

AVSAB

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Melissa Bain DVM, Editor

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President's Message

Greetings from sunny Seattle!

Difficult to believe, but we are already planning for the 2004 meeting in Philadelphia. If you have any ideas for panel discussion topics or wet labs, or how the meeting could be improved, please contact me, or Margaret Duxbury, as soon as possible.

If you were unable to attend the business meeting in Denver, the minutes are published on page 12 of this newsletter and they will be available via the Yahoo Group listserv.

Proceedings from the 2003 AVSAB and ACVB meetings are available for \$30 (includes postage). Contact Steve Feldman if you would like to purchase a copy. The proceedings have been expanded to provide an excellent resource for those who are unable to attend the meetings.

The Executive Board is seeking nominations for new members to serve on the Board from 2004-2006. Positions will need to be filled for 2 members-at-large, a president-elect, secretary-treasurer, and a recording secretary. If you have any questions about the responsibilities for any of these positions, or would like to nominate yourself or a colleague, please contact any member of the current Executive Board. Biographies of the nominees will be published in the December newsletter, and the ballots (if necessary) will be distributed with the March newsletter.

A note about dues: it may appear that AVSAB has raised the fees for dues, but that is not the case. The dues that you pay will cover an extended time period (August 2003 until January 2005). Our due date is changing to January – hence the conversion period. Please complete the dues renewal form and submit your payment if you haven't already done so.

Congratulations to our student research award recipient, Sagi Deneberg,

who not only submitted an excellent research paper, but also managed to retain his sense of humor as he presented his data in the midst of a power outage to an audience armed with glow-sticks. Congratulations also to our first student chapter award recipient, University of Minnesota. Our raffle was very successful this year, so the Student Chapters should all consider submitting their activities for consideration for next year's award. Submission details will be provided to chapter advisors and published in a future newsletter.

AVSAB has agreed to coordinate with the Society of Veterinary Behavior Technicians for booth display plans. The SVBT is a wonderful group of enthusiastic people who have been very helpful in our booth efforts in the past few years. However, we are still in need of a chairperson for the AVSAB booth committee to help coordinate with the SVBT. Anyone who is interested in working on this committee should contact me.

Best wishes for a peaceful autumn,
Lynne

Dues Reminder!!!

Anyone who has not paid dues by November 1 will be removed from the database and will not receive a December newsletter.

Please send in your dues with the renewal form enclosed, or contact:

Dr. Steven Feldman
AVSAB Secretary/Treasurer
1535 Rugby Circle
Thousand Oaks, California 91360
Email: avsabe@yahoo.com

Thank You To Our Sponsors!

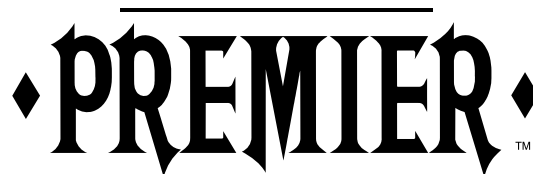
**We would like to once again thank our sponsors
for the 2003 AVSAB meeting in Denver:**



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Sponsor of the AVSAB Breakfast

2003 Scientific Symposium of Animal Behavior Proceedings Available

Did you miss the meeting? Do you want to learn about the latest research in the field of veterinary behavior? Then purchase the proceedings from the 2003 meeting for \$30. Abstracts from both the AVSAB meeting, as well as the ACVB paper session, are included.

Please contact: Dr. Steve Feldman, AVSAB Secretary/Treasurer,
1535 Rugby Circle, Thousand Oaks, California 91360
Email: avsabe@yahoo.com



Call For Papers 2004 Annual Scientific Symposium American Veterinary Society of Animal Behavior

JULY 26, 2003 – PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA USA

AVSAB is pleased to announce the Call for Papers for the 2004 Scientific Sessions to be held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on July 26, 2004. We hope that many of you will take the time to submit materials so we can all benefit from the research findings and expertise of others.

Abstracts must be RECEIVED by the Program Coordinator NO LATER THAN December 1, 2003. Submit four hard copies AND one PC-formatted diskette (preferred), OR Microsoft Word file via email attachment with information in the following format:

- Complete title of presentation
- Name(s) of author(s) including degrees and specialty board certifications, with the presenting author listed FIRST
- Affiliation: address of presenting author (street address, department, institution, city, state, zip code, country, office phone number, and email address)
- Presentation format: Paper only, Poster only, or Prefer paper, but will present as poster if not selected for paper presentation
- Type of abstract: Original research, Clinical report, Retrospective study, or Topic review. Please note that preference is typically given to original research proposals rather than review topics
- Abstract: minimum of 150 words, maximum of 500 words, single-spaced, 12 font: Proposals must consist of previously unpublished material

Send abstracts to Dr. Margaret Duxbury, AVSAB Program Coordinator; 1299 South Shore Drive, Amery, WI 54001 USA email: mduxbury1@yahoo.com

If selected, only the person listed as primary author on the abstract can make the presentation. Please do not submit abstracts if you will not be in attendance at the meeting. In order to balance the program, the program committee may limit the number of presentations given by a single individual.

Veterinary students interested in paper submission competition (Student Award for Excellence in Behavior Research) should contact Dr. John Ciribassi drjdvm@msn.com

It is the responsibility of those submitting proposals to confirm receipt of material by the December deadline and to submit it in the proper format in order to receive full consideration. We look forward to seeing you all in Philadelphia.

Case Report:

Aggression in a German Shepherd Dog

Sheila Segurson, DVM
University of California School
of Veterinary Medicine
Resident – Behavior Service

Presenting Complaint

Aggression toward dogs

Signalment

Maggie is a two year old female spayed German Shepherd Dog.

History

Maggie was obtained from German Shepherd Rescue in April of 2002, at one and a half years of age. The owners (Carol and Drew) took her to an obedience class, where she appeared fearful of other dogs, hiding from them and barking. This problem resolved after a few classes. Carol took Maggie to dog parks in order to increase her exposure to other dogs, as recommended by their trainer. After several months, Maggie started barking and acting aggressively toward other dogs at the park and on walks. On walks, she would lunge at and bark at any dog she would see, including dogs in their own yards. When Maggie is aroused and does not listen to commands, the owners will say “no”, yank repeatedly on her gentle leader, and give a “down” command. This has been ineffective, and occasionally Maggie doesn’t obey and barks at them in response to their command. Her aggression and reactivity have gradually escalated; they have been unable to walk her for the past ten days, because she acts extremely aggressively toward the neighbor’s dog as soon as they get outside. There are several dogs that visit the owner’s house. Maggie plays with these dogs and does not act aggressively toward them.

