



## The Hunter's Blind

### About NEFHRC Newsletter

**T**his monthly newsletter is to help members keep updated on our club events, achievements, or other announcements that may be of interest. Please call or e-mail Karen VanDonsel at (828) 877-3254 or karenvandonsel@gmail.com if you have anything you would like to submit. Alternatively, you may contact Tom Gaddis at (904) 699-3084 or President@nefhrc.net.

Please feel free to submit pictures, announcements of events, brags, sale of dog or training equipment, litters, or any other announce-

ments for club members! The deadline for submissions is the 15th of each month.



*My Lab, Cody, ready to go a-huntin'!  
He's very patient with me!*

If you have an idea for a recurring feature article, please let us know. This newsletter is for

you, our members. We want to include what you want. So, please help make this a great newsletter. Submit your articles, pictures, stories and ideas. We want to hear

### NEFHRC

### Coming Events

- 12/09-12/10/2017  
Central Florida HRC
- 12/16/2017 NEFHRC  
Training Day
- 01/20/2018 NEFHRC  
Training Day

*The above events were scheduled as of date of publication. Please check the club's web site Event Calendar for any subsequent changes/additions.*

### NEFHRC 2018 Spring Hunt Test—SAVE THE DATE!

**T**he NEFHRC 2018 Spring Hunt Test will be held the weekend of April 14-April 15, 2018 at SSJ Quail Farm in Hilliard, FL. Details can be found on the Event Calendar on the club's web site at <http://nefhrc.net/event/nefhrc-spring-2018-hunt-test/>.

Be sure to save the date and check the web site for further updates. Enter early to ensure your spot.

In the meantime, if you have any questions, you can contact Hunt Chair Tom Gaddis or Hunt Secretary is Barry Sales.

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## Benign Skin Tumors in Dogs

Tumors of the skin and subcutis (the tissues just under the skin) are the most common form of cancer found in the dog. In fact, these tumors account for 30-40% of all tumors found in the dog.

This article will focus on the skin tumors found in dogs that are benign.

### What are some common benign skin tumors found on dogs?

#### Basal Cell Tumor

Basal cells tumors originate from basal cells found in the skin and are fairly common in older dogs. Basal cell tumors occur commonly as solitary nodules that can be broad-based or stalked. These tumors are typically found on the head, neck and shoulder of the dog and oftentimes are pigmented. Because of this pigmentation, basal cell tumors can be mistaken for a melanoma. Accurate diagnosis requires a microscopic examination of biopsied tissues from the tumor. Wide surgical removal is the treatment of choice. Radiation and/or chemotherapy may be needed. Cocker Spaniels and Poodles appear to be at greatest risk.

#### Ceruminous Gland Adenoma

Ceruminous gland adenomas originate from the cells of the ceruminous (earwax) glands in the ear canal anal. These tumors are typically small stalked masses that are brown in color and located close to the ear drum. The symptoms of these tumors can resemble chronic ear infections. Diagnosis involves identifying the tumor's cells microscopically. Treatment involves complete ear canal resection with the possibility of radiation and chemotherapy.

#### Cutaneous Hemangioma

Cutaneous hemangiomas are benign growths that originate from endothelial cells (cells found in blood vessels) located in the skin and/or subcutaneous tissues. Subcutaneous hemangiomas are generally larger than skin hemangiomas. In addition, subcutaneous hemangiomas are typically elevated, partially hairless and blue in color. Skin hemangiomas appear as a small dome with a reddish-black tint. These tumors may be caused by certain chemicals, the sun or be idiopathic (cause unknown) in origin. They affect mainly middle-aged to older dogs with no preference to males or females. Many different breeds are affected. Diagnosis of the cutaneous hemangioma involves skin biopsy, electromicroscopy and immunohistochemistry (a process used to detect certain antigens within a sample of tissue). Treatments include surgical removal, cryosurgery (freezing) and electrosurgery.

#### Cutaneous Histiocytoma

The canine cutaneous histiocytoma is a benign skin tumor of young dogs (1-3 years). They originate from the white blood cells known as monocytes and macrophages found in the dog's skin. These tumors are typically found on the head and neck of the dog. They are round, hairless, pink-red lesions that sometimes ulcerate. Because of their outward appearance, they are often referred to as "button tumors." Canine histiocytomas usually regress within 4-8 weeks following their onset. Surgical removal may be needed if the tumor does not regress.

