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Microchipping.

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Could this potentially be cancer-causing?

The reason why "some breeders"- then also **Manjaro kennels** do not microchip puppies.

If you adopted your dog from a shelter or rescue, the dog is highly likely to have a microchip – done by a previous owner or by the shelter or breeder before adoption.

If you purchase a dog from "some" breeders (some breeders will have the option to do this on your personal choice) the dog is highly likely then to have a microchip (or be informed by the breeder for you to do it yourself).



Manjaro kennels view point ... you can choose whether to get microchipping done or not ... because you have a choice. But today it seems that APBT dog owners don't have a choice especially to be able to transport, airfreight, crossing a border or will be forced to microchip to be able partake in "some" organized APBT shows. **Know this! Then again not all dogs are required, by law, to be microchipped.**

Some dog owners and breeders around the world are up in arms regarding compulsory mandated micro-chipping for all dogs.

[Here's their announcement.](#)

Compulsory dog microchipping comes into effect.

From today (6 April 2016) it will be compulsory for owners to ensure their dog is microchipped.

[Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs](#) and [George Eustice MP](#)

Lost or stray dogs will be reunited with their owners thanks to [new microchipping laws](#) which come into effect to improve dog welfare today.

Under the new measures all owners must ensure their dog is microchipped and their details are kept up to date.

Not only will this mean the UK's 8.5 million dogs can be returned to their owners more quickly if they wander too far from home, but it will also make it easier to track down the owners of dogs that carry out attacks on people. (Then just thinking about the revenue this act will create for the person, Vet, company or breeder compiling to this rule?)

Already over 86% of responsible dog owners have had their pets “painlessly – argumentative of course” implanted with a microchip and their details updated on a national database. This is vital to reunite over 102,000 dogs which are picked up from our streets having strayed or been stolen every year. (This does not happen in South Africa – no municipality have dog catchers – with suitable training, vehicles, supplied uniforms – pension schemes and or housing allowance). We also expect local authorities and charities, which would otherwise feed, kennel and home dogs, to make £33 million (R550 million rands) in annual savings were these dogs microchipped and returned to owners .Come on!!!

Commenting on the new law which comes into effect today, Animal Welfare Minister George Eustice said:

Every responsible dog owner wants to know their pet is safe. (Fact – microchipping will NOT keep your dog safe – come on!!!!)

Microchipping will not only reunite people with their lost or stolen pets, but also help to tackle the growing problem of strays roaming the streets and relieve the burden placed on animal charities and local authorities. (In South Africa? Bullshit)

We are a nation of dog lovers and microchipping is crucial for both good dog welfare and to provide dog owners with peace of mind.

From today (6 April 2016) owners of dogs found by the police or local authorities not to have a microchip will have the benefits explained to them and be given a short period to comply with the microchipping

law. If they do not, they could face a fine of up to £500 – R 9000.00 – in South Africa ... street and village dogs – bullshit).

Already 7.34 million dogs are microchipped **in the UK**. This is a 25% increase since we consulted on the law in 2012.

According to the latest regional statistics South East, East Midlands and North West dog owners are leading the pack in taking action to chip their dog, with over one million, 959,000 and almost 900,000 dogs chipped, respectively. In the South West over 717,000 have added their details, followed by 648,000 in the West Midlands and 510,000 in the North East. Busy Londoners are trailing behind with an estimated 485,000 dog details added. (Can you sis happen in South Africa?)

Additional information

Find out [how to get your dog microchipped](#) including how to get this done for free – in the UK)

Visit our Facebook page at www.facebook.com/Chipmydog

Read the [background to the new microchipping laws](#)

Explore the topic

[Animal welfare](#)

From: Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs and George Eustice
MP
First published: 6 April 2016
Part of: Animal welfare

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Of course, the government and various animal organizations are publicizing it as a great benefit for dogs.

That's great for everyone because if your dog gets lost or stolen, you "**might**" be able to get the dog back and there's less risk of the lost and found dog being euthanized in a shelter or at the SPCA.

Then of course it is great for the industry making and selling the equipment and those in the business offering this service ...

Did you know that anyone can start this as a small business?

Microchips, also known as RFIDs (standing for radio frequency identification), **do have their pros and cons**.

When you "do" make a decision about micro-chipping your dog, there are a few things you should keep in mind.

As breeder (Manjaro kennels South Africa) I maintain – strongly - **the choice should be for the new owner and then responsibility and financial costs should be shouldered by the new owner and not the breeder.**

Concern might not only be for the cost involve... but mores so should be for the health or the puppy or dog.

The pro (there's really only one).

That's the good part.

If you have a dog (like the APBT) who's an escape artist or with the possibility that your dog can be stole nor for identifying the dog at country shows (your choice) ... the benefits of microchips might be obvious.

Then microchipping is required for exporting or importing dogs (also your choice).

Most vet clinics and shelters have scanners, so, for this concern - as long as you've kept your dog's microchip registration up to date and the dog is found after escape, there's a probability your lost dog might get home if in a shelter or proving the specific dog's identity.

But it doesn't only always work that way.

There are many downsides too.

