

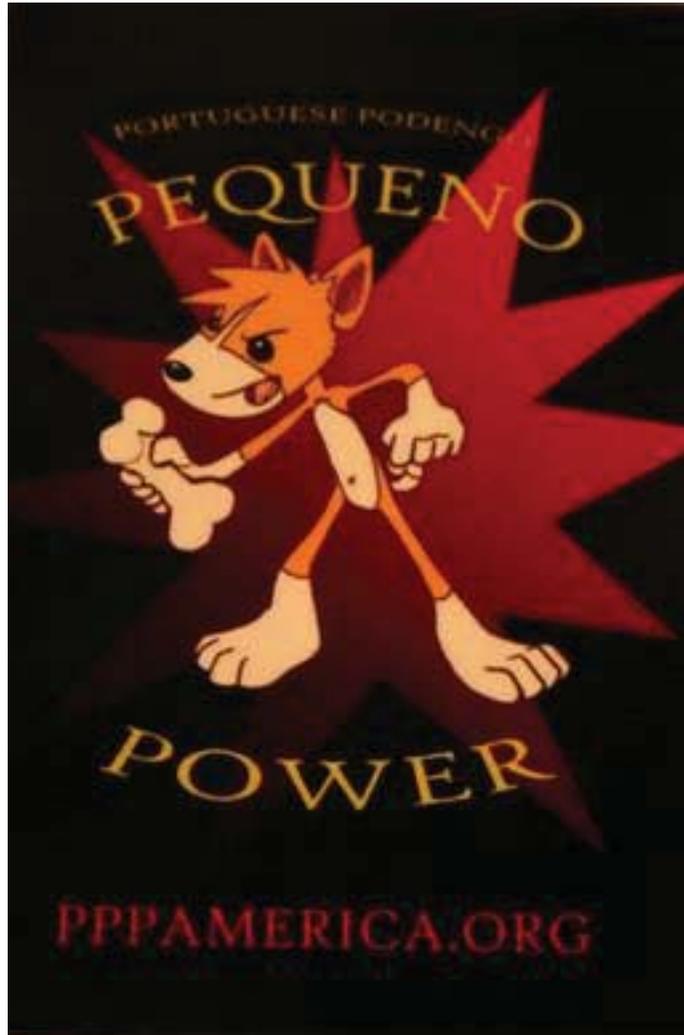
PEQUENOS IN PRINT

Fall 2010

PPPA



Small



Mighty

Table of Contents:

Table of Contents	page 2
Costume Contest	page 3
Fun Match ND	page 4 & 5
Canine Experience	page 6
Health Article	page 7- 15
PhaerErin	page 8
Enchanted Podengo	page 10
Podengos da Floresta	page 12
MTB Muncie & Topeka	page 14
Brag & Wags	page 16
RDOD NH	page 17
Sir Francis Drake MTB	page 18
RODO NC	page 19
Pequeno Do It ALL	page 20
Javits Center Meet the Breeds	page 21 & 22
Treasure's Report	page 23 & 24
New Members	page 25
Officers & Board Of Directors	page 26

Advertising Rates:

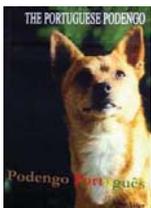
Full Page (8 1/2 x 11)	\$25.00
Half Page (5 1/2 x 8 1/2)	\$20.00
Non-member add	\$10.00

Mail checks made payable to PPPA to:

Penny Schroeder
138 Perry Road
Strafford, NH 03884

Email articles and ads to
Stacy Faw at
brokenroadkennel@hotmail.com

Photo Ready Ads, articles, and brags for the
Winter 2010 issue are due by Dec 15th 2010.



Copies of Vitor Veiga's book, a collectors item, are available in limited quantities on the website www.pppamerica.org

COSTUME CONTEST



EMAIL THE NUMBER OF YOUR FAVORITE PHOTO TO THE EDITOR AT BROKENROADKENNEL@HOTMAIL.COM AND THE WINNER WILL BE ANNOUNCED IN THE WINTER NEWSLETTER.

