



The ExHaminar

March 2021 to June 2021

President Report

Hello SCAMPP family and friends.

Note from Newsletter Editor:

This was the last newsletter I did due to moving out of state. The first page is incomplete because I hadn't received the President Report. It was never published and sent to members, however, I thought you might like to read the articles herein anyway. Enjoy.

Peggy Wimberly

~ by Becky Atwood, 2021 SCAMPP President

Two Pigs are Better than One

~ *by Tori* ~

Hi Pig Pals,

Two years ago I became a two pig parent. Henry arrived in my horse trailer and about an hour later, Willy pulled up in a Prius. They had never met. My Brady Bunch/Walton family "get along" vision was quickly squashed as they angrily slammed into each other. It took a couple weeks for them to put down the gloves and then another couple weeks to become buddies. Willy and Henry are now good pig pals. Willy is the pushy pants of the duo and Henry is the easy going guy.

Watching them together has made me realize that pigs need other pigs. Pig pals to "talk" their talk and "walk" their waggle tail walk. Pigs need each other to graze with, root, roll around in the mud, sit in the kiddie pool and snuggled in at bedtime. This social time gives them happiness and contentment and allows them to feel safe since they are a prey animal.

So, in my case, two pigs really are better than just one. And when I look at pictures of pigs snuggled together and taking their spa mud bath or just being pigs together. It makes me smile because I know these pigs are happy and content. ~ by Tori Pierce ~ *continued next page* ~



Willy and Henry



Two Pigs are Better than One

~ *by Tori* ~ continued ~



Another member's
"buddy pigs"



We would like to include
YOUR personal piggy
stories, please send your
stories with PICTURES to:
Peggy@scampp.com



Boaris' Happily Ever After

~ *by Megan* ~



Last year I responded to an email sent to SCAMPP from a family here in Norco looking to adopt a second pig. They were looking for a companion for their 7yr old female (spayed) pig Penelope! They only asked that the new pig get along with Penelope.

I emailed and text back and forth with Sandi and we became fast friends. It was obvious that the family were wonderful pig parents and took excellent care of their animals. Any pig would be lucky to be adopted into their family! The first couple of pigs I suggested were not available, and that's when I thought of Boaris. He is the first pig I ever helped foster. I picked him up from Riverside Animal shelter in May 2019

and he was still waiting for his forever home.

I put Sandi in touch with Boaris' foster dad, Carlos Franco and we set up a visit. Boaris was the perfect match, he checked all the boxes... and he was so deserving of a wonderful home!! He was in such bad shape when I first met him, and had no trust in humans. . it was so heartbreaking.

I feel that in some ways that has made Boaris' "Happily Ever After" more rewarding, I am fortunate enough to live close to his new family and they are so awesome. I talk to them regularly and I get videos and photos all the time!

But none of this would be possible without the support of all our members! So thank you to all of you that have supported SCAMPP over the years! ~ by Megan

~ *continued next page* ~



Boaris' Happily Ever After

~ *by Megan* ~ continued ~



Boaris



Wimberly Update

~ by Peggy Wimberly ~

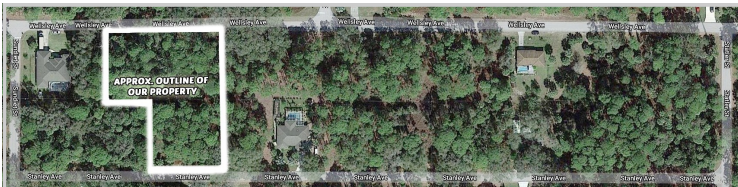
MY INTRO IN CASE YOU MISSED IT!

Hi, my name is Peggy Wimberly. I have been a member of SCAMPP for over 30 years, shortly after SCAMPP was formed. Currently and for nearly my entire time with SCAMPP, I have been a Board Member, Secretary, Treasurer, Newsletter Editor, Main PR person, Event Coordinator, Webmaster, and in charge of taking all the SCAMPP Booth paraphernalia to, and setting up, the SCAMPP Booth at our SCAMPP events over the last many years.

