

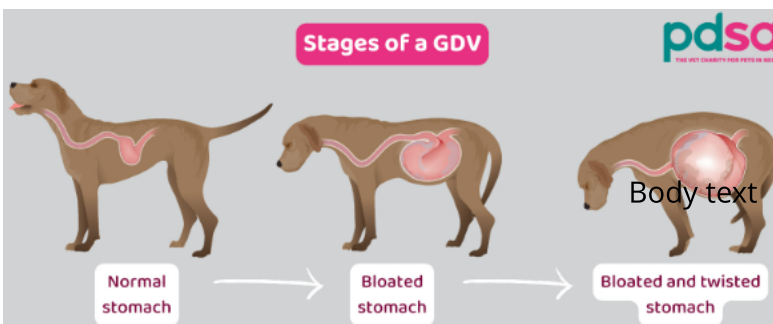
Learn About Bloat In Dogs

One of the most serious and immediate emergencies your Newf may face is bloat, a condition in which air, gas, fluid, or food stretches a dog's stomach, causing abdominal pain. As the stomach expands, blood flow to the abdomen and the stomach is cut off. Pressure builds from the air, restricting blood returning to the heart from the hind legs and abdominal organs. This causes blood to pool in the rear of the body, reducing the amount of blood available to circulate and potentially sending the dog into shock. Bloat can also put pressure on the diaphragm, causing difficulty breathing in dogs.

Gastric dilatation and volvulus (GDV) is a severe case of bloat, where the dog's stomach flips, or twists, and fills with gas. Bloat complicated by GDV can severely restrict blood flow to the stomach and lower part of a dog's body, while also preventing food from moving normally into the intestines. In severe cases, the stomach may rupture, and the spleen can also become damaged or injured. If left untreated, a dog with GDV will die within hours.

In addition, when the stomach twists, it can pull the spleen and pancreas out of position and restrict their blood supply while also causing internal bleeding. Reduced oxygen to the pancreas may trigger the release of harmful substances that can affect the heart. As a result, serious heart complications can occur even after a dog has received treatment and

initially appears to be recovering. Bloat kills about 20 to 30 percent of the dogs it affects, even after extremely intensive treatment.



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Symptoms of Bloat

Early intervention of bloat and GDV can improve the chances of survival.

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Who's At TNP?

Coco is 6 years old and loves chest and belly rubs. This pretty girl slept outside in her previous home, so it may take her a little time to adjust to life inside. She loves to run in big open pastures and has a very sweet personality. TNP staff is still getting to know Coco to determine the type of home that would be best for her.



Interested in adopting from TNP?

All dogs are placed only in APPROVED homes. Email Nancy for an application: nancy@thatnewfoundlandplace.org. Home checks are also required (virtual or in person).

Keep in mind that TNP places dogs in homes that are in the best interest of the dog, but welcomes applicants to express interest in dogs through TNP Facebook posts.

Recently Adopted



After weeks of one-on-one training, two-and-a-half year old **Buddy** was adopted by Jerome & Judith Fallon of Stoughton, Massachusetts. Watch for updates in future newsletters and the TNP Facebook page.

Final TNP Open House of 2026 in October

The final TNP Open House of the season will be held on October 4. Come enjoy a picnic with Jersey Mike subs and a variety of salads with TNP staff, alumni, and Newfs. As always, there will be information about the breed and applications for adoption. Those new to TNP can meet Newfoundland dogs, chat with knowledgeable volunteers, and get firsthand information about Newfoundland ownership and adoption.

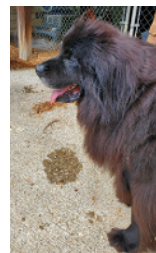
All well-behaved, leashed dogs are welcome at all events!

Dogs available for adoption may be on site, however, dogs are not adopted during an Open House. They are meet and greet events only.

All Open Houses are at 554 Pucker St , Coventry, CT, Noon to 3:00 pm

Events are held rain or shine and are free to attend.

