



Focus

Fall, 2003

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Focus

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NEW! Online IW Health Bulletin Board Debuts December 1, 2003

On December 1, 2003 the Irish Wolfhound Foundation website is launching its own Health Bulletin Board. Have you ever dealt with an illness or health problem with your wolfhound, isolated in your own worry, feeling sure that this is the first time any Irish Wolfhound has ever experienced this type of thing? Have you been unsure of what to do next or where to turn? Join the crowd! So many times we find out after the event that a friend or acquaintance has already 'been there and done that' and might have been able to help us through the crisis—if only we'd known where to turn for help! If this has ever happened to you, you'll agree that a bulletin board where wolfhound-specific help is at hand is long overdue.

Whether you're anticipating a surgical procedure for your dog and are wondering what to expect afterwards, or questioning what the prognosis will be when a chronic illness has been diagnosed, wouldn't it be great if you could go

online and get sound, accurate advice? Of course, advice received on the internet is *never* a substitute for seeking professional veterinary care for your wolfhound.

You may have participated in one of the innumerable email lists or discussion groups available on the internet and been unsure if the advice or help you are getting is valid or appropriate. The IWF Bulletin Board will be supervised by experienced IW owner-veterinarians and longtime wolfhounds who will make sure that every question receives a response. The monitors for the Bulletin Board will intervene or answer themselves *only* when a question has not been addressed, or when a specific response is medically unsound, in which case they'll share their own experiences.



IWF Health Bulletin Board Q and A

Q: How will it work?

A: Log on to the IWF website (www.iwfoundation.org) and click on the link to the Bulletin Board. Once there, you may browse through postings by topic (i.e., pneumonia or lymphoma) or by date.

Q: Is it OK for me to share my experiences on the Bulletin Board?

A: Absolutely! If you have lived with a chronic health problem and want to share your experience with others in the same boat, by all means do so. Sometimes just sharing your worries with others who've dealt with the same situation can lighten the load.

Q: If I see a posting that I would like to respond to, is it okay to do so?

A: If you see a posting which you would like to respond to, go right ahead and share your insights and experience. We want this to be a living, working medium where all IW caretakers and health care providers can participate.

Q: What subjects will be covered on this Bulletin Board?

A: Everything! Whether you want to learn how to cope with cutaneous histiocytosis, atonic bladder, wobbler's syndrome—or if you just want to know what those diseases are—you will be able to ask a specific question and find out if an IW caretaker or vet anywhere in the world has come across it in his own hounds or practice. Remember, this is *your* site!

IW Lifetime Cardiac Study

Entry Statistics

If your hound is a Lifetime Cardiac Study participant, pat yourself on the back, and then pat your wolfhound, too! You are both involved in a group effort which will positively impact the health of the Irish Wolfhound in the decades to come. Knowledge is power; in order to gain the knowledge we need to combat hereditary disease in our hounds, we must acknowledge what a small gene pool we have to work with. We truly hold the future of the Irish Wolfhound in our hands and in our hearts. Please continue to make this YOUR study and understand it will benefit ALL the hounds.

One hundred dogs were dropped from the study. Dogs are dropped from the study only after four requests for follow-up information (and usually a personal plea) have been disregarded. However, at the national specialty, fourteen of these dogs were brought up to date, and at this time only 86 dogs have officially been discontinued from the study.

A total of 1148 Irish Wolfhounds have entered the study, with 1062 remaining. Based on data from the 821 EKGs performed by Dr. Neil Harpster between 1992 and 1999, it is estimated that at least 1000 dogs need lifetime follow-ups to characterize the heart disease in Irish Wolfhounds. *Every entry is needed.*

Final Entry Date Set

Entry into the Lifetime Cardiac Study will close May 22, 2004, after four years of accrual. The more hounds completing the study, the better the data will be. The National Specialty in Lima, Ohio, will be the final chance to enter at a sponsored event. If you would like to participate and will not attend the National with your hound, please send in an entry (available from the website or from Jane Harris) before May 15th, 2004.