FUN MATCH
Bismarck, North Dakota
McDowell Dam #3
July 10, 2010
Judge – Ed Atkins



Portugues Podengo Pequeno Puppy Match Results

6 to 9 month Puppy Dog

3 __1__ Ketka's Dubble Trubble. HP366460/02. 12/20/2009. Breeder: Carol Sowders. By Ketka's Mariner – Jaboticaba do Maranhao. Owner: Judi Bradley & Carol Sowders.

9 to 12 month Puppy Bitch

16 __2__ Ines da Casa de Maio, HP370788/02. 9/14/2009. Breeder: Darlene Davaney. By Frederico da Casa de Maio – Tininha do Vale do Cutileiro. Owner: Sally Poole & Darlene Davaney.

18 __1__ Jasmine da Terra de Montoito, HP368204/01. 8/10/2009. Breeder: Miguel Rebelo. By Cisco da Terra de Montoito – Guita da Terra de Montoito. Owner: Sally Poole.

BOB/Best In Match Puppy __18__
BOS/to Best In Match Puppy __ 3__



Portuguese Podengo Pequeno Adult Match Results

Open Smooth Dog

5 __2__ Jasmin do Maranhao, HP331325/02. 4/28/2006. Breeder: Manuel Cabral. By Lino do Vale de Linhos – Castanha do Maranhao. Owner: Carol Sowders.

7 __1__ Ketka Smooth Moves, HP338747/02. 7/7/2008. Breeder: Ramona Adams. By Embolado de Viamonte x Beta de Vedras. Owner: Judi Bradley.

Special Thanks to Judy Bradley for all her hard work at this event.

Open Wire Dog

9 __AB__ Dentinho da Casa da Torre, HP233549/01. 9/12/2005. Breeder: Jose Ramao. By Diospiro da Terra de Montoito – Safira do Vale do Cutileiro. Owner: Suzanne Faria.

11 __AB__ Ganadeiro de Viamonte, HP331330/01. 7/21/2007. Breeder: Miguel Sabino. By Carapau de Viamonte – Torrada de Viamonte. Owner: Carol Sowders.

15 __AB__ Hercules da Terra de Montoito. HP301208/01. Breeder: Miguel Rebelo. By Dante da Terra de Montoito – Farsa da Terra de Montoito. Owner: Sandy Truitt.

Open Smooth Bitch

3 __1__ Houla’s Candy Kisses PS. HP337304/02. 11/12/2008. Breeder: Carol Houlihan & Judy Parker. By Embolado de Viamonte – Bonito Foxie de Bramblewood. Owner: Judi Bradley.

12 __AB__ Jaboticaba do Maranhao. HP331325/01. 4/21/2006. Breeder: Manuel Cabral. By Lino do Vale de Linhos – Castanha do Maranhao. Owner: Carol Sowders.

Open Wire Bitch

4 __2__ Ketka Sunflower. HP338383/01. 6/28/2008. Breeder: Carol Sowders. By Ganadeiro de Viamonte – Hera do Vale Negro. Owner: Judi Bradley.

8 __1__ Houla’s Dream Dancing PW. HP337305/02. 12/10/2008. Breeder: Carol Houlihan. By Embolado de Viamonte – Elvas da Terra de Montoito. Owner: Judi Bradley.

10 __AB__ Vida do Vale do Poco. HP283852/01. 12/18/2006. Breeder: Jorge M & Vitor Veiga & F Madaleno. By Peradoce – India da Lapa do Lobo. Owner: Suzanne Faria.

12 __AB__ Goiaba da Terra de Montoito. HP267937/01. 12/30/2006. Breeder Miguel Rebelo. By Egas da Terra de Mntoito – Farsa da Terra de Monoito. Owner: Sandra Truitt.