Maggie’s regular veterinarian started her on clomipramine at 25 mg

twice daily, increasing up to 75 mg twice daily over time. On 9/4/02, they decreased the dosage to 50 mg twice daily because she seemed to be becoming more aggressive on the increased dosage. A blood panel was performed before placing her on clomipramine, which showed no significant findings.

The owners brought a videotape of her behavior. Maggie’s hair piloerected as soon as she left their property. Her tail was up and wagging at a moderate speed throughout the walk. When she approached a house with another dog, she would start barking and lunging uncontrollably. Carol would say “down”. Maggie would lie down, but remain completely focused on the other dog, barking. She acted more aggressively toward dogs that she could see directly (walking on the street). Her body posture was “forward” and upright throughout the walk, but not tense. Aggressive behavior occurred about 6 times during the 5 minute videotape.

Examination

Maggie weighed 33 kg; there were no abnormalities found on physical examination.

Diagnosis

Differential diagnoses for Maggie’s behavior include: 1) fear aggression; 2) protective aggression; and 3) interdog aggression. Maggie’s behavior when the Gary’s first obtained her fit with a diagnosis of fear aggression. Maggie displayed fearful body language around other dogs. Maggie no longer displays any fearful body language around other dogs.

Protective aggression is aggression that occurs when a dog acts aggressively toward people or other dogs that approach its family or property. This form of aggression has been ruled out, because Maggie also displayed this behavior when a trainer worked with her, out

of the Gary’s sight. It is unlikely that Maggie was protecting the dog trainer, who she did not know.

Interdog aggression can consist of male-male aggression, female-female aggression, or intraspecies aggression. Maggie acts aggressively toward almost all dogs (male and female); therefore female-female aggression is not a possibility. Intraspecies aggression occurs when a dog perceives itself as higher in status than all other dogs it encounters. Maggie encounters several dogs which she does not display aggressive body postures toward. This makes intraspecies aggression an unlikely diagnosis.

Currently, Maggie displays no fearful body postures when she encounters other dogs; her body language is that of a confidently aggressive dog. This means that although fear is likely her underlying motivation, there is a strong learned component to her aggression. When Maggie was brought to the dog park, she learned that barking and jumping at other dogs made them go away (their owners would remove them from the dog park). When on walks, barking and lunging at other dogs makes them go away from her. Because of her body language and history, Maggie was diagnosed with fear aggression.

Treatment

Maggie’s treatment plan included an affection/food control program, desensitization and counter-conditioning, and a change in medication.

Initially, Maggie was started on an affection/food control program for the first two weeks, in order to increase her deference to her owners. The owners were instructed to ignore Maggie completely for the first twenty-four hours, followed by two weeks of ignoring her unless they asked her to do something. If they asked her to do something (sit, down, stay, etc.) and she obeyed, they were to reward her with a treat, praise, affection, or playing. Attention was to

be brief (2-3) minutes, and should end before Maggie lost interest.

The owners were instructed avoid situations where Maggie was likely to behave aggressively. They were told not to take Maggie on walks for the first several weeks, but to exercise her in the backyard.

After two weeks, the owners were instructed to start desensitization and counter-conditioning toward other dogs. They were to start at the front door, rewarding Maggie with treats for sitting and paying attention to them. Over time, they were to proceed outdoors and down the block, rewarding Maggie for remaining calm and focused on her owner.

It was recommended that the Gary's stop yelling at Maggie and yanking on her Gentle Leader when she acted aggressively. Their arousal could be increasing Maggie's reactivity. It was also recommended that the owners never take Maggie to a dog park again, as these circumstances reinforced Maggie's unacceptable behavior.

Maggie appeared to behave more aggressively once the clomipramine was instituted. It is possible that this drug was relieving her anxiety toward other dogs, thus making her more confident

and aggressive. The owners were instructed to gradually reduce Maggie's clomipramine dosage over the next two weeks, until she was off of it completely. At that time, we would reassess whether a different drug was needed.

Follow-up

Maggie's owners emailed me two weeks later to report that the affection control program was going well, and that Maggie was much more attentive to their commands. They had weaned her off of the clomipramine. I returned the email, congratulating them on their success thus far, and instructing them to start the desensitization and counter-conditioning.

Carol emailed me one week later, saying that they are not proceeding well with the desensitization and counter-conditioning, and were still unable to get her out the front door. I emailed her back, instructing them to stop desensitization/counter-conditioning at the front door, because Maggie was highly reactive there. Instead, they were to drive to a location further from their home where they were unlikely to encounter many dogs, and proceed with the desensitization/counter-condition-

ing. Carol emailed me one week later to say that treatment was proceeding well in the new location.

One month later, I telephoned the owners for an update. Maggie continued to do well in the new walking location, and they were able to walk her without her acting aggressively toward other dogs behind their fences. She would still act aggressively if she saw another dog on leash, but this aggression was gradually decreasing in response to consistent utilization of not reacting to her behavior. I instructed Carol to continue with the same treatment for the next month, and then begin behavior modification sessions at the front door again.

I spoke with the owners again two months later. Sessions at the front door were now going well, and the owners were able to walk Maggie in their neighborhood without her reacting aggressively to other dogs.

A six month follow-up revealed that Maggie continued to not behave aggressively toward other dogs, and occasionally showed interest in interacting positively with other dogs on the street. The Owners are happy not to take her to the dog park, and prefer to play with her in their yard and walk her on leash.

Remote Behavioral Consultations: Ethical and Legal?

There has been a lot of discussion in recent months on the AVSAB Listserve regarding the ethics and legalities of performing remote consultations. There are people firmly on either side of the issue, with valid reasoning from both sides. While AVSAB does not have an official stance on this, the AVMA has a position in their Model Veterinary Practice Act by stating what constitutes a valid veterinarian-client-patient (VCP) relationship. By performing remote consultations, a person does not have a valid VCP per the Model Veterinary Practice Act.

The following applicable sections from this Act are:

Section 2

- 8) Practice of veterinary medicine means:
 - a. to diagnose, treat, correct, change, relieve, or prevent animal disease, deformity, defect, injury, or other physical or mental conditions; including the prescription or administration of any drug, medicine, biologic, apparatus, application, anesthetic, or other therapeutic or diagnostic substance or technique, and the use

of any manual or mechanical procedure for artificial insemination, for testing for pregnancy, or for correcting sterility or infertility or to render advice or recommendation with regard to any of the above.