However, last September, my husband and I moved to Florida, which pretty much terminated my role as SCAMPP Treasurer which I had been since 2008 because I was no longer considered "Southern California" and I was told that SCAMPP is a Southern California Potbelly Pig Association meaning all books and records must stay in "Southern California." So, before leaving California, the SCAMPP mailing address was changed for mail to be received and handled by our SCAMPP President, but I was still able to post any transactions that came to me via PayPal or directly. I completed the 2020 Year-End Financial Report to the best of my knowledge and that report was published in the last SCAMPP newsletter. In any case, I want to inform members and donors that I am no longer in charge of SCAMPP's financial processing, although I am still on the Board of Directors and still doing the newsletter for now (which I've done for over 20 years). We shall see what the future holds since I am on the other side of the world in relation to California and I am not as in touch with SCAMPP happenings as I have been in the past. In addition, my husband and I are building a brand new home so my hands are quite full here in Florida and I know I will be getting much busier in the near future.

NEWEST UPDATES

In the last few newsletters, I included updates on the purchase of our land out here, selling our California home, moving out here to Florida, along with the tedious process of obtaining permits, approvals, clearing the land and preparing the land to begin building our new home. I don't want to dwell too much on me, but I have known many of our long-time members for many many years and just want to tell you that I still care about you and if you are interested in staying in touch, I'd be glad to hear from you via E-Mail (kokomopeb@yahoo.com) or phone/text (909-938-9526). Here are just a few photos of the progress at the time of this writing. ~ by Peggy Wimberly



Our Property at time of purchase in July 2020 ~ nothing but trees, trees, & more trees (as most of the neighborhood)



3-8-21

March 2021 ~ Clearing the land took almost two months to clear enough land and bring in fill-dirt to start the foundations of the house and workshop



4-18-21

4-18-21: Enough Land cleared for house and the workshop behind the house ... Footings dug for house ... house will be almost 4100 sq. ft, workshop will be 2400 sq. ft. with entrance from the street behind



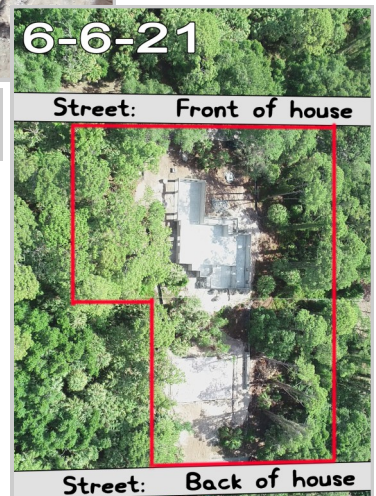
6-6-21

6-6-21: The block walls finally go up for the house



6-6-21

6-6-21: Aerial view, the red lines show the outlines of the property ... still a lot of trees to be cleared as time goes on ... the block walls for the workshop will go up this week...