BOB/Best In Match Adult ___ 7 ___
BOS/to Best In Match Adult ___ 8 ___



Suffolk County Kennel Club Canine Experience

August 4, 2010



It was quite a very well organized and fun event. There were 29 clubs, including Portuguese Podengo Pequenos of America represented. PPPAmerica was the only rare breed club there although there were some other FSS breeds entered in the match.

It was a very busy day. Reanna showed in pee-wee juniors, Carla and Marilyn did an agility fun run, and the girls and Marilyn showed the PPPs in the match show. Beaker (Leonardo Da Casa De Maio) won a Puppy Group 1 over his littermate, Lizzie, and a few Bergamasco. In between ring times, we hung out in our club space, where as always, the PPPs were a big draw. - Marilyn Bratis



Special Thanks to Marilyn Bratis and her family for all their hard work at this event.

EPILEPSY

What is Epilepsy?

Epilepsy is the term used to describe repeated seizures.

What is a Seizure?

A seizure is caused by an electrical storm in the brain. The brain is made up of brain cells called neurons. They use chemical (neural transmitters) and electrical signals to communicate with each other. That communication is either excitatory – activates the neuron next to it, or inhibitory – stopping the signal from going any further. There is a delicate balance between the excitatory and inhibitory influences on any given neuron which determine whether that neuron becomes activated and passes information on to other neurons. If the balance shifts too far towards excitation, too many neurons get activated all at once and the result is a seizure. All this takes place within the brain. It is an interesting fact that seizures in dogs occur most commonly when the dog is relaxed or asleep. The excitement within the brain can be seen on an electroencephalogram (EEG) as a series of sharp spikes indicating the abnormal electrical storm that is taking place. There are different types of seizures depending on the location and nature of the electrical storm.

Seizure Types

Seizures are classified as Generalized and Focal (partial).

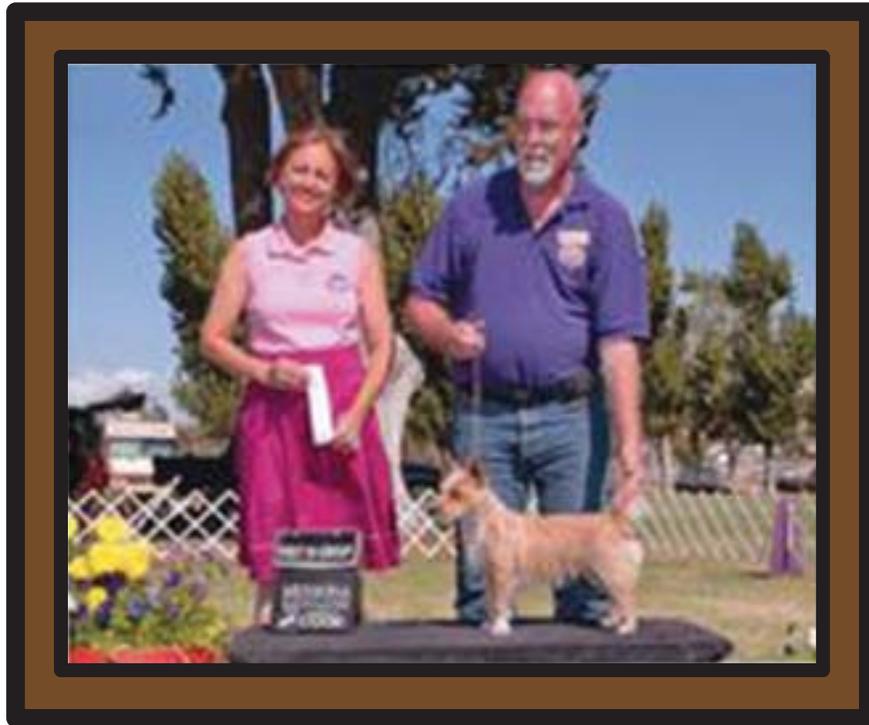
Generalized seizures are further broken down into 1) major motor also known as tonic-clonic or grand mal seizures and 2) absence or petit mal seizures.