- 11) "Veterinarian-client-patient" relationship means that:
 - a. the veterinarian has assumed the responsibility for making clinical judgments regarding the health of the animal(s) and the need for medical treatment, and the client has agreed to follow the veterinarian's recommendations.
 - b. the veterinarian has sufficient knowledge of the animal(s) to initiate at least a general or preliminary diagnosis of the medical condition of the animal(s). This means that the veterinarian has recently seen and is personally acquainted with the keeping and care of the animal(s) by virtue of an examination of the animal(s), or by medically appropriate and timely visits to the premises where the animal(s) are kept.

A Sample of Recently Published Research by Our Members

Evaluation of dog appeasing pheromone as a potential treatment for fear of fireworks by dogs.

**Gill Sheppard BSc R.M.N.,
Daniel S. Mills BVSc MRCVS**
Veterinary Record 152: 432-436

Thirty dogs that displayed signs of fear in response to fireworks participated in an open clinical trial to assess the potential value of dog appeasing pheromone (D.A.P.) for the alleviation of behavioural signs of this problem. The treatment was delivered continuously into the atmosphere in the home, using an electronically heated diffuser. At the baseline assessments owners identified the behavioural signs of fear that their dogs normally displayed in response to fireworks, rated their frequency and provided global ratings of the overall severity of responses. These measures were repeated at the final assessment and owners additionally rated the change in their dogs' responses. There were significant improvements in owner ratings of nine of the fourteen behavioural signs of fear that were examined. There were also significant improvements in owner ratings of the overall severity of fear responses. D.A.P. was widely associated with a reduction in the intensity of fear but individual variation was also apparent in treatment responses.

Evaluation of the role of lower urinary tract disease in cats with urine-marking behavior

Valarie V. Tynes, DVM; Benjamin L. Hart, DVM, PhD, DACVB; Patricia A. Pryor, DVM, DACVB; Melissa J. Bain, DVM, DACVB; and Locksley L. McV. Messam, DVM
JAVMA August 15, 2003
(Vol. 223, No. 4)

With regard to variables measured via urinalysis, there were no differences between male and female cats within either group. Among cats with urine-marking behavior, there were no differences between those that only marked vertically and those that marked vertically and horizontally. Analyses of data from all cats with urine-marking behavior and control cats that did not urinate outside of the litterbox revealed no differences that could be associated with urine marking.

Evaluation of association between retention in the home and attendance at puppy socialization classes

Margaret M. Duxbury, DVM; Julie A. Jackson; Scott W. Line, DVM, PhD, DACVB; Robert K. Anderson, DVM, MPH, DACVPM, DACVB
JAVMA July 1, 2003 (Vol. 223, No. 1)

Higher retention in the homes was reported for dogs that participated in humane society puppy socialization classes, were female, wore headcollars as puppies, were handled frequently as puppies, were more responsive to commands, slept on or near the owner's bed, or lived in homes without young children. Results suggest several practices that veterinarians may recommend to enhance the likelihood that puppies will remain in their first homes, such as enrolling 7- to 12-week-old puppies in early learning and socialization classes. The lower rate of retention of dogs in homes with children emphasizes the importance of helping owners develop realistic expectations, knowledge, and effective tools to manage interactions between their children and dogs.

Factors associated with aggression between pairs of domestic ferrets

Valerie W. Staton, PhD, and Sharon L. Crowell-Davis, DVM, PhD, DACVB
JAVMA June 15, 2003
(Vol. 222, No. 12)

49 of 82 pairs of strangers fought, but 31 cage mate pairs did not. Time of year had no apparent effect. Pairs consisting of 2 neutered females or 2 sexually intact males were significantly more likely to fight than were pairs consisting of a neutered female and a sexually intact male. Pairs caged next to each other for 2 weeks prior to introduction were no less likely to fight than were control pairs.

Separation anxiety syndrome in dogs and cats

Stefanie Schwartz, DVM, MSc, DACVB
JAVMA June 1, 2003
(Volume 222, No. 11)

Domestic cats have traditionally been viewed as asocial or even antisocial. However, a growing body of evidence suggests that cats do form social bonds and may develop separation reactions similar to those in dogs.

Medical paradigms for the study of problem behaviour: a critical review

Daniel S. Mills
Applied Animal Behaviour Science; Volume 81, Issue 3, 2
May 2003, Pages 265-277

The study of animal behaviour problems is an area of increasing interest in applied ethology. As with the study of abnormal behaviour in humans, there are two broad approaches to this subject, one emphasizing the role of the environment

and biology of the species in shaping behaviour and other the importance of pathological processes within the individual. The latter is based on a medical model as is the tradition in human psychiatry. Blind adherence to a medical model causes serious problems when it comes to the scientific investigation of problem behaviour. These stem from the way problems are categorized, the emphasis that is frequently given to the results of drug trials and the perception that the animal is malfunctioning. This paper argues that primary emphasis needs to be given to the study of the regulation of normal behaviour using psychobiological models, which provide construct validity for the processes observed. This shifts emphasis away from specific defining signs and towards an analysis of the ultimate functional value of the behaviour seen as a problem. This approach also allows the parsimonious explanation of the effects of a range of therapeutic interventions, whose effects might otherwise be poorly predictable.

Use of clomipramine, alprazolam, and behavior modification for treatment of storm phobia in dogs

Sharon L. Crowell-Davis, DVM, PhD, DACVB; Lynne M. Seibert, DVM, PhD, DACVB; Wailani Sung, PhD; Valli Parthasarathy, PhD; Terry M. Curtis, DVM
JAVMA March 15, 2003
(Vol. 222, No. 6)

Dogs received clomipramine at a dosage of 2 mg/kg (0.9 mg/lb), PO, every 12 hours for 3 months; then 1 mg/kg (0.45 mg/lb), PO, every 12 hours for 2 weeks; then 0.5 mg/kg (0.23 mg/lb), PO, every 12 hours for 2 weeks. Alprazolam was given at a dosage of 0.02 mg/kg (0.009 mg/lb), PO, as needed 1 hour before anticipated storms and every 4 hours as needed. Desensitization and counter-conditioning were conducted at home by the caregiver with an audio simulation of storm sounds that had induced a fear response during evaluation. 30 of the 32 dogs that completed the study had a degree of improvement, as measured by caregivers' global assessment. Two caregivers considered the storm phobia to be resolved. Panting, pacing, trembling, remaining near the caregiver, hiding, excessive salivation, destructiveness, excessive vocalization, self-trauma, and inappropriate elimination all decreased significantly during treatment. Improvement was greater during true storms (rain, thunder, and lightning) than during rain only. Response to audio simulation did not change during treatment. Four months after the study, improvement was maintained.