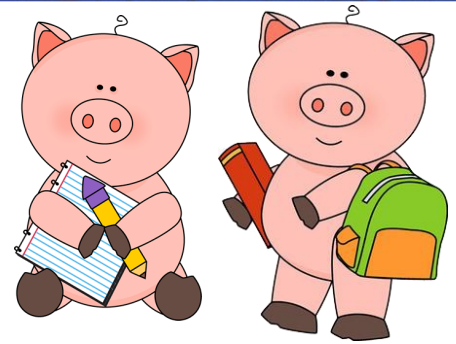


6-6-21

Street: Front of house

Street: Back of house

Piggy Facts



- * Potbelly pigs are native to Southeast Asia.
- * Potbelly pigs are social animals and community is crucial to their happiness and well-being.
- * Teacup pigs or mini pigs are a myth. Most healthy adult potbelly pigs weigh between 120 and 180 pounds.
- * Potbelly pigs were originally solid black in color. Now it's common to see pink, white and spotted pigs.
- * Potbelly pigs are opportunistic omnivores, meaning they will eat just about anything. They do best on a vegetarian diet.
- * Potbelly pigs form close bonds with people and they each have their own personality.
- * Potbelly pigs have very strong snouts and a keen sense of smell.
 - ☺ **Note from SCAMPP Member Tori:** *I can attest to their strong snouts and keen sense of smell! Willy ripped into my flight attendant suitcase for toothpaste! Smearred it all over the carpet ... but his breath was minty fresh! He has ripped purses and backpacks apart to get a single jellybean or whatever edible forgotten about. He probably thinks his middle name is "you've got to be kidding me".*
- * Pigs roll in the mud to cool their skin because they have no sweat glands and can't sweat. Some farmers use sprinklers to keep their pigs cool. Some pig owners use misters or kiddie pools for their pet pigs.
- * Pigs are 4th on the intelligence list. (Humans are first, non-human primates are second, dolphins/whales are third and pigs are fourth.) With such brains, pigs can learn very quickly.
- * Despite popular belief, pigs are one of the cleanest animals there are. When given a choice, pigs are particular about not going to the bathroom anywhere near where they live or eat and usually always go in the same spot.
- * The world's largest litter of pigs was 37 piglets! Most pigs have 8-12 babies at one time. Their gestation period is easy to remember: 3 months, 3 weeks, 3 days.
- * Pigs have a fantastic sense of smell and are used by some police departments to sniff out drugs.
- * Pigs can scream LOUD. The scream of a jet engine taking off measures 113 decibels. The scream of a frightened pig can measure 115 decibels.
- * Pigs generally don't have fleas because a pig's skin is too thick. Be careful of ticks because ticks can burrow into the softer areas of a pig's skin, such as their ears, tummy and armpits.
- * Pigs can make great pets for people with allergies because they don't have fur, but instead have bristles. Like other animals, pigs can have different colors of hair (meaning "bristles").
- * Pigs are found on almost every continent... except Antarctica.
- * Pigs can live to be 12 to 20-years-old! Some have been known to live post 20 years old.
- * If you are looking for a pet that's a little different, then a potbellied pet pig is the perfect choice ... but first check to make sure you are zoned and that you are properly educated on their needs.
- * Potbelly pigs are very quiet (unless threatened or provoked).
- * Potbelly pigs can do tricks a dog never thought of.
- * Potbelly pigs can be kept as house-pets and litter-box trained.
- * Potbelly pigs don't keep the neighbors awake all night barking like dogs do.
- * Potbelly pigs don't stink (except for un-neutered male pigs).
- * Potbelly pigs don't jump up on furniture or countertops like cats (however, some owners let their pigs on the sofa or in bed with them)
- * Potbelly pigs can be trained to use a pet ramp and walk on a leash.
- * Potbelly pigs can make great pets if treated with love and respect.
- * If you want to get a pet potbellied pig, please adopt, don't buy from a breeder and make sure you can love and care for it for its entire lifetime. Shelters, sanctuaries, and foster care locations are overflowing with pigs that people can no longer keep for various reasons. SCAMPP can help you adopt a potbellied pig as they receive many calls and e-mails from people who can no longer keep their pet pigs.
- * Potbelly pigs can make terrific pets ... but only for the right people. Research proper information on potbellied pigs as pets prior to deciding to own one (some micro mini teacup breeders do not give you proper information!). SCAMPP has a lot of information: <https://scampp.com/PiggyInfo.html>

Summer Pet Poisons

~ Page 1 of 6 ~



Editor's Note: This article is from *Pet Poison Helpline* and pertains to different types of animals.

Summer is finally here, and with that comes a myriad of fun outdoor activities along with home and garden projects. While summer is meant for relaxing at the lake with friends picnicking, watching fireworks, and cleaning up and readying yards and gardens for the upcoming growing season, it's

potentially fraught with toxic exposure to your pets! Summertime brings new opportunities for potential pet exposures to harmful and dangerous substances. Outside pets should be confined to a safe area or supervised at all times. Bottle, bags, and other containers should be tightly closed and locked away in the garage or basement.