EKGs for all wolfhounds entered in the study will continue to be available at no cost. A screening EKG can be done for any hound not participating in the study at IW gatherings where testing is provided, but there will be a \$15 charge for an EKG for your veterinarian, and a \$30 charge if you request the tracing to be read by a veterinary cardiologist. These monies will help support the heart study.

In addition, if your dog has an abnormal EKG, he can be entered into a registry, and the EKG will be read by a veterinary cardiologist for \$15.

Early Results

There are 149 dogs with atrial fibrillation being followed in the study. Forty-two of these dogs entered the study with a normal EKG and developed atrial fibrillation on their follow-up EKGs. The 10% incidence of atrial fibrillation reported in England, Germany, and the U.S., seems to hold up, even as larger numbers of dogs are studied. It is of interest that the data from 1992 to 1999 showed that 30% of dogs six years of age were in atrial fibrillation. We will need to follow the study population to see if this number percentage holds true.

Ninety-six dogs entering the study with normal EKGs developed some abnormality on the follow-up tracing. The most common abnormalities are PVCs, APCs, and AV block. Wolfhounds with these rhythm abnormalities will be followed carefully, and as time passes, we should be able to report what these abnormalities signify in our breed. Although the PVCs have a grave prognosis in Dobermans and Boxers, thus far, unless there is also atrial fibrillation and heart failure, this abnormality seems more benign in IWs.

Mortality

Since enrollment began in April, 2000, ninety-five study dogs have died. The average age at death is 6.33 years. Unfortunately, there has been no change since last reported in 1984. It is impossible to reach any conclusions with such a small population, but cancer (osteosarcoma, followed by lymphoma and hemangiosarcoma) was reported as the cause of death in 33% of these dogs. Eighteen dogs (18.9%) died from congestive heart failure. Sudden death was listed separately, and was responsible for 5% of the deaths. Eight dogs

died from respiratory problems, and two from renal disease. Only four of these dogs died from bloat. The cause of death was unknown in nine dogs. As the study continues, more meaningful mortality data will be available.

The Future

In 1948, virtually nothing was known with certainty about human heart disease and the roles of blood pressure, exercise, diet, genetics, etc. In a small town in Massachusetts, the adult population was enrolled in a simple epidemiological study. A physical exam, bloodwork, and EKG were done on each participant, and these people were followed for their lifetimes. Over 1,200 articles have been published from that data, and the Framingham Study is probably the most well-known study in American medicine. We have the opportunity to develop such a data bank for Irish Wolfhounds. The data we are generating from our study will be vital to our breed as the canine genome nears completion. A physiologic phenotype, with hard data consisting of dates of birth and death, EKGs, blood pressures, urinalysis, body weight, and health problems, will be invaluable. We hope to someday add DNA collection for all the study dogs, and to preserve it for future comparison.

Our Heartfelt Thanks!

A heartfelt thank you to all who have helped! There are so many of you who have added so much! This past year has been the most rewarding yet for us, in large part because your generous assistance has made such a difference in lightening the load!

Everyone is busy. There aren't enough hours to enjoy our hounds after we've fed, vacuumed fur, mopped up water bucket spills, and worked to pay for dog food and vet bills.....but there they are, with the greyhound shape, the great strength, the gentleness, the Irish humor, the proud history. Each is unique, and yet still an IRISH WOLFHOUND. If you love these dogs as we do, please take the time to help assure their future. Care about their health!



New Osteosarcoma Study To Begin at University of Wisconsin

The Irish Wolfhound Foundation will join with other canine organizations to sponsor a new study designed to benefit dogs with osteosarcoma when owners choose to pursue amputation and chemotherapy. Cancerous cells have spread to other sites in the body in about 90% of dogs even before the original bone tumor is diagnosed. Conventional x-rays and blood tests cannot detect these nests of cells. Therefore, even amputation and chemotherapy (the only possible chance for a complete cure at this time) provide only limited survival time.

Improving Survival Time after Amputation

Clinical and Immunological Outcomes in Dogs with Osteosarcoma Treated with Intratumoral Interleukin-12 Microspheres will examine a novel way to stop those nests of cancerous cells not found at the time of diagnosis. Dr. Stuart Helfrand, University of Wisconsin, is the Principal Investigator. Interleukin-12 is injected into the tumor, and when blood levels are appropriate, the dog will undergo amputation followed by chemotherapy. The injection into the tumor will stimulate the immune system to 'recognize and destroy' the nests of metastatic disease. Tests in mice have resulted in a considerably prolonged disease-free interval.

