

Re: FFP

Fri, Jun 6, 2014 10:47 am

Barb Thornberry (valorgoldens@aol.com)

To [REDACTED] Details

Hi Nicole,

Thanks for taking the time to answer my questions. I really appreciate your candidness. You had expressed interest in Dr. Dodds and Dr. Casals views of my questions. I just heard back fro Dr. Casal 5 minutes ago. She'll get back to me tonight or tomorrow.

I've attached Jean Dodds answers. She put the answers under my questions.

I have to say I have the UTMOST respect for her and all she's done for the dog fancy and dogs in general. I am just a tad disappointed that some of her responses were just 1 word answers. I had hoped for more.

Anyways, I'll forward Dr. Casals to you when I receive it.

If you don't mind I may have a few more questions after I receive Dr. Casals response? Is that okay? And if you disagree with anything you read could you let me know?

Thanks Nicole.

Letter to Dr. Jean Dodd:

My mind is swirling with Plasma and Neonates questions. The 1st question...Do the Greyhounds in your colony carry the herpes antibodies?

Dr. Dodds response:

Not usually , unless exposed to herpes virus before we rescue them.

When I called and asked, the gal said "no". Unless I read it wrong this seems to contradict what I've read on your blog.

Dr. Dodds response:

We've never claimed that our greys have anti-herpes antibodies, but their plasma is very helpful in general to support the overall immune function of sick or fading puppies.

2nd question...I have friends that create their own plasma from their kennel and use on healthy neonates to give them an added boost. Their donors may have had litters. Their donors aren't tested for Tick borne illnesses, or even titered for the normal viruses we vaccinate for. This causes me great concern on more than one level. The biggest concern is..... It is my understanding that once a neonate is given plasma it no longer has "maiden" blood (so to speak). Correct ! The neonate will now have antibodies, correct? What happens when that neonate is 4 years old and has sunstroke, or gets hit by a car and needs a transfusion. If this dogs blood isn't "typed" before hand and he's given an incompatible blood in his transfusion, is this dog at risk?

Dr. Dodds response:

Good point and important !

And if he is at risk, do we as breeders have a moral obligation to tell prospective new puppy families that their puppy doesn't have "maiden" blood any more?

Dr. Dodds response:

Ideally , yes !

3rd question...What happens if this same breeder in my scenario picked a bitch from her breeding stock as a donor that has had a previous litter, and the plasma from this bitch was given another bitches puppies for immune support or maybe to offer aid in a herpes out break in the litter. When those newborns grow up and are mated with a Sire of a different blood type, are the puppies from this litter at risk for a blood reaction?

Dr. Dodds response:

Probably not unless the amount of untyped blood/plasma was sufficient to alloimmunize them – i. e. 6-10 cc per pound. There will be a potential blood incompatibility reaction IF the dam was blood type DEA 1 negative [like Rh negative] and the sire was blood type DEA 1 positive [like Rh positive], and subsequent transfusions or pregnancies are from a DEA 1 positive blood donor source or sire.

4th question... How about the dreaded herpes virus....If indeed your greyhounds don't have the virus antibodies to give, who is the best candidate for a donor if I want to prepare ahead of time?

Dr. Dodds response:

A recently recovered herpes virus case or other adults in close contact with that recovered case (i.e. only for 3-6 months after recovery/exposure)

Barb Thornberry

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-----Original Message-----

From: [REDACTED]@animalhealthinternational.com>

To: Barb Thornberry <valorgoldens@aol.com>

Sent: Thu, Jun 5, 2014 7:55 am

Subject: RE: FFP

Hi Barb,

Sorry for the lapse in my emails. Unfortunately my household was hit with the virus that seems to be creeping up in most of the schools this time of year.

Our owner knows Jean Dodd well so I am very familiar with her and Hemopet. I am interested to hear Dr. Casals' take on this subject as I must be honest there have only been a handful of times this subject has come up to us.

The UK does have the testing but it is not always readily available to the US.