During the summer months, Pet Poison Helpline is inundated with calls involving yard and garden products (including bone meal, fertilizers, and insecticides), mulch and compost pile ingestions, and exposures to outdoor plants and mushrooms.¹ As with all poisonings, early recognition and decontamination (including emesis induction and activated charcoal administration) are key to a successful outcome. Here is some basic information for you to know about when dealing with these exposures.

Heat and humidity:

While not poisonous substances, heat and humidity from summer weather can be deadly to pets. Most pets don't perspire like humans, but use their lungs to get rid of excess heat. As the ambient temperature and humidity rise, their ability to cool in this manner fails and they suffer from heat stroke. Common signs of heat stroke include rapid heart rate, heavy and noisy breathing, dazed appearance, glazed eyes, drooling or vomiting, and collapse. If your pet shows any of these signs bathe him with cool, not cold, water and seek immediate veterinary care. Pets should not be left in a car on a hot day or allowed to ride in the back of open trucks. Pets left in cars quickly develop heatstroke as the temperature inside the car reaches 160° in just a few minutes. Dogs riding in the back of open trucks can suffer from heatstroke as well as sunburn or thermal burns from the truck's hot metal areas. Rocks, dirt, and other pieces of flying debris can injure the dog's eyes and face.

Salt water toxicity:

While it's probably not at the top of your toxin lists, salt water is a dangerous poison, particularly if you take your dog to the beach! If your dog loves to play on the ocean beach, heed caution. Dogs don't realize that salt water is dangerous, and excessive intake can result in severe hyponatremia, or salt poisoning. While initial signs of hyponatremia include vomiting and diarrhea, salt poisoning can progress quickly to neurologic signs like walking drunk, seizures, progressive depression, and ultimately, severe brain swelling. Hyponatremia needs to be treated very carefully with IV fluids by your veterinarian. Help avoid the problem by carrying a fresh bottle of tap water and offering it to your dog frequently while he's frolicking on the beach.

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Summer Pet Poisons

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Compost bins or piles:

While we applaud you for composting, make sure to do so appropriately - your compost should not contain any dairy or meat products, and should always be fenced off for the sake of your pets and wildlife. These piles of decomposing and decaying organic matter and molding food products have the potential to contain tremorgenic mycotoxins, which are toxic to both pets and wildlife. Even small amounts ingested can result in clinical signs within 30 minutes to several hours. Clinical signs include agitation, hyperthermia, hyper-responsiveness, panting, drooling, and vomiting, and can progress to serious CNS signs (including incoordination, tremors, and seizures!). Ruleouts for this include toxins that cause "shake and bake," such as metaldehydes (snail bait), strychnine, organophosphates, and methylxanthines. Prompt decontamination is the key if the patient isn't demonstrating clinical signs yet - this includes inducing vomiting and giving activated charcoal. Once the patient is symptomatic, aggressive supportive care includes the use of IV fluids, temperature regulation, cooling methods (cooling down to a temperature of 103.5° F/39.7° C), IV muscle relaxants (methocarbamol), and anticonvulsants (i.e., diazepam, phenobarbital).

Slug and Snail Baits:

Slug and snail baits are commonly used on the West coast and in warm-weather conditions, and are available in a variety of forms (pellets, granular, powder, and liquid). The active ingredient is typically metaldehyde, which is toxic to all species (particularly dogs). When ingested, metaldehyde results in clinical signs that resulted in the nickname "shake and bake." Within 1 to 2 hours of ingestion, clinical signs of salivation, restlessness, vomiting, and incoordination are seen, which then progress to tremors, seizures, and secondary severe hyperthermia. Treatment consists of early decontamination, supportive care, temperature regulation (cooling down to a temperature of 103.5° F/39.7° C), anticonvulsants, and muscle relaxants. Generally, the prognosis is favorable if treatment is quickly and aggressively implemented.

