialization. In some cases, these problems can cost thousands of dollars to treat.

Over 50% of the puppies raised in the U.S. are raised by people who NEVER have another litter. Relatively few of these people are well informed, prepared for the experience and do a good job. They don't usually stand behind their puppies. Very few are equipped to take adequate care of all puppies until they can be placed in good homes, regardless of how long that takes.

That leaves relatively small percentages of puppies being raised by experienced people who are dedicated to one or two breeds and raising puppies for reasons other than maximum profit. Not all of these breeders are knowledgeable and conscientious.

How Do You Identify An Experienced & Conscientious Breeder?

1. When you inquire about a puppy, the breeder will interview you. You know they will not sell you a puppy simply because you want one and have the money to pay for one. They want to know that you can house and raise their puppy appropriately and that their puppy will have one permanent home for his entire lifetime.
2. You will talk to and buy the puppy from the breeder who raised the litter and owns or co-owns the mother (dam). Conscientious breeders don't trust other people to screen puppy buyers for them and would never offer a puppy as a prize or for an auction. Their puppies don't cost any more than poorer quality puppies sold through other sources because there is no "middleman".
3. The breeder will know the ancestry of the puppies, not just parents, but grandparents and beyond. Not just titled and colors, but strong points and weak points of personality and structure.
4. The breeder will tell you what genetic screening (such as OFA x-rays) is necessary for that breed, will be willing to discuss problems and show proof of genetic screening. Even mixed breed dogs can have hip dysplasia.



5. You won't see multiple litters of multiple breeds. One to three breeds is typical and one to five litters a year TOTAL is typical. You will see evidence (photos, books, possibly awards) of long term interest and activity in the breed. The puppies' environment will be clean with ample room for exercise. Puppies confined to a small area can't grow normally and are difficult to housetrain.

6. The puppies will not have been separated from their mother and littermates at less than 7 weeks of age. Many breeders consider 7-8 weeks ideal, some later. But if you look at puppies over 12 weeks of age, be certain they have had enough individual attention and separation from one another, that they are more bonded to people than to other dogs.

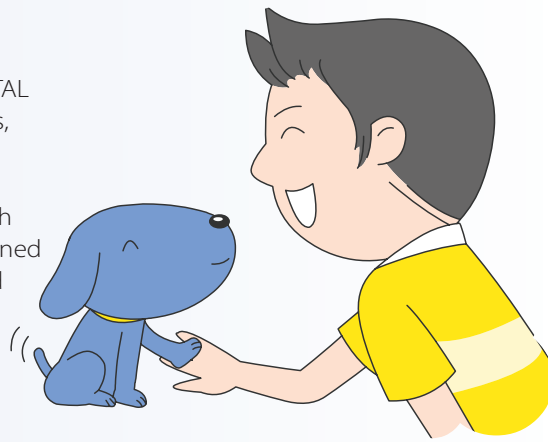
7. All things discussed and implied will be written down in a contract. The breeder will be there to help and advise you throughout the life of the puppy. Many breeders will ask you to bring the puppy (or dog) back to them at any age, if for any reason you can't keep him.

8. Unless you are very serious about becoming a student of your breed and a conscientious breeder, you will be encouraged to spay/neuter the pup. The breeding of a dog is a responsibility that shouldn't be entered into lightly.

9. The breeder will insist that you prepare an appropriate place at home for your puppy before you take your puppy home. They will give you thorough personal instructions on puppy feeding and care and a record of vaccinations and deworming.

10. If AKC registration application is not yet available, the breeder will furnish you with the registered names and numbers of sire and dam, birth date of litter and name, address and phone number of breeder as the AKC requires.

Wisconsin has a lemon law that applies to dogs. You do have some recourse against a breeder who sells you a puppy that turns out to have serious health or genetic problems, even if the breeder tries to invalidate their guarantee because you fed your puppy a food they don't like.



Be aware that AKC registration does not mean quality. It only means that your dog is a purebred. "Pet quality" puppies should be considered as just that! Even litters from very well bred parents usually contain only a few "show or breeding" quality pups. The rest of the litter sold as pets can well supply the pet-buying public, providing that the buyers realize that, while pure-bred, these puppies are not breeding stock.