The August Open House featured a caricature artist and conversations of all things Newf!



Expert Excerpts

Pancreatitis In Dogs

The pancreas is an organ adjacent to the stomach that helps dogs digest food and control blood sugar. Hormones produced by the pancreas help regulate your dog's appetite and support healthy digestion.

The pancreas also produces digestive enzymes that help break down fats. Under normal conditions, these enzymes remain inactive until they reach the small intestine, where digestion takes place. With pancreatitis, however, the enzymes become activated prematurely within the pancreas, triggering inflammation and tissue damage that may spread to surrounding tissues and other organs. Pancreatitis is a painful condition that leads to vomiting and loss of appetite.

Pancreatitis can be acute – sudden with no signs of the condition previously – or chronic – where the condition develops slowly, over time, and often without obvious signs of illness. Chronic pancreatitis may develop after repeated episodes of acute pancreatitis. Both acute and chronic forms can range from mild to severe and may cause significant pain and discomfort. Severe attacks can lead to shock, severe depression, and even death. Dogs of any age, sex, or breed can develop pancreatitis. The condition is fairly common in dogs.

Symptoms

The most common clinical signs include:

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It's Sweatshirt Weather: Order a Cathy's Crew Hoodie from TNP

Cathy's Crew is a special project within TNP that ensures elderly or hard to home animals have a beautiful farm in Connecticut with space, resources, and love to safely live out their lives forever. The farm is the life work of animal rescue legend Cathy Derench who was the divine intervention to thousands of animals that found a new beginning because they crossed Cathy's path. All animals that have been rescued, crossed paths, or helped in any way by Cathy are part of Cathy's Crew. Hoodies available in black, pink, and orange. Bibs are available in black.

Hoodies are \$65, bibs are \$25.

Email Krisy@ThatNewfoundlandPlace.org with your size/color and address.



"Expert Excerpts" Pancreatitis In Dogs - continued from page 3

- Nausea
- Vomiting, often several times
- Fever
- Weakness/lethargy
- Loss of appetite
- Diarrhea
- Abdominal pain – which may also appear as a bloated stomach

Affected dogs may display a “praying position” with their hind end in the air and front legs and head lowered onto the floor, as they try to relieve discomfort.

Dehydration may result from frequent vomiting and diarrhea. Dehydration is a serious, life-threatening condition requiring immediate veterinary care. To check for dehydration, press your Newf's gums gently with a finger. The gums of hydrated dogs will return to pink almost immediately.

Contact your veterinarian promptly if your dog is showing multiple signs of pancreatitis. Early treatment can help relieve discomfort, support recovery, and reduce the risk of the condition becoming more severe.

Next month: Diagnosis, Treatment, Cause, Prognosis, and Prevention

Resources/More Information:

<https://www.petmd.com/dog/conditions/endocrine/pancreatitis-in-dogs>

<https://www.akc.org/expert-advice/health/pancreatitis-in-dogs/>

<https://vcahospitals.com/know-your-pet/pancreatitis-in-dogs>

Learn About Bloat in Dogs - continued from page 1

GDV can begin with mild, seemingly insignificant signs that are easy to overlook or mistake for indigestion or an upset stomach, however, these early symptoms can quickly progress into more severe and potentially life-threatening warning signs.

Early warning signs

Watch for these signs, especially after eating.

- Restlessness, pacing, anxiety, or a general uneasiness
- Panting and excessive drooling
- Retching, gagging, or dry-heaving with no vomit (due to the twist). There may be some foamy saliva
- Pre-occupation with their abdominal area such as looking, or favoring it

Symptoms as the Condition Progresses

Warning signs may become more pronounced, requiring immediate action.