Mole and Gopher Bait:

Surprisingly, most veterinary professionals aren't very familiar with mole and gopher baits, which typically contain zinc phosphide. Other types may contain bromethalin. Neither of these active ingredients have an antidote and both can result in rapidly developing, life-threatening symptoms. Zinc phosphide is often manufactured in a poisoned "peanut" form but can also be found in a pelleted or powdered form. When zinc phosphide combines with gastric acid, it results in rapid phosphine gas formation within the stomach. This toxin is made worse by the presence of food in the stomach, so make sure acutely poisoned pets aren't fed anything when this toxicity occurs! This gas causes severe gastrointestinal inflammation, abdominal distension, and cardiovascular insufficiency (similar to symptoms of a GDV or bloat). Pulmonary congestion and edema may also occur. Clinical signs develop rapidly within 15 minutes to several hours and include vomiting, salivation, abdominal discomfort, bloating, depression, labored breathing, tremors, and weakness. Once clinical signs have developed, the prognosis is guarded. A word of caution to veterinary staff: second hand phosphine gas exposure can result in significant health risks to health-care providers working in unventilated areas. By the time the phosphine gas odor has been recognized (which smells like rotten fish and garlic), there has already been significant exposure to staff. So, whenever inducing emesis in a patient with this toxicity, do so in a well ventilated, outdoor area, and contact Pet Poison Helpline for more information on treatment.

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Summer Pet Poisons

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The other toxin is bromethalin, a neurotoxin, which is found in a pelleted grain or as a gummy worm-shaped strip. These lanced gummy worms are placed underground as mole bait. Dogs can readily dig this product up and ingest it. Because cats aren't typically digging outside, there are fewer exposures to cats - that said, cats are very sensitive to bromethalin also. Bromethalin results in signs of cerebral edema (mentally obtunded, seizures, abnormal pupils, etc.), incoordination, and paralysis. As no antidote is available, treatment is centered around aggressive decontamination to limit absorption, supportive care, and drugs to decrease cerebral edema (i.e., Mannitol). The prognosis is based on the amount ingested and the severity of clinical signs. The more severe the symptoms, the more guarded the prognosis becomes.

Flea and tick products:



Take the time to read the product label before applying topical flea and tick products to pets, especially cats. There are a number of "spot on" products on the market labeled "for use in dogs only". While safe when used according to package directions, inappropriate use of these products on cats can result in illness and death. Consult with your veterinarian before using flea and tick product on very young or old pets, pregnant or nursing pets, or those with a chronic illness.

Pesticides:

Today's pesticides are much safer than products used 30 years ago. Examples of newer pesticides include fipronil, imidicloprid, sulfuramide and hydramethylnon. Many of these products have very low percentages of the active ingredient and are poorly absorbed systemically in mammalian species. Pesticides typically have wide margins of safety and are relatively low risk to pets. Like herbicides, when these products are applied appropriately and according to the label directions, these are minimal concern to pets. That said, these products often are mixed with bone meal, which makes it attractive and palatable to dogs. While the bone meal does not pose a significant toxicity concern, it can result in gastrointestinal irritation, severe pancreatitis and a possible foreign body obstruction (as it creates a big "ball of bone" in the stomach). More importantly, this increase in palatability can greatly increase the amount of the pesticide ingested.

Mushrooms:



There are various types of mushrooms located throughout the United States that may be non-toxic; however, other types of mushrooms may be gastric irritants, hallucinogenic, or hepatotoxic (from cyclopeptides, hydrazine toxins, isoxazoles, or psilocybin compounds). The frequency of mushroom toxicity is low, but the lack of readily available identification of mushrooms lands all ingestions in the category of toxic until proven otherwise. With ingestion of any mushroom, immediate emesis is recommended, provided the animal is alert, asymptomatic, and able to adequately protect his or her upper airway. Gastric lavage may be necessary for animals already exhibiting clinical signs. Clinical symptoms are dependent on the species of mushroom ingested, the specific toxin within that mushroom, and the individual's own susceptibility. 5 Early clinical signs include vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, ataxia, CNS depression, tremors, and seizures, with liver and renal damage occurring later. One can collect all the pieces of the mushroom in a paper towel, place them in a labeled (DO NOT EAT! POISONOUS) paper bag, and refrigerate the sample for future possible identification.