2. It is also shocking to me that there are breeders out there making their own plasma without the testing of their colony. The neonate will have "Maiden" blood but there now is the possibility that there has been a transfer and the neonates' system will then have to choose to adhere to the plasma given which can alter their genetic known antibody make up.

3. Now this is only my opinion based on my veterinary education and background so please feel free to have more research for this subject. Any dog that has not been typed and is given blood where their system deems it incompatible is at risk for a transfusion reaction. However any dog can have a reaction to donor blood at any time. Many veterinary professionals choose not to type the dog if it is their 1st transfusion. There are studies that show an initial transfusion tends to show little reaction. My thoughts and if it were "My dog" is to have the dog typed and cross matched to rule out as much doubt as possible. Dogs have reactions for many reasons due to disease process, diagnosis and of course incompatibility.

4. This question would be based on your thoughts on breeding and giving information to your prospective families.

5. They breeding process should not cause any reaction from either participant.

6. Dea donor 4 would be classified as the most “ compatible” to any blood type. Also to my understanding this could be used in a herpes outbreak.

7. yes

8. The reason we don't use females that have been bred and also males that have been used for breeding is due to introduction of foreign antibody transfer from male to female and vice versa. Most blood banks are using this same practice to my knowledge.

I hope that I have answered all of your questions. Thank you for reaching out to our company. It has been a good tool for me to refresh some things that we don't normally talk about or hear of things like this needed on a regular basis.

Please feel free to contact me whenever needed.

Enjoy your Day,

From: Barb Thornberry [mailto:valorgoldens@aol.com]

Sent: Wednesday, May 28, 2014 6:14 PM

To: [REDACTED]

Subject: Re: FFP

Hi Again [REDACTED]

Thank you for taking the time to respond to my questions. The deeper I dig the more frustrated I become. It baffles my mind the the single most deadly virus to neonates (besides brucellosis), is swept under the carpet and ignored.

I'm just ranting here, it's not directed at you:-) I'm starting to think it has to be because there isn't money in developing a rapid test. OR why can't we have the vaccine the UK does? It boils down to the money. There's no money for Research Labs or Veterinarians in dead puppies. And the adults don't really get sick. UGH..

I understand it's difficult to find a dog or bitch that is newly exposed, but if the word got out that there aren't herpes antibodies in the plasma (not many know this, I'm trying to bring awareness to my peers and my Golden Retriever and Reproduction facebook list I belong to) we (breeders) are using now to combat CHV, we'd be flocking to get our dogs titer tested. Almost all show dogs have the antibodies already.

Can you also explain to me why a dog or bitch that has been bred can't be a donor? I'm getting mixed reports.

I've attached a letter I can't to Dr. Jean Dodd and a letter I sent to Dr Casal at UPenn.

Would you mind looking at the letter and giving your take on my questions?

Here's the letter I sent to Jean Dodd. I sent a similar letter to Dr. Casal (minus the Greyhound question)

My mind is swirling with Plasma and Neonates questions. The 1st question...

1. Do the Greyhounds in your colony carry the herpes antibodies? When I called and asked, the gal said "no". Unless I read it wrong this seems to contradict what I've read on some of your blogs.
2. I have friends that create their own plasma from their kennel and use on healthy neonates to give them an added boost. Their donors may have had litters. Their donors aren't tested for Tick borne illnesses, or even titered for the normal viruses we vaccinate for. This causes me great concern on more than one level. The biggest concern is..... It is my understanding that once a neonate is given plasma it no longer has "maiden" blood (so to speak). The neonate will now have antibodies, correct?
3. What happens when that neonate is 4 years old and has sunstroke, or gets hit by a car and needs a transfusion. If this dog's blood isn't "typed" and crossmatched before hand and he's given an incompatible blood in his transfusion, is this dog at risk?
4. And if he is at risk, do we as breeders have a moral obligation to tell prospective new puppy families that their puppy doesn't have "maiden" blood any more?
5. What happens if this same breeder in my scenario picked a bitch from her breeding stock as a donor that has had a previous litter, and the plasma from this bitch was given another bitches puppies for immune support or maybe to offer aid in a herpes outbreak in the litter. When those newborns grow up and are mated with a Sire of a different blood type, are the puppies from this litter at risk for a blood reaction?
6. How about the dreaded herpes virus....If indeed your greyhounds (or any DEA 4 donor) doesn't have the virus antibodies to give, who is the best candidate for a donor if I want to prepare ahead of time?
7. If it is a donor from a breeders kennel, should the donor be typed? And screened like other canine donors?