Participation Requirements

Any breed dog with bone cancer is eligible for the study. Participants must travel to the University in Madison, WI, and must have amputation, which will be performed at the University. The follow-up chemotherapy may be done under the direction of a local oncologist if travel is a hardship. The study will pay for the initial injection, bloodwork, amputation, and chemotherapy. However, chemotherapy done locally may have to be paid by the owner. The dog must have no other significant medical problems at time of entry.

Contact Info

Dr. Helfrand anticipates a start date of January 1, 2004. Please contact Dr. Helfrand directly if you feel your dog would benefit from participation in his study.

Irish Wolfhound Bone Cancer Treatment Study



Alendronate for Palliation in Irish Wolfhound Osteosarcoma

Study Background

The Irish Wolfhound Osteosarcoma Treatment Study began in November, 2001. Since then, Dr. William Dernell, CSU, has enrolled thirty Irish Wolfhounds diagnosed with osteosarcoma. The first eight wolfhounds entered were treated with a daily dose of 10 mg. of Fosamax (trade name for alendronate). Although the response to this dosage was poor, no overt toxicity was noted. Based on dosage-to-bodyweight ratios used to treat bone disease in humans (most notably, Pagett's disease), Dr. William Dernell, Principal Investigator, felt that an increased dosage of alendronate was warranted. Thus, the dosage was increased to 70 mg. of Fosamax every other day. Twenty-two Irish Wolfhounds entered in the study have received that dose.

Summary of IW Study Participants

- ✦ The median age of the wolfhounds entered is 6.64 years, with a range from 2.84 to 8.87 years.
- ✦ The most common tumor site is the radius, followed by the tibia, then the humerus.
- ✦ Most dogs in the study are also being given non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medications. The most common drug used is Rimadyl (carprofen).
- ✦ There have been 8 castrated males, 4 intact males, 11 spayed females and 5 intact females entered in the study.
- ✦ Side-effects reported have included
 - Diarrhea — one dog.
 - Constipation — one dog.
 - Loose stools — one dog.
- ✦ No other dogs have shown any clinical signs of toxicity associated with the drug.
- ✦ The median owner-perceived pain score at the time of study entry is 4 out of a possible 14 (range from 1—8).
- ✦ The median veterinarian-perceived pain assessment score is 6 out of a possible 17 (range from 3—9).
- ✦ Most dogs have had subjective improvement of pain.
- ✦ Median survival for all dogs is 68 days (ranging from 1 to 750 days).
- ✦ The median survival for the low dose group is 57 days (range 35 to 264 days).
- ✦ The median survival for the high dose group is 68 days (range from 1 to 750 days). Note that the longest-surviving IW has survived for over 2 years.

Conclusions

Alendronate appears to be well-tolerated, even at the higher dose. There is subjective evidence that it provides pain relief in the dogs, but this needs to be documented with the post-treatment pain score evaluations. There may be a survival advantage to dogs treated with alendronate when compared to untreated dogs. Again, this will need to be documented at the conclusion of the study.

Future Plans

We will continue to enter cases at the 70 mg. every other day dose to reach a target entry of 30 dogs. This number will yield enough usable data to allow conclusions to be drawn. All the Irish Wolfhounds entered in the study will be followed as long as they survive, but data collection will hopefully be complete enough to discuss within a year. At this time, 8 more wolfhounds are needed for the study, then entry will be closed.



Dollar\$ & Cent\$

Where does your donation dollar go?
Here's the breakdown.