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Summer Pet Poisons

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Firecrackers:

Many pets are frightened by the noise from fireworks and should be kept in a safe, quiet environment when fireworks are used. Some pets, however, seem to enjoy the commotion and physically chase or chew on fireworks. Depending on the product, this can result in thermal or chemical burns to the paws, mouth, face, and gastrointestinal tract or other problems such as bone marrow depression and kidney failure.

Plants:

Many pets chew on plants in the yard and garden. Fortunately for dogs, who seem to enjoy eating grass and then vomiting, most grasses are non-toxic. Most garden and food producing plants are non-toxic to pets, and only result in mild gastrointestinal upset when ingested. That said, here are a few common summer plants that can cause concerns when eaten by pets:

- ♦ **Tomato plants** are in the Nightshade family and contain tomatine. Tomatine is found in concentrations of up to 5% in the leafy greens, the fruit blossoms, and in small green tomatoes; this concentration rapidly decreases as the tomato ripens. When stems, vines and green fruit are ingested, clinical signs can include gastrointestinal irritation, ataxia, and weakness. Treatment is purely supportive with an overall good prognosis.
- ♦ **Rhubarb leaves** contain oxalic acid, calcium oxalate and potassium oxalate and can result in oral and gastrointestinal irritation causing vomiting and diarrhea. Treatment includes symptomatic and supportive care.
- ♦ **Holiday ornamental plants** such as poinsettias and Easter Lily are often put outside for the summer. Ingestion of poinsettia stems and leaves may cause some mild gastrointestinal irritation and vomiting but is not deadly. Ingestion of all parts of the Easter Lily causes depression, vomiting and diarrhea in cats. Left untreated most cats die of kidney failure. Tulips (bulbs), Lily of the Valley, Oleander, Kalanchoe, and Azaleas are spring and summer plants that can be deadly to pets if ingested in large enough quantities. Dogs should be watched carefully when these plants are being cared for.
- ♦ **Onions and garlic:** When ingested in large amounts, can result in Heinz body formation and anemia. Cats are more sensitive than dogs to Allium toxicosis. Clinical signs are generally secondary to the anemia, with resultant weakness, lethargy and pale mucous membranes.
- ♦ **Grapes (or raisins):** Grapes or raisins grown in home gardens can present significant concerns when dogs ingest them. Although the mechanism of action is not clearly understood at this time, grapes can result in anorexia, vomiting, diarrhea, and potentially severe acute renal failure. The toxicity is not necessarily dose-dependent, and symptoms can occur with even small ingestions. Decontamination, aggressive supportive care, IV fluid therapy, and BUN/creatinine monitoring is recommended.

Rodenticides:

Summer is the time when pets dig up or discover long forgotten rodenticides brought to the surface by melting snow or spring rains. Whatever the case, once found they are harmful to pets. Several different types of rodenticides are found on the market, but those containing strychnine and zinc phosphide are the most deadly. Generally these products have been placed below ground to kill gophers or moles and are found by dogs that dig or forage under buildings. Ingestion of these products is a life threatening emergency. As a rule, this type of product contains an anticoagulant and can be deadly if not treated appropriately. Fortunately, an antidote is available for ingestion of anticoagulant products. ~ continued on next page ~

Summer Pet Poisons

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Fertilizers:

Fertilizers come in a variety of forms - granular to water soluble - and are soil amendment products routinely used in lawn, garden and farming. There are virtually hundreds of products and product formulations or mixes out there, and most contain nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium in various concentrations. The three numbers that you see listed behind a fertilizer name (i.e., 10:20:10) represent the concentration of these three elements. Typically, limited ingestions of these ingredients generally do not result in significant concerns and are a relatively low level toxicity risk. With most case of fertilizer ingestion, clinical signs are limited to gastrointestinal irritation and foreign body obstruction risk (particularly if organic compounds such as bone meal are mixed in, adding in a risk for pancreatitis!). Keep in mind that there are some fertilizers that contain iron, along with other herbicide and pesticide additives, and these pose additional concerns and can result in significant health concerns.