- Abdominal swelling or distention



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- Signs of severe abdominal pain such as wincing, whining, growling or heavy panting when the belly is pressed. The dog may position the body in a downward-facing pose, where the dog's back half is up, and upper half is down, trying to relieve pain
- Weakness and collapse due to shock
- Pale or blue tinged gums due to poor oxygenation
- Rapid heart rate due to decreased blood flow
- Short, shallow breaths due to pressure on the diaphragm

Causes of Bloat

There is no singular cause of bloat and GDV. While air accumulates in the stomach and it twists, it is not known if the air builds up and causes the twist, or if the stomach twists causes air build up.

Any dog can develop bloat and GVD, however, there are suspected risk factors that can increase the chance of bloat in dogs, including:

- Dogs that weigh more than 99 pounds
- Male dogs
- Older dogs, typically over 7
- Large breeds
- Dogs with a deep, narrow chest — very tall, rather than wide
- High levels of exercise or stress immediately after eating
- Eating from an elevated food bowl
- Eating or drinking too quickly
- Feeding once daily or a large volume of food per meal
- Dogs that eat dry food with fat or oil listed in the first four ingredients
- Anxious, stressed, or highly excitable dogs
- A direct family history of bloat

Breeds At Higher Risk of Bloat

Any dog can experience bloat or GDV, but it is more common in some breed, including:

Basset Hounds

Boxers

Doberman Pinschers

Great Danes

Irish Setters

Saint Bernards

Standard Poodles

Weimaraners

<https://www.akc.org/expert-advice/health/bloat-in-dogs/>

Diagnosis

Your veterinarian will confirm a diagnosis and the severity of bloat and GDV with blood work and X-rays of the abdomen. They may perform an ECG (electrocardiogram) to look for cardiac arrhythmias. Additional testing may be recommended.

Treatment and Recovery

Dogs with bloat may be hospitalized to receive intravenous fluids and medications to manage pain and nausea as needed. Gentle, frequent walks may also be encouraged to help stimulate gastrointestinal movement and promote the passage of gas and stomach contents through the digestive tract. Most dogs are back to themselves in a couple of days.

Do Raised Food Bowls Increase The Risk of Bloat?

There has been some mixed evidence on raised food bowls and the risk of bloat in dogs. A 1991 study published in the Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association found that dogs fed from raised bowls had an 110% higher risk of GDV compared to those fed from floor level (bestpetfacts.com). More recent studies have produced much less of a risk, but most did note an increased risk from dogs not using a raised feeder.

For many years raised feeders were recommended for healthy dogs. The reasoning was that food closer to the dog's mouth would help them swallow more easily and prevent them from gulping down air. Pet experts also reported it could reduce neck and joint strain in giant breed dogs.

So, why would raised feeding cause added risk of GDV when it was designed to reduce the amount of air swallowed? When a dog eats from an elevated bowl, their head remains in a more horizontal position. Some experts believe this posture may make it easier for dogs to swallow excess air while eating, particularly when they eat quickly. In addition, raising the bowl removes the physical resistance of leaning down to eat, which allows dogs to eat faster. Feeding from a bowl placed at floor level encourages a more natural posture that may help slow down dogs that tend to eat too quickly. Dogs' ancestors ate off the ground and the digestive tracts of domesticated dogs are still designed to function while their heads are down.

Of course, using a raised feeding bowl is

Learn About Bloat In Dogs - continued from page 5

If your Newf has GDV and is in shock, your veterinarian will treat that first to stabilize him. They will then perform surgery to deflate the stomach and return it to its correct position. If a portion of the stomach wall is damaged due to loss of blood flow, it is removed. Your vet will also perform a gastropexy, suturing the stomach to the abdomen wall to greatly reduce another twist, as up to 90 percent of dogs with GDV will have this condition again without this procedure. Following the procedures, your Newf will stay in the hospital until pain is controlled and then he is eating and drinking on his own. Your Newf will go home with pain medications and antibiotics.