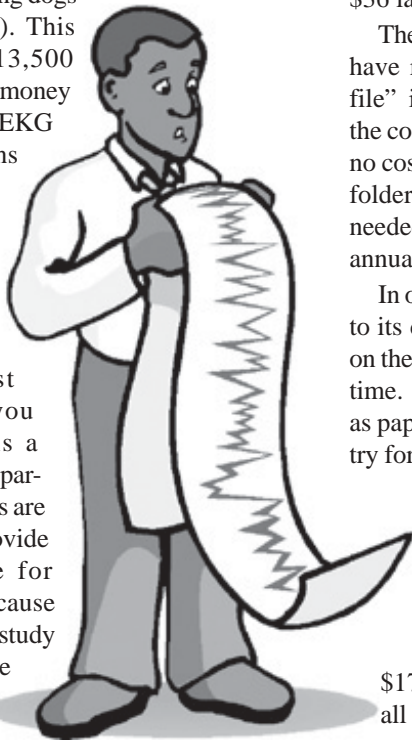
The IW Lifetime Cardiac Study



Lifetime Cardiac Study EKGs

The Lifetime Cardiac Follow-Up Study will spend \$13,500 per year to ensure that each EKG submitted is read by a board-certified veterinary cardiologist. Many of the study EKGs are performed by regular veterinarians or, telephoned in to services like CardioPet. In order to verify the diagnosis of normal or abnormal rhythm, each EKG is sent to one of the study veterinary cardiologists, whose experience with Irish Wolfhound rhythm strips is extensive. If an arrhythmia is detected, you will receive a postcard advising you to take your IW to a veterinary cardiologist for an echocardiogram. Our cardiologists receive \$15 per tracing and to date this year \$3,790 has been paid. 900 EKGs a year are anticipated after the study has completed enrolling dogs

(May., 2004). This will cost \$13,500 per year. The money paid for the EKG interpretations may seem extravagant, but if you have taken your dog to a veterinary cardiologist recently, you know this is a bargain. The participating vets are willing to provide this service for only \$15 because they feel this study will generate much-needed data.



Data Entry

All of the EKGs and information on the questionnaires must be entered in the computer. The three non-dog people doing this have become so interested in the study that they provide many extras without charge. Time sheets from the data-input average 48 hours per quarter. This costs the study \$720 a quarter, or \$2880 per year.

Questionnaires

The questionnaires are a vital part of the study, and we mail them out four times per year. Postage for each mailing averages \$166, or \$664 annually. Expenses for file folders, paper, ink for the printer, etc., are approximately \$260 per year. When the initial mailing does not generate a response, we must mail out a reminder postcard. At twenty cents each, these cards cost the study \$36 last year.

The participating veterinary cardiologists have requested that we maintain a "hard file" in addition to all the data we store on the computer. Storage has been provided at no cost by the people entering the data, but folders, storage containers, etc., have been needed at an approximate expense of \$40 annually.

In order to see the Cardiac Study through to its completion, we will continue to rely on the generosity of those who donate their time. We have also received supplies, such as paper clips, pens, photocopies of all entry forms, clipboards, EKG paper (\$80 per box), tables, tents, gasoline, lodging for people donating their time—all these things have been donated by dedicated friends across the country.

The Lifetime Cardiac Study costs \$17,280 per year. It is crucial that we all continue to honor our commitment

with annual follow-ups on each dog entered. Not doing so is wasting the time and money of all the others who continue to participate. It is estimated that to provide statistically accurate data, the study must continue until *at least* 2008.

Other Cardiac Research

Two additional studies, which address clinical aspects of atrial fibrillation in IWs, are supported by donations to the Health/Research fund. The first of these is providing hard data on the use of digoxin (the most common drug prescribed to treat atrial fibrillation). Each 24-hour Holter monitor to record the dog's heart rate costs \$80-\$125. The digoxin level blood tests for the study dogs have cost between \$18 and \$60 (variations in vet charges!). Thirteen normal dogs wore holters as controls, at a cost of \$1,300. Thirteen dogs with atrial fibrillation were holtered before and after digoxin treatment at a cost of \$2,080. The digoxin blood level tests cost \$325. The variation in holter costs occurred as there was a switch to a vendor with a better price, after several dogs had already been studied.

The second study is examining the correlation between the screening EKG and the 24-hour heart rate in Irish Wolfhounds with atrial fibrillation. Treatment decisions are often made on the basis of a screening EKG, which may or may not predict which dogs need treatment or medication changes. Forty dogs are needed for this study; nine have already completed participation in the study at a cost of \$765. This study will require \$2,635 more for completion. It should be noted that all statistical costs, publication costs, etc., are borne by the investigators.