1. Major motor/grand mal seizure is the classic seizure type and is typically composed of 3 phases in the canine: The aura or prodrome, the seizure itself, also called the ictus and the after effect called the post-ictal phase.

-Aura/prodrome phase: a recognizable change in the dog's behavior that occurs prior to the onset of the actual seizure. The dog may become anxious or upset, may seek attention or withdraw and hide.

-Ictus/seizure phase (also known as a tonic-clonic seizure): muscles begin to stiffen, the tonic part. Often the animal will fall to their side with legs stretched out, rigid, with the head pulled towards their back. Eyes are opened, the animal may vocalize or have facial muscle twitches with drooling. Urination, defecation and anal gland expression often occur as well. Once the seizure starts the pet is unconscious and has no knowledge of what is occurring. The tonic phase is typically brief, lasting no more than 30 seconds. The second part of the seizure is the clonic phase as evidenced by the chomping of the jaws and rhythmic movements of the limbs. The animal appears as if running. Some stop breathing and their tongue can turn blue, cyanosis. The average major motor seizure lasts less than 2 minutes. If one lasts longer than that, there is concern that the seizure is becoming a continual one known as status epilepticus and is a life-threatening event and must be treated as such.

PhaerErin is proud to introduce:
ISCA DA TERRA DE MONTOITO
(CH PT Dante Da Terra De Montoito X Cigarrilha Da Terra De Montoito)



Isca is shown winning the Rare Breed Group at the Mensona KC B Match on 8-28-10 under AKC judge Paulette DeLong.

Thank you Miguel Rebelo, Montoito kennels in Portugal, for allowing us the privilege of owning this lovely young bitch. A future breeding is planned to "Luis"-Dentinho Da Casa Da Torre (Diospiro Da Terra De Montoito X Safira Do Vale Do Cutileiro). Inquires welcome.

PhaerErin Kennels
John S Fitzpatrick DVM
Lance H McGinness
phaererin@sbcglobal.net

-Post-ictal phase: after the seizure abates. The animal often lays quietly for a period of time before struggling to get to its feet. Some act perfectly normal but most show signs of dis-orientation. Temporary blindness may occur as evidenced by the dog running into things. Others will show signs of excessive hunger, eating anything they can find. Rarely, aggression occurs in this phase especially if the animal is being restrained. Usually the post-ictal behavior begins to resolve within a few hours post seizure, the dog returning to normal. But, in some individuals, it may take several days to fully recover from the seizure.

Not all generalized seizures follow the above pattern. Some dogs never show any aural signs and seize without any warning. Some dogs take days to return to normal while others act as if nothing has happened. Some show only the tonic rigidity, others only the clonic jerking and paddling. Rarely, some just drop to the ground and lay motionless; with this type, fainting must be ruled out.

2. Absence/petit mal is the second type of generalized seizure. There is little to no movement often with a blank stare. This type of seizure is one of an inhibitory electrical storm instead of the excitatory storm. Absence seizure have a unique EEG pattern. Different drugs are used to treat these seizures. It is not known if petit mal seizures occur in the dog. Most of the seizures called petit mal in animals are in fact focal seizures.

What is a focal seizure?

Focal or partial seizures are the result of localized electrical activity in an isolated area of the brain. Focal seizures may stay localized or may spread and initiate a generalized, tonic-clonic seizure. In some cases, the aura is in actuality a focal seizure. The fact that the seizure starts in a localized area suggests that damage has occurred in this area of the brain as a result of infection or tumor. There are two types of focal seizure: Simple and Complex.

1. Simple focal seizures/ minor motor or focal motor seizures originate in the are of the brain that controls movement. The localized electrical activity results in movement in the area of the body controlled by that part of the brain. The face is most commonly affected with signs of twitching or blinking and is usually limited to one side of the face. If the seizure spreads, other parts of the body on the same side will be affected. A front limb may begin to twitch, tremble and buckle. During a simple focal seizure the dog is alert and awake. Some seem confused and seek out their owner for comfort. If the seizure doesn't abate it may become generalized and the dog will lose consciousness and progress into a grand mal event.

