



Newsletter of the American Veterinary Society of Animal Behavior

JUNE 2005

John Ciribassi DVM, Editor

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President's Message

Dear Members,

I hope that this letter finds you well, and hope that you are well on your way to making your travel plans for the IVBM meeting in Minneapolis. This will be an exciting meeting for everyone to attend, with all of our international colleagues. The IVBM committee deserves a lot of praise and thanks for getting all of this organized.

I regret to inform the membership that Lynne Seibert has just resigned the position of Immediate Past-President. We certainly graciously thank her for being so involved in this organization. We are currently in the process of appointing a person to take over this position.

Our new web site is currently up and running at www.avsab.us. Log on and register to the site, search for upcoming meetings, as well as search for other content. Many thanks to Sagi Denenberg for his work in the development of this project.

Please contact me directly with any agenda items for the annual business meeting, even if you are not able to attend the meeting. Plan to attend the business meeting, which is scheduled to follow the paper presentations on Saturday, July 16. We will be assigning new committee members, and discussing plans for the 2006 meeting in Hawaii.

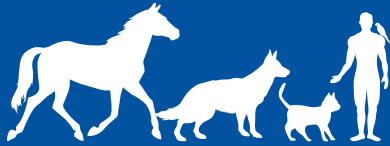
Safe travels!
Melissa

Purged Members Notice

We have recently purged our files of members that have not paid their dues. The fee is due by the end of each year, December 31, covering membership for the following calendar year. Prior to January of this year, it was due August 1. If you know of any members that have not paid their dues, and are subsequently not receiving the newsletter or listserv notifications, they can reinstate by sending the dues payment if \$40 to:

Lisa Radosta, DVM
3 Fox Valley Lane
Glen Mills, PA 19342

The membership application can be found on page 19 of this newsletter. You can also send payment via PayPal by following the directions on the application.



5th International Veterinarian Behavior Meeting



Minneapolis, Minnesota • July 14-16, 2005

Please plan to attend the **5th International Veterinary Behavior Meeting** in **Minneapolis, Minnesota July 14-16, 2005**. This year's meeting is organized jointly with the American College of Veterinary Behaviorists and the American Veterinary Society of Animal Behavior and should prove to be the premier behavior meeting of 2005.

The meeting will take place at the Marriott City Center immediately preceding this year's AVMA/WVC annual conference. Three full days, over 50 scientific presentations and 25 research posters are planned with a wide range of international attendees from over 15 different countries already scheduled to attend. Registrants receive published proceedings, an evening poster reception and daily continental breakfast, lunch and two coffee and tea breaks.

Registration information is available at: www.dacvb.org or contact Dr. Gary Landsberg at gmlandvm@aol.com or Dr. Debra Horwitz at Debhdvm@aol.com for further details.

The meeting is generously sponsored by:

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5th International Veterinary Behavior Meeting Schedule of Events

Thursday, July 14

7:00	Registration / Breakfast	11:30	Rearing environment & behavioral development of psittacines Andrew Luescher
8:30	Introduction – Welcome: Landsberg / Horwitz	12:00	Lunch — Sponsored By Iams
8:45	Introduction of a female tiger (<i>Panthera tigris</i>) in a pre-established group of two neutered males Gaultier Emmanuel	13:30	Using multiple correspondence analysis to define groups of dogs with aggressive behavior Norma Guy
9:00	Case report: The treatment of generalized anxiety in a cheetah (<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>) Laurie Bergman	14:00	Objective measurement of fear associated learning in dogs Niwako Ogata
9:15	RK Anderson ACVB Resident Award - Comparison of 30 cases of canine fear-related aggression with structured clinician initiated follow up and 30 cases with unstructured client initiated follow-up Sponsored By Premier Pet Products & Alpha M Lisa Radosta-Huntley	14:15	High prevalence of feline aggression cases targeted towards people in Japan Yoshie Kakuma
9:45	Evaluation of stress, immunological and behavioral parameters in dogs with anxiety related disorders Sponsor - AISEAB (Associazione Italiana Specialisti Etologia Applicata e Benessere Animale). Greta Berteselli	14:30	Canine aggression a survey in northern Italy Clara Palestini
10:00	Refreshment / exhibit break — Sponsored by Novartis Animal Health	14:45	A comparison of caseload at behavior referral practices in 3 different countries Gary Landsberg
10:30	The use of DAP collar to reduce stress during training of police dogs: A preliminary study Sabine Schroll	15:00	Refreshment / exhibit break
10:45	The influence of the experimenter's expectancy in the results of the assessment of appeasing pheromones in stress of police dogs during training Joel Dehasse	15:30	The canine behavior type index Ken Dagley
11:00	The effect of a DAP on the prevention of persistent crying at night by puppies Katy Taylor	15:45	Canine cognitive dysfunction prevalence clinical signs and treatment with a nutraceutical Sponsored by Innovet M.Cristina Osella
		16:15	Nutritional supplementation in cases of canine cognitive dysfunction: Results of a clinical trial Sarah Heath
		16:45	
		17:00	Poster Session — Wine & Cheese Sponsored by VPL/CEVA CABSTG sponsors posters

Friday, July 15
Audio Visual Sponsored by Petmate

7:00-8:15 Terminology session / breakfast

- 8:30** **Comparison of the behavior of three groups of chickens during their growth — putative maternal pheromones vs. presence of the mother vs. control**
 Iltud Madec
- 8:45** **Influence of water supply for Peking ducks on behavior during common fattening period**
 Elke Heyn
- 9:00** **Development of a grazing posture preference in foals and their dams**
 M. van Dierendonck
- 9:15** **The effect of handling and environmental enrichment on the explorer and alert behaviors and reactivity levels of foals**
 Eva Trobia
- 9:30** **A search for temperament associated genetic polymorphisms in horses**
 Yukihide Momozawa
-
- 10:00** **Refreshment – exhibit/poster break — Sponsored by PetSafe**
-
- 10:30** **Aggression in wolves; ambivalent behavior as a model for comparable behavior in dogs**
 Jaume Fatjo
- 11:00** **Correlations between individual specificities of piglets in maternity and behavioral patterns involved in cannibalism during growing-finishing period**
 Dominique Saffray
- 11:15** **Breed-specific behavioral predispositions: comparisons with canine genomics analysis**
 Ben Hart
- 11:45** **Developing a model of canine personality**
 Jacqui Ley

12:00 **Lunch — Sponsored By Campbell**

- 13:30** **A new galenic form of the feline (F4) pheromone analog (Felifriend) during medical examination**
 Laurence Bonnafous
- 13:45** **Cat separation anxiety in an experimental situation**
 Moises Heiblum
- 14:00** **The effect of hypothyroid function on canine behavior**
 Linda Aronson
- 14:30** **Stress symptoms caused by the use of electric training collars on dogs in everyday life situations**
 Renate Jones-Baade
-
- 15:00** **Refreshment / poster / exhibit break**
-
- 15:30** **Fundamental study on strain in avalanche and rescue dogs during searching**
 Schneider Michaela
- 15:45** **Lactium: a new anxiolytic product coming from milk**
 Claude Beata
- 16:00** **Assessing prolactinemia in the anxious dog: interest in the diagnostic and selection of the most adopted psychotropic drug**
 Partick Pageat
- 16:30** **A retrospective analysis of relationships with severity of signs of fear of fireworks**
 Marta Estelles
- 16:45** **Use of static reducing cape (The Storm Defender) in the treatment of canine thunderstorm phobia**
 Nicole Cottam

