DPCNA NEWS

DRENTSCHE PATRIJSHOND CLUB OF NORTH AMERICA

Chairman's Message – Jenna O'Connor

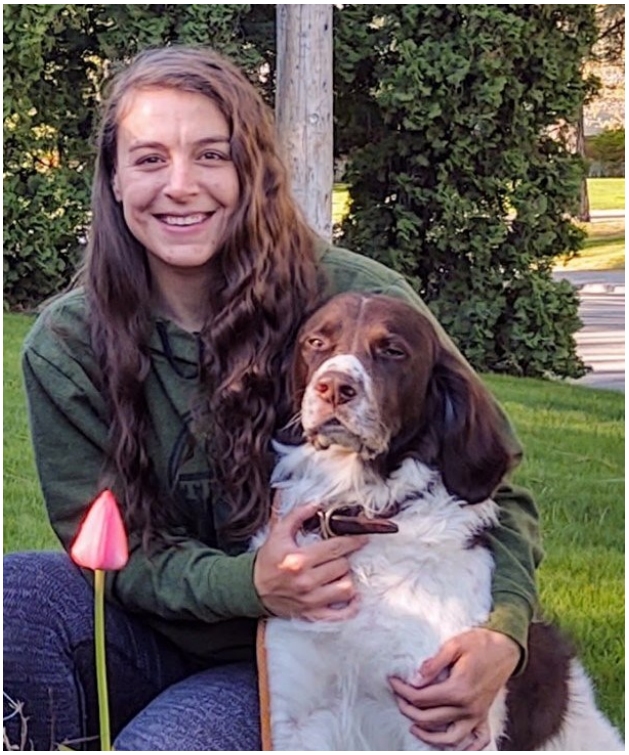
Happy Holidays and Happy New Year for 2022! I hope this bit of DPCNA outreach finds you and your Drent well. For me personally this year of 2021 has been more of a challenge than the infamous 2020; but the world keeps turning and the house remains full of doggie companionship, which is really all that's important anyways, right?

As always, we love to hear from our members with stories about anything and everything Drent. So please don't hesitate to send fun stories and photos our way as we move into 2022.

Best wishes,

Jenna O'Connor

DPCNA President



At a glance:

Annual Meeting Date

Our next DPCNA Annual Meeting is scheduled for Wednesday, January 26th at 4:00 pm PST. A Zoom link will be emailed before the meeting.

Submissions to DPCNA News

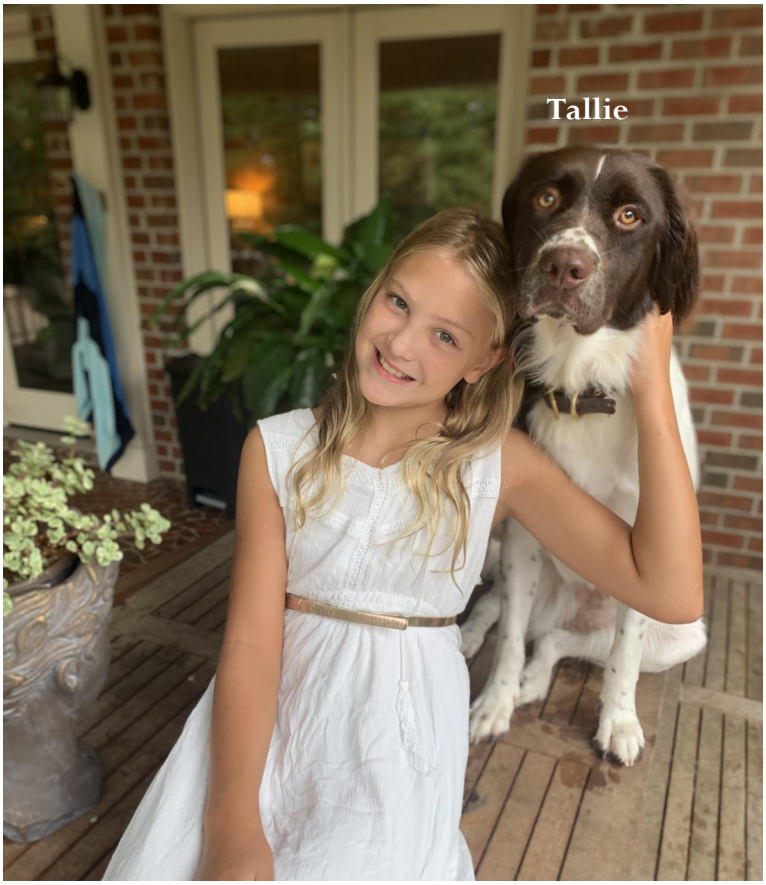
Please consider submitting something to a future issue of our newsletter. We welcome articles, stories, hunting reports, announcements, recipes, photos, and more!

Email Jesse at jesse.egbert@gmail.com with questions or submissions.

Is your membership info up to date?

Please check the membership roster to make sure the DPCNA has your correct email and mailing addresses. Email corrections to John How at how.john@icloud.com.