11. All puppies will have had at least one DHPP vaccination and a parasite test or a deworming.

12. A last bit of advice before you choose a breeder or a puppy. Many breeders will try to enforce restrictions on how you feed or care for your dog once you own it. Some will void their warranty if you feed a certain brand of food or don't feed a certain supplement, for example. Breeders like to think of themselves as experts – and some of them are – but many of these restrictions are ridiculous, with no basis in medical fact. By and large, breeders don't go to veterinary school or have advanced degrees in nutritional science. The choices you make as to what to feed your dog or what vaccinations to administer are and should be between you and your veterinarian. Take these sorts of stipulations with a grain (or a pound) of salt.

We can sometimes direct you to a specific breeder but most of the time we don't know the person you are considering buying a puppy or kitten from. You will have this puppy for years and years, hopefully. Spend some extra time thinking through your decision and researching the breeder you are considering. Are there complaints about this person on Emily's list, the better Business Bureau or social media? Do your homework and you are more likely to end up with a healthy, lifelong companion.

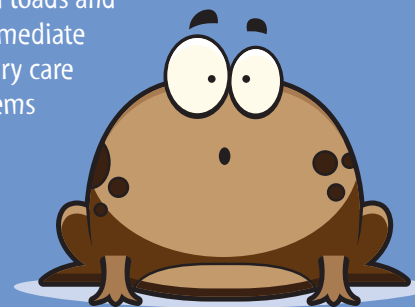
Tidbits...

Children age 10 and older who abused animals were two to three times more likely to be victims of abuse themselves or to have witnessed a parent being abused than their peers who had never intentionally hurt an animal, and the correlation increased with age, researchers reported in Archives of Disease in Childhood.

Think you can guess your dog's ancestry? Most participants in the online MuttMix Project survey failed to correctly identify the top three breeds in each of 31 mixed-breed dogs, with an average accuracy of 25% to 28%. The survey, conducted by Darwin's Dogs at the Broad Institute and the International Association of Animal Behavior Consultants, was part of a larger project on dog genetics.

Researchers at the University of Calgary Faculty of Veterinary Medicine and the University of Saskatchewan Western College of Veterinary Medicine are studying obesity and diabetes in cats by evaluating blood markers and tissues from overweight, lean and diabetic cats. The researchers found that diabetic cats have higher concentrations of blood-glucose-regulating hormones than lean or overweight cats, and the scientists are now studying receptors for those and other hormones involved in blood glucose regulation.

A dozen species of toads secrete a toxin from their skin that can be harmful or fatal to dogs that come in contact with it, says veterinarian Alan Garrett. Most dogs that pick up a toxic toad will spit it out immediately because it tastes terrible, but even licking a toad can cause health problems, so Dr. Garrett says it's best to simply avoid all toads and seek immediate veterinary care if problems develop after contact with a toad.



More Tidbits..

Veterinarians routinely field questions about cannabis-based treatments, and studies could give them some of the evidence they need to answer questions about cannabidiols for epilepsy and osteoarthritis pain. Veterinarians are not permitted to administer, prescribe, dispense or recommend cannabis for patients even where medical use is permitted in humans, but proposals in California and New York would change that, at least for those states. Our advice for now is to be wary. There are plenty of products on the market but no regulation or testing (how much CBD is really in there?), limited research data on dosages and no way to know whether the product you receive is pure, unadulterated or even CBD at all.

Veterinarians say letting pets get overweight, not taking care of their teeth and failing to take care of their nails are among the common mistakes cat and dog owners make. Taking medical advice from non-veterinarians is another mistake, as is skipping regular veterinary checkups.

The Troy, Mich., Police Department swore in a feline officer named Pawfficer Donut after discovering that their first feline officer has feline leukemia and needs specialized care. Pawfficer Badges is now at a local sanctuary for cats and kittens with feline leukemia.



Four dogs at the USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service National Wildlife Research Center are being trained to detect avian influenza in the waste and remains of waterfowl and other birds. If the program succeeds, the dogs could be integral to outbreak prevention.