2. Complex focal seizures or psychomotor seizures originate in the temporal lobes of the brain, the areas that control emotion and behavior. A seizure causes changes to the animals' consciousness resulting in altered and often bizarre behaviors. Running uncontrollably, senseless, repetitive behavior and rarely aggressive rages occur. Sometimes, vomiting or diarrhea result from the GI tract being affected. This type of seizure is usually very short in duration. If a change in behavior occurs as a discrete episode, such as fly-biting where the dog snaps at imaginary flies around their head, it may be the result of a complex focal seizures.

What causes seizures?

Anything that tips the balance between excitation and inhibition in the brain toward too much excitation will cause a seizure. Once the threshold of excitation is passed, any animal will seize. Toxins, metabolic disease and direct damage to the brain all affect that threshold.



October Tick
Tock

November Tick
Tock

December



DICK and VIDA
Anxiously awaiting January 1, 2011

January!!



Worth the wait.

www.enchantedpequenos.com

1. Toxins. Can be organic, plant based, or man made, various chemicals used in industry such as lead, and a number of common household and garden products such as insecticides and slug bait, metaldehyde can cause seizures.
2. Metabolic diseases. Any medical condition that results in loss of red cells and causes a decrease in oxygen may lead to seizing. Electrolyte imbalances, especially calcium and sodium may result in seizing. Eclampsia, low serum calcium in nursing bitches and hypoadrenalcorticism or Addison's disease resulting in the disruption in the sodium and potassium levels can cause seizures. Liver disease/failure, renal disease/failure and Diabetes mellitus can cause seizures Some genetic diseases that cause alteration in the utilization of glycogen or the deposition of abnormal proteins in the brain can cause seizures.
3. Physical damage. Damage to certain areas of the brain can produce an epileptic focus which can then lead to generalized seizures. Head trauma, hit by car/concussion from a fall, brain tumors, infections, strokes all result in damage that can lead to seizing.

Hereditay Epilepsy

ANY animal may have a seizure if the seizure threshold is exceeded, caused by too much excitation in the brain. Besides external metabolic factors there are internal components in the neuron that regulate how excitable that neuron is. The makeup of that neuron and its interaction with other neurons is determined by the genetics of the animal. A mutation in certain genes can alter the excitability threshold of the neuron essentially lowering that threshold. The end result is a seizure. It is this presumed genetic mutation and it's effect on the excitability of the neurons that is the basis for hereditary epilepsy. There is still much to learn about what else contributes to the regulation of the lowered seizure threshold.

Epilepsy has been proven to be heritable in several dog breeds and is suspect in many others. Over 20 breeds have a serious health problem with canine epilepsy. Currently, the mode of inheritance is unknown. It is suspected that there is a large amount of genetic heterogeneity in canine epilepsy, meaning several different genes are involved. In epilepsy, in any one animal, the disease is likely to be the result of a defect in a single gene but in another animal, the epilepsy may be the result of a defect in an entirely different gene. Using canine pedigrees from within a single breed, the epilepsy gene in that breed can be mapped and the defective gene identified and cloned. This will allow for the development of a DNA test to allow breeders to identify not only affected animals before the onset of the disease but also carriers. Making use of DNA marker test, when available, will help breeders reduce the defective gene in their breed's population.