The Silver Bay Kennel Club Show
- Ellie Perry


Tallie

The Silver Bay Kennel Club Show (www.silverbaykc.com) will be held on February 25-27th 2022 at the Del Mar Fairgrounds in San Diego, CA. The Silver Bay Show is a unique opportunity for Drent owners in that there will be six (!) FSS Open Shows over the three days, as well as opportunities for meet the breeds participation, Canine Good Citizen and AKC Temperament Testing, Rally and Obedience trials, and more all in one place. Drent people of the Southwest (and beyond!) - if you have ever considered showing your Drent or participating in any of these other events, we would love to get a small contingent together to show off how wonderful our dogs are!

If you're interested (no commitment necessary!), please reach out to Ellie Perry (ellieperry015@gmail.com). The premium list (which is published by SBKC and will contain scheduling and other details) is not yet available, but I will ensure interested parties receive details as soon as they are released. I live in San Diego with my young Drent, Iris, so will happily help facilitate getting as many other Drents here as possible.


Toby

The Gift of Knowledge
- Kaylah Locklear & Marc Gorelnik

While dog breeding long pre-dates the current scientific advances now available to us dog fanciers, we should not ignore the benefits new information brings to breeding decisions. Even if we don't plan to breed our Drents we should not overlook the assistance we can give our breeders in revealing what exists in pups they've produced. Knowledge is power and the Drent sits at a pivotal moment where we have the chance to pursue the long-term health for future generations of the breed we have come to know and love.

DNA analysis reveals an incredible amount of valuable information on your Drent and its ancestors. Some of you may be wondering what this might cost you. It depends on the thoroughness of the testing. No vet visits are required. For less than $50 with the ever-present discount, Paw Print Genetics in Spokane, Washington will let you know whether your Drent is free of Von Willebrands disease or possibly a carrier or affected. (Von Willebrands disease is a blood clotting disorder found in many breeds including Drents. It is less severe than hemophilia.) For a mere $150 Embark Genetics has created a test kit specifically for purebred dogs that is easy to do at home. Not only will it check to see if your dog may be a carrier or affected with Von Willebrands disease, it will test for 100+ other diseases present amongst the general dog population as well as provide an accurate COI or coefficient of inbreeding.

Why is this testing important? There are far too few Drents that are clear of diseases that are easily testable. More importantly for breeders looking to the longevity of the Drents genetic diversity, pedigree calculated COIs are shockingly incorrect when compared with laboratory measurements. We cannot make wise decisions for the breed with inaccurate information. So I implore you to ask yourselves, what is a measly $150 when compared with the numerous other subjective health tests that while important are far more expensive? For the pet owner who spent a couple thousand for a puppy, don't you want a healthy adult dog without surprise vet bills and health complications that could be prevented, not only for yourself but for all future owners of Drents? There will be many sales available throughout the holidays for the purebred test kit on Embark's website, embarkvet.com. This holiday season give Drents and Drent lovers all over the world the gift of knowledge by getting your pup tested. And of course, please share the results!


Scarlett

Investigation into von Willebrand Disease - DNA Working Group, Verniging Drentsche Patrijshond

Overview (by Jenna O'Connor)

Breakthroughs in the scientific process have allowed dog breeders to use DNA to manage many diseases in canines, thus creating puppies free from diseases that have serious impacts on their daily lives. Some of these easy to test for diseases in other breeds include exercise induced collapse, degenerative myelopathy, some forms of PRA, and cerebral ataxia, just to name a few. But the method of inheritance and expression of other diseases such as epilepsy and Von Willedbrands, both of which occur in the Drent, remains a mystery still. Because there has been such emphasis placed on genetic testing, the DPCNA wanted to share the Verenging de Drentsche Patrijshond's findings and recommendations regarding vWD specifically. Because so little is known and there have been no confirmed reports of clinical manifestation, the best course of action given the size of the gene pool is to encourage reporting and be prepared to take appropriate action when and if the time comes when the breed is being clinically affected by this disease.

Introduction

In the autumn of 2017, the board of the association "De Drentsche Partridge Hond" (VDPH) submitted to the working group on the ongoing discussion within the VDP regarding the policy on vWD1. These questions focused on finding out reports of (clinical) sufferers; identifying initiatives that have taken place in the past with vWD1; getting clarity on the reliability of the existing test and finally, exploring the possibility of developing a specific DNA test if there are reasonable doubts about the completeness of the existing test. The working group has accepted this task.

Procedure

First of all, the working group has made a summary of the discussion on vWD1. In particular, reports have been gathered from general members' meetings and minutes of the Fok Guidance Committee (FBC). In addition, from/ some members of the VDPH who were involved in those discussions at the time. Several members who have now and in recent decades have been invited for consultation with the working group. It was then examined which studies specifically focused on vWD1 in the Drentsche Partridge Dog exist. Research has also been looked at focusing on vWD1 in other breeds of dog. Various laboratories have also been contacted to get an answer as to whether and how the current test offered has been validated. Another activity concerned the mapping of the number of dogs tested, results and their meaning. Later expanded with a concise inventory among various veterinarians regarding their possible experiences with vWD1 at the Drentsche Partridge Dog. To be clear: the working group does not set the breeding policy and the possible consequences of the findings of the working. The working group leaves this to the board of the association.