OVERGROOMING IN CATS

When cats have itchy skin, they groom themselves more. Their little barbed tongues scratch the itch but also pull out or break the hair in the areas being licked. The result is a cat with areas of short hair or no hair. Common locations are the legs, belly and lower back. Although many times the owners don't notice their cat grooming more (they tend to do this when alone or bored) this is almost the only way that a cat can have these areas of hair loss or shortened haircoat.

Occasionally, about 10% of the time, overgrooming is due to stress. The cat grooms itself more to relieve anxiety, just as a nervous person might chew his or her fingernails. The other 90% of the time, the cat is itchy due to allergies.

It's no fun to be itchy constantly, in fact it's a pretty miserable way to live. Raw, irritated skin can also become infected and then we have two problems to treat instead of just the original one. If there is some mild hair loss but the skin itself looks normal a cat may need minimal treatment, but the worse the hair loss, the more itchy and uncomfortable the cat.

The question we usually ask when a cat is itchy is "Allergy to what?" One of the most common causes is a little mite called Cheyletiella. Most cats have at least a few of these microscopic mites living in their hair follicles with no ill effects. The problem develops when the cat becomes allergic to the mites. The allergic reaction leads to the itching and pulling hair out, not the mites themselves. Since there are often only a few mites causing the problem they can be very difficult to find. Instead of doing multiple skin scrapings to find mites under the microscope, we generally treat itchy cats for these mites and see if the itching subsides.

Other skin parasites that can cause itching in cats include Sarcoptic mites, Demodex mites, ear mites and fleas. We used to use Revolution topical ointment for all of these but it does not kill Demodex mites. Bravecto is a newer flea and tick control ointment. Bravecto only needs to be applied every 12 weeks, and it kills Demodex mites as well as the other types, so we are now using Bravecto more often than Revolution.

Demodex is more likely to cause skin lesions on the face, whereas flea allergy tends to cause more itching around the lower back and hind legs, so sometimes we have other clues to help us to determine our treatment plan. If fleas are suspected the home will need treatment as well as the pets. As with mites, if a pet is allergic to fleas they can be very itchy from just an occasional flea bite, so using flea preventive products is always a good idea for itchy cats.

If there are multiple pets living in the house, all of them need to be treated so the allergic cat doesn't pick parasites back up again from another member of the household. Humans can be carriers of Sarcoptic mites, too, either with or without having itchy skin.

Allergy to pollens, molds, mildews and/or house dust mites is a common cause of itching. The same allergens that cause hay fever symptoms in people cause itchy skin in dogs and cats. This type of allergy is called atopy.

When cats are allergic to pollens their itching and overgrooming is usually seasonal – they will be itchy during the time of year when the plant they are allergic to is pollinating.

Molds, mildews and dust mites are present in the home all year 'round, although warm, humid summer weather tends to make mold and mildew allergies worse and dry, dusty indoor air in the winter can worsen dust mite allergies.

Seasonal allergies are usually treated with steroids such as prednisolone, but we try to avoid keeping cats on this type of medication all the time, due to the risk of side effects.

Cats are very resistant to steroid side effects but by the time they've been taking these drugs for two or three years they will usually start to have problems, including weight gain, increased risk for diabetes, thin skin, liver swelling and increased urination. Using pred for a few months every year is fine, but using it constantly all year is not good.

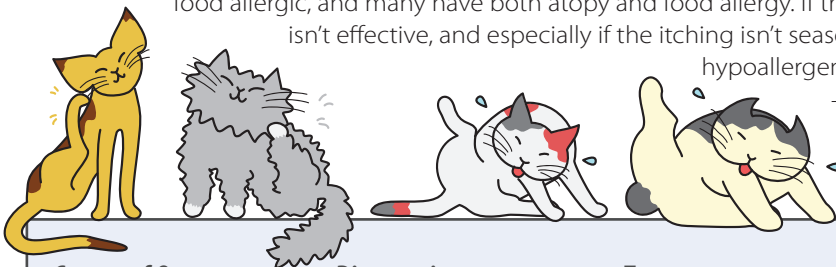
Unfortunately, antihistamines don't work real well for many allergic cats, plus they taste bitter and can be difficult to administer. Fatty acid supplements or a diet containing extra fatty acids can be helpful. Blood or skin testing can be done to determine exactly what



the cat is allergic to, so the cat can be given allergen injections. There are also some newer medications we can try, such as Atopica, and special shampoos and sprays that may be helpful.