The IW Osteosarcoma Study at CSU



Fosamax

One of the largest expenditures in this study is the drug alendronate, also known as *Fosamax*. Fosamax is manufactured by pharmaceutical giant Merck. Merck has closed its veterinary division, and therefore will not donate this drug to studies testing it for veterinary usage. The cost of purchasing Fosamax has skyrocketed. Even at discount rates, the price is still \$14 per tablet. Each dog enrolled in this study receives fifteen tablets per month. Currently, we are providing Fosamax to fourteen wolfhounds, at a cost of \$2,940 per month. Thus far in 2003, the Foundation has spent over \$9,000 on Fosamax alone.

Colorado State University, where Dr. William Dernell, Principal Investigator, is a faculty member, has received \$6,000 in two installments. Half of this amount has gone toward the salary for the study coordinator, Mary Lafferty, to facilitate entries and follow-up of the wolfhounds in the study, and to compile data from the study dogs.

Lab Work

Post-euthanasia tumor samples obtained from IWs entered in the study may help determine why some dogs respond much better than others to Fosamax. The cost is approximately \$175 per dog. This expense is estimated at \$2,500, since not all wolfhounds will have biopsies.

Up to \$200 per dog was set aside from the original \$6,000 to help cover costs of follow-up lab work and films. Owners of study dogs have helped by covering much of the lab and x-ray costs for their dogs. Because of variable response to the alendronate, more than the anticipated number of Irish Wolfhounds were required for the study. The Osteosarcoma Study needs additional funding to continue.

We are close to completion of this study. There is hope that this drug is providing pain relief with minimal side-effects in some hounds diagnosed with osteosarcoma. Oncologists feel there is also a significant anti-cancer effect from alendronate and other bisphosphonates, and Dr. Dernell would like to proceed with

further studies if possible. Irish Wolfhounds have contributed much to the canine world through their participation in this study documenting the use of another option for the *many* dogs of *all* breeds with this tumor.

Funding Needed!

The original funding was provided by individual contributions, especially donations from several regional IW Clubs, and a generous gift from Phillipa Crowe.

The working budget when this study began in 2001 was \$12,000. At present, the Osteosarcoma Study has \$3,746 available. Alendronate is expensive, and we need to continue to provide it to those wolfhounds who are doing well.

Fosamax in the 10 mg. dose has recently become available as a generic, which will provide some relief for owners wishing to try this therapy. However, IWs in this study must continue to receive Fosamax, since data on the efficacy of the generic drug is not yet available.

Other IW Health Studies

Specialty Testing

Your donation dollars have also helped with incidental expenses incurred in activities at the IWCA Specialty. At the 2003 IWCA Specialty, urinalyses were performed at no cost to owners. The dipsticks and disposable collection containers were \$300. Our CERF clinic required rental of a room at the Holiday Inn in Springfield, OH, for \$50. We also rented the tent where EKG and BP testing took place at the show site (\$225), and paid for shipping and insurance for medical equipment to help study personnel at regional IW specialty shows (\$100).

This research is yielding significant data. Normal blood pressure levels in the Irish Wolfhound are now established, and we have increased the number of wolfhounds in the total CERF database to better reflect our breed as a whole.

We have completed the first two years of compiling a database documenting the health of over 1,000 Irish Wolfhounds. This data could prove to be an extremely valuable resource for future genetic research. In 2004, we will begin collecting blood samples from wolfhounds entered in the Lifetime Cardiac Study for future DNA analysis.

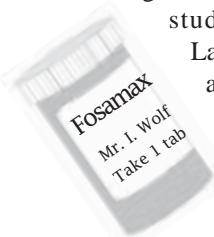
The Future

As the stewards of our breed, we are the individuals who hold the future in our hands. We are the ones who make the decisions which will affect generations to come. Think about what an exciting time we live in—soon we will be able to isolate the genes which play such a huge role in determining the health of our hounds. But to do this, we need to attract researchers to our breed. How? By having collected as much data as possible about our hounds.

This research will not happen unless we are positive and proactive. We are! Won't you join us?

From the bottom of our hearts,

Thank You!





