

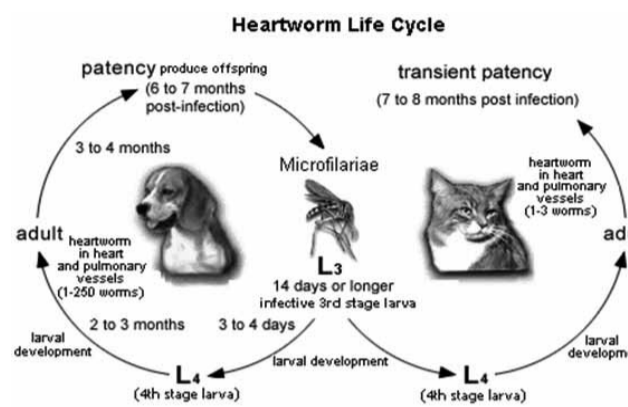
“Ask DAD”(a pet column) By Tori Valcic

‘Courtesy of Dili Alpha Dog’

Blood Parasites making your dogs sick?

Unfortunately there is no research being done for dogs and cats in Timor Leste, however these blood parasites are highly prevalent through out South-East Asia and the world.

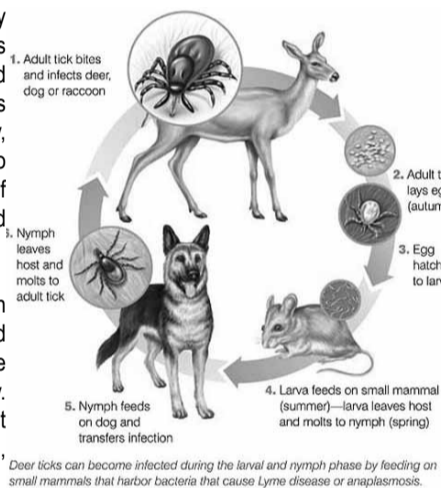
Heartworm– Heartworms are spread through mosquitos that carry the infective heartworm larvae. These larvae migrate from the bite wound through the dog’s body until they reach the heart and blood vessels of the lungs, a process that takes approximately six months. The larvae mature in the dog’s body -- an adult heartworm can grow to be about 12 inches long. These adults reproduce and release immature heartworms, known as microfilariae, directly into the dog’s blood. When a mosquito bites an already infected dog, it may take in these microfilariae with the dog’s blood, and then pass on the infective heartworm larvae (the microfilariae develop once inside the mosquito) to another dog, thereby continuing the parasite’s life cycle and spreading the disease to the next host.



Initially, there are no symptoms. But as more and more worms crowd the heart and lungs, most dogs will develop a cough. As it progresses, they won’t be able to exercise as much as before; they’ll become winded easier. With severe heartworm disease, we can hear abnormal lung sounds, dogs can pass out from the loss of blood to the brain, and they can retain fluids. Eventually, most dogs will die if the worms are not treated.

Lyme Disease Lyme disease is one of the most common tick-transmitted diseases in the world but only causes symptoms in 5-10% of affected dogs. Many dogs who develop Lyme disease have recurrent lameness due to inflammation of the joints. Sometimes the lameness lasts for only three to four days but recurs days to weeks later, either in the same leg or in other legs. This is known as “shifting-leg lameness.” One or more joints may be swollen, warm, and painful.

Some dogs may also develop kidney problems. Lyme disease sometimes leads to glomerulonephritis – inflammation and accompanying dysfunction of the kidney’s glomeruli (essentially, a blood filter). Eventually, kidney failure may set in as the dog begins to exhibit such signs as vomiting, diarrhea, lack of appetite, weight loss, increased urination and thirst, and abnormal fluid buildups.



Ehrlichia Ehrlichiosis in dogs is a rickettsia infection caused by the organisms Ehrlichia canis and Ehrlichia lewini. These bacteria are spread by the brown dog tick and the Lone Star tick, respectively. Rickettsiae are a type of bacteria that inhabit a cell, in this case, the body’s white blood cells, which are destroyed in the process.

- Chronic Signs
- Abnormal bleeding • Nose bleed • Severe weight loss • Fever
 - Trouble breathing due to inflammation of the lungs • Joint inflammation and pain
 - Seizures in some animals • Lack of coordination • Head tilt
 - Eye pain • Anemia • Kidney failure Paralysis

Anaplasma – similar to Lyme disease. Transmitted by ticks and most commonly causes joint pain and inflammation.

Dili Alpha-Dog Veterinary Clinic now has a simple blood test available for these diseases. Please contact our friendly staff on 73704009 to make an appointment.