Discussion within the VDPH

For a long time now, the VDPH has been discussing how to deal with this disease. That discussion comes with peaks and valleys again and again. In order to get the best possible overview of the content of thee discussion, within the collection of association documents laid down in writing, it was examined how that discussion has taken shape. Although there has also been attention before, the working group focuses on the period from 1999 to 2004.

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In particular, the reports of the General Members' Meeting of the VDPH, the annual reports of the FBC and publications in Onze Drent (OD). The following is a chronological overview:

1999: In a letter submitted, published in OD, a veterinarian is annoyed by the publication of the board on the disease vWD1. He believes that consultations should be held first with Dr. Slappendel of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine in Utrecht 2000 In OD of February an article by Riek van Oord about vWD appears. At that year's AGM Mr. Van der Zanden gives an explanation on behalf of the board and gives a preview of the results of an Utrecht study on the disease. In doing so, that there is a discrepancy between the researchers (Dr. Oosting and Dr. Slappendel) and the board on the interpretation of the provisional data. It is also indicated that both researchers will focus on the then known sufferers at the illness. In the same ALV, on the basis of an unspecified letter, there is even more discussed or lacked the VDP 's policy on vWD1. 2001 A year later, vWD1 is again on the agenda of the ALV. The discussion focuses on an apparently popular version of the research results from Utrecht that is not included in the documents annexed. It concludes that there is a recommendation not to breed with "anything below 70%", which would mean that 40% of the then existing Drenten population would no longer be eligible for breeding. At the end of the year a planning first evaluation "Drentsche Partridge Dog and von Willebrands Disease" is published with participation from the VDPH, the Van Haeringen Laboratory and the GGW department of the Board of Directors. The objectives of this evaluation were: validation of the DNA test for vWD1 gene search as a measurement method; estimation of the degree of occurrence of the disease in the Drentsche Partridge Dog in preparation for a decision of the breed association and research into the possibilities of having the test carried out under license by the Van Haeringen Laboratory. In the minutes of the board meeting from December of that reference is made to the impact of the evaluation. These documents show that not that such an evaluation has taken place. GeneSearch disappears and et-gen brings a DNA test to the market.

2002: The FBC reports that DNA testing is not expected to take place in the short term can be used responsibly as an instrument in the VDP.

Studies vWD1 and the Drentsche Partridge Dog:

As early as 1996, a number of scientists (Janet Moser et al) who carried out research into the measurement methods of the vWD factor already concluded that there was significant variation in the measurements of the concentration of vWD1 in individual dogs. This study was undertaken under 26 adult dogs and six puppies (Greyhounds, Doberman Pinchers and mixed pedigree). In the literature can be found examples of deficiencies in the production of coagulation factors in dogs due to other diseases such as diabetes, cancer, thyroid abnormalities etc.

In the Netherlands, several (part)studies have been carried out with regard to the prevention of vWD1 at the Drentsche Partridge Dog. Known are the investigations of Camilla Kieland and Antoinette Gelissen from 2001 under supervision Dr. R.J. Slacker. A brief version of the report of this research (Gelissen and Kieland):

"A number of Drenten were selected to participate in this study. The selection was based on the von Willebrand factor(vWF) percentage, which has already been used at the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine in this dog had been diagnosed and/or previously observed signs of increased bleeding tendencies. The owners were invited together with their dog to the University Clinic for Companion Animals (UKG).

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First blood was taken and then the buccal mucosa bleeding time (BMBT) was measured. The BMBT is a test to measure bleeding time after a cut has been made in the upper lip. The blood taken was processed in the laboratory. The function of the platelets was looked at because it is important for halting bleeding after an injury.

In the study by Camilla, who carried out the BMBT, 31 dogs participated, and these were classified:

• group A: vWF > 100 % (15 dogs)

• group B: vWF < 50 % and no bleeding symptoms (11 dogs)

• group C: vWF < 50 % and bleeding symptoms (5 dogs)

Normal values for vWF (50-172 %) have been established at the Pet Clinic. A value less than 50 % therefore by definition means that the dog probably has von Willebrand disease (vWD). As expected, bleeding times in group A were normal. Bleeding times in group C, but also in group B, had been extended. It can be concluded from this that all dogs with a reduced vWF concentration are at risk of abnormal bleeding after injury, even if such dogs have never noticed an increased bleeding tendency before. The slight difference between Group B and Group C is not statistically significant and therefore rests with large probability of pure coincidence. Antoinette examined the function of the pictures from the blood taken. This was done because some dogs with vWD did have bleeding symptoms, others did not. Where does that difference come from?

From there? Do the dogs that showed bleeding have any other malfunction in their blood flow? Previous research at the UKG had already shown that the dogs with severe bleeding, except vWD, showed no errors in the coagulation mechanism. A disturbed effect of the platelets was, however, has not yet been investigated. The effect of platelets is very complicated. There are countless innate (Errors in the DNA) and obtained (e.g. use of painkillers) causes for a disruption of function platelets. The tests carried out by Antoinette would indicate the possible presence of many but have not had to reveal all the malfunctions of the plate function. Out of her no abnormalities have been uncovered. This makes it less likely that a congenital malfunction in the functioning of the platelets is the cause of the severe bleeding, which have shown some Drentsche partridge dogs with von Willebrand disease.