#### Cysts

Cysts are non-cancerous, sac-like structures with a lining of epithelial cells. There are several different types of cysts depending on the kind of cells lining the structure. The cyst's location also aids in its identification. Treatment generally involves surgical removal or observation without therapy.

- Follicular Cyst
- Infundibular Cyst (also known as a Sebaceous Cyst)

#### Terms Related to this Discussion:

**Cancer** - A general term frequently used to describe any of various types of malignant neoplasms, most of which invade surrounding tissues, may metastasize (see below) to several sites, and are likely to recur after attempted removal and to cause death of the patient unless adequately treated.

**Neoplasm** - An abnormal tissue whose cells grow more rapidly than normal and accumulate. Closely related to a tumor.

**Tumor** - An abnormal growth of tissue resulting from uncontrolled multiplication of cells and serving no normal function in the body. Closely related to a neoplasm.

**Malignant** - Resistant to treatment; occurring in severe form, and frequently fatal.

**Benign** - Denoting the mild character of an illness or the nonmalignant character of a neoplasm.

**Metastatic** - The movement of a disease from one part of the body to another. In cancer, the appearance of neoplasms in parts of the body remote from the site of the primary tumor.

**Chemotherapy** - Treatment of disease by means of chemical substances or drugs.

**Radiation Therapy or radiotherapy** - The use of high-energy radiation from x-rays, gamma rays, neutrons, protons, and other sources to kill cancer cells and shrink tumors. Radiation may come from a machine outside the body (external radiation therapy), or it may come from radioactive material placed in the body near cancer cells (internal radiation therapy).

## Benign Skin Tumors in Dogs

- Isthmus-Catagen Cyst
- Matrical Cyst
- Hybrid Cyst
- Apocrine Sweat Gland Cyst

### Fibroma

Fibromas are benign tumors that originate from skin and subcutaneous connective tissue cells called fibroblasts. Fibromas are most commonly found on older female boxers, Boston terriers, Doberman pinschers, Golden retrievers and fox terriers. These tumors are typically solitary and may be more common on the limbs, flanks and groin. Fibromas may be dome-shaped or stalked, firm or soft and may contain the skin pigment melanin. Diagnosis is made by a microscopic exam. Treatment involves surgical removal, cryosurgery or close observation.

### Intracutaneous Cornifying Epithelioma

Intracutaneous cornifying epitheliomas originate from the skin cells found between the hair follicles. These tumors are located on the skin of the neck, upper chest, legs and lower abdomen and sometimes secrete a toothpaste-like substance. Microscopic examination is required for an accurate diagnosis of this tumor. Treatment involves surgical removal, although chemotherapy may be effective.

### Lipoma

Lipomas are growths comprised of mature fat cells or lipocytes. The lipoma is usually a subcutaneous, well-circumscribed, soft, fluctuant mass that is typically found over the chest, sternum, abdomen and the upper portion of the dog's limbs. These tumors occur most commonly in older spayed females. Lipomas can occur as a single or as multiple masses. Some lipomas are infiltrative meaning they penetrate the deeper tissues of the body. Most lipomas are found just below the skin. Diagnosis of lipomas involves examining a sample of the tumor microscopically to identify the presence of mature lipocytes.

Treatment of lipomas usually involves surgical removal. Although, depending on the tumor's size and location, many veterinarians will elect to leave these tumors alone. If surgery is considered, it is best to remove these tumor(s) while they are small.

### Mast Cell Tumor

Mast cells are a normal component of the dog's immune system and are an important part of the dog's inflammatory response to tissue trauma. Mast cell tumors (MCT) can be found in many different locations in the body but are most commonly found in the skin. The cause of MCT is unknown. There does appear to be some breed predisposition toward the MCT. Boxers, Boston terriers, English bulldogs, and English bull terriers are at greater risk. MCT are typically solitary masses found in the skin of the trunk, the extremities and the head/neck. Stomach and intestinal ulcers have been reported in up to 80% of dogs with MCT. Researchers believe this is due to the high level of histamines released from the MCT. It should be noted that not all canine MCT are benign. In fact, up to 50% of these tumors can become malignant. For this reason, all MCT should be biopsied and properly identified microscopically. Treatment involves wide surgical excision (surgically removing the tumor and a wide area of normal-appearing skin around it), radiation and/or chemotherapy.