Clinical features and outcome in dogs and cats with obsessive-compulsive disorder: 126 cases (1989–2000)

Karen L. Overall, VMD, PhD, DACVB, and Arthur E. Dunham, PhD
JAVMA November 15, 2002
(Vol. 221, No. 10)

Most dogs affected with OCD had been obtained from

breeders. Male dogs significantly outnumbered females (2:1). Female cats outnumbered male cats by 2:1 in a small sample. Most affected dogs lived in households with 2 or more humans and other dogs or cats, and had some formal training. Client compliance with behavior modification was high. A combination of behavior modification and medication resulted in a large decrease in intensity and frequency of OCD in most animals. Clomipramine was significantly more efficacious for treatment in dogs than was amitriptyline. Only 1 dog and 1 cat were euthanatized because of OCD during the study.

Evaluation of urine marking by cats as a model for understanding veterinary diagnostic and treatment approaches and client attitudes

Laurie Bergman, VMD; Benjamin L. Hart, DVM, PhD, DACVB; Melissa Bain, DVM, DACVB; Kelly Cliff, DVM
JAVMA November 1, 2002
(Vol. 221, No. 9)

Almost a third of veterinarians did not seem to correctly distinguish between urine marking (spraying) and inappropriate urination. Those that did make this diagnostic distinction reported recommending environmental management and prescribing medication significantly more often than those that did not make this distinction. Seventy-four percent of cat owners sought help from their veterinarians for urine marking; other common sources of information were the Internet and friends. Among those who did not consult a veterinarian, the most frequently cited reason was that they did not think their veterinarian could help. Among cat owners who consulted their veterinarians, 8% reported receiving advice on environmental hygiene and 4% on environmental management (limiting intercat interactions), although veterinarians who correctly diagnosed urine marking reported giving such advice 100 and 83% of the time, respectively.

Comparison of dogs' reactions to four different head collars

L. I. Haug, B. V. Beaver, and M. T. Longnecker
Applied Animal Behaviour Science; Volume 79, Issue 1, 20
September 2002, Pages 53-61

Head collars are widely used in canine behavior modification programs. Owner compliance is crucial for success and depends in part on the dog's acceptance of the product. The responses of 12 dogs to four different head collars were compared in a crossover design over four 10 min sessions each spaced 2 weeks apart. All dogs were naïve to head collars and were free of overt behavioral abnormalities. Dogs wore the collars only during testing sessions. Observed behaviors were divided into two groups. Group 1 included pawing, pawing nose, biting/pawing leash, opening mouth, rubbing face, and shaking head. Group 2 included rearing up, balking, rushing forward, and rolling on ground. No statistical difference was observed between dogs' reactions to the head collar types; although, there was a trend toward increased reactions to the

Snoot Loop® and Response® collar during the first session. Dogs did show a marked reduction in overall reactions to the head collars over time. By Session 4 there was a significant decrease in behavioral scores as compared to Session 1. Based on this study, there does not appear to be an increased acceptance of one head collar type over another.

Factors associated with the prevalence of stereotypic behaviour amongst Thoroughbred horses passing through auctioneer sales

Daniel S. Mills, Robert D. Alston, Victoria Rogers, and Nicholas T. Longford

Applied Animal Behaviour Science; Volume 78, Issues 2-4 , 10 September 2002, Pages 115-124

The objective of this study was to evaluate whether sex, age and/or coat colour were associated with the occurrence of stereotypic behaviour in the horse and to assess whether the occurrence of one type of stereotypy in an individual was associated with the occurrence of another specific type of stereotypy. The incidence of stereotypic boxwalking, weaving (both locomotor stereotypies) and oral stereotypy in 4061 Thoroughbred horses passing through five bloodstock auctions were recorded from sale declarations and information on returns. An overall prevalence of 5.1% was recorded, and varied with sex ($P < 0.001$) and age ($P < 0.001$) but not coat colour ($P = 0.495$). Prevalence was higher in females, geldings, and 2-year-olds. Examination of the assumption that stereotypies are acquired independently suggested a higher than expected prevalence of animals with more than one stereotypy. The interaction was not the same for all forms of stereotypy recorded. The effect was greatest between boxwalking and weaving, (odds ratio 13.6) whilst combinations involving oral and locomotor stereotypies had lower odds ratios (between 2.9 and 4.9).

Day-time time budgets of pregnant mares housed in tie stalls: a comparison of draft versus light mares

G. Flannigan and J. M. Stookey

Applied Animal Behaviour Science; Volume 78, Issues 2-4 , 10 September 2002, Pages 125-143

Day-time (08.30–05.30 h) time budgets were generated from 55 light and 55 draft late pregnancy mares housed in tie stalls from ten pregnant mares' urine (PMU) farms using continuous video recording. Equal numbers of light and draft mares were filmed on each farm during the months of February and early March. The actions recorded included eating, drinking, resting (standing and recumbent), standing active, and interactions between horses (aggressive and non-aggressive). In addition, the presence and duration of stereotypic behaviours such as cribbing, head bobbing, weaving, and wood/bar chewing were recorded. Light mares spent significantly more time feeding and significantly less time standing active and standing resting ($P < 0.05$, Rank Sum Two Sample Test). However, the time budget of both groups fell within

the range of previously published activity budgets of feral horses. Therefore, the differences noted may not be clinically relevant. Three light and two draft mares performed repetitive behaviours at a level that is considered stereotypic (at $> 5\%$ of their daily time budget). There was no significant difference in the number of horses performing stereotypies between light and draft mares. When the time budgets of both light and draft mares who performed stereotypies were pooled, the activities did not differ significantly from their counterparts who did not perform stereotypies. Because of the overall low prevalence of stereotypies and the fact that time budgets were similar to free-range horses, we believe that the management practice of keeping large numbers of pregnant mares in tie stalls is rational and that the welfare of mares is sound. Furthermore, we did not see a behavioural justification for a bias in the weight class of horses used within this management system.