General conclusion

A decreased vWF concentration is always associated with an increased risk of bleeding. It remains unclear why one dog does show a serious bleeding tendency, the other does not. Well-known causes (e.g., the use of painkillers, hormonal influences, never before had injury) and unknown circumstances may suddenly give rise to the occurrence of bleeding in a dog with vWD, who has never shown bleeding tendencies before. Because this risk is therefore present in every Drentsche partridge dog with vWD, it is not recommended to breed new dogs with vWD. Because within the Drentsche partridge dog breed, the percentage of dogs with the vWD gene is very high, there is difficulty to quickly eliminate the disease from the breed. For now, it is therefore wisest to keep dogs with a low vWF concentration (e.g. less than 70%) not to cross with each other. If DNA testing it is definitively determined whether a dog is homozygous or heterozygous in relation to the vWF gene, heterozygous should not be paired among themselves and homozygotes should be breeding is excluded.

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"Other hereditary qualities, both of the individual dog and of the breed as well as however, should not be overlooked. In the end, it is up to the breed association to decide how strictly vWD should be taken into account in breeding." (Two research internships at the Department of Medicine of Companion Animals from 2001).

In a brief description of one by Paw Print Genetics (Spokane, USA) and the school of Molecular Biosciences (Washington USA) conducted in 2015 in thirteen Drentsche Partridge dogs (all residing in the USA, when about 10% of the total population there) were found to be, according to the researchers, three out of thirteen Drenten were "at risk" for vWD1 and that four of the Drenten were carriers of vWD1. (www.vetrecordcasereports.bny.com/content/3/1e000185). "The Drentsche Partridge Dog (Drent) is a relatively rare breed that has been used as a versatile hunting dog. Although inherited diseases in this breed, no genetic mutations were previously known to contribute to these inherited disorders. Thirteen Drents were screened for 142 known disease-associated mutations that occur in domestic dogs. Of these, two mutations were identified to segregate in three pedigrees: mutations for hyperuricosuria and von Willebrand disease type 1. This information can be used to screen Drents before breeding to improve the health of the breed and to avoid producing affected dogs and emphasizes the importance of genetic screening for inherited diseases in rare breeds. OUTCOME AND FOLLOW-UP Mutation analysis results Each of the 13 dogs was screened for 142 disease-associated mutations known to occur in various breeds of domesticated dogs (Table 1). Of the 142 mutations screened, mutations for hyperuricosuria and von Willebrand disease type 1 were identified in multiple dogs studied (Table 2). By mutation analysis, three dogs carried one copy of the mutation in SLC2A9 associated with hyperuricosuria and four dogs carried one copy of the mutation in VWF associated with von Willebrand disease 1 (vWD1) while three dogs were homozygous for the mutant allele and at-risk for vWD1. All Dogs homozygous for the wild-type allele in the remaining 140 mutations."

Shaffer LG, et al. 2015 even indicates that the number of Drenten studied is not very large (n=13). Of the 142 known genetic disorders in the dog, two mutations have been shown in these Drenten, namely: vWD1 and hyper uricosuria. The study finds that 1 dog homozygous has been tested for vWD1 has no clinical signs. This in turn leads to the ask what the ratio of clinical sufferers and genetic sufferers is. It is also necessary to draw up a protocol on how to take clinical sufferers with them or, on the other hand, to in relation to the current breeding policy.

More recently, in the Netherlands, N.'s literature study was published in 2015. Ploughing: "An assessment of adverse characteristics and hereditary disorders in four Dutch populations of purebred dogs" also some attention paid to vWD1 in the Drentsche Partridge Dog.

"Type I von Willebrand's disease does not occur often according to the Dutch breed cub, but the impression is that there are a lot of carriers within the population of Dutch Partridge Dogs, without the presence of clinical representatives. This disorder is placed in category B. (In general, sic): The total number of Dutch Partridge generally examined at the Utrecht University Clinics between 2009 and 2013 was not very high, namely 75. Between 2004 and 2013 it involved 193 dogs. In the Dutch Partridge Dog primary epilepsy is the only disorder that could be placed in the category of most important disorders for the Dutch population, which is based on literature study alone.