Prevention

While there is no way to prevent GDV, there are several things you can do to decrease the odds of your Newf developing it:

- Preventative gastropexy – this procedure is often performed at the time of a spay or neuter for high-risk breeds. Tacking a portion of the stomach to the inner abdomen wall decreases the risk of GDV, but does not prevent bloating.
- Feeding two or more meals per day with smaller kibble
- Discouraging your Newf from drinking large quantities of water immediately before or after meals
- Using slow feeder bowls or puzzles for fast eaters
- Limiting rigorous exercise or strenuous play after meals (ideally wait at least 1 to 2 hours)
- Addressing stress and anxiety in dogs (especially if it occurs around mealtime)
- Responsible breeding - Dogs that

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Learn About Bloat In Dogs - continued from page 6

have previously experienced GDV, or that have a first-degree relative with a history of the condition, should not be used for breeding.

Keeping Your Dog Safe from Canine Bloat

While bloat and GDV are life-threatening conditions, recognizing early warning signs and seeking prompt care can give your Newf the best chance of survival.

Sources/More Information

<https://www.akc.org/expert-advice/health/bloat-in-dogs/>

<https://www.petmd.com/dog/conditions/digestive/bloat-in-dogs>

<https://www.vet.cornell.edu/departments-centers-and-institutes/riney-canine-health-center/canine-health-topics/gastric-dilatation-volvulus-gdv-or-bloat>

https://www.aaha.org/resources/understanding-canine-bloat-gdv-a-medical-emergency/ttps://veterinarypartner.vin.com/default.aspx?pid=19239&id=4951541&fbclid=IwY2xjawTx3R9wZG9mBWV4dG4DYWVtAjExAGJyaWQRMUQ1d0QxMkR0UDdPTGU1T2VzcnRjBmFwcF9pZBAyMjlmMzIxNzg4MjAwODkyAAEeDTVARTG567bAJmFTzUPJf7go1Rad4LLNg5Ayhea9CqcFzlfmDSPiMseWVMc_aem__AnVDDg5u1VOAJbWS0yKgQ

Do Raised Food Bowls Increase The Risk of Bloat? - continued from page 6

just one risk factor of GVD. Discuss with your veterinarian if your dog has other risk factors or other conditions that may warrant a raised bowl, such as megaesophagus (a condition where the esophagus cannot move food down into the stomach) or severe arthritis or mobility issues where leaning is painful to weigh all the benefits and risks.

<https://www.houndsy.com/blogs/modern-tails/do-raised-food-bowls-cause-bloat-in-dogs-a-comprehensive-guide>

<https://bestpetfacts.com/do-raised-bowls-cause-bloat-in-dogs/>

Is Your Newf Sleeping Too Much?

It may seem like your Newf prefers a nap to most other activities, but it's natural for dogs to sleep 16 hours a day – or more for puppies. The reason is simple. Dogs bodies and brains require more rest than humans.

Dogs spend only about 10% of their total sleep time in Rapid Eye Movement (REM) sleep, partly because they tend to follow shorter, more fragmented sleep cycles. They may doze frequently throughout the day but can wake quickly and become alert at the slightest disturbance. Because they spend less time in REM during each sleep period, dogs generally need more total sleep to get the rest they require. By comparison, humans typically spend up to 25% of their sleep in REM, reflecting a more consolidated sleep pattern in which we tend to stay awake during the day and sleep for longer periods at night.

But there are other factors that contribute to how many hours of zzz's your Newf may need.

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Age: Puppies are very playful, but they also require an enormous amount of sleep, as does any baby. Brains and bodies develop during growth stages, so they need restorative rest during these times, which equates to up to 20 hours of sleep for puppies.

Older dogs also need more rest. Aches and pains, decreased vision and hearing, and other health ailments can result in your senior Newf preferring to nap away the afternoon.

Breed: Working breeds like retrievers, hounds, and spaniels, who are actively working will need less rest than other breeds. Larger and giant breeds like Mastiffs and Great Danes, as well as lapdogs like Pugs and Shih Tzus, are usually content to have more rest periods.