Saturday, July 16

IVBM Joint Session with AVSAB/ACVB • Audio Visual Sponsored by Pfizer Animal Health

7:00-8:15 Terminology session / breakfast

- 8:30 Trends in canine and feline behavioral diagnosis 1991-2001**
Michelle Bamberger
- 8:45 The effect of an additional program of socialization on kittens in rescue centers on long term behaviour after re-homing**
Racheal Casey
- 9:15 Development of a relinquishment questionnaire for animal shelters and an analysis of behavioral problems in pet dogs surrendered to shelters**
Sheila Serguson
- 9:30 Behavioral testing for dog behavior and owner's management in urban contexts**
Lorella Notari
- 9:45 Grief following death of a companion animal**
Lynette Hart

10:00 Refreshment break

- 10:30 SVBT Award - Comprehension, compliance, outcome and satisfaction: retrospective survey of 49 clients with dogs treated for behavioural problems**
Jenny O'Connor
- 11:00 Effect of a telephone follow-up on client compliance in the treatment of canine aggression**
Jennie Lane
- 11:15 Are we dog's best friend: Affiliating and disaffiliating behaviours and their impact on cortisol**
Amanda Jones
- 11:30 Effect of fluoxetine HCl to treat canine compulsive disorder**
Mami Irimajiri

12:00 Lunch — Sponsored by Premier Pet Products and Alpha M

- 13:30 AVSAB Student Award Paper — The effects of queen-rearing versus hand-rearing on feline aggression and other problematic behaviors**
Esther Chon
- 14:00 Separation anxiety: characteristics of 70 cases seen at an Australia behaviour practice**
Gaille Perry
- 14:15 Classical counterconditioning as a treatment for dogs showing aggression toward dogs on walks**
Debra Horwitz
- 14:30 A prospective study of the treatment of fear of fireworks**
Emily Levine

15:00 Refreshment break

- 15:30 The effect of emotional content of verbal commands on the response of dogs**
Daniel Mills
- 15:45 Assessment of olfactory function: An integrated approach to assess cognition in aging dogs**
Sponsor – Elsevier Science
Karen Overall
- 16:15 Evaluation of D.A.P. on reducing anxiety in puppies and for improving learning and socialization**
Sagi Denenberg
- 16:45 Why dogs eat grass: characterization and determination of underlying causes**
Karen Sueda
- 17:00 AVSAB Annual General Meeting**

Poster Session
Sponsored by CABSTG • Wine and Cheese Sponsored by VPL/CEVA

Pseudopregnancy in the bitch

Patricia Darder

Effects of early separation and handling of puppies on maternal licking in the bitch

Jaume Fatjo

Behavioural description of cannibalism in fattening pig production

Dominique Saffray

Plasma dopamine neurophysiological correlates in anxious dogs

Maria Cristina Osella

Perception of veterinarians and dog professionals about the behavioral characteristics of purebred dogs in Italy – Comparison with the US and the UK

Lorella Notari

Combined use of Selegiline and behaviour modifications in the treatment of cases in which fear and phobias are involved: a review of 4 cases

Lorella Notari

Clicker training with cats

Sabine Schroll

Aggression in dogs analysis of 500 cases

Jaume Fatjo

Effects of early separation and handling of puppies on maternal licking in the bitch

Jaume Fatjo

Effect of different methods of successive approximation on the initial stages of target training

Daniel Mills

Influence of an appeasing pheromone on behaviour of broilers

Iltud Madec

The prevention of separation related behaviour problems in dogs rehomed from rescue centres

Emily Blackwell

Factors influencing stereotypical behaviour patterns in horses. A review of clinical cases

Rachel Casey

Evaluation of the owner's influence on dogs' behavioural and physiological reactions during the clinical examination

Clara Palestrini

Assessment of familial fear

Karen Overall

Behaviour and genetics of aggression in an indigenous breed

Karen Overall

The classification of aggressive behaviour in domestic dogs

Rachel Casey

Ethogram of horses experiencing a standardised handling test

Emmanuel Gaultier

Inappropriate use of pain as punishment in canine aggression toward humans

Muriel Alnot-Perronin

Observations on communication signals between cats

Sabine Schroll

Use of a synthetic analogue of a DAP in sheltered dogs after adoption

Maria Cristina Osella

Aggression an analysis of the frequency of forms seen in Australian behaviour practice and their interrelationships with other relevant factors

Kersti Seksel

A comparison of behavior in preadoptive and post adoptive homes

Amy Marder

The tragedy of a quick fix approach to canine behaviour problems

Elsa Flint

Feline Hyperesthesia Syndrome

John Ciribassi, DVM

Signalment

“Jet” is an 8 kg, 4 yr. old MN Domestic Shorthair presented by his owners, George and Lisa.

Presenting Complaint

Sporadic attacks of running around the home and self mutilating its tail.

History

The problem had begun 4 months earlier and was characterized by rolling of the skin over the back, tail twitching, attacking the tail, vocalizing, urinating, running and jumping around the home. It had occurred several times per day and had been getting worse. Each bout could last for up to 5 minutes and the owners were able to interrupt the behavior by calling the cat's name. A second cat was added to the household 4 months prior to when the behavior began. The owners noted no obvious signs of aggression between the cats. The owners provided videotape history at the time of the behavior consultation and demonstrated a rippling of the skin over the lumbar area and twitching of the tail just prior to loud vocalization by Jet and running frantically around the house stopping only to chase and chew its tail.

Physical Examination/ Laboratory Findings

On presentation Jet's displayed alopecia and excoriation of the distal third of the tail. No other physical abnormalities were noted. A CBC, chemistry profile and total T4 were performed just prior to presentation in the context of a neurological consultation and displayed no significant abnormalities. A spinal cord MRI and CSF tap were unremarkable as well. Trial on Neurontin at 4 mg divided bid and Prednisalone at 1 mg bid did not demonstrate any noticeable improvement. Limited use of flea control was attempted (one dose of an OTC flea control product), again with no improvement noted.

Follow up CBC/Chem Profile 3 months after presentation revealed no abnormalities.

Differential Diagnosis

The suite of behaviors involving skin rolling, tail twitching and self mutilation has often been described as Feline Hyperesthesia Syndrome. The potential etiologies of this syndrome are many and are ill defined. Possible causes of the behavior have included seizure disorder, allergic dermatitis (food or environmental), ectoparasites, myositis, neuritis, increased arousal activity or compulsive disorder.^{1,2} In making the diagnosis as to etiology, it was decided to sequentially explore a variety of treatment strategies in an attempt to equate response to therapy with a causal relationship as to origin of the behavior. However, it is understood that response to a given treatment modality does not necessarily confirm a discrete physiological or anatomical origin.