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The scientific literature available for this breed in general is summarily, since this breed has its origin in the Netherlands and is less seen in other countries. Besides that, the number of dogs in overrepresented disciplines of the UKG database was too low to draw conclusions to more frequently found diagnoses. The results of this study do not represent the whole Dutch population of the four breeds, but this study provides a good basis for further investigation on hereditary disorders and adverse broad characteristics. To portrait the total Dutch populations of purebreds, more research is required. With further investigation qualitative results of this study can be quantified. In order to achieve that, databases of primary practices need to be available for analysis. With the data and time available this qualitative research gives a good impression on the Dutch populations Flat Coated Retrievers, Dogues de Bordeaux, Cane Corso's and Dutch Partridge Dogs. The following conditions may also be important in the Dutch population of Drentsche Partridge dogs:

• Blood and immune system: Type I von Willebrand's disease
• Skin: Food intolerance
• Limbs: Hip dysplasia
• Eyes: Distichiasis, persistent pupillary membranes
• Reproduction: Cryptorchidie
• Spine: Spondylosis"

The Drentsche Partridge Dog and vWD1 in numbers

vWD1 inherits autosomal recessive which means that the disease can occur in both males and females. The following distinction shall be observed:

• Dogs that are covered with two defective genes are at the above indicated risk and give so always pass on a defective gene to their offspring. So, these dogs are genetic sufferers.
• Dogs that have a defect gene and a healthy gene are carriers.
• Dogs with two healthy genes pass on only those healthy genes to their offspring.

These dogs are referred to as free/clear dogs.

The figures given below refer to Drentsche Partridge dogs that have been tested for vWD1. What is missing is an overview of so-called clinical sufferers i.e., tested dogs' clinical signs of disease. No notifications have been received (yet).

In order to gain insight into the numbers of free dogs, carriers and sufferers, exclusively within the population of the Drentsche Partridge Dog, the working group initially consulted the register. It is also consulted a number of veterinarians, the Van Haeringen Laboratory, faculty of Veterinary medicine in Utrecht, information spontaneously provided to the working group and the data of the single relevant investigations.

• The register (measurement November 2019) includes 123 reports of dogs being tested on vWD1. Of these, four dogs have been identified as sufferers, 50 Drenten have been designated as carrier and 69 Drenten as free dogs.

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• The Van Haeringen Laboratory indicated that as of 2014 they have 79 tests (79) resulting in 44 carriers, 15 sufferers and thus 20 free dogs.

These figures cannot be compared in themselves because of a number of uncertainties: the time period are not parallel, the register depends on the notification of owners and there are tests have also been carried out on other companies. Nevertheless, it is noticeable that the percentage distribution of both tasks differ dramatically. In the Health Survey 2018, a dog with coagulation problems, a suspected clinical sufferer. In 2019, – not at the register or the survey - bleeding problems reported in two Drentsche Partridge dogs, of which it - at the time of writing – it was unclear whether these would be vWD1 effects (dogs were not tested).

The information attempt at the individual veterinarians known to us has so far not been recent experiences with vWD1 in the Drentsche Partridge Dog. The Veterinary Faculty of Utrecht has recently reported a clinical death (see paragraph above). In addition, the latter body is in the process of rolling out the pet scan registration system that could potentially provide more relevant data in the future.

Tests

At the moment, several laboratories offer vWD1 DNA tests, also valid for the Drentsche Partridge dog, on. In particular, those of VetGen (USA) and the Van Haeringen Laboratory (NL) are important. The working group has tried to find out whether data are available on the validation of the test. VetGen has not provided any information on this matter and other laboratories refer to VetGen without providing further details. Most Drenten owners let the dog testing at the Van Haeringen Laboratory. The number of known and/or by veterinarians validated number of clinical sufferers is minimal in relation to the numbers reported to the registry or Drenten tested by VHL. Moreover, this does not detract from the seriousness of the and sometimes lethal situations. The discrepancy has led, among other things, to the more or less belief among some that there could be more to it genetically and/or that there is some other causes may also occur. That feeling, by the way, is also shared by the VHL in view of the communications made from correspondence between that laboratory and customers have been exchanged, such as:

• "vWD1 is also known to have “incomplete penetration". That means that the effects of the mutation may differ from one breeding line to another. The severity of the bleeding may therefore vary by line.
• "If the result of a DNA test indicates that an animal is not a carrier of a mutation, this is not a guarantee that this animal will never develop the disease or characteristic based on as yet unknown variation in the DNA. If the result of a DNA test indicates that an animal is a carrier or sufferer of a certain mutation, the inheritance (dominant, recessive or sex-related) determines whether an animal disease or characteristic “.

Investigation into von Willebrand Disease - DNA Working Group, Verniging Drentsche Patrijshond

Findings

In view of the above, the Working Group makes the following comments:

• There is a discrepancy between the number of reports in the register and the results of the Van Haeringen Laboratory recently conducted tests. In addition, it is obvious that the register the initiatives of owners are entirely dependent. From the health examinations of the association does not come up with any information.
• There is very little vWD research available specifically aimed at the Drentsche Partridge Dog.
• Among the veterinarians we approached, there was no one who had experience with a clinical sufferer from the population of Drentsche Partridge Dogs.

• There is no reason to believe that the tests currently offered would be unreliable are. This does not mean that there are other influences within the relevant genetics that are important for the vWD and the possible course of the disease or the risk thereof. Only additional research can provide some information on this. However, for such an investigation, a minimum of number of Drenten must be available with at least 20 clinical sufferers within them. There are currently unknown or unknown. Even if a longitudinal examination could be in addition to the time problems, additional practical problems will be added. Incidentally, a comment has been received from Ghent University that they would like to thinking about the (un)possibility for a (PhD) research into other mutations within the DNA.

