



# Nittany Beagle Rescue Newsletter

2nd Quarter  
2025

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## Centre gives



**Online donation  
event  
May 14 and 15!**

We're taking part in the huge \$500,000 stretch pool fundraiser known as "Centre Gives!" They are also featuring lots of money in prizes for the various organizations to win. The minimum donation is \$10, and there is no maximum donation.

Why give during #CentreGives? NBR will receive a match from the Centre Foundation. We'll get a % of the stretch pool based on how much we raise.

**Nittany Beagle Rescue will be at Table 35 at Centre Gives Fest, at Brass 16823, Bellefonte, on Thursday, May 15 from 5 pm—8 pm. Come see us!**

Please share with friends and family! If you ever considered donating to NBR, #CentreGives is the time! We appreciate your support!

Have questions or want to learn more? Check out: <https://centregives.org/>



## Who's Calling?



NBR volunteer Kathy Richards will be calling to follow-up after you have adopted one of our precious beagles, beginning with those pups adopted in 2020. Her number is (610) 882-2511, so if you receive a call from that number, it isn't a telemarketer! Kathy will be calling to see how your new beagle is doing, if there are any issues and if you have any questions. She will leave a message for you if you are not home and if you have questions she can't answer, she will seek out the answer and get back to you. Please feel free to call her any time you have questions about your pups, Thank you!



## Featured Adoptable Beagles



**Barnaby & Penelope** are still seeking their forever home

Age: 7-10 Year Old Bonded Siblings

Sex: Male (black), Female (tri-color)

Good with: Dogs, Children, House Trained

Personality: Happy, Active, Easy-going, Love Cuddles & Walks

<https://www.nittanybeaglerescue.org/beagle.cfm?dogID=3863>



**Benji** is still seeking his forever home

Age: 7 Years Old, Tri-color

Sex: Male

Good with: Dogs, Children, Crate/House Trained

Personality: Super Friendly. Loving, Loves Cuddling, Loves Long Walks

<https://www.nittanybeaglerescue.org/beagle.cfm?dogID=3828>



**Beth** are still seeking her forever home

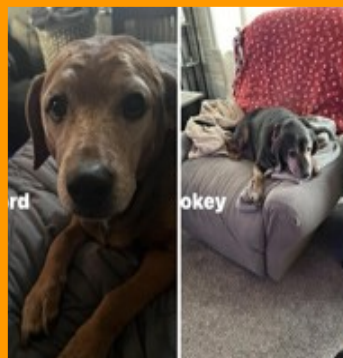
Age: 2.5 Years Old, Tri-color

Sex: Female.

Good with: Dogs, Crate Trained, Working on House Training, Car Rides

Personality: Super Sweet, Happy, Loving, Smart, Affectionate

<https://www.nittanybeaglerescue.org/beagle.cfm?dogID=3864>



**Buford & Smokey** are still seeking their forever home

Age: 11 Years Old, Bonded Beagle Mix Brothers

Sex: Male, 40-45 lb.

Good with: Teenagers, House & Crate Trained

Personality: Happy, Sociable, Friendly, Love to Cuddle, Easygoing

<https://www.nittanybeaglerescue.org/beagle.cfm?dogID=3818>



# Featured Adoptable Beagles



**Captain** is still seeking his forever home

Age: 4.5 Years Old, Tri-Color

Sex: Male

Good with: Dogs. Crate-Trained, 90% House Trained

Personality: Friendly, Outgoing, Affectionate, Active, Love to Play Tug & Ball

<https://www.nittanybeaglerescue.org/beagle.cfm?dogID=3853>



**King** is still seeking his forever home

Age: 1.5Years Old, Tri-Color

Sex: Male

Good with: House/Crate-Trained, Dogs, Older Children, Car Rides

Personality: Sweet, Loves People, Mellow, Loves to Be Petted and Loved

<https://www.nittanybeaglerescue.org/beagle.cfm?dogID=3862>



**Milo** is still seeking his forever home

Age: 2 Years Old

Sex: Male

Good with: Dogs, House/Crate Trained, Children

Personality: Loves to Play Fetch, Loves People

<https://www.nittanybeaglerescue.org/beagle.cfm?dogID=3861>



**Ruby Sue** is still seeking hier forever home

Age: 11 yrs.

Sex: Female, Tri-Color, 30 lb.