8. Why does most every article I read about Canine Blood Donors mention that if a bitch has been pregnant she's no longer a good candidate?

Thanks so much Nicole. I have many more questions, but if you could answer my questions at your convenience I'd be so appreciative. I've agonized over this for so long, especially my moral obligation to my puppy buyers..

I look forward to hearing from you.

Barb Thornberry

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-----Original Message-----

From: [REDACTED]@animalhealthinternational.com>

To: Barb Thornberry <valorgoldens@aol.com>

Sent: Wed, May 28, 2014 1:54 pm

Subject: RE: FFP

Hi Barb,

We currently do not have an antibody dog here at our ranch. Our FFP is donor DEA 4 which has been known to be used in outbreak cases but we don't have a straight 4 donor who has the antibody. There could be a few reasons why blood banks currently don't have a dog with it. IT would mean that the dog would have acutely themselves come in contact or immunized with it. In accordance to most Blood Banking standards we aren't allowed to bleed dogs whom have been bred both male and female and we do test for a myriad of blood borne pathogens but also don't use any dogs that could have or have come in contact with viruses mentioned below. We also work with rescue groups which normally do not immunize for that either.

This could be why it is harder to find the antibody dog in a blood banking setting. I am in research however to find a solution to your inquiry to help out with your search as well as find out more about where the possibility lies for future reference.

Please feel free to contact me with any other questions you may have or if we can be of service to you in the future.

[REDACTED] MBA RVT

Clinical Specialist and Sales Consultant

The Pet Blood Bank

(970) 347-1017

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[REDACTED]@animalhealthinternational.com

From: Barb Thornberry [mailto:valorgoldens@aol.com]

Sent: Tuesday, May 27, 2014 7:17 PM

To: [REDACTED]

Subject: Re: FFP

Hi [REDACTED]

I do want it for a herpes outbreak, but no crisis at the moment. I want to be prepared in the event it does happen. I show my dogs, so they come and go to shows a lot.

I am in a heated discussion currently on the dangers or randomly grabbing a dog from your kennel that has the antibodies and spinning their blood down.

We had thought (mistakenly, our fault) that hemopet had the antibodies, so I have a freezer full of FFP without CHV antibodies. which is great in the case of a Csection or orphaned puppy I need FFP from a DEA 4 donor that has the antibodies to be prepared, just in case.

If you don't have it, (and I haven't found any blood bank yet that does), why not carry it? The donors have antibodies for parvo, distemper and a myriad of dreadful things, why not one of the most fatal of neonate viruses CHV?

Just curious. Thanks for taking the time.

Barb Thornberry

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-----Original Message-----

From: [REDACTED]@animalhealthinternational.com>

To: Barb Thornberry <valorgoldens@aol.com>

Sent: Tue, May 27, 2014 11:58 am

Subject: RE: FFP

Hi Barbara,

Thank you for contacting us. We do have DEA 4 Universal Donors which are used in special cases like infection. In regards to your question may I ask if you have an infected breeding female or have infected neonates that are in need of the plasma or have acutely come in contact with parvo or herpes?

In our research and education using FFP for neonates that have been delivered from an infected mother or orphaned neonates has provided a good source for the immunoglobulin's to protect the recipient through intra-peritoneal or newer routes of intraoral administration. Breeding females have also used Universal 4 during cesarean section however those recipients were not infected.

Please feel free to contact me in regards to any more information needed or if we can be of any assistance to you.

 MBA RVT

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The Pet Blood Bank

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From: Barb Thornberry [mailto:valorgoldens@aol.com]

Sent: Tuesday, May 27, 2014 1:47 AM

To: 

Subject: FFP

Does any of your FFP contain the herpes antibodies?

Barb Thornberry

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