Neonatal foal handling

Barbara S. Simpson

Applied Animal Behaviour Science; Volume 78, Issues 2-4 , 10 September 2002, Pages 303-317

Recent interest has focused on the advantage of intensively handling young foals as a means of producing more tractable horses, accustomed to humans and receptive to training. To date, the effect of this intensive handling, dubbed "imprint training" in the popular literature, has not been tested. The present study compares seven foals handled intensively as neonates with eight untreated controls. The handling protocol started from 2–8 h after birth and continued daily for a total of 5 days. The protocol consisted of a series of stimuli and experiences that were each repeated until the foal no longer resisted or reacted negatively. Subsequently, foals were tested before weaning, at 4 months of age. In general, the results indicated that foals handled as neonates were more tractable and less reactive. Specific neonatal handling tasks, such as sticking a finger up the foal's nose or patting the bottom of the foot, seemed to have no beneficial effect on related tasks such as passing a nasogastric tube or tapping with a farrier's hammer at 4 months of age. Mechanisms for the observed effect of neonatal handling require further investigation.

Formation and dissolution of the mare-foal bond

Katherine Albro Houpt

Applied Animal Behaviour Science; Volume 78, Issues 2-4 , 10 September 2002, Pages 319-328

The behavior of mares at foaling and their behavior during subsequent weekly brief separations from their foals was quantified. Thirteen multiparous pony mares were observed for the first 30 min after foaling. Activities directed toward the foal and toward the fetal membranes were recorded. There were 16 ± 8 contacts with the fetal membranes, most in the first 10 min post-partum. There were 81 ± 12 activities directed toward the foal. There was a downward trend in foal contacts

over the first 30 min. Eight of the 13 mares were observed for the 30–60 min post-partum during which licking and touching the foal continued. Only one of the foals suckled in the first 30 min, but half had suckled by 60 min. Ten mares and foals were separated for 5 min each week for 9 weeks. Although mare responses (neighs and steps) decreased with age of the foal, the foals' responses increased from weeks 1 to 2 and then decreased with foal age. This indicates that foal attachment to the mare is not complete until it is 2 weeks old.

Preliminary study of the development of the Flehmen response in *Equus caballus*

J. W. Weeks, S. L. Crowell-Davis, and G. Heusner
Applied Animal Behaviour Science; Volume 78, Issues 2-4 ,
10 September 2002, Pages 329-335

The flehmen response is commonly seen in most ungu-

lates as well as in several other species (e.g. felids). The behavior is most often thought to be part of the sexual behavioral repertoire of males. One reigning hypothesis suggests that this behavior allows the male to determine the estrous state of a female through the chemosensory functions of the vomeronasal organ. However, females and young of both sexes also exhibit this behavior. Horse foals most frequently show the flehmen response during their first month of life with colts showing the behavior more often than fillies. This study tested the flehmen response on male and female foals throughout their pre-pubertal period. Foals were separately presented estrous and non-estrous urine weekly during the first month of life and then monthly until they were approximately 7 months of age. No significant differences were found between male and female foals for the following variables: latency to flehmen, duration of flehmen, frequency of flehmen and sniffs.

2003 – 2004 AVSAB Committees

Committee chairpersons and the executive board would like to encourage participation in the following committees. The individuals listed below can be contacted for information about joining. Thank you to those individuals who have already volunteered to serve as chairpersons and committee members.

I. Program Committee

Responsible for selection and organization of paper and poster presentations for annual meeting in conjunction with AVMA meeting. Our thanks go to Dr. Margaret Duxbury for her dedication in making this year's meeting educational and enjoyable.

Chairperson: Dr. Margaret Duxbury

Paper and Poster Reviewers: Drs. Lore Haug, Laurie Bergman, Karen Overall, and Kathy Meyer.

II. Registration Committee

Responsible for organizing and assisting with registration for the annual meeting

Chairperson: Dr. Lynne Seibert

Members: Drs. Lisa Radosta, Steve Feldman, Marsha Reich, Debbie Horwitz, Ilana Reisner, Kathy Meyer,

III. Booth Committee

Responsible for arranging for booth space at meetings, scheduling AVSAB members to work at booth, and providing materials for the booth.

Chairperson: Dr. Ilana Reisner

IV. Student Award Committee

Responsible for publicizing and selecting the recipient of the AVSAB award for student excellence in behavior research to be awarded at the annual meeting. Our gratitude goes to Dr. John Ciribassi for his work on this committee this past year.

Chairperson: Dr. John Ciribassi

Members/Reviewers: Drs. Laurie Bergman, Gerry Flannigan, Karen Overall, Tracey Kroll

V. Student Chapters

Responsible for providing guidelines for the development of new AVSAB student chapters, assisting current chapters and advisors, and keeping lists of current student members and officers.

Chairpersons: Drs. Petra Mertens and Melissa Bain

VI. Newsletter committee

Responsible for organizing newsletter contents and submitting articles for publication in the quarterly newsletter. Volunteers needed to submit articles for the newsletter.

Chairperson: Dr. Melissa Bain

Members: Drs. Kerry Muhovich and Janice Willard to write articles. Dr. Sheila Segurson to provide summaries of pertinent AVSAB yahoo group discussions for the newsletter.

VII. Listserv moderators

Drs. Steve Feldman (avsabe@yahoo.com) and John Ciribassi (drjdvm@msn.com)

Upcoming Behavioral Meetings

September (series of date)

Equine behavior seminars

Hawaii
Series of equine behavior seminars given by Dr. Robert M. Miller
Contact: Dr. Miller, 320 Carlisle Rd., Thousand Oaks, CA 91361; Phone: 805-495-7764

September 4 – 7, 2003

Florida Veterinary Medical Association Annual Conference

Orlando, FL
1/2 day technician lecture on Saturday, September 6th.
Contact: Phone: 407-851-3862;
Website: http://www.fvma.org/vet_conference/index.html

September 10 – 14, 2003

Association of Pet Dog Trainers (APDT) 10th Annual Educational Conference and Trade Show

Sheraton World Resort, Orlando, FL
Cutting-edge training and behavior information for dog trainers around the world. The APDT is moving into the next decade with a line up of speakers who are innovative, interesting, educational, motivational, and just plain fun!
Contact: Phone: 1-800-PET-DOGS or 916.443.3855; E-mail: apdt@details2.com; Website: www.apdt.com

September 14, 2003

Nestle Purina Veterinary Symposium on Companion Animal Medicine

Irvine, CA
Behavior and owner compliance, as well as feline diabetes, dermatology, and GI drug therapy.
Contact: 267-685-2443

September 19, 2003

European Society of Veterinary Clinical Ethology, 9th Annual Congress

Salzburg, Austria
Contact: www.esvce.org

September 21 – 24, 2003

International Working Dog and Breeding Conference

Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, TX
Contact: Phone 210-671-3991; Fax 210-671-2308; Email Mail@iwdba.org; Website www.iwdba.org