Good with: Dogs, Learning House-Training, Crate Trained

Personality: Sweet, Loves Walks, Energetic, Loves to be Petted

<https://www.nittanybeaglerescue.org/beagle.cfm?dogID=3881>



# What is Lyme Disease in Dogs?



PetMD by Chewy

By [Brittany Kleszynski, DVM](#) on Mar. 20, 2024

Lyme disease, also called borreliosis, is a bacterial infection in dogs that is [spread by tick bites](#). Although Lyme disease can also affect people, dogs don't spread the infection to their pet parents. Lyme disease in dogs can cause serious complications, such as [joint inflammation](#) (swelling) and [kidney failure](#).

When a tick bites a dog, the bacteria that causes Lyme disease (*Borrelia burgdorferi*) passes from the tick's saliva to the dog's bloodstream, where they can infect the joints, heart, brain, and spinal cord.

Some infected dogs may show no obvious symptoms, while others may become very sick. This largely depends on how strong the dog's immune system is and how long the infection is present before treatment begins.

Dogs who do outdoor activities—[such as hiking](#) or [hunting in wooded areas](#)—are at greater risk for Lyme disease because of their increased exposure to ticks.

[Dogs and puppies who are unvaccinated](#) and those who are not kept up to date on [tick preventatives](#) are also most vulnerable to infection. It's estimated that between 1.4% and 13.3% of dogs in the United States test positive for Lyme disease.

Although Lyme disease can be found in most states, it is most common in the Midwest, Northeast, Southeast, and West. Cases are most likely to be diagnosed during spring, summer, and fall, when the weather is warmer and ticks are more prevalent.

Dogs with Lyme disease generally live normal lifespans if treatment is started early.

**If left untreated, Lyme disease in dogs can cause kidney failure, which is life-threatening. For this reason, dogs having symptoms of Lyme disease should be treated as medical emergencies. If you suspect your dog has Lyme disease, take them to the veterinarian immediately.**

## Symptoms of Lyme Disease in Dogs

Symptoms of Lyme disease in dogs may not occur if a dog's immune system is able to control the infection. If a pup does develop symptoms, pet parents may notice the following: Joint pain or swelling, [Lameness](#), [High fever](#), [Lethargy](#), Weakness, [Decreased appetite](#), [Enlarged lymph nodes](#), [Vomiting](#), [Diarrhea](#), [Increased thirst](#), [Increased urination](#), [Weight loss](#), [Swollen legs or belly](#)

## Causes of Lyme Disease in Dogs

Lyme disease in dogs is caused by an infected tick, specifically from the *Ixodes* genus.

*I. scapularis* (deer tick) and *I. pacificus* (western blacklegged tick) are the two main ticks that spread *Borrelia burgdorferi*.

Ticks become infected with *B. burgdorferi* by feeding on rodents and birds. The bacteria multiply within the tick and are spread to a dog when the tick bites it.

To pass on the infection, the tick must be attached to the dog for at least 24 to 48 hours.

## How Veterinarians Diagnose Lyme Disease in Dogs

To diagnose Lyme disease in dogs, veterinarians will use a combination of tests and a discussion with the pet parent. Your vet will want to know about any recent travel history, any recent exposure to ticks, and any symptoms the dog has.

Diagnostic tests that may be done to identify Lyme disease in dogs include:

**SNAP 4Dx**—A few drops of blood are taken from a dog's vein, mixed with a special solution, and then used to test for antibodies. Results are available in just eight minutes, and vaccination against Lyme disease does not affect the results.

**Polymerase chain reaction (PCR)**—This test uses blood, joint fluid, or a lymph node sample to test for Lyme disease.

**Blood work**—Blood can be collected from a dog's vein to check overall health and rule out other underlying conditions that may look like Lyme disease.

**Urinalysis**—A sample of urine is taken to check for signs of protein, which can be a sign of kidney disease in dogs who have tested positive for Lyme disease.

## Treatment of Lyme Disease in Dogs

Lyme disease in dogs is most often treated using an antibiotic called [doxycycline](#). It's given to a pup for at least 30 days. Dogs are expected to show improvement in their symptoms in as little as 24 hours. Other antibiotics—[amoxicillin](#) and cefovecin—can be used if dogs are sensitive to doxycycline.

[Pain medications](#), such as [gabapentin](#), may be given if there is joint swelling or discomfort. [Steroids](#) and other immunosuppressant medications may be used in some cases if considered helpful by the veterinarian.

Dogs with severe disease may need hospitalization for supportive care, including intravenous (IV) fluids and medications to support the kidneys.