Our goal is to keep the cat reasonably comfortable, though we often can't eliminate the itching entirely without giving more steroid than is safe to use. Treating the itch is usually a process of trial and error to figure out what works the best for the particular cat.

Cats and dogs can also be allergic to food substances. About 15% of itchy cats are food allergic, and many have both atopy and food allergy. If treating for mites isn't effective, and especially if the itching isn't seasonal, it's time for a hypoallergenic diet trial.



The fungal infection commonly known as ringworm

Causes of Overgrooming	Diagnostic tests	Treatment
Cheyletiella mites	Treatment trial	Revolution/Bravecto
Demodex mites	Treatment trial	Bravecto
Sarcoptes mites	Treatment trial	Revolution/Bravecto
Fleas	Exam for fleas & droppings	Flea control for home & pets, Rev./Bravecto
Atopy	Steroid trial, allergy testing	Allergy medications
Food allergy	Hypoallergenic diet trial	Special diet
Ringworm	Fungal testing	Antifungal medication
Secondary bacterial infection	Skin scrape or exam of skin	Antibiotics
Stress	Antianxiety medication trial	Medical & behavioral therapy

can cause overgrooming. Ringworm is especially common in outdoor cats or ones with malnutrition or serious health problems that would lead to a compromised immune system. Ringworm is contagious to people as well as pets, so it's important to rule this type of infection out.

Some cats with ringworm have the classic symptom of round, scaly, ring-shaped skin lesions on the legs and face, but ringworm can also cause classic allergy and overgrooming signs. We may need to do fungal testing to make our diagnosis. We have a new antigen test for ringworm that is much more accurate than culturing the fungus.

So where does all this information lead us? It's basically working through the list of possibilities a few at a time. We usually start with Revolution/Bravecto and steroids, plus antibiotics if the skin is infected. If we are suspicious of ringworm we will send hair samples to the lab. Where we go from there depends on how the cat responds and what we find on our tests. Hopefully we can make the itchy, overgrooming cat feel better soon!

Even More Tidbits..

Dogs' responses to photographs of people's faces differed based on the emotions expressed in the photos, suggesting that dogs understand human facial expressions, according to a study published in Learning & Behavior. Dogs' heart rates quickened and they turned their heads to the left when shown expressions of anger, fear and happiness; they turned to the right when shown faces expressing surprise; and they did not react to neutral, disgusted or sad faces.



Dogs use 19 different referential gestures to get people to give them food or water, open a door, get a toy or pat them, researchers who analyzed more than 1,000 video clips identify and report in Animal Cognition. Dogs use gazes and head turns, roll over, prod with their noses and lift their paws to get people to do what they want, the researchers say.



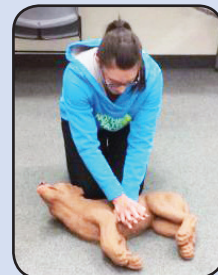
UPCOMING CLASS: FUNDRAISER FOR MUTTLAND MEADOWS! BECOME CERTIFIED IN CPR AND FIRST AID FOR PETS.

Our long-time employee Missy has become certified in CPR and Pet First Aid through Pet Emergency Education, LLC. The class will be held at Best Friends Veterinary Center on Saturday September 29th from 2 to 5 pm.

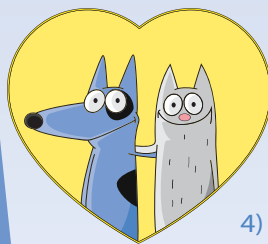
The class is packed full of information: Topics include approaching wounded animals, transporting a wounded animal, administering basic first aid such as splinting and bandaging, checking vital signs, shock, burns, choking, drowning, poisoning, and disaster situations. Attendees will be certified in pet CPR, a 2 - 5 year certification. Pet Emergency Education instructors are veterinary and animal professionals with experience in emergency management and who are certified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in Animal Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Response.