September 22 – 24, 2003

Practical Management of Feline Disorders

San Francisco, CA
Feline behavior problems lectures given by Dr. Jacqui Neilson
Contact: International Veterinary Seminars; Mail: 210 Carbonera Drive, Santa Cruz, CA 95060; Phone: 1-800-IVS-5650; Fax: 831-458-0123; Email: ivseminars@aol.com; Website: <http://www.ivseminars.net/>

October 2 – 5, 2003

Southwest Veterinary Symposium

Fort Worth, TX
1 ½ days of behavior lectures by Dr. Ian Dunbar.
Contact: Southwest Veterinary Symposium, LLC., 6633 Highway 290 East, Suite 201, Austin, Texas 78723; Phone: 512-452-4224; Fax: 512-452-6633; Email: swvsregistration@tvma.org; Website: <http://www.swvs.org/>

October 5 – 8, 2003

International Working Dog Breeding Association

Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, TX
The interaction between genetics and behavior, especially pertaining to working dogs.
Contact: 2003 IWDBC Registration, c/o DoD MWD Veterinary Service, 1219 Knight St. Lackland AFB, TX 78236-5519; Phone: 210 671-3991; Fax: 210-671-2308; Email: mail@iwdba.org; Website: <http://www.iwdba.org/>

October 8 – 12, 2003

Wild West Veterinary Conference Reno, Nevada

Small animal and equine behavior lectures
Contact: Website: www.wildwestvc.com

October 12 – 16, 2003

American Association for Laboratory Animal Science Annual Meeting

Seattle, WA
Includes topics on animal welfare, husbandry, and enrichment of laboratory animals.
Contact: Phone: 901-754-8620; Email: info@aalas.org; Website: <http://www.aalas.org/>

October 19, 2003

Behavior Problem Prevention

Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN
Contact: Phone: 765-494-7225; Website: <http://www.vet.purdue.edu/animalbehavior/>

October 19, 2003

Nestle Purina Veterinary Symposium on Companion Animal Medicine

Tampa, FL

Behavior and owner compliance, as well as feline diabetes, dermatology, and GI drug therapy.

Contact: 267-685-2443

October 19 – 22, 2003

World Small Animal Veterinary Association 28th World Congress

Bangkok, Thailand

Contact: Mr. Sarnit Karunyavanij,

Phone +662-960-0141; Email

Sarnit@bkkrai.com; Website

www.wsava2003.com

Nov 1 – 2, 2003

Veterinary Psychopharmacology: Drug selection and patient monitoring

The University of Georgia College of Veterinary Medicine, Athens.

Enrollment open to veterinarians and veterinary technicians.

Contact: Sandi Kilgo, Phone: 706-542-

1451; E-mail: skilgo@vet.uga.edu;

Website: <http://www.gactr.uga.edu>

November 6 – 9, 2003

North Carolina Veterinary Conference

Raleigh, NC

Two days of behavior lectures by Dr.

Debra Horwitz and Dr. Barbara

Simpson

Contact: NCVMA 800-446-2862.

November 9, 2003

Nestle Purina Veterinary Symposium on Companion Animal Medicine

Dallas, TX

Behavior and owner compliance, as well as feline diabetes, dermatology, and GI drug therapy.

Contact: 267-685-2443

November 16 – 20, 2003

Horsemanship seminar and trail rides

Alisal Ranch, Solvang, CA

Given by Dr. Robert M. Miller

Contact: Mr. Lautenbach, Phone: 805-

688-6411

January 17 – 21, 2004

The North American Veterinary Conference

Orlando, FL

Small animal behavior lectures, in-

cluding a Gentle Leader Hands-on Lab.

Contact: The North American Veterinary Conference, 5003 SW 41st Boulevard, Gainesville, Florida,

32608; Phone: (800) 817- 9928 U.S.

and Canada; 01-352-375-5672 Inter-

national; Fax: 352- 336-6827;

Email:info@tnavc.org; Website

www.tnavc.org

May 6 – 8, 2004

International Conference on Exotics

Naples, FL

Early information of possible behavior lectures. Check website for latest information.

Contact: Email:

dana@exoticdvm.com; Website: [http://](http://www.exoticdvm.com/icehome.htm)

www.exoticdvm.com/icehome.htm

May 21 – 23, 2004

Practical Management of Feline Disorders

Santa Fe, NM

Feline behavior problems lectures

given by Dr. Jacqui Neilson

Contact: International Veterinary

Seminars; Mail: 210 Carbonera Drive,

Santa Cruz, CA 95060; Phone: 1-800-

IVS-5650; Fax: 831-458-0123; Email:

ivseminars@aol.com; Website: [http://](http://www.ivseminars.net/)

www.ivseminars.net/

Other Continuing Education Opportunities

The Post Graduate Foundation runs a 10 month distance education program in Behavioural Medicine. The course is designed to:

- Dramatically improve the ability to help client's better understand their pet's behaviour.
- Gain further understanding to diagnose behavioural problems.
- Develop skills in differential diagnosis, which is important to ensuring treatment success.
- Improve awareness of medication use when treating behavioural problems, including when to use medications.
- Gain exposure to the latest updates in behavioural medicine.
- Interact with other veterinarians who have similar interests in animal behaviour.

The course is primarily intended for veterinarians in practice who wish to enhance their current clinical skills, or de-

velop expertise in a particular area. Students are encouraged to research extensively in the area, with access to the Veterinary Information Network (VEIN), and full research support, included in the cost of the course (which is AU\$4275, if paid in total before 30 November). The course runs from February to November each year, and include two optional workshops.

Contact

Caroline Compton, Distance Education Coordinator, Post Graduate Foundation in Veterinary Science, Level 2, Veterinary Science Conference Centre, B22, Regimental Crescent University of Sydney NSW 2006

Phone: +61 2 9351 7979

Fax: +61 2 9351 7969

Email: cocompton@pgfvet.usyd.edu.au

Website: www.pgf.edu.au, follow the link to Distance Education. The VEIN website is : <http://vein.library.usyd.edu.au/community/>.

MINUTES OF THE GENERAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN VETERINARY SOCIETY OF ANIMAL BEHAVIOR

July 21, 2003 • Denver, Colorado

I The meeting was called to order by Dr. Seibert at 5 PM.
There were 45 members in attendance.

II Approval of minutes

A. Minutes approved as circulated.

III Officer Reports

A. President's Report

1. Record registration for the 2003 meeting.
 - a. Totals: Members- 85, Sponsors – 12, Students – 5, about 15 on site registrations.
2. Guidebook of training programs
 - a. Guidebook to list behavior training programs.
 - b. Call for entries to be included with directory.