# What is Anaplasmosis in Dogs?



PetMD by Chewy

By [Jessica Vogelsang, DVM](#), on May 3, 2022

Finding a tick on your dog is upsetting for a number of reasons. First, it can be upsetting, especially when the tick has been feeding for a while and is engorged like a bloodsucking raisin. More importantly, ticks carry a variety of diseases that can be passed to both dogs and humans. While many people are familiar with [Lyme disease](#), anaplasmosis is a lesser-known but also significant [tick-borne disease](#) that can affect both you and your dog.

## What Is Anaplasmosis?

Anaplasmosis is a bacterial disease that, in a dog, comes in two forms:

*Anaplasma phagocytophilum* infects white blood cells (this is the form that is also found in people).

*Anaplasma platys* infects a dog's platelets, which are involved in blood clotting.

Anaplasma occurs through many regions in the United States and Canada, correlating to the presence of the species of tick that transmit the disease. The areas with greatest incidence of canine anaplasmosis are the northeastern states, Gulf states, California, upper Midwest, southwestern states, and mid-Atlantic regions.

According to the [Companion Animal Parasite Council](#) (CAPC), the incidence of anaplasmosis will likely continue to follow the expanding range of the deer tick in 2022. The Northeast and upper Midwest will likely see the most positive cases. CAPC also predicts many positive anaplasma cases in some regions of Virginia, West Virginia, and Texas.

## How Is Anaplasmosis Transmitted?

*Anaplasma platys* is transmitted by the brown dog tick. *Anaplasma phagocytophilum* is transmitted by the deer tick and the western black-legged tick. Because the deer tick and the western black-legged tick are also vectors for other disease, it is not uncommon for dogs to be co-infected with multiple tick-borne diseases such as ehrlichiosis, [Rocky Mountain spotted fever](#), and Lyme disease. There is no evidence that dogs can directly transmit the Anaplasma bacterium to people.

Anaplasmosis occurs worldwide in a wide number of mammals including dogs, cats, and people. Rodents are thought to be the reservoir for *A. phagocytophilum* while dogs are theorized to be the reservoir for *A. platys*. In both cases, while mammals are the reservoir, ticks are the means of transmission.

## What Are the Symptoms of Anaplasmosis?

Symptoms usually begin within one to two weeks of the initial tick bite and transmission. As the two main anaplasmosis organisms infect different types of cells, the symptoms vary depending on which organism has infected the dog.

*A. phagocytophilum* is the more common form of anaplasmosis. Symptoms are generally vague and non-specific, which can make diagnosis difficult as there is no one clear sign that makes one suspicious for the disease. In people, the most commonly reported symptoms are fever, headache, chills and muscle ache. While we can extrapolate how affected pets might feel, we are limited to what we can observe when describing what the symptoms of Anaplasmosis are in dogs. Reported signs include:

- Lameness and joint pain
- Lethargy
- Inappetence
- Fever
- Less commonly: coughing, seizures, vomiting and diarrhea

*A. platys* infects the platelets and affect blood clotting. Therefore, signs of this form of anaplasmosis are related to the body's inability to properly stop bleeding and include bruising and red splotches on the gums and belly as well as nosebleeds.

# ♥ What is Anaplasmosis in Dogs? (cont.) ♥

PetMD by Chewy

By [Jessica Vogelsang, DVM](#), on May 3, 2022

## How Is Anaplasmosis Diagnosed?

Your veterinarian will begin by taking a full history of your dog's health and performing a physical examination. Your veterinarian may also suggest a number of tests depending on their clinical suspicion of anaplasmosis. Pets who have a history of tick exposure, live in an endemic area, and have the appropriate signs are all considered at risk.

An examination of the blood is the first step to evaluate the blood cells and platelets. While the organism may occasionally be identifiable under the microscope, more accurate tests are performed in the laboratory. These tests include ELISA (enzyme linked immunosorbent assay), IFA (indirect fluorescent antibody) and PCR (polymerase chain reaction).

## How Is Anaplasmosis Treated?

Anaplasmosis can be treated with the antibiotic [doxycycline](#). The earlier in the course of disease the treatment begins, the better the outcome. Most dogs are treated for 14-30 days, though improvement is often seen within the first few days of treatment.