TIDES

Jul 1 Sa	2 Su	3 Mo	4 Tu	5 We	6 Th	7 Fr
Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time
0633 2.0	0039 0.8	0127 1.0	0224 1.1	0332 1.2	0438 1.2	0043 1.6
1308 1.0	0723 2.0	0812 2.0	0901 2.0	0951 2.0	1041 2.0	0529 1.2
1829 1.6	1410 0.9	1517 0.9	1624 0.8	1716 0.7	1755 0.5	1127 2.0
	1952 1.5	2116 1.4	2249 1.5	2359 1.6		1830 0.5
Jul 8 Sa	9 Su	10 Mo	11 Tu	12 We	13 Th	14 Fr
Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time
0115 1.7	0141 1.8	0206 1.9	0232 1.9	0301 2.0	0333 2.0	0410 2.0
0609 1.1	0644 1.1	0715 1.1	0747 1.0	0822 1.0	0902 1.0	0952 1.0
1208 2.1	1245 2.1	1321 2.2	1356 2.2	1432 2.2	1510 2.2	1551 2.1
1902 0.4	1932 0.4	2003 0.3	2035 0.3	2110 0.4	2150 0.4	2234 0.5
Jul 15 Sa	16 Su	17 Mo	18 Tu	19 We	20 Th	21 Fr
Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time
0453 2.0	0542 2.0	0013 0.7	0105 0.9	0202 1.0	0305 1.1	0413 1.1
1100 1.0	1221 0.9	0639 2.1	0738 2.1	0836 2.2	0936 2.2	1039 2.3
1640 2.0	1744 1.8	1330 0.8	1437 0.7	1545 0.6	1648 0.4	1740 0.3
2323 0.6		1913 1.7	2045 1.6	2216 1.6	2332 1.7	
Jul 22 Sa	23 Su	24 Mo	25 Tu	26 We	27 Th	28 Fr
Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time
0030 1.8	0116 1.9	0156 2.0	0234 2.1	0309 2.2	0344 2.2	0418 2.2
0513 1.1	0605 1.0	0652 0.9	0738 0.9	0824 0.8	0915 0.8	1015 0.9
1140 2.3	1235 2.4	1323 2.4	1407 2.4	1448 2.3	1528 2.1	1608 2.0
1825 0.2	1906 0.2	1946 0.2	2025 0.2	2103 0.3	2142 0.5	2220 0.6
Jul 29 Sa	30 Su	31 Mo	Aug 1 Tu	2 We	3 Th	4 Fr
Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time
0454 2.1	0531 2.0	0615 2.0	0019 1.1	0118 1.2	0241 1.3	0408 1.3
1126 0.9	1228 0.9	1326 0.9	0705 1.9	0802 1.9	0900 1.8	1001 1.9
1652 1.8	1751 1.6	1915 1.5	1429 0.9	1539 0.8	1643 0.7	1730 0.6
2257 0.7	2336 0.9		2040 1.4	2213 1.4	2331 1.5	

‘Please Explain’

Hindenburg and Hydrogen

In the mid-1930s, if you could afford to fly across the Atlantic Ocean, there were two choices – noisy, small and cramped aeroplanes, or quiet and spacious airships that got their lift from huge bladders filled with hydrogen gas. Back then, it was still an even bet as to which technology would not become obsolete – the faster and noisier aeroplane, or the slower and more relaxed lighter-than-air airship. Following a disastrous event in 1937, the aeroplane became the favoured technology. The enormous hydrogen-filled Nazi airship, the Hindenburg, was slowly manoeuvring in to dock at a 50-metre high mast at the Lakehurst Air Base, in New Jersey. This was the Hindenburg’s twenty-first crossing of the Atlantic Ocean. Suddenly, there was a spark on the Hindenburg, and then flames. Newsreel film crews captured the sudden disaster as the Hindenburg burst into enormous plumes of red-yellow flames, and collapsed to the ground. Over 30 of the 97 people on board died. The disaster was blamed on the extreme flammability of the hydrogen lifting gas that filled most of the airship. Hydrogen’s reputation (as extremely flammable) still troubles car manufactures today, as they explore the use of hydrogen as a safe, non-polluting alternative to fossil fuels for powering cars. But it turns out that the extreme flammability of hydrogen is an mythconception. The Hindenburg was the largest aircraft ever to fly – longer than three football fields (about 250 m long). It was powered by enormous 1200-HP v-16 Mercedes-Benz diesel engines that spun six-metre wooden propellers. It cruised at 125 kph (faster than ocean liners and train), and when fully loaded with fuel, had a range of some 16 000km.