Herbicides:

Herbicides rarely result in concerns when used and applied according to the label directions, provided pets have been kept off the treated surfaces until the applied product has dried completely. However, when applied inappropriately, or when pets chew containers of concentrated product, there is a significant increase in the likelihood of potential toxicity. Clinical signs are dose and product dependent. Glyphosate and 2,4-D are two of the most commonly used herbicides.³ Ingestions of glyphosate concentrates can result in drooling, vomiting, diarrhea, anorexia and lethargy.^{1,2} With ingestion of concentrated 2,4-D, clinical signs include vomiting and weakness.³ While there are no antidotes for these products, prompt, supportive care (including IV or SC fluids and anti-emetics) generally provide a good prognosis.

Grass Seed and Mulches:



Most grass seed and mulch products are generally not associated with toxic problems in pets. Cocoa bean mulch is perhaps the only mulch type product currently known to cause occasional poisoning in dogs. This mulch is made from the hulls of cocoa beans and - when fresh - has a rich, chocolate aroma associated with it. Some larger breed dogs have actually eaten several pounds of the mulch, more than enough to develop poisoning associated with the chocolate remnants. Signs include vomiting and diarrhea along with muscle tremors and seizures. These over eager dogs should be kept away from the mulch until the aroma has dissipated. Generally a heavy rainfall or thorough watering is all that is required.

Cocoa bean mulch, a byproduct of chocolate production, is the discarded hulls or shells of the cocoa bean. This mulch is frequently used for home landscaping and is often very fragrant, especially when first placed in the yard and warmed by the sun. This tempting smell of warm chocolate often attracts and encourages dogs (Labradors!) to ingest the mulch. Through the processing procedure of creating cocoa bean mulch, much of the methylxanthine poison is removed, but still potentially contains 0.19% to 2.98% theobromine and 0.5% to 0.85% caffeine. All animals can be affected by methylxanthylates, but dogs tend to have more frequent exposure opportunities to the chocolates, coffee beans and cocoa mulch that contain them. Clinical signs include vomiting, diarrhea, hyperactivity, tremors, tachycardia, tachypnea, and potential seizures.

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Summer Pet Poisons

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There have been anecdotal reports of a dog dying after ingesting cocoa bean shell mulch, and this has been rapidly circulating on the Internet. That said, how toxic is this stuff, really? The first report of this poisoning was actually reported by Pet Poison Helpline's Drs. Lynn Hovda and R. Kingston at the 1993 International Congress of Clinical Toxicology. Dr. Steve Hansen from ASPCA published this again 10 years later (Clin Tox 2003;41:5). Recently, Dr. Hansen stated that the cause of the one fatality (a young Labrador) was "highly suspect." While theobromine and caffeine (methylxanthines) can be toxic, clinical signs are usually more PROGRESSIVE - such as vomiting, diarrhea, more vomiting, trembling, a racing heart rate, and then seizures in very high doses. Cocoa bean mulch is very unlikely to result in sudden death without showing other signs. Nevertheless, play it safe and don't allow pets to ingest this product! Typically, after a first rain, the smell dissipates, making the mulch less attractive to pets.

Organophosphates and Carbamates:

Organophosphates and Carbamates are dangerous pesticide exposures because they are competitive inhibitors of acetylcholinesterase. These pesticides are easily and rapidly absorbed from a variety of routes.⁴ The anticholinesterase properties result in clinical signs with an easy-to-remember acronym SLUDGE: salivation, lacrimation, urination, defecation, and gastroenteritis. Other clinical signs include weakness, bradycardia, mydriasis or miosis, ataxia, paralysis, and respiratory depression. Death typically occurs from severe bronchial secretions, resulting in the patient drowning in their lungs and secondary, severe hypoxemia. The two antidotes are pralidoxime chloride (2PAM) and high-dose atropine. These antidotes must be given rapidly for the best prognosis. Rapid decontamination in asymptomatic animals includes inducing emesis, gastric lavage, and activated charcoal. Once patients are clinically symptomatic, aggressive supportive care, oxygen saturation monitoring, anti-convulsant therapy, diphenhydramine for tremors, IV fluid therapy, and intensive monitoring is necessary.