Even if your dog has improved clinically, it is essential to finish the entire course of antibiotics. The long term prognosis for dogs who have undergone a full course of treatment is excellent. It is unknown if some dogs become persistent carriers without showing clinical signs of disease; some dogs may continue to test positive for anaplasmosis even after treatment and appearing clinically healthy.

## How Do I Prevent Anaplasmosis?

The best prevention includes stringent [tick prevention](#). "Natural" tick prevention treatments are usually poorly effective, especially in highly endemic areas. A wide variety of effective spot-on treatments, oral medications and tick collars are available to best fit your dog's needs; consult your veterinarian for the choice that is best for you.

Check your dog for ticks every day, being sure to check in between the toes, under the collar, behind the ears, and in the armpits. Use your fingers to run through your dog's fur, feeling for bumps. Ticks vary from the size of a pinhead to the size of a grape; while usually dark brown or black, they turn grey after they have been attached and feeding for a period of time. Grasp the tick close to the skin using tweezers or a [device specifically designed for tick removal](#). Dispose of the tick by placing it in alcohol or flushing down the toilet.

Prophylactic treatment with doxycycline after a tick bite is not common practice in veterinary medicine. Antibiotic treatment is reserved for clinically ill dogs that have tested positive for the anaplasma bacterium. However, many laboratories test ticks for the presence of diseases like anaplasma and Lyme. Therefore, after the tick is removed, you may submit the tick to these labs to know if it carries harmful diseases.

While anaplasmosis doesn't get the same attention as other tick-borne diseases such as Lyme and [ehrlichiosis](#), it remains a significant disease of dogs and is being diagnosed with increased frequency across the United States. It is important to remember that a dog diagnosed with one type of tick-borne disease may have other ones as well because of the shared vector.

While prevention of transmission through good tick control is the best way to keep your pet safe, it's good news that we have an effective treatment available. If you think your pet may have been exposed to any tick-borne disease, let your vet know so he or she can get your dog back on track.



He is your friend, your partner, your defender, your dog. You are his life, his love, his leader. He will be yours, faithful and true, to the last beat of his heart. You owe it to him to be worthy of such devotion.

—Agnes Repplier



# Upcoming Events

## Pet Showings

We'll have some of our adoptable beagles available for meet and greets at Lyons Kennels, 1826 Zion Rd, Bellefonte on the first & third Saturday of each month from 11 am—1 pm.



## Palooza in July!

Join us for Palooza in July 2025! from Thurs., 7/17, 8 am through Sun., 7/20., 8 pm We will have an online auction with lots & lots of great items - for you and for gifts!

There will be a dog walk and picnic on Sunday 7/20, which will be held at Bald Eagle State Park, Pavillion #7. The dog walk will be from 1:30pm—3pm and the picnic is 3 pm—5:30 pm. You can come for all or part of the event and you can bring a dog or not! If you come to the picnic, it would be great if you could bring something to share. Please note that there isn't any refrigeration, so if you bring something that needs to be refrigerated, please bring a cooler with ice.

We plan to do the dog walk as a fundraiser where people will gather sponsors. There will be a \$20 registration fee for the dog walk that includes a Palooza in July 2025! Dog Walk t-shirt. If you gather \$200 or more in sponsorships, then the \$20 registration fee is waived. (Of course, if someone doesn't have the \$20 registration fee, they are welcome to walk with us anyway!)

We know not everyone can come to the State College/Bellefonte area for the Dog Walk, but we hope you can have a Dog Walk with family and friends where you live. Register by July 1 for the walk and we will send your Palooza in July 2025! Dog Walk t-shirt. Then, maybe close it out with your own picnic! We hope people join us by sending photos and/or videos to the Nittany Beagle Rescue Facebook page.



# Happy Endings



Stormy



Maggie

**Safety Tip**  
**for Pets**

## Heat Stroke in Dogs

**A dog's body temperature**

- 107-109° heat stroke
- ≈ 104° heat exhaustion
- 100.5-102.5° normal

**Signs of Heat Stroke:**

- Heavy panting, difficulty breathing, excessive thirst
- Bright red tongue and mucus membranes, which turn grey as shock sets in
- Thick saliva, drooling, vomiting, and/or diarrhea
- Unsteadiness and staggering
- Lethargy

By the time the signs of heat stroke are visible, it's often too late.

**some dogs are more at risk**

- Short-Nosed
- Long-Haired
- Young

**The Dangers of Heat Stroke**

104° body temp. → >15mins of suffering →

- Collapse
- Seizures
- Coma
- Organ Failure
- Death