And the most important one is the risk of cancer – or chip rejection and infection.

Looking at cancer risks.

Veterinarians and microchip manufacturers have long pooh-poohed the idea that there's any significant risk of tumors **developing at the microchip site**.

They cite studies that found only two dogs developed cancer out of millions of micro-chipped canines.

Manjaro kennels unfortunate experience serious infections after microchipping – (Quote me).

Other studies have found that microchipped test rats and mice have developed tumors that appeared to be caused by microchips.

The website antichips.com summarizes a number of relevant studies.

**MICROCHIPS AND CANCER**

"There's no way in the world, having read this information, that I would have one of those chips implanted in my skin, or in one of my family members. Given the preliminary animal data, it looks to me that there's definitely cause for concern."

- Dr. Robert Benezra, Director
Cancer Biology Genetics Program
Memorial Sloan-Kettering
Cancer Center

Microchip-Cancer Report

"Microchip-Induced Tumors in Laboratory Rodents and Dogs: A Review of the Literature 1990–2006"

by Katherine Albrecht, Ed.D.

Released November 19, 2007

- [Read the press release](#) (Issued 11/19/07)
- [Download the report synopsis](#) (5-page PDF)
- [Download the full report](#) (52-page PDF)
- [Examine the evidence](#) (Review original articles)

In 1997, a study by Tillmann et al in Germany found subcutaneous soft tissue tumors at the site of implanted microchips

in 1 %t of 4,279 chipped mice.

The authors stated "the neoplasms induced in the present investigation are clearly due to the implanted microchips."

A 1999 study by Blanchard et al reported cancer incidence in 177 mice to be a little over 10 % after a six month exposure to the microchips.

In 2006 French researchers Le Calvez et al reported malignant tumors in 4.1 % of 1,260 micro-chipped mice.

The study attributed the cancers directly to the microchips, and most of the animals with micro-chip associated tumors died prematurely.

Are mice & rats relevant to the risks to dogs?

Some vets seem to dismiss these studies involving rats and mice as being irrelevant to dogs. Really?

But there are quite a lot of real life cases where pups and dogs have been harmed. Little by little, the stories are coming out.

{One pup of a litter of pups bred by Manjaro's / Christian Gough developed a serious infection on the microchip "site" and almost lost its life.}

Another did not make it – then with serious binational implication. With the controversy about some countries or Pit Bull organizations legislation **that all dogs have to be**, there are increasing reports of dogs developing fatal tumors at the microchip site – and in many cases the micro-chip is found embedded at the base of the tumor.

A few scary stories.

[Dogs Monthly Magazine in the UK](#) gathered several anecdotes about dog owners who had microchips implanted **without knowing the risks beforehand** ... and they were horrified when their animals developed cancer or serious infection.

A Border Collie developed a golf ball sized tumor in her neck (it happened with a pup at Manjaro's APBT kennel in RSA recently as well).

Surgical removal of the chip and related infection with the Border Collie and a nine week hospital stay racked up £5,500 (about \$7,200) in vet bills and left the dog with a gaping hole and forever scarred in her neck – scarred for life - as well as mental damage.

Even though the microchip was connected to the tumor, the chip manufacturer denied the tumor was due to the chip and offered the owner £100 as a goodwill gesture.

A Yorkshire terrier became terminally ill after a malignant lymphoma grew between his shoulder blades where the chip was implanted. The chip was embedded in the tumor. The manufacturer paid the owner \$300 – a far cry from the \$4,000-plus she spent on the dog's treatment.

A breeder micro-chipped a six month old Bull Mastiff puppy but didn't tell the new owners.

They also had a chip implanted at their local humane society so the dog ended up with two chips.

(That also begs the question, why didn't the person who implanted the second chip scan the dog for a chip first?).

At five years old, the same dog developed a tumor at the implant site; it was removed to find one chip in the center of the mass and the other right alongside it.

Sadly a new mass formed just months later and the dog was euthanized to alleviate his suffering.

Some people maintain that tumors like these could also have been caused "by vaccination", because many vaccinations are given in the same place, right between the shoulder blades – do the Vet of person vaccinating your pup or dog ever ask if the dog have a implant before pushing in the vaccine needle?

It's certainly a possibility.

There are many documented instances of [cancer occurring at vaccination sites](#) or under skin vaccination for several of reasons.

But a microchip embedded in the tumor?

It's easy to conclude that the chip was the cause.

Now looking at the second scare.

Cancer isn't the only problem with microchips.

Other reasons you might want to avoid microchips.

Implanting is painful yep painful!!

"Some" vets use a local anesthetic to implant microchips – and they should.

Dr Karen Becker says implantation uses a really large 12-gauge needle to implant the chips and that, no matter what you've been told, the

procedure hurts – the pup will cry!

But many microchip proponents insist it's a painless process.

Don't believe them!

Implanting can be risky.

There are horror stories of chips being implanted incorrectly (the human nature to do everything at the cheapest offer price –and profitability seem to me anyone can do this ... it is not regulated) - then the implant often lands up into the spinal canal, causing paralysis or other neurological damage – again anyone can purchase a microchip kit – **really???**– yep... even you.