Diagnosis of Epilepsy

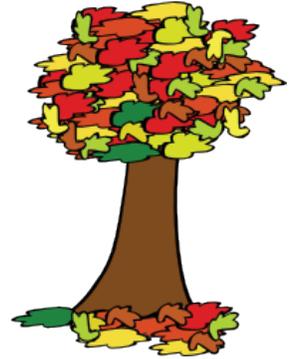
Seizures are the most common neurological disorder in dogs and are caused by a wide range of conditions. An epileptic seizure has a specific neural origin and produces excessive neuronal activity in the cerebral cortex. If the seizures are due to a structural abnormality, they are classified as secondary. If they are the result of a systemic insult or stress such as trauma, toxin or metabolic disease, they are classified as reactive. If an underlying cause CANNOT be found the seizures are called primary or idiopathic (without known cause). This primary seizure is, for the most part, genetically determined. The diagnosis of primary epilepsy is a diagnosis of EXCLUSION, other causes needing to be ruled out before making the diagnosis of primary/idiopathic epilepsy.

Podengos da Floresta

(Podengos of the Forest)



Ivana



Idalia ("Dahlia")



Isadora ("Dora")

We are looking for performance homes for these young ladies. They have spent the summer "playing" in the agility yard and are ready to share their life with a family interested in rally, obedience, or agility (in addition to couch time)!

Visit our website for more information and for some links to watch them "work" !!!

PENNY & CAL SCHROEDER *STRAFFORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE

calpens@worldpath.net

<http://www.podengosdafloresta.com/ilitterjournal.htm>

Age of onset is between ONE and FIVE years of age. Dogs younger than one year and older than five years have a higher likelihood of being secondary or reactive in nature. Also, the interval between the first and second seizure event is at least ONE MONTH. Seizures occurring more frequently than that are most likely secondary or reactive seizures.

Key points to understand about Epilepsy

1. Epilepsy is generally a single gene disorder. This means in an individual animal, a defect in only one gene is the cause.
 2. Epilepsy is genetically heterogenous meaning a deficit in any one of many genes can cause a seizure disorder.
3. Multiple pathogenic mechanisms exist in causing epilepsy. Seizures can be initiated as a result of any one of a variety of different physiological and biochemical malfunctions such as:
 - a) Increased excitation
 - b) Increased excitation inhibition (lowering the excitability threshold).
 - c) Neurotransmitter abnormalities (substances used for neuron to neuron communication).
 - d) Neurotransmitter receptor abnormalities (areas on the neuron where the neurotransmitters attach so that one neuron can pass along information to the next neuron).
 - e) Ion channel abnormalities
 - f) Abnormal protease inhibition (proteases are chemicals that break down proteins).
 - g) Injury (from genetically caused damage).
4. Epilepsy is a complex disease. A seizure disorder can be due to a defect in any one of a large number of systems in the brain.

Finding the canine epilepsy genes

The first step is to collect pedigrees within the breed being studied. The epilepsy phenotype (physical characteristic of the seizures) needs to be defined with the help of breeders and veterinary consultants. Only Primary or Hereditary epilepsy subjects will be used in the study. Because it is always possible that within a breed two distinct seizure phenotypes are present it is critical that detailed information as to the nature of the seizures be obtained. As an example, one "type" may have an earlier onset and be more severe than the second type of seizure and those pedigrees need to be separated so that their genetic cause can be researched separately.

A minimum pedigree for genetic studies should have at least two (2) affected individuals in it. With recessive disease, as most epilepsies will most likely turn out to be, these affected will be siblings (littermates or full brothers or sisters) or half siblings.

For the pedigree to be useful in gene hunting, DNA in the form of blood or cheek swabs must be collected from the members found in the pedigree. In addition to a minimum of two affected, DNA should be collected from all parents that are available, and other affected and unaffected siblings. Other branches of the same pedigree, if they contain more affected, may be very useful as well. Approximately ten to twenty pedigrees are needed, depending on the quality of the pedigrees.

ICE TEA CLUSTER MEET THE BREEDS MUNCIE, INDIANA AUGUST 21, 2010



This was a very long day for the little ones; we had lots of people stopping by to pet them and ask lots of questions. We had five dogs there who did a great job with all the people. Luna loved showing everyone all the tricks she knows. Harmony was the baby of the group and she got lots of attention just by being her little charming puppy self. The site was nice. We had electric and could plug in the slide show and keep the fans on the dogs. All the dogs gave out lots of kisses, but were extremely tired at the end of the day and they were not the only ones. This was a great experience and we look forward to doing it again next year. - Stacy Faw

Special Thanks to Susan Yates, Stacy & Susan Faw for all their hard work at this event.