B. Treasurer's Report

1. See addendum to minutes.
2. Motion to accept treasurer's report made by Dr. Horwitz. Motion was seconded.
3. Motion passes unanimously.

IV Committee reports

A. Booth Committee

1. Dr. Mertens - chair
2. Novartis will no longer store Booth. Instead, it will be stored by an executive board member.
3. Booth mainly staffed by SBVT members this year.
4. More volunteers are needed to fully staff the booth.

B. Listserv Committee

1. No report

C. Registration Committee

1. Dr. Seibert - chair
2. Registration was not as smooth as it could have been.

D. Program Committee

1. Dr. Duxbury – chair
2. Dr. Duxbury was not present.
3. Dr. Seibert gave report
4. Poster submissions were decreased by cancellations and ACVB meeting.

E. Student Award Committee

1. Dr. Ciribassi – chair
2. Four paper submissions
3. Reviewers: Drs. Bergman, Gaugan and Meyer.
4. The members of the committee agreed unanimously on winner of the student award.
5. Call for submissions for next year.
6. Dr. Ciribassi to contact potential reviewers for next year's award.
7. Monetary award of \$1500.00.
8. Jointly sponsored by Novartis and Premier.

F. Student Chapters

1. Dr. Mertens – chair
2. Two new student chapters – North Carolina (Dr.

Simpson) and UC Davis (Dr. Bain).

3. Kansas State and University of Florida are in the application process at this time.
4. Currently, 11 total student chapters. With the addition of Kansas State and University of Florida, the total will be 13.
5. Three submissions for student chapter award (University of Georgia, Colorado State University and University of Minnesota).
6. University of Minnesota received the student chapter award in 2003.
7. At this time, multiple student chapters have not paid their chapter dues. In addition, the mentors have not paid their dues.
8. Dues need to be kept current for the mentors and student chapters.
9. A student chapter mentor must be a full-time faculty member.

V Representatives of Special Committees

A. ACVB

1. Dr. Beaver was not present.
2. Dr. Landsberg gave report.
3. 2003 marked first ACVB meeting.
4. Two new diplomates. Drs. Haug and Mertens.
5. Five candidates to sit for the boards in 2003.
6. Residency outlines available for AVSAB members.

B. International meeting liaison

1. Dr. Landsberg gave report.
2. International meeting is August 18-29, 2003.
3. Proceedings will be available on-line.

VI Unfinished Business

A. Student Chapter Service Award Guidelines

1. Drs. Mertens and Bain – co – chairs
2. Co – chairs to complete an outline of the point system for the award.

B. Reincorporation in Illinois

1. Dr. Marder- chair.
2. Unopened package from the State of Illinois received by Dr. Seibert yesterday.
3. Unfinished business until next year.

VII New Business

A. Committee appointments

1. Program – Dr. Duxbury
2. Proceedings – Dr. Radosta
3. Advertising – Dr. Ciribassi
4. Donations – Dr. Bain
5. Paper/Poster Reviewers – Dr. Bergman, Overall, Meyer, Haug
6. Registration – Drs. Horwitz, Reich, Reisner, Radosta,

Seibert, Feldman, Meyer

7. Booth Committee

- a. Program chair- Dr. Reisner
- b. Proposal to begin relationship with SVBT and seek out liaison to coordinate booth activities.
- c. Dr. Siebert is to investigate the possibility that Novartis may be able to fund additional signage for SVBT.
- d. Dr. Bergman made a motion to form a formal arrangement with SBVT for shared booth space. The motion was seconded.
- e. The motion passed unanimously.

8. Student Award

- a. Dr. Ciribassi – chair
- b. Reviewers – Drs. Flannigan, Overall, Kroll, Bergman

9. Student Chapter

- a. Drs. Bain and Mertens – co- chairs

B. Expansion of website to add student chapter information

1. Reviewed by the executive board
2. Dr. Tripp to design and add the student website to the AVSAB website

C. Other appointments

1. Newsletter contributors - Drs. Muhovich and Willard
2. Dr. Segurson volunteered to provide summaries of pertinent AVSAB yahoo group discussions for the newsletter. Permission should be received from the author(s) prior to submission to the newsletter.

D. Elections for the 2004 executive board

1. Positions open for 2004 – president–elect, secretary–treasurer, recording secretary, member-at-large.
2. Ballots in December newsletter.

E. Philadelphia meeting in 2004

1. Debate was heard as to whether or not the panel discussion format should continue.
2. Suggestions were taken on possible topics and changes for future panel discussions.
 - a. Suggestions included multi-species topic, problem symptom and treatment, aggression terminology, diagnosis criteria and business aspects of behavior consulting in practice.
 - b. It was suggested that the panel discussion be moved to the middle of the day.
3. Format for the Philadelphia meeting to be the same as 2003.
4. Combination of ACVB and AVSAB meetings
 - a. Registration was combined this year. It was difficult and did not flow smoothly.
 - b. Proceedings
 - c. Sponsorship of the meeting was confusing for sponsors in 2003 because the meetings were in direct competition for sponsors and they had the same audience.
 - d. The addition of the ACVB meeting was a factor in the decrease in poster submissions for the AVSAB meeting.
 - e. A motion was passed in the executive board meeting that proposes one meeting for both ACVB and AVSAB next year on the same day. All payments

from sponsors or monies from the registration would go towards the joint meeting. Once the meeting expenses were paid, the profits would be split 50/50. The program would be selected separately.

- f. The floor was opened for discussion.
- g. Dr. Horwitz spoke for the ACVB in stating that the ACVB would like to continue the association with AVSAB in a fair and equitable manner. She suggested an open dialogue between the two organizations.
- h. A proposal was made by Dr. Landsberg for the ACVB to recruit sponsors for one joint meeting. AVSAB would be paid a per head fee and any monies beyond that would go to the ACVB.
- i. It was pointed out that in this scenario, it is feasible that the ACVB would make a profit and AVSAB would sustain a loss.
- j. An amendment to the motion passed by the executive board was made by Dr. Horwitz stating that AVSAB hold a joint meeting with ACVB with the goal for AVSAB not to sustain an economic loss or lose the ability to choose speakers independently. The motion was seconded.
- k. Vote on amendment to executive board motion: 33 or 1 against. Amendment passes.
- l. A proposal was made to accept the executive board motion as amended. There were 33 votes for and 1 against. The proposal passes.
- m. A proposal was made that stated that AVSAB desires to enter into a joint planning committee with equal membership from AVSAB and ACVB with the purpose of planning of future continuing education meetings.
- n. Dr. Tripp made a motion that AVSAB is to charge the executive board with the responsibility of making the decisions in conjunction with the ACVB in the planning of the future continuing education meetings. The motion was seconded. There were 34 votes for and 1 vote against. The motion passes.