A Wolfhound in the White House!

*Reprinted from
The American Kennel Gazette,
January 1, 1929*

by Arthur Frederick Jones

Time batters harmlessly at the ancient traditions which surround that lord of dogs, the Irish wolfhound. More than fifteen hundred years ago a Quaestor of Rome accepted seven as being the best suited to gain him favor with the Roman people. Two months ago, the Princess Mary of England accepted an exceptionally fine specimen of the breed from the Irish Wolfhound Society. A simple but impressive ceremony marked the presentation at Portumna.

Now the Irish Wolfhound enters the kennels of the White House. The breed that has been associated with emperors, and kings, and members of royal families since it first gained prominence in a wolf-ridden Ireland nearly two thousand years ago, is to be the official dog of the United States. An Irish Wolfhound is to be the personal friend and the guardian of Herbert Hoover, President-elect of the United States of America.

Cragwood Padraic, one of the noblest of the noble, has been accepted as a gift from Mrs. Norwood Browning Smith of Urbanna, Virginia, a schoolmate of Mrs. Herbert Hoover. It has been registered with the American Kennel Club by Mrs. Hoover and its number is 665.207.

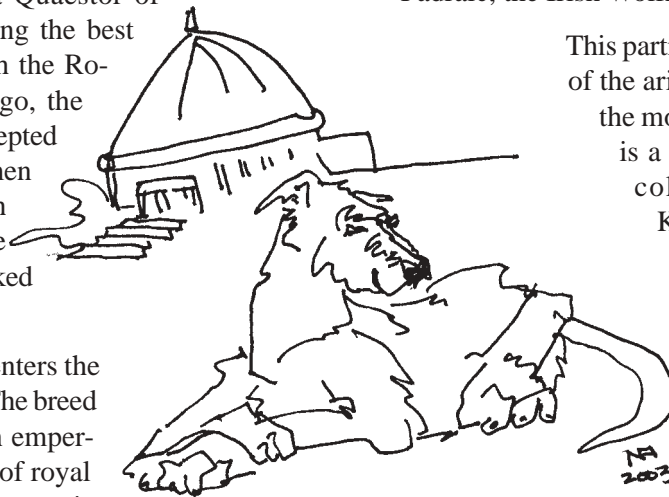
Other dogs have become known as "first dogs" of the United States under various presidents, but not one has been of such a regal breed as Cragwood Padraic. Even the far-famed Airedale terrier, Laddie Boy, which as such a close friend of Warren G. Harding, could not boast of an ancient ancestry for his breed. The pets of Calvin Coolidge, a wire-haired fox terrier called Peter Pan, an Airedale named Paul Pry, and that beautiful white collie, Rob Roy, could not point

with such pride to their ancestry. Most were purebred specimens, but their breeds were not as old by half as Cragwood Padraic, the Irish Wolfhound.

This particular wolfhound comes from a strain of the aristocratic Irish breed which is one of the most prominent in the world today. He is a young dog, a tawny gray brindle in color. His sire was Felixstowe Kilconly O'Cragwood and his dam Cragwood Macha. To those who know something of pedigrees, the appearance of the name Felixstowe bears considerable significance. It is one of the most reliable prefixes in this old breed.

Felixstowe Kilconly, the sire, is by Felixstowe Kilshane, out of Felixstowe Kilbirnie. He was imported a little more than a year ago. The dam, Cragwood Macha, has just as remarkable parents. Her dam was the famous Cragwood Delight, the bitch that went to Best of Breed and to fourth in the splendid sporting group at the Sesqui-Centennial dog show held by The American Kennel Club. And Cragwood Delight is the daughter of the bitch Ch. Toyon Diana, and her sire is the incomparable Cragwood Darragh.

Thus Cragwood Padraic is a great-great-grandson of Cragwood Darragh, the most famous Irish wolfhound ever bred in the United States. This fame came when he was selected by R. Monatgu Scott, owner of the Ifold Pack, to improve the strain in England. Darragh traveled more than six thousand miles, from Redwood City, California, to Lancaster, London, in 1924, to become known as the first Irish wolfhound imported into England from the United States.