It was opulently furnished and almost decadently luxurious – each of the 50 cabins had both a shower and a bath, as well as electric lights and a telephone. The clubroom had an aluminium piano. The public rooms were large and decorated in the style of a luxury ship – and the windows could be opened. It was a little slower than the aeroplanes of the day – but it was a lot more comfortable. The Hindenburg was painted with silvery powdered aluminium, to better show off the giant Nazi swastikas on the tail section. When it flew over cities, the on-board loudspeakers broadcast Nazi propaganda announcements, and the crew dropped thousands of small Nazi flags for the school children below. This is not surprising, because the Nazi Minister of Propaganda funded the Hindenburg. At the time, the US government controlled the only significant supplies of helium (a nonflammable lifting gas), and refused to supply it to the Nazi government. So the Hindenburg had to use flammable hydrogen. As the Hindenburg came in to land at Lakehurst on 6 May 1937, there was a storm brewing, and the enormous amount of static electricity in the air charged up the aircraft. When the crew dropped the mooring ropes to the ground, the static electricity was earthed, which set off sparks on the Hindenburg. The Hindenburg was covered with a cotton fabric, that had been waterproofed. To achieve this, the fabric had been swabbed with cellulose acetate (which happened to be very flammable) and then covered with aluminium powder (which nowadays is used as rocket fuel to propel space shuttles into orbit). Indeed, the aluminium powder consisted of tiny flakes, which made them very susceptible to sparking. It was inevitable that a charged atmosphere would ignite the flammable skin of the airship. The Hindenburg burned with a red flame. But hydrogen burns with an almost invisible bluish flame. In the Hindenburg disaster, as soon as the Hydrogen bladders were opened by the flames, the hydrogen inside would have escaped up and away from the burning airship – and would not have contributed to the ensuing fire. The hydrogen was totally innocent. In fact, in 1935, a helium filled airship with an acetate-aluminium skin burned near Point Surin California with equal ferocity. The Hindenburg disaster was not caused by a hydrogen explosion. The lesson is obvious – the next time you build an airship, don’t paint the inflammable acetate skin with aluminium rocket fuel.

Hydrogen

Hydrogen is the most abundant element in the Universe – about 75% of all the mass in the Universe. But it’s only the ninth most abundant element on Earth, and makes up just under 1% of the mass of our planet. Hydrogen is an odourless, colourless and tasteless gas and is also the simplest and lightest chemical element. It seems that Paracelsus, the 16th century German-Swiss alchemist and doctor, may have handled hydrogen. He discovered that when he dissolved a metal in acid, it produced a gas that would burn. In 1766, the English chemist Henry Cavendish went one step further with this gas, which was then called ‘inflammable air’ or ‘phlogiston’. He actually measured the amount of gas that he got from a certain amount of acid and metal, and even measured its density. In 1776, J. Waltire noticed that then he burnt hydrogen, he also made some droplets of water. It was the French chemist Antoine-Laurent Lavoisier who came up with the name ‘hydrogen’, from the Greek, meaning ‘water generator’. Liquid hydrogen is used as a rocket fuel, and when it burns with oxygen it produces temperatures of around 2600°C. Hydrogen was once used to fill balloons, but is now mostly used to make ammonia and methanol, to remove sulphur from petrol, and to make food products such as margarine.



ENTERTAINMENT

Prince estate attacks ‘deceitful’ Purple Rain show Prince’s estate have criticised plans for a Purple Rain stage show, calling it “a blatant attempt to deceive fans”. The British production was announced last week by Gary Lloyd, who directed the West End production of the Michael Jackson musical Thriller Live. Billed as “a live music and dance celebration of Prince,” it will feature hits like Kiss, Purple Rain and Little Red Corvette, played by a live band. But Prince’s estate said it had not authorised the show. The producers of Purple Rain said there was no intention to deceive anyone. **‘Weighing legal options’** “Neither Prince’s family or the estate have given permission to use his name, likeness, or music catalogue for this event,” Troy Carter, entertainment adviser to the estate, told the BBC in a statement. “This is a blatant attempt to deceive fans into thinking they’re seeing a Purple Rain musical on the West End, when it’s only a cover band playing Prince’s songs. “We’re currently weighing our legal options and look forward to bringing the real Purple Rain to the stage in the near future.” Purple Rain On Stage was conceived as a tribute to the star, who died suddenly last April following an overdose of painkillers. It’s being produced by Adam Spiegel and Mark Goucher with Claire-Bridget Kenwright, who said: “We have long been fans of Prince and his music and are excited to be able to bring it to audiences throughout the UK in 2018. “There is no intention to deceive fans. The production will be a live music and dance celebration of an iconic artist’s work.” When he announced the production, which will tour the UK next year, Gary Lloyd said it was his “dream” to bring Prince’s music to the stage. “Prince was a consummate, theatrical artist, but in our show his music is the star,” he said in a press release. “There will be so much for audiences to enjoy whether they’re fans of musical theatre, Prince, or both. Purple Rain is a fast-paced, music lover’s night out that will tease, surprise and excite audiences in the same way he did.” The tour is due to commence in Bromley’s Churchill Theatre on 1 February, 2018 with other venues including the Manchester Opera House, the Edinburgh Playhouse and Belfast’s Grand Opera House. Promotional material for the show said these dates would be followed by a West End run. In his lifetime, Prince - who would have turned 59 on 7 June - was fiercely protective of his copyright, going to war with his record label over the ownership of his music, and keeping his biggest hits off major streaming services like Spotify and Apple Music. However, it is perfectly legitimate for a show to feature cover versions of his hits without seeking permission, as long as the rights holders receive performance royalties. Several Prince tribute acts perform regularly in the UK while the star’s former band The Revolution are currently touring the US with a set based on the hits they recorded together. *BBC*