Treatment Recommendations

Because of the previous use of, and non-response to, Neurontin (an anti-seizure medication) it was decided to view seizures as a less likely cause of the hyperesthesia in this case, recognizing that there were other anti-seizure medications available should other treatment options failed. Since prednisalone had been already utilized, we delayed treatment with anti-inflammatory meds at the onset of our treatment plan as well. Addressing the hyperesthesia as a possible compulsive disorder, it was decided to begin with the use of Clomipramine at 5 mg once per day. It was also suggested to interrupt the behavior as soon as it occurred and redirect Jet to an alternate activity, such as play with interactive cat toys.

Follow-Up

Telephone follow up 2 weeks later revealed no real change in the behavior with the attacks occurring several times per day, especially in the evening. It was elected to continue with Clomipramine for 2 more weeks to allow opportunity for the drug to have maximum effect. A second phone follow up 2 weeks later again demonstrated no real change in the behavior. The owner was instructed to have Jet treated at her regular veterinarian with

20mg Depo Medrol (methylprednisalone acetate) IM to reduce the chance that the behavior was related to an inflammatory condition involving muscle (myositis) or nerve (neuritis). Telephone follow up 3 weeks later revealed no change in the behavior with Jet still growling at himself, skin rolling continuing and mutilation of the tail persisting. At this point it was decided to add a benzodiazepine (potentiates GABA activity) of to the treatment regimen to attempt to reduce the level of arousal and reactivity that Jet was displaying. Lorazepam, at 0.125 mg bid, was selected due to its lack of an active metabolite in cats as is the case with other drugs in this class. Within one week owners noted a drastic reduction in skin rolling, Jet was more relaxed and no longer was tail chewing. Owners noted a reoccurrence of symptoms if they missed one or two doses. Three weeks later, owners noted original clinical signs were completely absent and they were instructed to begin weaning off Clomipramine while maintaining the Lorazepam dose. Telephone follow up 4 weeks later revealed continued resolution of the problem and administration of Lorazepam continuing and had discontinued the clomipramine. The plan for Jet is to continue the Lorazepam for 30 more days then begin to slowly wean down the dose of the medication. The response to a benzodiazepine in this case may imply either that the condition has as its basis a hyper-arousal state of the patient or may indicate that, in fact, hyperesthesia is a sign of a seizure disorder (since benzodiazepines can have anti-seizure activity). Again, response to treatment does not imply causation. However, it was felt that in an attempt to aid others in treating this often frustrating condition, it would be helpful to report the results of this case.

¹ Landsberg G, Hunthausen W, Ackerman L. Feline Hyperaesthesia. In: Edney ATB, ed. *Handbook of behaviour problems of the dog and cat*, 1st Ed. Oxford: Butterworth-Heinemann, 1997;178-179

² Veterinary Information Network (VIN) discussions.

Interesting Posts from the AVSAB Listserve

The AVSAB listserve is a valuable means of communication between us colleagues interested in clinical behavior. This discussion group is for the benefit of the members of our organization, and all aspects of clinical behavioral medicine and psychology are fair game for this forum.

Topic: Using treats as reward for training

This subject is very interesting, as I just finished teaching the freshmen vet students their intro behavior course. In it, we discuss basic learning principles - and what's great about them is that they apply to all — rats, cats, dogs, and humans. If you're going to teach an animal a new behavior, the best way to do it is to give a reward every time.

And the best way to keep a behavior going is to give a reward intermittently. But the important thing to remember is that the reward must be presented at a schedule such that the behavior doesn't extinguish. If you stop pairing the bell with food entirely, the bell alone won't cause salivation.

It has never made sense to me when people talk about "getting rid of the reward" when it comes to dog training.

Are we really expecting these animals to do whatever behavior we ask them to just because they "love us and are loyal?" How ridiculous! The reward must be salient or it's worthless.

I do what I do because I love it — but if I didn't get paid in cash money and only got pats on the head and verbal praise, I don't think I'd continue doing it for very long. I have yet to hear an explanation for not giving dogs rewards for performing a task that makes any sense.

Terry Marie Curtis, DVM, MS, DACVB
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Reply

I totally agree with what Terry wrote. I also want to point out that even though we may consider our dogs part of our family or ourselves part of their pack, the relationship we have with our dogs is innately different from what we have with human family members and from what our dogs have with other dogs. We are different species and therefore live in different societies and have different means of communication. Since it is unlikely that we will shape all our behaviors and lifestyles to live as though in canine society, we ask our dogs to shape their behaviors to live in human society.

I agree with Desh that it is reasonable to expect human members of a household to do chores, etc. simply as part of the household. However, I don't think that we can expect the equivalent of our dogs. Because of the species differences they need to be taught the rules for living in human society and the rules of human-canine communication. In the best case, they are taught this through reward based training. Commands and responses become a common language for dog and human members of the household. But, since much of this interaction is not innate to the dog, it does need to be viewed as a job and the dog does need to be rewarded for doing the right thing. The dogs can't understand that not lying up on the sofa or sitting to be greeted is what they do in exchange for the privilege of living in a human household. They have to be taught these behaviors and, many

dogs have to be periodically rewarded for making the right choices even after the learning phase is over. As for the human members of the household, well, I'm not looking forward to the day when I have to explain to Daniel that unloading the dishwasher is something he must do in exchange for a roof over his head and food on his plate. However, I do expect that when that day comes he may not like the explanation but he will understand it. My terriers, on the other hand, smart as they are, will never be able to grasp that concept!

Laurie
Laurie Bergman, VMD, DACVB
University of California
Veterinary Medical Center- San Diego
Behavior Service

Reply

>That is, what do you, a treat trainer, do when you forget, or run out of treats? And have you seen pets who are more loyal to a piece of cheese than they are to their owners?>

This is a good point and one that I hear often. My response:

I am talking about choosing a trainer. In the initial stages of training, a reinforcement of high value is needed to overcome the distractions of the class environment and keep the dog focused. Once the behavior is on cue, then the food reinforcement can become intermittent. By then, the food reinforcement will also be paired with the praise and attention or whatever you want to keep the behavior strong. Dogs are not born loving to be petted and praised. They need to learn that it is a good thing. I am talking about the initial stages of training. A trainer who tries to mold the dog into a behavior (i.e. pushing on the rump to sit, pulling to come) doesn't understand how a dog learns. To me, it is analogous to trying to teach a child to write by holding their hand and guiding them to form words. It may work

eventually, but they are working against muscle reflexes that oppose the push.

During training, the food needs to be out of sight. Then it becomes a “salary” and not a bribe. Dogs can become reliant on food as part of the cue for a behavior. I often suggest to owners to keep stashes of treats hidden around the house. Then, the potential for reinforcement is always there, even though there is no food actually present.

If I forget, or run out of treats, I don’t request a behavior that the dog is not ready for. That is not a training session, and it sets the dog up for failure. If the dog is behaving inappropriately, I manage the situation or remove the dog from that situation.

Loyal to a piece of cheese? Dogs have never discussed their loyalty with me. :)

Louisa Beal DVM CPDT
Veterinary Behavior Consultations
Fircrest, WA

Reply

RE: What to do if you aren’t carrying the food.