Recommendations

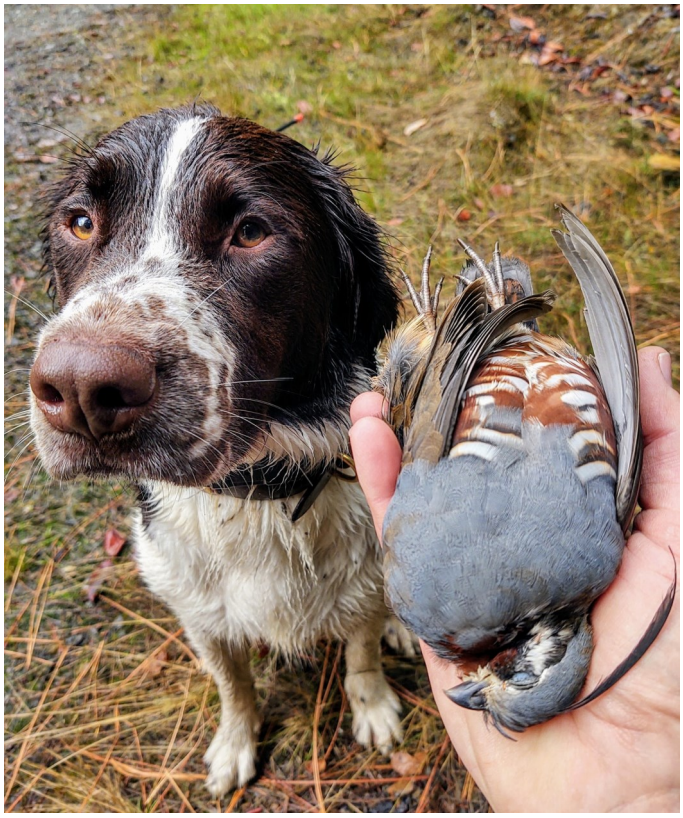
In general, the recommendation is appropriate to repeatedly urge VDPH members to report to the registry and participation in the health survey is of great importance in order to monitor the VDPH policy. It is also important to monitor the developments and results of the PET scan registration system closely in the coming years in order to take further measures.