© www.pupvine.com

Home Environment: Households with active children or owners who are always on the go and enjoy bringing their canine companions with them will have less opportunity to nap during the day. However, once the adventure is over, they may need more sleep to rest up for the next one. Quiet households, or those with no one at home during work hours, will create opportunities for more rest for Newfs. It should be noted that all breeds can adapt to either lifestyle, with typically more active dogs being able to settle down for more rest and less active breeds fitting in quite well with an active family (with some breaks!).

Boredom: Dogs who don't get enough stimulation may spend more time napping than those who have activities to keep them occupied throughout the day.

Medication: Some medications, particularly those prescribed for pain, anxiety, or allergies, can cause drowsiness in dogs. If your dog seems sleepier than usual after starting a new medication, review the potential side effects and monitor their behavior. Mild drowsiness may be expected, but excessive sleepiness or lethargy could indicate that the medication or dosage needs to be reassessed. Always contact your veterinarian if you notice a significant change in your dog's sleep patterns after starting a new prescription.

Illness or Depression: Like humans, dogs feeling under the weather or recovering from medical procedures require more sleep than usual. Dogs with stress, anxiety, or depression, caused by events such as a recent move, thunderstorm, or change in family dynamic (someone moving out or the loss of a loved one), may also sleep more.

Weather: Dogs can be sensitive to changes in temperature, and comfortable weather may encourage them to spend more time sleeping. Some dogs also sleep longer during the colder months, which can resemble a mild form of seasonal hibernation.

When to be Concerned

If your dog is suddenly sleeping more, it could be related to a health issue such as parasites, thyroid problems, heart disease, or pain. Schedule a visit to your veterinarian. A trip to the vet is also warranted if you notice other symptoms: reduced appetite,

Is Your Newf Sleeping Too Much? - continued from page 8

self-isolation, lack of interest in usual activities, restlessness, or low energy.

Dogs may seem like professional nappers, but spending a lot of time asleep is usually a normal part of canine life. Knowing what's typical for your dog—and recognizing changes that may signal a problem—can help ensure they remain healthy, happy, and well-rested.

Resources/More Information:

<https://www.petmd.com/dog/general-health/how-many-hours-does-dog-sleep-day>

<https://www.akc.org/expert-advice/health/why-do-dogs-sleep-so-much/>

<https://thevetdesk.com/pet-health-wellness/dogs/why-do-dogs-sleep-so-much/>

<https://iheartdogs.com/reasons-your-dog-sleeps-so-much-and-when-to-worry/>

Thinking of leaving a bequest to TNP?

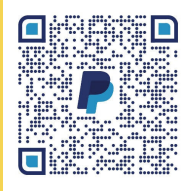
Donations should be made
payable to:
That Newfoundland Place, Inc.
EIN (Tax ID): 27-2176439

Payment Address:
554 Pucker Street
Coventry, CT 06238

Thank you for your
consideration!

To continue to support Cathy's work & her foundation
please see below.
Thank you for all the generous support.

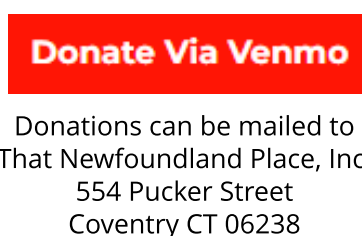
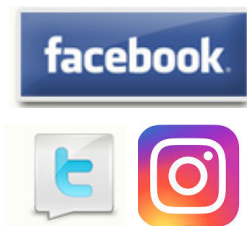
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<https://www.americanexpress.com/en-us/banking/round-up/frequently-asked-questions/>

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That Newfoundland Place Inc. is a nonprofit corporation organized and operated exclusively for charitable purposes. Specifically, this organization has been formed to prevent cruelty to animals. Our mission is to offer quality of life to senior dogs of various breeds, to assist in rescue, rehabilitation, and re-homing of dogs in need, with a focus on Newfoundland dogs, and to provide humane education as related to care and life quality. of animals. Ed Derench, Missy Carbone, Presidents *Newsletter editor/publisher J Dumas: joanna.l.dumas@gmail.com*