I totally agree with someone else’s comment that you don’t ask for a behavior that you haven’t trained for (under the current environment). Another point to keep in mind - it’s a good idea to have a wide variety of reinforcers (food treat, petting, soft sounds, getting to do other more desired behaviors, etc.). Case in point - I have a Sheltie that came to me with a definite dislike of being petted. So all training started with food, but I made a conscious effort to train her to enjoy petting. Now I can reinforce by scratching behind her ears or with a belly rub (no food treat required). It’s been interesting too since I’ve started herding with her - interacting with the sheep is HIGHLY reinforcing for her, so I’m having to adjust to working with the food as the less significant reinforcer (depending on what we are doing with the stock).

RE: Start with continuous reinforcement and then switch to a variable schedule of reinforcement.

I would be very interested in finding out the origin of the data for this. There’s plenty of research (and practical experience) out there showing that continuous reinforcement provides the best results. Even Karen Pryor publicly changed her training recommendation from using a variable schedule to using a continuous schedule of reinforcement. I believe there is confusion over the concepts of variable reinforcement vs. raising the criteria of a behavior. And this confusion may lead people to think that a variable schedule is needed when what they really need to do is have a plan for raising the criteria and using continuous reinforcement for the ‘new and improved’ version(s) of the behavior. I do see the value of an intermittent schedule if there is a behavior that I have to protect against extinction, but in practice I’ve never reached a point where my dogs are expected to do something so far beyond what I will train the dog to normally do that extinction becomes an issue.

I will be rechecking e-mail occasionally as I am away from home for the month of May. Will try to check back and reply if anyone has a question on what I’ve said, but it may be a while.

Jane
Jane Wittstock, DVM
DIXIE’S Animal Training
Oklahoma

Reply

I offer that you may discover another dimension of learning and sociology if you investigate social reinforcement. A stroke and a kind word, IME, does wonders that a piece of cheese can never do.

Basic mammalian behavior is fundamentally the same across species, else how could we offer credence to lab experiments on monkeys, dogs, cats, rats, etc. and apply them to human behavior. Pavlov taught us about bells and salivation. Do humans salivate under different circumstances? Thorndike, Guthrie, Skinner, etc. wrote of behavior principles that also apply across the board. Closer to home, I apply the fundamental canine

behavior that I have learned directly to my canine friends, patients, and strangers, and I have yet to have them not understand my use of their own behavior patterns as a means of cross species communication. I do have to admit that little effective communication occurred with some of the hyper ones. And finally, any of you who do not understand their dog’s actions and interpret, probably quite correctly, their very human thoughts, please stand up and quit this organization. ;-)

Having said that, I fully agree that my reporting of my own family training techniques would generate little understanding in the canine world. I used that report to illustrate, perhaps poorly, that family (pack) values can transcend self interest. Certainly, I would not expect my pet dog to run a treadmill to generate family power. I would most certainly have to “pay” him for that. But I would expect him to stay near on a walk in the fields, or come eagerly when I call, or sit quietly while I had a conversation with a friend; just because he had learned, just as my kids learned (underline “learned”; that is, the dog and the kids had to be taught) that that is proper, expected behavior in those circumstances. Incidentally, it is behavior that they are almost always quite willing to exhibit. And how did they learn? Nothing new here. They were first taught the desired behavior through the usual reinforcements and admonishments, and then they were reinforced from time to time for desired behavior over a long time span in a variety of circumstances. The net, IMO, is that we (humans) have dogs because they are so much like us; illustrated by the song and story child-substitute dog. (Cats are a learned pleasure.) And dogs like us because they quite naturally understand us, at least partly because we even speak the same language (body). And who is the most important individual in almost any dog’s world? Not another dog (with unusual to rare exceptions). Not even another animal. His/her master or mistress is almost without exception THE most important individual in any pet dog’s life. That is a unique relationship, I’m sure I don’t have to tell you. And if we are to best understand

our pets, we have to know, consciously, that we are at least as important to them as they are to us. Sometimes we exploit this very special relationship, but mostly we just enjoy it. If I forget, or run out of treats, I don't request a behavior that the dog is not ready for. That is not a training session, and it sets the dog up for failure. If the dog is behaving inappropriately, I manage the situation or remove the dog from that situation. As I understand your response, without treats in your pocket, you do not even hope your dog will be responsive to command. You just quit training or commanding and, "remove the dog from that situation." Sounds like this approach may work adequately in a show ring or the like, but what does one do when a real-life stress moment appears; e.g., your dog wanders into traffic, or a large stray charges over the hill with tail held 45 degrees up, or a toddler comes up and grabs your dog by the muzzle?

DBC D.B. Cameron, DVM
Animal Behavior Clinic
Nevada City, CA

Reply

As someone who has both trained with and without food, perhaps I can interject some insight. I trained dog obedience classes during the 80's and 90's. In the 80's, I taught with collar corrections but motivation training. As a whole, the dogs responded very well to this approach if you had timing and the ability to get excited about praise (most of my male people in the class could not correctly use praise). I taught food-motivated classes to puppies in the 1990s. I personally use food to train puppies but lose it with adults because I hate having a bag of cheese in my pocket and refuse to spit food. I believe you (Dr.Cameron) are somewhat confused about using food to train a dog. Food is a reward like any other such as praise, exercise etc. It is used to increase the likelihood that a behavior will be repeated (associative learning). It is paired with praise to help motivate and can be used as a lure. The intention is to phase it out as

time goes on. I will grant you that some people end up using it as a crutch; however, that is not the intention of the method. I think back to my correction-only based training from the past and remember the difficulty in training and the ease with which I trained my present adult dog (whom I used food as a puppy). I marvel at the flip finish (an obedience command) she gives me and didn't have to kick her in the chest (or at least threaten to) to get it. She no longer is given treats for following commands and follows them happily just because I tell her to. Puppy training was just less stressful for both the dog and me.

Later,
Gerry Gerrard Flannigan DVM MSc.
Diplomate, ACVB

Reply

If I forget, or run out of treats, I don't request a behavior that the dog is not ready for. That is not a training session, and it sets the dog up for failure. If the dog is behaving inappropriately, I manage the situation or remove the dog from that situation. As I understand your response, without treats in your pocket, you do not even hope your dog will be responsive to command. You just quit training or commanding and, "remove the dog from that situation." Sounds like this approach may work adequately in a show ring or the like, but what does one do when a real-life stress moment appears; e.g., your dog wanders into traffic, or a large stray charges over the hill with tail held 45 degrees up, or a toddler comes up and grabs your dog by the muzzle?

DBC
D.B. Cameron, DVM
Animal Behavior Clinic
Nevada City, CA

Reply

(My response to this response to question about what to do if there are no treats available for training purposes - " -If I forget, or run out of treats, I don't request a behavior that

the dog is not ready for. That is not a training session, and it sets the dog up for failure. If the dog is behaving inappropriately, I manage the situation or remove the dog from that situation."