### Nevus

The nevus (commonly called a mole) is a well-defined, developmental defect in the skin that can originate from any skin component or combination of components. The term "nevus" is used with a qualifier such as "epidermal" and "sebaceous gland." Proper diagnosis of the nevus requires a microscopic examination of a biopsied tissue sample. Treatment generally involves surgical removal or observation without therapy.

There are several different forms of nevi:

- Epidermal Nevus
- Sebaceous Gland Nevus
- Collagenous Nevus
- Organoid Nevus
- Vascular Nevus
- Apocrine Sweat Gland Nevus
- Hair Follicle Nevus
- Comedo Nevus

## Benign Skin Tumors in Dogs

### Papilloma

The canine papilloma may be caused by a virus or occur spontaneously.

**Oral:** The canine oral papilloma is a highly contagious tumor of viral origin that can be spread between dogs by direct or indirect contact. This tumor typically affects dogs younger than two years and is the most common form. Multiple lesions are seen in and around the mouth. The oral papilloma usually undergoes spontaneous regression within three months of onset and the dog is generally immune to further infection. If spontaneous regression does not occur, there are chemotherapeutic agents that can help reduce and eliminate these tumors.

**Cutaneous:** The cutaneous papilloma is a benign skin tumor that is of non-viral origin and is common in the older dog. These tumors are whitish-gray cauliflower shaped masses and are typically found on the head, eyelids and feet. Surgical removal of a single cutaneous papilloma is usually curative.

### Perianal Adenoma also known as Hepatoid Gland Tumors

The perianal adenoma is a tumor that originates from the perianal glands that surround the anus. They can also be found in the skin of the tail, prepuce, thigh, and over the top of a dog's back. Perianal adenomas are most common in older intact male dogs and typically act benign. They are also known as hepatoid gland tumors because, at the cellular level, perianal adenomas resemble hepatocytes or liver-cells. These tumors can be solitary or multiple and are dependent on the presence of testosterone. Perianal adenomas typically regress with castration of the dog. Surgical removal may be needed if castration does not result in complete regression.

### Sebaceous Gland Tumors

Canine sebaceous gland hyperplasia or adenoma originates from the cells of the sebaceous glands. The sebaceous gland produces an oily/waxy substance that lubricates the skin and hair of dogs. These tumors appear wart-like or cauliflower-like and are fairly common in dogs (especially spaniels). They can appear anywhere on the body and are usually solitary lesions; although multiple lesions can occur. Surgical removal is the treatment of choice. Local recurrence is rare, however up to 10% of dogs may develop a sebaceous gland tumor in another location.

### Skin Melanoma

Melanomas originate from the melanin producing cells called melanocytes. The different pigments in a dog's skin result from melanin produced by melanocytes. Melanomas that are found in the skin are generally benign while melanomas in other parts of the body such as the oral cavity and nail bed may be highly malignant and metastatic. Melanomas are typically found on the face and trunk. A microscopic examination will reveal cells that contain brown to black granules. Surgical removal is the treatment of choice.

### Transmissible Venereal Tumor

Transmissible venereal tumors originate from the monocyte/macrophage system and are spread during mating or through other close contact. These tumors are typically found on the external genitalia and the face and appear as ulcerated, solitary or multiple, friable, cauliflower-like masses. Microscopic examination of a tissue sample will confirm the identity of this tumor. Treatment of a transmissible venereal tumor involves chemotherapy, surgical removal and/or radiation therapy.

### Trichoepithelioma

Trichoepitheliomas are derived from the cells of the hair follicle sheath and are most often solitary lesions. These tumors are typically found on the head, limbs and tail in dogs older than five years of age. Trichoepitheliomas are solid or cystic and appear round, elevated and well-defined. They may ulcerate and lose their hair. Accurate diagnosis requires a biopsy and microscopic examination. Surgical removal is the treatment of choice.