TOPEKA, KANSAS MEET THE BREEDS AUGUST 28-29, 2010



Here is a picture Cindy took of Jane in the booth at the Topeka Kansas Meet the Breeds. She is working hard to educate people about the Portuguese Podengo Pequeno. Keep up the great work.

Special Thanks to Jane and Cindy for all their hard work at this event.

The next step is the costly one. It takes at least \$50,000 to \$65,000 per year to fund a molecular geneticist or molecular genetics team! The other expense is the time it takes to find the gene, usually several years. Sources of funding include the Parent club, individual donors, the AKC Canine Health Foundation and the Morris Animal Foundation.

Once the genetic cause (gene mutation) is identified it will be relatively easy to develop a DNA test that will detect the defective gene in affected individuals as well as those carriers. It is expected that primary/hereditary epilepsy within a breed will be due to a single genetic cause. However, across the breeds there will likely be five to ten different epilepsy genes, all of which have to be discovered in order to tailor a DNA test for each one.

Submitted by John S Fitzpatrick DVM



Bragg & Wags



Luna (Ketka's Luna Brightens My World RN) now has her first AKC title. Here is a picture of Luna just after she acquired her new Rally Novice title.

**CONGRATS TO SUSAN & LUNA
ALONG WITH ALL NEW TITLE HOLDERS**

The Brags & Wags page will be a permanent addition to the newsletter. Please send in your brags for the next edition.

Responsible Dog Ownership Day Lakes Region Kennel Club Gilford, NH September 18, 2010



On September 18, 2010, Cal and I did our first “Meet the Breed”. We attended the Lakes Region Kennel Club’s AKC Responsible Dog Owner’s Event and set up a “booth” which included a display board with many pictures of PPP’s from around the USA. We brought two of our adult wire PPP’s and our 3 seven month old puppies - a wire and two smooths - for people to see and feel. We also had PPPA handouts and brochures to give out.

It was a wonderful first experience for us and our dogs as well as a success in talking with the general public about the PPP breed. You can imagine our shock when we ended up winning “best booth” for the most informative and educational display !

Submitted by Penny Schroeder

Special Thanks to Penny and Cal for all their hard work at this event.

Meet The Breeds Sir Francis Drake September 18 & 19, 2010



MyDogPhoto.com 2010

Special Thanks to all involved for their hard work at this event. What a crew!

Responsible Dog Ownership Day

Raleigh, NC

September 25, 2010

"PPPA was represented at the Responsible Dog Ownership Day in Raleigh, NC, on September 25, 2010. Our booth was situated amongst a large number of breeds currently in FSS. It was a very active and fun day for everyone, including Paco and Za-Za who, eventually, decided to lie down on the table and 'chill.' There were obedience and herding demonstrations on the grounds that drew a nice crowd, also. Ed and I were very happy to represent PPPA at this event and encourage any of our members to try a "Meet the Breed" event in the future!" - Lori Odson