As I understand your response, without treats in your pocket, you do not even hope your dog will be responsive to command. You just quit training or commanding and, "remove the dog from that situation." Sounds like this approach may work adequately in a show ring or the like, but what does one do when a real-life stress moment appears; e.g., your dog wanders into traffic, or a large stray charges over the hill with tail held 45 degrees up, or a toddler comes up and grabs your dog by the muzzle?) I have two points on this: 1. The original topic was - "it would be better to instead present how to find a *good* behaviorist and what a humane, scientifically-based behavior consultation should consist of." What I presented was my litmus test for a trainer who understands learning theory. I want people to be able to avoid the trainers who grab their dog to hang them by the collar or squirt bitter apple in their mouths. We would not stand for teachers who smacked our children with rulers, even though that was done years ago. 2. My points covered the training process. (If a dog has not reached that point, it is unfair to put them in a situation that sets them up for failure i.e. off leash on a busy street.) Once a behavior is on cue, then the behavior is strengthened by adding distance, duration, distractions, etc. This is also the time to use intermittent reinforcements and to strengthen praise as a reinforcement. I have CD titles on my dogs which not only prohibits the use of food, but also the use of praise, except when allowed at the end of an exercise. I take my dogs to street dances where they are better partners than many humans (they let me lead). I feel this method works.

Louisa Beal DVM
CPDT Veterinary Behavior Consultations
Fircrest, WA

New AVSAB Web Site Launched

Dr. Sagi Denenberg has coordinated the development of a new web site for AVSAB. This site is easy to get around and provides access to member lists, officers, database, links, event calendar and will eventually provide a behavior locator service.



We will also have the ability to distribute copies of the newsletter electronically as well as storing copies on the website. In order to distribute the newsletter efficiently we will need everyone who wants a copy to reg-

ister on the web site.

Go to www.avsab.us (note that this is a .us address and NOT a .com address) and follow the links to register. Thanks again Sagi for all the hard work.

Terminology Session at IVBM

At the International Veterinary Behavior Medicine (IVBM) meeting this summer at AVMA there will also be two sessions designed to help increase awareness and continuity in the use of terminology related to animal behavior. The sessions will bring together a variety of speakers who will open discussion by providing their views on the topic. The sessions are scheduled to meet from 7am-8:15am on Friday July 15th and Saturday July 16th prior to the start of the IVBM/AVSAB/ACVB programs. Breakfast will also be available at this time. Many thanks go out to Dr. Karen Overall and Dr. Walt Burghardt in spearheading the effort in putting the program together.

AVSAB Incorporation

Since the inception of AVSAB, the organization has been legally incorporated in the state of Texas. This was done primarily because Dr. Bonnie Beaver was one of the individuals who were instrumental in its development. She served as President of the group and, because she resided in Texas at Texas A&M, it seemed natural to have her be listed as the representative on the articles of incorporation.

Over the years the association has grown tremendously and, as a result, we needed to look at how AVSAB was structured. It no longer seemed fair to have Dr. Beaver as having the sole responsibility of being this contact person and also having

the personal liability that serving in this position entailed. As a result, the decision was made to change how AVSAB was incorporated.

Originally the plan was to incorporate in Illinois because the belief was that the AVMA would serve as the contact agency on the corporate papers. It was later found that AVMA would only do this for its specialty groups. So, in discussion with attorneys and insurance professionals, it was decided that the board of directors/officers would be named as representatives on the incorporation papers.

The concern with this, however, was that it potentially opened these individuals up for personal liability if

the organization gets involved in legal action. So, the decision by the board was to take out a Directors and Officers insurance policy which helps protect these individuals, and the organization, in case a board decision results in some type of legal proceeding. This type of insurance policy is commonplace with many not-for-profit associations. The names on the incorporation papers will be updated annually to represent any changes that occur with board membership.

Our first step will be to amend the current Constitution and Bylaws at the annual meeting to allow us to incorporate in Illinois. At this time, these documents state that incorporation must be in Texas.

The Business of Behavior

John Ciribassi, DVM

This article continues the series discussion on various aspects of a veterinary behavior practice. This edition focuses on a few points to consider when beginning a practice specializing in animal behavior. Any comments or suggestions regarding this, or any other topic involving running a behavior practice, please feel to send me an email at drjdvm@msn.com with your responses.

Technology Aids

One advantage to having a behavior practice is the fact that overhead expenses can be very low compared with traditional practices. My biggest expenses are rent and payroll (I employ one technician and also pay myself a salary in addition to profit distributions). What expenses I do not have is a large drug inventory or equipment costs. In behavior, your knowledge and ability to communicate with clients are your biggest assets. And these cost little except for the expense of acquiring an education. As a result, while income may not be high, your expenses are low and thereby your overall net can be similar to a general veterinary practice. However, there are some tools which can aid you in making your practice as efficient as possible.

First, a computer can help organize billing, accounts receivable/payable, payroll, reminders, phone rechecks, etc. In my practice, since I travel to three separate buildings to see my clients, I use a laptop computer. Because it doubles as a desktop computer and weight is not as big of a factor, I have one of the larger models

and thereby it is not as expensive as some of the ultra light notebooks. A wireless card is also helpful in that many practices now have wireless networks which allow you to share internet access and networked printers. A computer with the ability to transfer video clips would make it possible to edit and store client videos on your hard drive or other storage device.

A fax machine is invaluable for receiving client and referring veterinary information as well as for forwarding patient reports. Having telephone voice mail or an answering machine that enables you or staff member to retrieve messages remotely can make it easier to coordinate contacting clients who leave messages for you. A cell phone can help increase contact ability while on the go.

Computer Software

Quick Books is an excellent choice to help organize invoicing, accounts payable/receivable, etc. I use it as my sole financial software. Microsoft Office, (particularly Word) can be used to effectively write up patient discharge reports. Word has a template feature such that you can save reports in various formats for the different problem areas. For example, you can save a general outline for Fear Aggression and include the common recommendations. When writing a report, open this template, save it as a document under the client/patient name, edit it for specific instructions then print it out for the client. You can also save individual sets of instructions (such as for attention seeking, exercise recommendations, etc.) then add these as needed to the report.

Call for Case Reports, Continuing Education and Textbook Reviews

We can't all be exposed to the wealth of behavior information that is available. There are some excellent CE opportunities, behavior text and references as well as published case histories. It would be a great benefit to our members to have brief reviews of talks, books and cases to be printed in the newsletter.

Whenever you attend a seminar, see an interesting case or read a newly available behavior text, consider sharing your experience with your colleagues. Write a brief review and send it to me via email or snail mail. Thanks much in advance.

John Ciribassi, DVM Ed.
drjdvm@msn.com
1042 Mountain Glen Way
Carol Stream, IL 60188

The Perfect Puppy: How to Raise a Well-Behaved Dog

Gwen Bailey

5/6/05

Review by **Andrea Henderson**
Senior Veterinary Student Extern
Veterinary Behavior Clinic
Gaithersburg, MD
Kathy Meyer, VMD

“Prevention is the best medicine” has an important application in the realm of canine behavior. Every year, an astonishing number of adolescent and young adult dogs are relinquished to animal shelters and euthanized due to behavior problems. Happily, many concerned owners seek help from veterinarians, trainers and behaviorists when faced with a pet problem that is beyond their control. But wouldn't it be nice if more owners were exposed to a sound body of knowledge designed to prevent these delinquencies from occurring in the first place, during the optimal period of canine learning – puppyhood? It is time that professionals in animal behavior armed more potential puppy owners with appropriate information designed to raise well-socialized, well-trained animals that will be more likely to remain in their homes. This is the thrust of Gwen Bailey's book, *The Perfect Puppy*.