### Summary

There are many different growths or tumors that can appear in a dog's skin. It is very important that your veterinarian examine any new growth you notice on your dog as soon as possible. Some of the above described lesions may look outwardly similar. Proper identification will require a biopsy and an examination of the sample by a trained veterinary pathologist. Early identification and treatment will help ensure a positive outcome.

Below is a listing of all pet health related articles that have appeared in *The Hunter's Blind*, along with the issue in which the article appeared. If you need to refer to a particular article, you can download the specific issue on the Newsletter page of the club's web site (<http://www.nefhrc.net/newsletters/>). If you have any problems or questions, please e-mail Karen VanDonsel at [Webmaster@nefhrc.net](mailto:Webmaster@nefhrc.net).

Article	Issue Included
Living With a Blind Dog: Helpful Tips	03/01/2016
Ear Infections (Otitis Externa) & Ear Cleaning in Dogs	04/01/2016
Food Allergies and Food Intolerance	10/01/2016
First Aid for Snake Bites in Dogs	05/01/2016
Ruptured Anterior Cruciate Ligament (ACL)	08/01/2016
Burns: First Aid for Pets	09/01/2016
Choking: Using the Heimlich Maneuver in Dogs	11/01/2016
Dog Emergencies: Contact Your Veterinarian When Your Dog Shows These Signs	11/01/2016
An Evacuation Kit for Your Dog	06/01/2016
Heatstroke (Hyperthermia)	07/01/2016
Arthritis (Degenerative Joint Disease, Osteoarthritis)	12/01/2016
Causes and Management of Arthritis & Other Joint Diseases in Dogs	01/01/2017
Hip Dysplasia in Dogs: Diagnosis, Treatment, and Prevention	02/01/2017
Heartworm (Dirofilaria Immitis) Infection & Prevention	04/01/2017
Mast Cell Tumors	05/01/2017
Kennel Cough (Infectious Tracheobronchitis) in Dogs	08/01/2017
Canine Influenza (Dog Flu)	09/01/2017
Blastomycosis	10/01/2017



## Notes From President Tom Gaddis

Several members of NEFHRC attended the Innaugural Middle Georgia HRC Hunt Test in Dublin, Georgia held on November 11-12, 2017. The new club did a great job with the event! All finished and seasoned flights were full and over 40 dogs ran in started.

Our members and their dogs were perfect for the weekend! Christian Hazouri and 'Axl' got their fourth started pass on Saturday running on a cold breezy morning. Also the same day, Jenny Richardson and 'Tony' got their final started pass. Both dogs and handlers were perfect! Christian had to deal with a winger malfunction on his last water mark, which meant 'Axl' had to turn around away from the water, wait, and then get the mark again! It was no issue for 'Axl'.

'Jetty' and I ran started both days with two passes even though she threw dirt and gravel on handler and judges leaving the line Saturday morning.

Nancy Refsnider and 'Dixie' went to Tallahassee the same weekend for an AKC hunt test and passed Junior Hunter there.

Susan Howard and 'Winston' got their first seasoned pass at Charleston Retriever Club hunt test.

Matt Mckenzie and 'Grace' got two seasoned passes at SOWEGA HRC test.

### CONGRATULATIONS TO ALL!

**TIP:** On Sunday at the Middle Georgia test, Jenny Richardson brought 'Tony' out even though he wasn't running. What a great idea ...even if you are not running your dog, I couldn't think of a better way to expose them to the test atmosphere than to have them at one. Jenny walked him up near the gallery, practiced going up and back, heeling, watching all the people and trucks and dogs, and heard the duck calls and gunshot sounds. Just thought this was a great idea on her part and something others might use. Even if your dog isn't ready to run seasoned or finished...take them to a test and practice going to holding area, watching, being quiet, hearing the noise and smelling all the smells that make them wacky come test days. Just remember—no training tools (healing stick, e-collars, etc) on the test grounds and don't let your dog disturb any other dogs that are running.



Jenny Richardson & Tony



Christian Hazouri & Axl



Winston



Jetty



Grace



## NORTHEAST FLORIDA HUNTING RETRIEVER CLUB

[www.nefhrc.net](http://www.nefhrc.net)

### MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

\_\_\_\_\_ New Member \_\_\_\_\_ Renewal

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

CITY: \_\_\_\_\_

STATE: \_\_\_\_\_

ZIP: \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE Home: \_\_\_\_\_

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

E-MAIL ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

DOG BREED: \_\_\_\_\_

CALL NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

Club dues are \$50.00 for both individual and family membership. The dues include the cost of the NEFHRC decal.