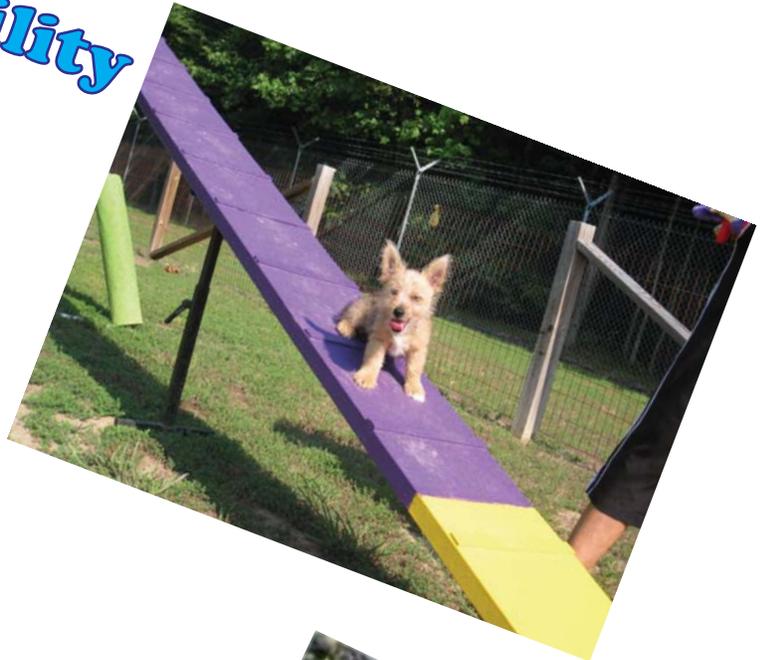


Special Thanks to Lori and Ed for all their hard work at this event.

Portuguese Podengo Pequeno Do It **ALL!**



Agility



Tracking



CGC



Lure Coursing

AND MORE...

**Therapy dogs, Companions, Obedience,
Rally, Weight Pull and Flyball**

Meet The Breeds 2010 Javits Center, NYC Saturday October 16



A picture is worth a thousand words. Wow what a day!

Meet The Breeds 2010 Javits Center, NYC Cont.



I don't think there was anyone who was not busy at least 90% of the time. We had more people though the booth than I could count.

Special Thanks to all involved for their hard work at this event. What a crew!



PPPA Treasurer's Report 7-1-10 thru 8-25-10

Income Received 7-01-10 thru 8-25-10:

Membership Dues	\$ 120.00
June PIP (overdue ads)	\$ 50.85
4 books – The Portuguese Podengo	\$ 219.60
Café Press – PPPA Commission	\$ 45.61
Sub-total	\$ 436.06

Expenses Paid Out 7-01-10 thru 8-25-10:

Bismarck, ND PPP Fun Match	\$ 40.27
Postage for shipping 4 books @4.90	\$ 19.60
Amount owed V.Veiga for 4 books	\$ 140.00
Sight & Scent PPPA – 1 pg ad (Sept.'10 issue)	\$ 325.00
PPPA Club insurance 8-26-10 thru 8-26-11	\$ 521.00
Sub-total	\$1,045.87

Amount Available in checking account as of 8-25-10: \$3,943.41

Cash available: \$3,943.41

\$ owed V.Veiga: \$ 175.00 (5 books)

Actual amount available: \$3,768.41

Submitted by: Penny Schroeder, PPPA Treasurer
August 25, 2010



PPPA Treasurer's Report 8-26-10 thru 10-27-10

Total in Checking account as of 9/30/10 bank statement: **\$3,943.41**

Income Received 8-26-10 thru 10-27-10:

Membership Dues	\$ 120.00
Fall 2010 <i>PIP</i> ads	\$ 50.00
Reimbursement of newsletter printing costs	\$ 13.29
Payment for 4 PPPA shirts	<u>\$ 123.00</u>
Sub-total	\$ 306.29

Expenses Paid Out 8-26-10 thru 10-27-10:

Electricity - Javits Ctr. - AKC-MTB	\$ 110.00
PPPA Color Brochures & B&W Handouts	\$1,245.07
PPPA Shirts, Bag, Case	\$ 565.79
Postage & Shipping Costs	\$ 77.95
8 Poster Foamboard Photos - Javits Booth	<u>\$ 83.63</u>
Sub-total	\$2,082.44

Amount Available in checking account as of 10-27-10: **\$2,003.01**



Submitted by: Penny Schroeder, PPPA Treasurer
October 27, 2010

Cash available: \$2,003.01
\$ owed V.Veiga: \$ 175.00 (5 books)
Sub-total: \$1,828.01
Checks to be deposited: \$ 164.25
Total: \$1,992.26



We welcome the newest members to the PPPA

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