In her introduction, Ms. Bailey suggests that most often a lack of knowledge, rather than irresponsibility or apathy, leads owners to raise puppies without sufficient socialization and training for avoiding common behavioral mishaps. To address this deficiency, she has produced a book that presents instructions in a concise language and format that can be assimilated quickly and easily by a wide range of prospective puppy owners. The content includes brief discussions of the reasoning behind certain canine behaviors and their impact on

the suggested training methods. While more experienced owners may find the information to be somewhat simplistic, I feel that the presentation is ideal for individuals who have less familiarity with raising and training dogs.

Novice puppy owners are not the only audience for which the book is valuable; it would also benefit those who have had unsatisfactory experience with more traditional training methods. Our most current knowledge about canine learning and our impact on it has revealed that positive reinforcement-based training produces the best results for owners and their dogs. Gwen Bailey emphasizes these reward-based training methods and discourages the use of physical punishments commonly employed in traditional training regimens. Furthermore, she suggests that owners keep positive reinforcement a priority when evaluating characteristics of puppy socialization and training classes. There is wisdom as well as kindness in the argument against

Following the principles in this book will dramatically improve the chances of having a well-trained, well-socialized puppy that will be a joy to own for years to come.

physical punishments in training. Fear inhibits learning, plus it's counterproductive to teach a dog to be hand-shy and to avoid or potentially aggress in response to human contact! Opinions vary regarding the use of negative verbal reinforcement. Ms. Bailey supports the use of verbal and environmental correction, if they are tailored to the disposition of the puppy involved.

Along the lines of training prin-

ciples, I think that Ms. Bailey places too much emphasis on “pack leader” theory in her text. Recent information on the evolution of dog behavior suggests that dominance hierarchy has traditionally been given too much credit when explaining behaviors of the domestic dog in a human environment. I don't think we necessarily have to keep our puppies from sleeping next to us in bed. That being said, the principles of firm, gentle leadership employed by this text are not going to cause harm if kept in context, and are likely to produce well-mannered puppies.

The Perfect Puppy opens with a discussion on the influence of genetics and early environment on canine behavior. The first chapter encourages owners to evaluate their lifestyles and the characteristics of different breeds (via reading materials and adult examples) prior to selecting a puppy. Here Ms. Bailey suggests a careful evaluation of breeding purposes and forewarns that many dogs today are bred based on conformation or work-

ing capabilities rather than temperament. I support the importance placed on the environment in which the puppy was raised by the breeder as well. A puppy's sensitive period of socialization is thought to begin around 3 weeks of age. Therefore the level of exposure to people, animals and novel events begins to make a lasting impression much earlier in a puppy's life than many owners realize. Prospective owners should incorporate an in-

vestigation of this early history into their decision-making process.

Differences between canine and human communication are introduced in the second chapter and mentioned frequently thereafter. Ms. Bailey encourages owners to keep these distinctions in mind lest they assign inappropriate motivations to their pets' behaviors. A lot of frustrations in training and unnecessary punishments take place over human misinterpretation of canine body language. I found an example in the chapter on housetraining to be particularly poignant. Many owners misread their puppies' appeasement behaviors after soiling in an inappropriate location. They don't realize that the dog is unaware of its "mistake" and is initiating appeasement behaviors purely to try and turn off the owner's obvious anger. Unfortunately, this particular aspect of canine body language looks remarkably like the human expression of guilt. Hence, the purpose of the puppies' actions is lost in translation, frequently leading to unjustified punishment.

Throughout the remainder of her book, Gwen Bailey takes owners through step-by-step training processes beginning with the puppy's first night home, all the way up to advanced development of training. Several of the chapters cover procedures that I consider particularly important because they reduce the risk of behaviors that most commonly lead to relinquishment of dogs from their homes. These include socialization, prevention of biting and aggression, tolerance of handling and prevention of housesoiling, destruction and separation anxiety. Sound guidelines are provided for each topic; however I will limit the focus of my review to the first three.

Socialization techniques have been developed to prevent fear responses, reduce the risk of aggressive behaviors and desensitize dogs to stimuli they will be likely to repeatedly encounter. In Chapter 6, Ms. Bailey makes it clear that proper socialization of puppies must be a top priority for their owners. She reiterates that this process must begin *before* the puppy and owner are even united, and out-

lines the sensitive period in which socialization will yield the most optimal results. Ms. Bailey gives general guidelines for socialization procedures and includes a table in the back of the book with suggestions for objects, individuals and events to which puppies should be given positive exposure. She once again stresses the importance of understanding canine body language in helping owners to detect fearful responses. I like the special attention devoted to socialization of puppies with shy dispositions; as Ms. Bailey points out, these must be handled with care.

The chapter on prevention of biting and aggression begins by contradicting the common misconception that dogs sometimes bite without provocation. Ms. Bailey then provides a reasonably thorough breakdown of the different types of aggression without relating them all to dominance, as other authors sometimes inappropriately do. Emphasis is placed on socialization and protection from fearful circumstances (as much as possible), and on the fact that punishment can worsen the situation, in cases of fear-related aggression. I feel that a discussion of bite inhibition is missing from this chapter, and I disagree with the suggestion in the play-biting section that the dogs who don't know how to bite are the safest. In all likelihood, it's the unpracticed dog that hasn't developed a soft mouth that will cause the most damage if he does bite. The book provides sound instructions for teaching a soft mouth in play and in hand-feeding, but the connection with aggression isn't really made. The principles for prevention of aggressive acts are continued with a section on handling and grooming. Readers are again reminded that dogs are not people and that touch is not viewed identically across species lines. Therefore, it's important that puppies become comfortable with the types of human contact they will experience throughout their lives. I'm certainly thankful that I practiced manipulating my dog's ears during puppyhood, as he has since developed periodic otitis externa.

Chapter 15 discusses the basics of canine learning and the effects of different types of motivations and timing on the training process. This is followed by a series of well-illustrated practical exercises and general guidelines for advancement of training. Here Ms. Bailey introduces, using different terminology, the concepts of shaping and discrimination. She mentions the importance of extending training to include different environments and distractions. The book concludes with a discussion of some of the typical behavioral changes that catch owners by surprise during canine adolescence. Ms. Bailey emphasizes that socialization and training will need to be intermittently reinforced during adulthood, and encourages readers to seek help from veterinarians and behaviorists should they encounter problems with their dogs down the road.

I would happily recommend this book to many clients, particularly new owners that are unfamiliar with the canine-human language barrier. However, I would like to offer the following caveat. Prospective puppy owners who purchase this book should not let the title lead them astray — there is certainly no recipe for the "perfect puppy." Dogs are individuals and not machines that we build. Certainly the contributions of breed and individual genetics, as well as early environmental experiences, cannot be ignored. However, puppy owners face an immense responsibility because their interactions with dogs at such a malleable stage will have life-long effects on their behavior — for good or ill. This may seem daunting, but as Ms. Bailey points out, the time put into properly raising a puppy is a valuable investment when it reduces the incidence of problems down the road. *The Perfect Puppy* provides readers with an understanding of the importance of socialization and positive-reinforcement techniques for use in training. Following the principles in this book will dramatically improve the chances of having a well-trained, well-socialized puppy that will be a joy to own for years to come.