-The DNA Working Group

Vernenig Drentsche Patrijshond

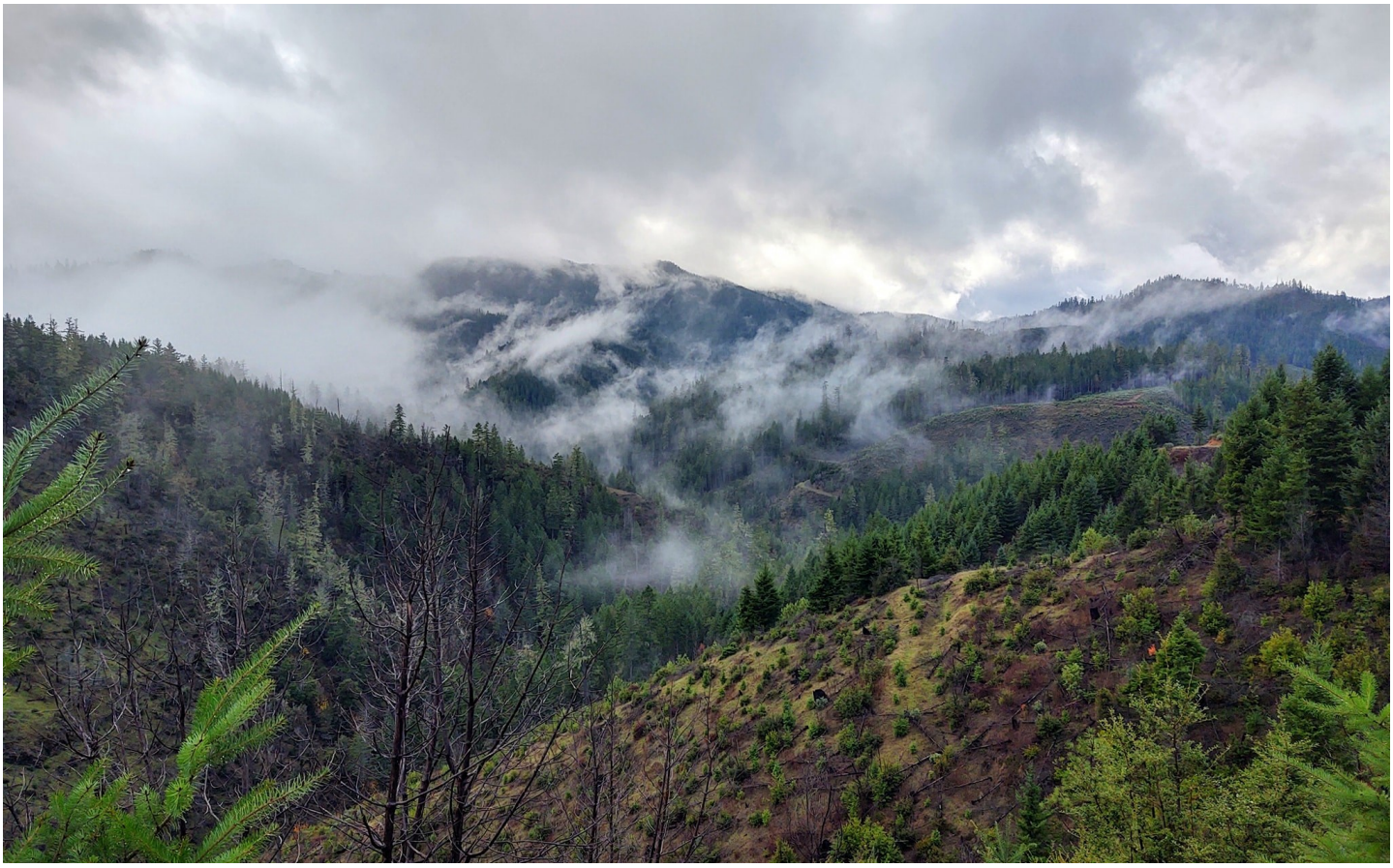
North American Quail Slam

-Brian O'Connor



A North American quail slam completed. Young Ila did a great job finding three coveys despite the off and on rain all morning. The birds only gave me one opportunity, and I was lucky enough to connect. Given that so few people hunt these birds, I'm also thinking this might be the first Mt. Quail taken over a Drent.

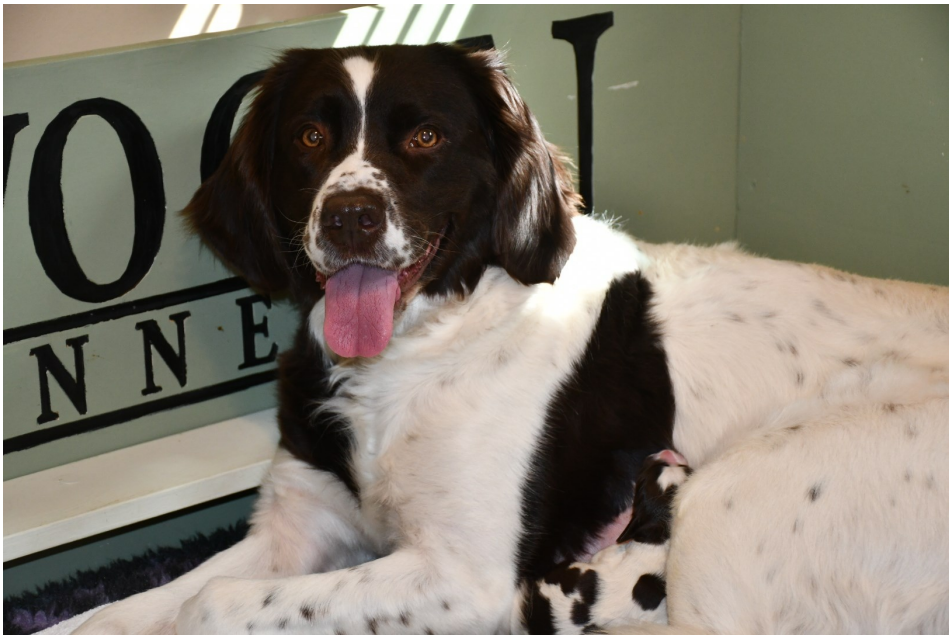
What can be said about chasing Mountain Quail? Several things come to mind… but if you've ever wanted to hunt Ruffed Grouse habitat laid out over soaking wet chukar-country then this might appeal to you. As for the birds, you'll have a smaller fraction of an opportunity to get a shot on a smaller and substantially more agile and scarcer bird than a Ruffed Grouse, if that sounds like fun, then this might be the game for you. Don't get me wrong, I loved it!