Blue-green Algae or Cyanobacteria:



Growth of toxic algae can be found in both fresh and salt water throughout the warm regions of the world. Blue-green algae becomes concerning when algae accumulates on the surface of the water during hot, dry weather with wind that can shift concentrated algae mats along the shorelines.¹ Affected water may have the appearance of pea soup with thick layers of algae on the surface. Blooms of blue-green algae can contain hepatoxins and/or neurotoxins, depending on the species. Exposures occur when dogs ingest or swim water that contains the cyanobacteria. Clinical signs with the hepatotoxin variety are vomiting, diarrhea, lethargy, weakness, shock, icterus, and potentially death within 24 hours to several days. Clinical signs seen with ingestion of neurotoxin species occur acutely with onset of tremors, lethargy, seizures and respiratory distress and death within a hour.

24/7 Animal Poison Control Center, (855) 764-7661, a \$65 USD per incident fee applies. All follow-up consultations are included. Expertise to handle any poisoning situation, in any pet species - large or small! Website: <https://www.petpoisonhelpline.com>

Thank Yous & Condolences

Thank You



John Halley

Brendalee Keate

Without your help, we can't continue to do what we do. All Donations are tax-deductible and you will receive a receipt upon request.

Condolences

Roland Esparza ~ Loss of piggy Sammy

Karrie & Maren Casada ~ Loss of Maren's father



If you would like for us to mention any condolences, please E-mail Peggy@scampp.com

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MISSION STATEMENT: SCAMPP exists to promote advocacy and support towards obtaining the best quality of life for miniature pigs and preventing cruelty toward them; awareness and education among the public and for pet owners, with special emphasis on responsible ownership and their medical, rescue and emergency needs.



SCAMPP FACEBOOK:

<https://www.facebook.com/southerncaliforniassociationminipotbelliedpigs>

Instagram



SCAMPP INSTAGRAM:

<https://www.instagram.com/s.c.a.m.p.p/>



SCAMPP YOUTUBE:

<https://www.youtube.com/user/OfficialSCAMPP>

We would love to see your piggy videos. Please share yours on our YouTube Channel. For info, please E-Mail scampplovers@scampp.com if you'd like to submit your piggy videos

New Members

WELCOME!

Rebecca Lara

Kristi Cox

Karyn Weiss (renewed after being inactive for 3 years)



SCAMPP

SCAMPP MEMBERSHIP

Date: _____

Revised Jan. 2021

New _____ Renewal _____ Life Member _____ (if you've been a paid member for 15 consecutive years or more)

Name: _____

Pig(s) Name(s): _____

Pig(s) birthday(s)/ Gotcha date(s): _____

E-Mail: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Best Contact Phone Number: _____

Yearly Membership Fees include our newsletter, e-mail updates and information on SCAMPP events and the ability to vote for your Board of Directors.

Please check your preference for an electronic newsletters or a newsletter mailed to your home.

- ELECTRONIC NEWSLETTER**
- Please mail a NEWSLETTER to my home**
- General Membership Fee \$30.00**
- Life Membership Fee \$15.00. The year I initially joined SCAMPP was: _____**

Donations are always welcome and will be used as you request. DONATIONS ARE ALL TAX-DEDUCTIBLE

- Donation Spay/Neuter fund \$ _____**
- Donation for rescues/transportation of pigs \$ _____**
- Donation for general operating expenses \$ _____**

Total Fees Submitted: \$ _____

Please submit fees to: **SCAMPP, 7891 Rockwell Ave., Midway City, CA 92655**

Or join/renew online at <http://scampp.com/MembApp.html>

Membership runs from January thru December. All membership fees must be renewed each January. SCAMPP is looking for members to join our committees and to help at our community service events. Please contact Becky at 714-889-9787 or info@scampp.com for more information or to sign up to volunteer.