The class is recommended for ages 12 and up. The fee is \$69.95 per person. Pet Emergency Education will donate 20% of the proceeds to Muttland Meadows Dog Park in Grafton.

Please contact Missy to learn more or register for the class. 262-510-5700 or miss6123@gmail.com



This year's winners of a nationwide Wackiest Pet Names contest:



cats:

- 1) Pablo Purcasso (owned by an artist and art teacher)
- 2) Sir Punce-a-lot (named for rapper Sir Mix-a-lot)
- 3) Mewpocalypse Yarn Killer (the unraveler of worlds)
- 4) Edward Scissor-paws
- 5) Sir Reginald Fluffybutt (regal yet ridiculous)
- 6) Princess Consuela Bananahammock (a reference to the TV show *Friends*)
- 7) Bobcat the Builder (Named for the owner's 3 year old son's favorite cartoon)
- 8) Colonel Puff Puff (named for his fluffy, white, handlebar mustache)
- 9) Majesticoons Carefree Dior Blue Knight (it's complicated)
- 10) Banana Pawz (likes to steal food)

dogs:

- 1) Isabella Miss Worldwide Boo Boo (a pit bull pictures wearing a princess crown)
- 2) Franklin Woofsevelt (his brother's name is Winston Furchill)
- 3) Ruffy the Vampire Slayer (who can whine to the tune of "Good King Wenceslas")
- 4) Vladimir Poochin (the household cats were named after dictators)
- 5) Sir Lix a Lot (another Sir Mix-a-lot rapper-inspired name)
- 6) Chauncy von Poops-a-Lot (how embarrassing)
- 7) Madame Squishy von Wrinkleface (an English bulldog)
- 8) Lord Stanley the Pup (named for Lord Stanley, donator of hockey's Stanley Cup)
- 9) Little Bunny Foo Foo (a pharaoh hound whose ears stick straight up)
- 10) Sylvester Stud Puddin' Pop (a debonair pug)

Want to see your furry pet become Instafamous?

Check out our Instagram page, [best_friends_veterinary_center](#), to see our furry, feathered, and scaly friends! Followers will also get to see behind the scenes at Best Friends!



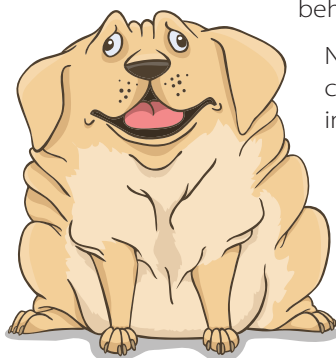
Genetic Link to Obesity in Labrador Retrievers

If clients with Labradors tell you their pets beg for food a lot, their observations may be astute. At least, that's what a new study published May 3 in the journal *Cell Metabolism* suggests. The study's authors, researchers in the

United Kingdom and Sweden, have linked a gene alteration specifically found in Labradors and related flat coat retrievers to greater food-motivated behavior, describing the first gene associated with canine obesity. The variation also occurs more frequently in Labradors chosen as assistance dogs.

Starting with an initial cohort of 15 obese and 18 lean Labrador retrievers, the researchers selected three obesity-related genes to examine, all of which were known to affect weight in humans. This first analysis turned up a variation in a gene called POMC.

In more of the obese dogs, a section of DNA was scrambled at the end of the gene. The deletion is predicted to hinder a dog's ability to produce the neuropeptides β -MSH and β -Endorphin, which are usually involved in switching off hunger after a meal.



In a larger sample of 310 Labrador retrievers, the researchers discovered a host of canine behaviors associated with the POMC deletion. Not all Labs with the DNA variation were obese (and some were obese without having the mutation), but in general the deletion was associated with greater weight. On average, the POMC deletion was associated with a 4.6 pound weight increase.