Upcoming Behavioral Meetings

July 15th-19th, 2005

The 2005 SVBT Annual Meeting and Reception

will again be held in conjunction with the AVMA's annual conference in Minneapolis, MN. Watch the newsletter for the exact day, but it will be one of the evenings between July 15th-19th. The dates for the AVMA are July 16-20th.

http://www.svbt.org/pages/annual_meeting.htm

July 14-16, 2005

The 5th International Veterinary Behavior Meeting (IVBM)

will be held 14-16 July 2005 at the Minneapolis Marriott City Center, Minneapolis, Minnesota. This year's meeting is organized jointly with the American College of Veterinary Behaviorists and the American Veterinary Society of Animal Behavior and should prove to be the premier behavior meeting of 2005. The meeting will take place at the Marriott City Center immediately preceding this year's AVMA/WVC annual conference. Three full days, over 50 scientific presentations and 25 research posters are planned with a wide range of international attendees from over 15 different countries already scheduled to attend. Registrants receive published proceedings, an evening poster reception and daily continental breakfast, lunch and two coffee and tea breaks.

<http://www.dacvb.org/>

August 6-8, 2005

Northeast Veterinary Conference

Providence, Rhode Island
Tufts University Sponsored Seminar on Behavior
18 Hours of CE
Vint Virga

Contacts:

Office of Continuing Education 508-887-4723
susan.brogan@tufts.edu
<http://www.tufts.edu/vet/nevc>

August 7 - 8, 2005

North Dakota Veterinary Medical Association

Medora Community Center Centennial Room
"Introducing Behavior Medicine and Services into Veterinary Practice"
Dr. Rolan Tripp
AnimalBehavior.Net
Contact: Tracey Thomas, Executive Director
701-221-7740 or ndoa@bti.net

August 11 - 14, 2005

Pennsylvania Veterinary Medical Association

Hershey Lodge & Convention Center, Hershey, PA
"Introducing Behavior Medicine and Services into Veterinary Practice"
Dr. Rolan Tripp
AnimalBehavior.Net
Contact: Christine Britton, Convention Manager
888-550-7862 or cbritton@pavma.org

August 24-28, 2005

Wolf Park Behavior Seminars

Battleground, Indiana
Since 1988 Wolf Park has conducted wolf behavior seminars based on behavior research carried out at Wolf Park since 1972. This five day seminar consists of lectures, discussions, films, video and slide presentations, extensive observations of wolf behavior and instruction on observing behavior objectively, and hands-on experience with wolves singly and/or in a pack situation. Demonstration of proper handling and training procedures have been included, i.e., leash train-

ing, handling for medical treatment, etc. Dog owners have found this seminar very useful for understanding dogs, the descendants of wolves. Those involved in wolf research and education, and those working directly with wolves in zoos, have all benefited from this unique program.

In recent years we have been expanding the range of our seminars from that one Wolf Behavior seminar, so that people involved in many different aspects of wolves can come out and learn about wolves and get close to them. These seminars are aimed at those who are primarily involved with the wolf's dog relatives, to the artists who want to paint them, as well as folks who don't have time to stay here for five days.

<http://www.wolfpark.org/seminars.html>

September 14 - 18, 2005

The Association of Pet Dog Trainers 12th Annual Educational Conference and Trade Show

New Orleans, Louisiana. The APDT provides cutting edge training and behavior information for dog trainers, veterinarians, behaviorists, vet techs and everyone who loves and handles pets.

For complete conference information: www.apdt.com or call toll free 1.866.570.9967 to request a conference brochure or E-mail apdt@details2.com

October 15-16 2005

Veterinary Psychopharmacology

University of Georgia, College of Veterinary Medicine, Athens, Georgia
Contact: Sandi Kilgo; Phone: 706-542-1451; E-mail: skilgo@vet.uga.edu

AVSAB Student Award In Behavior Research

AVSAB is pleased to announce the recipient of this year's student research award:

"The effects of queen-rearing versus hand-rearing on feline aggression and other problematic behaviors" submitted by Ms. Esther Chon of the University of California-Davis School of Veterinary Medicine, Class of 2006.

Ms. Chon will present the winning paper at the AVSAB paper presentation session in Minneapolis on Saturday, July 16, 2004. **Premier Pet Products and Novartis Animal Health** have again generously contributed the \$1500 student award.

Laurie Bergman coordinated the selection of the winning paper. The reviewers were Linda Aaronson, Gerry Flannigan, Kathie Hout, Susan Krebsbach, Tracy Kroll, Emily Levine, Petra Mertens, and Beth Strickler. AVSAB appreciates their efforts, along with the support of our corporate sponsors, in helping to promote student research in behavior.

Ms. Chon will be presented with her financial award and a plaque at the AVSAB meeting in Minneapolis. Congratulations!

Abstract

With the increasing popularity of hand-rearing kittens, more attention has been given to the social behavior of cats. The goals of this study were: to determine if behavioral differences exist between queen-weaned and hand-reared cats towards both humans and con-specifics; and to determine any factors that affect the incidence of behavior problems in hand- and queen-reared cats. Sixty-seven cats from a program to rescue and hand-rear cats managed by veterinary students were in the treatment group and 58 cats from a local animal shelter were in the control group based on their weaning history. Owners of both groups were called twice when the cats were ages 6 months and 1 year for a structured telephone interview. Hand-reared cats are no more likely to display human- and con-specific-directed aggression and fear, and no more likely to develop behavior problems, than queen-reared kittens. In this study, weaning history did not appear to influence the frequency of problem behaviors, such as pica, excessive self-licking, and inappropriate elimination. However, the presence of another cat in the household and the use of a wand-type toy were shown to decrease the likelihood of aggression towards people. Hand-reared cats were scored to be significantly friendlier to people; and of all the cats that spent 100% of their time indoors, the ones that were hand-reared were rated to be significantly friendlier to cats than those that were raised by their queen.

Websites Related to Animal Behavior

This is not an inclusive list, nor by listing these websites does AVSAB endorse their products or services (except, of course, the AVSAB website!!)

Organizations

www.avma.org/avsab
American Veterinary Society of Animal Behavior

www.dacvb.com
American College of Veterinary Behaviorists
(still under construction)

www.svbt.org
Society of Veterinary Behavior Technicians

www.deltasociety.org/
Delta Society

www.animalbehavior.org/
Animal Behavior Society

www.apdt.com
Association of Pet Dog Trainers

www.apbc.org.uk
Association of Pet Behaviour Counselors

Animal Welfare and Human-Animal Bond

www.censhare.umn.edu/
Center to Study Human-Animal Relationships and Environment, University of Minnesota

<http://members.aol.com/guyh7/aahabv.htm>
The American Association of Human-Animal Bond Veterinarians

www.vetmed.ucdavis.edu
Animal_Alternatives/main.htm University of California Center for Animal Alternatives

<http://animalwelfare.ucdavis.edu/>
University of California Center for Animal Welfare

www.soton.ac.uk/~azi/azi.htm
Anthrozoology Institute, University of Southampton

www.tufts.edu/vet/cfa/confsems.html
Tufts Center for Animals and Public Policy

www.vet.purdue.edu/depts/vad/cae/
Purdue University, Center for the Human Animal Bond