Other animals have bled to death after blood vessels were punctured when the chip was implanted.

A kitten died when a chip was inserted into its brain stem.

So if you do decide to microchip your dog, make sure the procedure is done by an experienced veterinarian, not by a Vet's assistant or even a shelter employee or a breeder or an entrepreneur wanting to get on the gravy train.

Then also to know – the chips migrate – truth.

The chip is usually inserted between the shoulder blades.

But they can and has been found to move to another place in the body, making them hard or impossible to find when the dog is scanned for a chip.

Depending on where the chip ends up in your dog's body, migration could cause your dog pain or other health issues.

Then of course ... just like anything else microchips are unreliable.

The plain truth is that microchips don't always work and aren't always found by the scanners.

Then to know there are different brands of microchips (again everyone want to get on the gravy train) and most vet clinics and shelters use universal scanners, but they don't always pick up some of the chip in a scan.

And too know ... sometimes the microchips just fail.

From an owner ... "I've had two adopted dogs who I knew had chips

implanted at shelters (I'd been given the numbers and registration forms and stickers) but when my vet scanned them, the microchips didn't show up".

Microchips are only as good as the registration.

You must register your contact details with the microchip company and keep the records updated if you change your phone number or move. Otherwise if your dog gets lost with a chip registered to the previous owner, you might not get the dog back.

Come on!!!!!!!!!! You very seldom get your dog back – come on!!!!!!!!!!.

There are heartbreaking stories of dogs getting lost, then found and "adopted" by other people.

Microchips are not proof of ownership so if someone else claims your dog (usually the case and the lost dog goes "somewhereelse" and on a chain ... never to be found again), the fact that the chip is registered to you doesn't guarantee you'll get your dog back.

The old fashioned way: Is it better?

So, there are lots of reasons why you might not want your dog to have a microchip.

Some people prefer tattoos (just for health reasons), which are done under anesthesia, usually on your dog's inner thigh – then again getting such a dog back then will have the same success rate.

Then you also have to keep the same phone number for your dog's life! Tattoos can fade too and get tattooed over – can also easily be enhanced again without the problem or infection or cancer.

The old fashioned way is a collar and tag.

It works pretty well as long as your dog doesn't lose the collar, then again getting such a dog back then will have the same success rate.

So make sure the collar is strong, fits well and has an up to date, firmly fastened tag.

The moral of the story – the best way ever is keep your dog safe in your yard – your responsibility.

Is broader legislation on the way?

In the header, it the question was asked “could this happen here in South Africa?”

The answer is, yes, it certainly could – no matter where “here” is.

In fact, it’s already the law in several countries and as we know – South Africa will follow soon.

Chipmenot.org has gathered information on micro-chipping laws around the world.

Check out [this page on their site](#) to see legislation in your country or state.

The US states already have legislation about micro-chipping.

In several states micro-chipping is already compulsory for shelter dogs before adoption.

Canada. (Dogs imported for breeding or commercial purposes must be micro-chipped.)

What about microchipping for humans.

In some countries (including the US) there’s discussion of involuntary micro-chipping of humans too – it is happening right now.

It have and could happen to prisoners, legal immigrants, guest workers, sex offenders and even police.

There’s also talk of implanting microchips in humans for medical tracking purposes. Sound a bit like a sinister sci-fi movie?

Maybe ... but the FDA have approved microchips for humans already in 2004, **so the possibility is real.**

So if you find me wandering around lost when I get old(er) and (more) senile, please scan me and return me to my family – my dogs will miss me.

Unless I get cancer from the microchip and die first.

Manjaro kennel – I just have the heart for my APBT – my choice.

You also have a choice. Gawie MK

Looking at the dog and microchipping procedure.

The microchip is injected, about the size of a grain of rice (12mm),

beneath the surface of your dog's skin between the shoulder blades. The process is similar to a routine shot but the needle is a 12 gauge, in might takes a few seconds or longer, and your dog should not (but might) react more than it would to a vaccination.

No aesthetic is required (but might be more humane preventing the dog pain).

This radiograph shows the chip. It is the bright white linear object towards the top and in between the shoulder blades.





The purpose of the microchip is for a permanent dog ID.

The microchip itself has no internal energy source, so it will last the life of your dog.

It is read by passing a microchip scanner over the dog's shoulder blades.

The scanner emits a low radio frequency that provides the power necessary to transmit the microchip's unique ID code and positively identify the dog.

This will be helpful if your dog gets lost and could be identified at the SPCA or pound and the way to go in future.

Micro Chip providers in South Africa - get your dogs chipped, if lost or stolen they are easier to get back:

Microchipping requested by most Provincial "Show APBT" competitions.

<http://fivestarid.co.za/>

<http://www.identipet.com/aboutusfrm.htm>

<http://www.backhome.co.za/>

[FivestarID Pet Microchips - High quality ISO standard RFID Equipment.fivestarid.co.za](http://www.fivestarid.co.za/)

“Fivestar ID” Pet microchips for identification purposes with more than 20 years’ experience in RFID...

FIVESTARID.CO.ZA