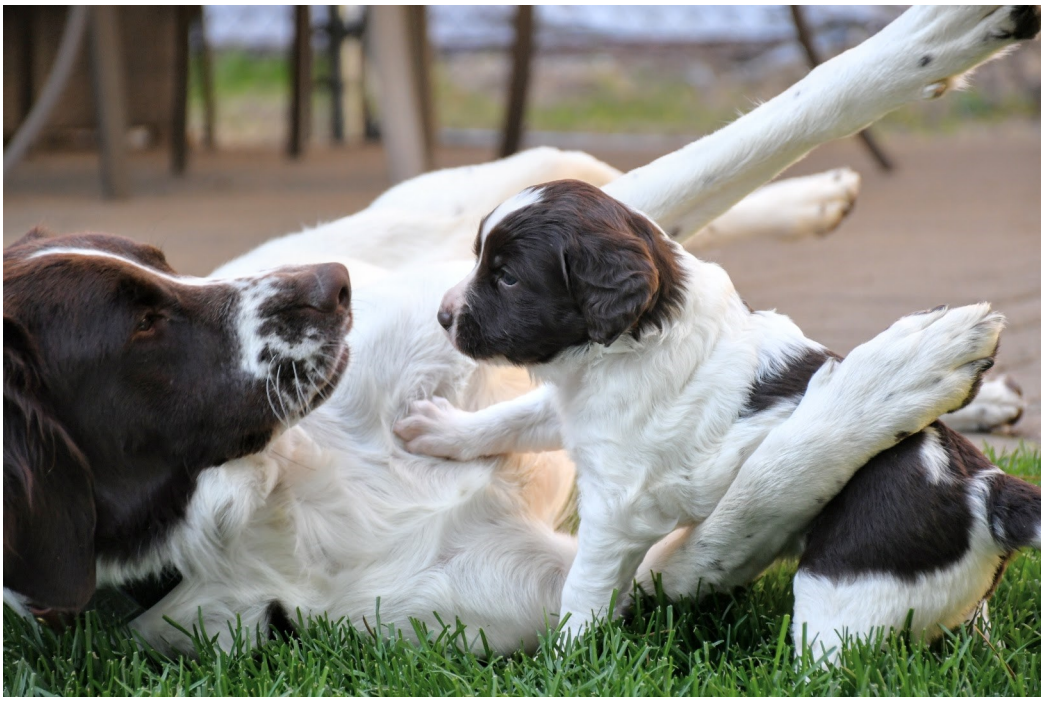
Powder's Last Litter

-Brian O'Connor

Jenna and I had been thinking about new North American studs for some time, then COVID hit, and travel ground to a halt. This only pushed us to move up the "back half" of our plan…to use imported frozen semen. With the help from a few friends, we were able find some understanding and cooperative stud owners with dogs we really liked and felt would work well with our girls. Sadly, too many collected poorly, or their goods weren't adequate for the freezing and thawing process, as it causes significant losses. Still, we persevered, and we ended up with getting some nice dogs collected, who also produced high enough quality semen to be viable for our project.



First up we chose to use Torm, a gorgeous, sweet boy with linage tracing back to Arco the Gloucester and links to the Sebastiaans Hoeve line that we have an appreciation for. Also, as it turns out, his owner is a friend I had managed to lose contact with. With a beautiful boy lined up and a friendship rekindled, we shipped the goods and waited.



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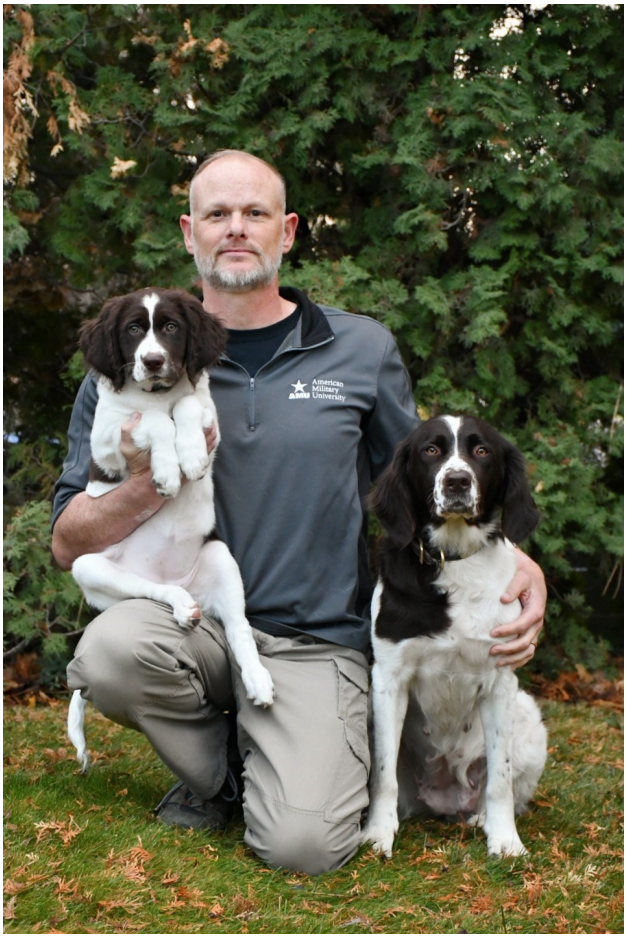

We chose to work with Dr. Cheryl Lopate, considered by many to be one of our nation's elite reproductive veterinarians. We did all our consultations, passed her scrutiny, worked with our local vet to be sure they were willing and able to adhere to Dr. Lopate's rigorous protocol. With all those boxes checked, we waited for Mother Nature to spark Powder's cycle. When things started, we waited the agreed upon number of days, then we began making daily trips to our vet for blood draws… Then Jenna made the 6-hour drive to Dr. Lopate's office in Oregon for the procedure.

Once we learned Powder was having a singleton puppy, we scheduled a c-section as a backstop just in case. As is common with a singleton labor can stall. As things began, we had over 24 hours of labor indicators with no progression. We called our vet and took her in for what would be an emergency c-section. Powder had been with the veterinarian surgical team for only a short time when we received a call – we were shattered. Getting a call so soon into a surgery is usually a bad news indication.

C-Sections are common, but still high risk, and more so with a compromised labor. However, our vet was calling to let us know we could pick Powder and her pup up when we had a chance. They were in the process of putting Powder on the table and the pup came out on its own. All the jostling must have moved it to the right place! We had been gifted with one beautiful healthy and vibrant female pup.