To all who treasure this breed—

By now, many of you have received a letter from me along with our new brochure, soliciting contributions for the Irish Wolfhound Foundation. Most of the money that gave the Foundation its start came from the beneficence of a few donors, particularly the late Phillippa Crowe and the late Frances Van Brunt. It is up to all of us, however, to be the ones to keep it solvent if we truly care about creating a better future for this breed. At the present rate of expenditure on medical research without bringing in new funds, there will be no reserves left in only a very few years.

We all realize that there are few of us in this breed, and there is an ongoing need for funds to move forward. Some of the goals, particularly in the area of medical research, may actually be realized in the next few years—if we can continue to support the current efforts. Medical studies that we are currently supporting will conclude soon and will offer valuable insight and perhaps some new approaches to treatment for some of the medical problems that beset our breed. Concrete results can and will be achieved. Yet we also know that there will be more issues and more problems that need to be addressed in the future and that is why we need to concern ourselves with the ongoing viability of the Foundation.

Although the Irish Wolfhound Foundation is very small by most standards, it harbors the hopes and dreams of its membership to become a very productive and successful one. Whether we can realize that hope depends on the unity and the cooperation of breeders and owners, and the willingness of each of us to make contributions to help the Foundation move forward.

Please give generously, knowing confidently just how directly your gift will affect the lives of Irish Wolfhounds.

Mike Fullwood

**The Irish Wolfhound Foundation
Treasurer's Report**

7/1/03 — 9/31/03

INCOME

General	\$ 58,727.00
Rescue Fund	460.00
Research Fund	54,834.14
	\$ 114,021.14

EXPENSES

General	\$ 6,748.15
Rescue	—
Research	18,640.28
	\$ 25,388.41

NET	\$ 88,632.73
Riverlawn Fund	\$ 16,012.82

The Irish Wolfhound Foundation gratefully acknowledges contributions from the following individuals and organizations received July 1 – September 30, 2003.

Robin Burchett

Julia Cooper

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Carol Gabriel

IWANE

Cynthia Koets

Elizabeth Y. Sanderson

James W. Wiggs & Stephanie Spencer

In memory of Erica

In memory of Phillippa Crowe

In honor of Dr. Kevin Neal

YES! I want to support the Irish Wolfhound Foundation's work through my **tax-deductible** donation! Please use my donation for the following:

Health Education
 Rescue Wherever it's needed most.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State/Zip _____

Email _____

The Irish Wolfhound Foundation, Inc
150 Creek Road
Phillipsburg, NJ 08869-7605



The Irish Wolfhound Foundation is a 501(c)(3) organization. Your donation is tax-deductible to the full extent allowed by law.



IWF Calendar 2004

March 28 & 29

PVIWC Specialty

Lifetime Cardiac Study Testing

Annapolis, MD

Veterinary cardiologist Dr. Bill Tyrrell performs EKGs. Get your IW's yearly EKG/BP while you're at the show!

May 19 through 22

IWCA Specialty

Health Testing/Speakers/DNA Collection

Lima, OH

We'll have EKG and BP testing, a CERF Clinic, On-the-Spot Urinalyses, DNA Collection during the day at the show site. On Wednesday evening, veterinary geneticist Dr. Margret Casal from the University of Pennsylvania discusses seizures and PCD in Irish Wolfhounds, followed by Canine Genome Project geneticist Dr. Nate Sutter sharing his insights on genetics, wolfhounds, and what the future holds for us..

September 4

RMIWA Specialty

Lifetime Cardiac Study Testing

Greeley, CO

Can the weather be worse than the hail storm last year? Come fine out and have your IWs tested!

October 3 & 4

IWADV Specialty

Lifetime Cardiac Study Testing

Pottstown, PA

We'll be back in Pottstown for another year of EKGs and BPs. Bring your hounds for their annual Lifetime Cardiac Study EKGs and BPs!

November 6 & 7

Patricia V. Trotter/Sam E. Ewing 3rd Seminar

Philadelphia, PA, area

An exciting two-day, hands-on seminar with two of the most respected authorities in the dog world. Jointly sponsored by the IWCA and the IWF. More information in the next issue of FOCUS,

The Irish Wolfhound Foundation, Inc.

Focus

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