**ANNUAL CLUB DUES ARE DUE JANUARY 1<sup>ST</sup> OF EACH YEAR.**

Please make checks payable to NORTHEAST FLORIDA HUNTING RETRIEVER CLUB.

Mail the check and both pages to:

Barry Sales, NEFHRC Treasurer  
11869 Remsen Road  
Jacksonville, FL 32223  
(904) 923-2813

Areas where I'd like to help with the Club:

### RELEASE

WHEREAS the undersigned desires to release certain parties from any damages that may arise, directly or indirectly, as the result of his/her participation in club activities offered by the Northeast Florida Hunting Retriever Club, fully realizing the inherent danger in any type of sporting event of this nature.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of being allowed to participate in said activities, the undersigned does hereby release and forever discharge Northeast Florida Hunting Retriever Club, its officers, directors, members, participants, spectators, and all landowners whose land they may be using, from and all manner of actions, causes of such actions, claims and demands whatsoever, in law or in equity, which may arise now or in the future because of, or pertaining to, the undersigned's participation in any of its activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereto affixed my hand the date and year written below.

DATED AND SIGNED THIS \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_.

(Name Printed)

(Name Signed)

All club members are urged to also become members of the national HRC. To do so, complete the form found on our website and send to: UNITED KENNEL CLUB – HRC, 100 East Kilgore Road, Kalamazoo, MI 49001. Annual National HRC dues are \$25.00 (individual) and \$30.00 (family). This membership includes the *HUNTING RETRIEVER* magazine.

If currently a member of the National HRC, enter Membership # \_\_\_\_\_ and Expiration Date \_\_\_\_\_.

We're on the web!  
<http://nefhrc.net>

NEFHRC is sanctioned by the United Kennel Club, Inc. We are a club devoted to the training of bird hunting dogs for the purposes of hunting and hunt tests. As the UKC says, we are a club "*Conceived by hunters for hunters.*"

NEFHRC

*Always for the dogs!*

### **Club Officers and Contacts**

- ⇒ President—Tom Gaddis  
President@nefhrc.net (904) 699-3084
- ⇒ Vice-President— Jenny Richardson  
Vicepresident@nefhrc.net (904) 669-6156
- ⇒ Secretary—Nancy Refsnider  
Secretary@nefhrc.net (805) 757-1029
- ⇒ Treasurer—Barry Sales  
Treasurer@nefhrc.net (904) 923-2813
- ⇒ Past President—Sherri Osborne  
osbornequarters@aol.com (904) 753-1155
- ⇒ Webmaster/Newsletter Editor—Karen VanDonsel  
Webmaster@nefhrc.net (828) 877-3254



### **REMINDER: Training Day Guidelines**

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This is just a reminder for our club members and their guests. We have been very fortunate to have a couple of sites for training days (thank you to Dan Meinert, Carolyn Abood and Betsy Reiney). Also, participation has been very good.

To maintain this going forward here are some guidelines for NEFHRC training days:

- ◆ Be respectful of the properties/property owners by picking up any trash and driving only where suggested.
- ◆ RSVP when possible to give us an idea of how many people to plan for, equipment needed, etc.
- ◆ Arrive on time and help with set-up, placement of blinds/wingers.
- ◆ **IF you plan to run your dog(s), then please help with throwing/winger loading/marshal duty/set-up.** Even if its just walking bumpers out to restock a blind....do something.
- ◆ Always **ASK** before offering advice on someone's dog, using your dog as honor dog, etc. --remember there will be dogs that run at all levels from puppies to master hunters.
- ◆ As always, HAVE FUN!

Tom Gaddis, President NEFHRC



# DECEMBER 2017

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					01	02
03	04	05	06	07	08	09
						Central Florida HRC
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Central Florida HRC						NEFHRC Training Day
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24/ 31	25	26	27	28	29	30
Christmas Eve/ New Year's Eve	CHRISTMAS DAY					

# JANUARY 2017

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	01	02	03	04	05	06
	NEW YEAR'S DAY					
07	08	09	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
						NEFHRC Training Day
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			