Additionally, according to an owner survey, affected dogs were more food-motivated—they begged their owners for food more frequently, paid more attention at mealtimes, and scavenged for scraps more often.

"We've found something in about a quarter of pet Labradors that fits with a hardwired biological reason for the food-obsessed behavior reported by owners," said Eleanor Raffan, PhD, from the University of Cambridge and one of the study authors.

The researchers found that the POMC deletion occurs in roughly 23% of Labrador retrievers overall, based on further sampling of 411 dogs from the United Kingdom and the United States. Of 38 other breeds, the deletion only showed up again in flat coat retrievers, related to Labrador retrievers, and weight and behavior were similarly affected.

Notably, the POMC deletion was markedly more common in the 81 assistance Labrador retrievers included in the study, occurring in 76% of these dogs.

"We had no initial reason to believe that the assistance dogs would be a different cohort," says Raffan. "It was surprising. It's possible that these dogs are more food-motivated and therefore more likely to be selected for assistance-dog breeding programs, which historically train using food rewards."

Half of deaths
in pets over
age ten are
due to cancer.

Metronomic chemotherapy involves regular, frequent administration of low doses of cytotoxic drugs instead of periodic administration of high doses of cytotoxic drugs, and the protocol prevents tumor growth and metastasis by depriving tumors of blood, stabilizing disease, veterinary oncologist Sue Ettinger said during a presentation at the AVMA Convention 2018. The protocol minimizes side effects and damage to healthy cells, but it is not without risk, and more research is needed to determine optimal drugs and doses and ideal tumor targets, Dr. Ettinger said.

New Medications



Mirtazapine is a human drug we've been using for cats for years. It stimulates the appetite, which can be vitally important in sick cats, who are much more likely to stop eating when ill than dogs are. Mirtazapine is actually a type of antihistamine and, like other drugs in this class of medications, it tastes bitter. This makes it hard to disguise in a liquid suspension or crushed into food. For clients who have difficulty pilling their cats we have a new option, a transdermal gel. A ribbon of gel from a small tube is smeared onto the bare skin of the inner ear flap and is absorbed through the skin into the bloodstream. It's a nice new way to get a sick cat eating again!

Nocita, a long-lasting form of the local anesthetic bupivacaine, has been labeled (approved by the FDA) for use in cats as well as dogs. We are now using it to numb the feet of cats after declawing. It lasts 72 hours compared to regular bupivacaine, which lasts about 8-12 hours. Nocita's most common use in dogs is to provide long-lasting pain control after knee surgery for torn cranial cruciate ligaments (ACLs) but we are using it for other types of surgery pain as well, including dental extractions. Local anesthesia reduces post-operative swelling and bruising as well as pain.

New Specialists at Lakeshore Veterinary Specialists & Emergency Center

Lakeshore Veterinary Specialists is now offering two new services; Anesthesia & Pain Management and Cardiology. Also, due to the growing demand for their Dermatology service, they are adding an additional new specialist.

You can learn more on their social media channels and website at www.lakeshorevetspecialists.com.



Their anesthesia specialist is **Molly Allen, DVM**. Dr. Allen did her anesthesia residency at the veterinary teaching hospital at UW-Madison, her internship at Ballarat Veterinary Practice, Ballarat, Victoria, Australia and obtained her DVM at Tufts University.

Areas of Interest: Local and regional anesthesia, pain assessment and management, and anesthetic management of critically ill and high-risk patients.



Lakeshore's new cardiologist is **Dena Fauske, DVM**. She did her cardiology residency at Metropolitan Veterinary Hospital in Akron, OH. Prior to that, she did an internship at Blue Pearl Veterinary Partners in Tampa, FL. She obtained her DVM from North Carolina State University. She graduated with a degree in music and sang opera before going back to school to become a veterinarian.

Areas of Interest: Diagnosis and management of pulmonary hypertension, critical cardiac patients and nutrition in heart disease.