University Websites

www.vetmed.ucdavis.edu/CCAB/main.htm
University of California Center for Companion Animal Behavior

www.vet.cornell.edu/abc/
Cornell University Behavior Service

www.vet.uga.edu/erc/behavior/index.htm
University of Georgia Applied Animal Behavior

www.cvm.umn.edu

University of Minnesota School of Veterinary Medicine (has Behavior Service)

www.vet.upenn.edu/cias/
University of Pennsylvania, Center for the Interaction of Animals and Society

www2.vet.upenn.edu/labs/equinebehavior/
University of Pennsylvania Equine Behavior Lab

www.vet.purdue.edu/animalbehavior/
Purdue University Animal Behavior Clinic

Products

www.gentleleader.com/
Gentle Leader

www.kongcompany.com
Kong toys

www.ah.novartis.com/
Novartis Animal Health

www.premier.com
Premier Pet Products

www.clickertraining.com
Karen Pryor's website on clicker training

www.webtrail.com/petbehavior/
Behavio Rx Pet Behavior Systems

2005 American Veterinary Society of Animal Behavior Annual Meeting Registration

Saturday, July 16, 2005

Marriott Minneapolis City Center • 300 South 7th Street • Minneapolis, MN 55402 • 612-349-4000

If you are registering for the International Veterinary Behavior Meeting (IVBM), you are already registered for this day. This registration is if you plan on attending ONLY on this one day.

Check Prefix: Dr. Mr. Ms. Check Degree/Suffix for badge (one only): DVM VMD Ph.D. RVT LVT other _____

Last Name: _____ First Name: _____

Address: _____

City and State/Province: _____ Zip code: _____

Country: _____ e-mail: _____

Daytime Telephone: _____ - _____ Fax: _____ - _____

AVSAB member? No Regular Affiliate Student

REGISTRATION CATEGORIES/FEEES

Fee includes continental breakfasts, lunch, refreshment breaks, proceedings and all scientific and poster sessions July 16 at Marriott Minneapolis City Center Hotel. AVSAB business meeting will follow, and is open only to AVSAB members. For updated conference information visit the AVSAB website at: www.avma.org/avsab

	Advanced Must be postmarked by 4-18-05	Pre-convention Must be postmarked by 6-17-05
Conference registration	\$125.00	\$150.00
Conference registration – veterinary students	\$85.00	\$110.00

TOTAL ENCLOSED: _____

No refunds after June 17, 2005

Registration does NOT include admission/attendance to IVBM Meeting July 14-15

Go to www.dacvb.org for details and registration information for IVBM

Payment must accompany this registration form. Check one of the following:

VISA MasterCard Check or money order (Payable in US Funds only to: **AVSAB**)

Note: A valid credit card number with expiration date through 07/05 is required

Credit Card # _____ Expiration Date: _____

Cardholder Name: _____ Signature: _____

Send registration to: Dr. Lisa Radosta
3 Fox Valley Lane
Glen Mills, PA 19342

For further details regarding registration information contact: Dr. Melissa Bain at
mjbain@ucdavis.edu or by phone at: 530-757-8440

Do not use this form if you are a registering for the full IVBM Meeting!

If you want to register for the full IVBM and AVSAB meeting (July 14-16, 2005), fill out the registration form in this newsletter or go to www.dacvb.org. Contact mjbain@ucdavis.edu for details.

5th International Veterinary Behavior Meeting Registration

July 14-16 2005

Marriott Minneapolis City Center • 300 South 7th Street • Minneapolis, MN 55402 • 612-349-4000

Please mail or FAX form and payment to:

IVBM / AVMA • 1931 N. Meacham Rd. Suite 100 • Schaumburg, IL, 60173 • FAX: 847-925-1329

Check Prefix: Dr. Mr. Ms. Check Degree/Suffix for badge (one only): DVM VMD Ph.D. RVT LVT other _____

Last (family) Name: _____ First (given) Name: _____

Address: _____

City and State/Province: _____ Postal code: _____

Country: _____ e-mail: _____

Daytime Telephone: _____ - _____ Fax: _____ - _____

Students: College _____ Year of graduation _____

REGISTRATION CATEGORIES/FEEES

Fee includes continental breakfasts, lunch, refreshment breaks, proceedings and all scientific and poster sessions July 14 to 16 at Marriott Minneapolis City Center Hotel. For updated conference information visit the ACVB website at www.dacvb.org

Conference registration	Advanced Must be postmarked by 4.18.05	Pre-convention Must be postmarked by 6.17.05	
Veterinarians/technicians/nurses	\$295.00	\$325.00	_____
Veterinary Students	\$195.00	\$225.00	_____
		TOTAL ENCLOSED	_____

No refunds after June 17, 2005 – all refunds subject to \$40 processing fee

Registration does not include admission/attendance to AVMA/WVC July 16-20 Annual Convention

Contact www.avmaconvention.org for details and registration information for the AVMA

Payment can be made by mail or FAX and must accompany this registration form. Check one of the following:

VISA MasterCard American Express Check or money order (Payable in US Funds only to: **AVMA**)

Note: A valid credit card number with expiration date through 07/05 is required for hotel reservations

Credit Card # _____ Expiration Date: _____

Cardholder Name: _____ Signature: _____

HOUSING INFORMATION FOR IVBM PARTICIPANTS

Rooms are available at the Marriott Minneapolis City Center \$135.00 USD per night. If you wish to reserve a room at this hotel ONLY, please complete the following information and be certain to provide an email address for confirmation. Credit card information must be provided for room reservations. AVMA attendees who wish to book an alternative hotel can do so at www.avmaconvention.org.

Arrival date: _____ Departure date _____ # people in a room _____ # of beds \$ one \$ two

Room type request: Connecting Accessible Smoking Non Smoking Other Special assistance:

List all occupants sharing room including children and ages:

For further details regarding registration information contact: Dr. Jacqui Neilson at abcjndvm@hevanet.com or by phone at **503-358-6701**

Do not use this form if you are a presenter or exhibitor receiving complimentary or reduced fee registration.

Contact abcjndvm@hevanet.com for details.

American Veterinary Society Of Animal Behavior Membership Application

(Check one): Renewal New Member

If this is a renewal, is your address information on this form correct?

Yes No

Please add fax number and e-mail address below.

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Country: _____

Telephone: _____ - _____

(this number will be given to potential referrals if requested)

Fax: _____ - _____

E-mail: _____

Professional Memberships:

Current Employment:

Major interest in animal behavior:

Academic Degrees, schools and dates:

I hereby apply for membership in the American Veterinary Society of Animal Behavior

- \$40.00 Active Membership. Open to veterinarians only.** Includes Newsletter, Yahoo Group and registration for annual meeting (voting privileges included).
- \$40.00 Affiliate Membership. Open to non-veterinarians who have been approved by the executive board.** To be considered for approval **you must have a Ph.D. in animal behavior or a closely related field** and be currently active in research and/or practice of applied animal behavior. Your curriculum vitae must accompany your application. You will be granted membership if approved by the board. Also includes newsletter, Yahoo group access and registration for annual meeting (voting privileges included). *Renewing affiliates who have not submitted a curriculum vita in the past 2 years, please submit one with renewal form.*
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➤ **Return to: Lisa Radosta DVM, 3 Fox Valley Lane, Glen Mills, PA 19342.** For questions, email Dr. Radosta at avsabe@yahoo.com.

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