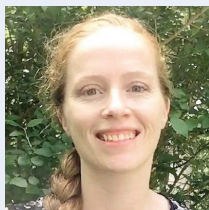


The new dermatologist, joining Dr. Casey Stepnik, is **Jennifer Petersen, DVM**. Her dermatology internship and residency were both done at Iowa State University College of Veterinary Medicine and she also did a medicine & surgical internship at VCA Aurora and Berwyn Animal Hospitals, Aurora & Berwyn, IL. Originally from the Chicago area, she received her DVM from the University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine, Urbana-Champaign, IL.

Urbana-Champaign, IL.

Areas of Interest: Diagnosis and management of allergic skin disease, management of chronic ear conditions, and the therapeutic use of carbon dioxide laser for unique dermatological conditions.

Lakeshore has two new ophthalmologists starting in October. One of them will work solely out of their Oak Creek hospital. Dr. Halse will be practicing closer to us, starting September 11th. She will be available at Port Washington on Tuesdays and Thursdays and Glendale on Fridays.



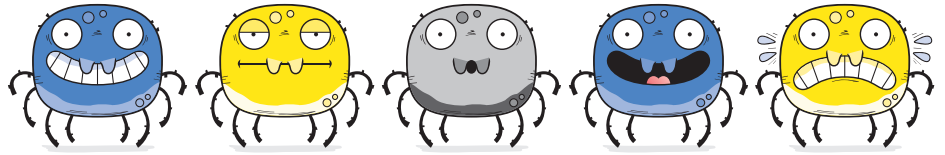
Stacey Halse, DVM, DACVO, received her Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degree from the Cummings School of Veterinary Medicine at Tufts University in 2013. She then went on to complete an equine medicine and surgery internship at Mid-Atlantic Equine Medical Center in Ringoes, NJ, followed by a small animal medicine and surgery internship at VCA South Shore Animal Hospital in South Weymouth, MA. Following her internships, she returned to the Cummings

School of Veterinary Medicine to complete a residency in ophthalmology.

Dr. Halse was attracted to ophthalmology due to the combination of both medicine and surgery and the diversity of cases offered by the discipline.

Areas of Interest: Companion animal corneal disease and repair, lenticular diseases and surgery.

TICK FACTS



- After a female tick has a nice blood meal, courtesy of her host, she drops off, uses the blood meal to make eggs, ruptures, and releases anywhere from 3000 to 8000 eggs. Instead of laying eggs, female ticks explode!
- Most ticks that affect pets and livestock are 3 host ticks. Larval ticks, which are very tiny, usually feed on smaller animals such as rodents. Adult ticks feed more often on larger ones, such as cattle, deer, dogs and humans. The nymph stage between larva and adult could go either way.
- Larval ticks have only 6 legs while nymphs and adults have 8
- 80% of the world's cattle are infested with ticks
- Other than mosquitoes, ticks are the most important disease vectors on the planet. Lyme disease is the most common vectorborne illness in the U.S.
- *Cytauxzoon felis* is a rapidly fatal disease of cats. It is carried by the Lone Star tick, which has recently made it to Wisconsin. Symptoms include anorexia, fever and swollen limbs. The best prevention is to use flea and tick preventives faithfully, especially if your cat goes outdoors.
- The best way to remove ticks from yourself or a pet is using a small, plastic device designed for that purpose. We sell them here for about \$5. If you don't have one of these, grasp the tick

as close to the skin as you can, using a tweezers. Pull slowly and steadily straight out (don't twist).

- Don't count on winter to protect your pets. Various species and stages of ticks are active all year round in Wisconsin.

A circular graphic with a yellow and black striped border. Inside the circle, a cartoon orange and white cat is sitting on a laptop. The text "BFVC has a GREAT WEBSITE! Visit us at www.bestfriendsvet.com" is written along the top inner edge of the circle. To the right of the circle, the text "We're also on FACEBOOK! Find us at www.facebook.com/bestfriendsvet and 'like' us!" is displayed.

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A blue rectangular area with the text "Best Friends BULLETIN" in a stylized font. Below the text are several cartoon animals: a yellow dog, a white dog, a yellow cat, and a grey cat. At the bottom, the address "2082 Cheyenne Court • Graton, WI 53024" is written vertically.