F. AVSAB database availability

1. Suggestions included that ACVB, SVBT and AVSAB share a database; that a separate box be checked off on the membership form authorizing the sharing of a member's personal information; and that a full page ad be taken out in the newsletter instead of releasing the database.
2. It was decided that an option would be presented to the membership of giving out their personal information to outside groups.

G. Policy on remote consultations.

1. Any members with questions can be directed to the AVMA policy statement.

Meeting was adjourned at 6:58 PM.

AVSAB Award For Student Excellence In Applied Animal Behavioral Research

DEADLINE IS April 1st, 2004.

Papers should be mailed to:

**Dr. John Ciribassi,
1042 Mountain Glen Way
Carol Stream, IL 60188
630-231-5210
drjdvm@msn.com**

Papers must meet the following criteria:

- The applicant must be a **current veterinary student**.
- The paper must be in the format for application to a scientific publication. i.e., it must have a cover page, an abstract, materials and methods, discussion and references.
- **Research must have been completed while in veterinary school.**
- The paper should not have been previously published, and not yet received final acceptance for publication in a journal prior to the submission deadline.
- Three copies are to be submitted to Dr. Ciribassi, typed, doubled spaced.
- Alternately, the paper can be submitted via email or computer disk as a Microsoft Word document. Send to the above address or email address.
- All identifying references to author, location, clinic or university must be deleted, except for on the cover page of the document.
- The winner must attend and present their paper at the AVSAB paper presentation session held in conjunction with the AVMA Annual meeting in Denver CO on July 21, 2003. The award will be given at the AVSAB meeting after the winner presents their paper.

The recipient will be notified by May 15 prior to the AVMA Annual Meeting.

An abstract of the award winning paper will be printed in the AVSAB newsletter.

The cash portion of the award shall be a **\$1500.00** which the student can use to help defray the cost of attending the meeting.

An abstract of the winning paper will be provided for the meeting attendees and printed in a subsequent issue of the AVSAB newsletter.

If no suitable papers are submitted, the award will not be given.

Call for Papers for 2004 ACVB Scientific Session

This is our first official call for papers for our 2nd annual scientific session of the College of Veterinary Behaviorists, to be held on the Sunday night, July 25th at the AVMA Conference in Philadelphia. Papers will be accepted for consideration from diplomats of the ACVB and from any resident or veterinarian in an approved non-conforming training program. This session provides the college and the veterinarians we are mentoring to submit their research and findings for presentation, and to have this information published in abstract format in the Journal of the American Animal Hospital Association. Papers that are not accepted will be forwarded to AVSAB consideration in their program. Please look to one of the fall issues of AAHA for this year's abstracts and the opportunity this provides us with increasing awareness of our college, as well as AVSAB.

Format

Send an abstract of 250 words or less to Dr. Gary Landsberg (gmlandvm@aol.com) as a Microsoft Word Document attachment. Deadline for submission is November 1, 2003. Abstracts must contain data (i.e. results to be published are not acceptable); however there will be an opportunity to update the data and results prior to submission for publication in March. Be certain to include:

- Title
- Name and associated degrees
- Mailing and e-mail address
- If there is more than one author, the presenter must be listed first.

Gary Landsberg - gmlandvm@aol.com

Congratulations to the AVSAB Student Chapter Service Award Winner...

The University of Minnesota!

The proceeds from the raffle at the annual AVSAB meeting will go to the Minnesota Student Chapter of AVSAB. The proceeds were \$320! Thanks to everyone who purchased tickets, and thank you to the companies who donated to the raffle:

Anxiety Wrap • Greenies • Lifelearn Books • Nylabone • Petmate • Premier

Congratulations to Dr. Bonnie Beaver!

Bonnie Beaver, DVM, DACVB, is the new **president-elect of the AVMA**. We wish her well in her newest endeavor, and know that she will be a great leader for our profession. Again, **CONGRATULATIONS!**

Call for Nominations of New AVSAB Officers

Nominations are being accepted for new AVSAB Executive Board positions. Newly elected individuals will be inducted at the Annual AVSAB Meeting on July 26, 2004 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Please verify that the individual(s) you nominate is/are actually interested in serving on the Executive Board before sending in the nominations. You can also nominate yourself. Send your nominations to any of the members of the Executive Board. Deadline for nominations is January 1, 2004.

President-Elect

6-year position: 2 years as president-elect, 2 years as president, and 2 years as immediate past president. Responsibilities include editing the newsletter as president-elect.

Secretary-Treasurer

2-year position. Responsibilities include keeping membership records and managing financial matters.

Recording Secretary

2-year position. Responsibilities include recording minutes from meetings and executive board listserve discussions.

Member-at-Large

2 individuals will be elected. 2-year position. Responsibilities include various duties as assigned.

Dr. Steve Feldman
1535 Rugby Circle
Thousand Oaks, CA 91360

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Welcome New Members!

Dr. Carol Brunette
Williamston, MI
Regular Member

Dr. Brenda Griffin
Auburn University, AL
Regular Member

Dr. Joanne Oliva-Purdy
Edgewater, CO
Affiliate Member

Dr. Bethany Smyers
Pittsburgh, PA
Regular Member

Dr. Elise Christensen
Alexandria, VA
Regular Member

Dr. Keven Gulikers
Mesa, AZ
Regular Member

Radio Systems Corp.
Knoxville, TN
Subscription Member

Dr. Amy Thompson
Dayton, OH
Regular Member

Dr. Joe Cobb
Tuscumbia, AL
Regular Member

Dr. Jean Hofve
Englewood, CO
Regular Member

Dr. Gail Schroder
Eugene, OR
Regular Member

Dr. Becky Valentine
Guelph, Ontario
CANADA
Regular Member

Dr. Amanda Florsheim
Dallas, TX
Regular Member

Dr. Bev Hollis
Lebanon, TN
Regular Member

Dr. Sheila Segurson
Davis, CA
Regular Member

Dr. Kimberly Forde-Folle
Redwood City CA
Regular Member

Dr. Steven Meier
Olathe, KS
Regular Member

Ms. Margaret Sheriff
Alta Vista, KS
Student Member

Ms. Laura Fox
Columbus, OH
Student Member

Dr. Kristin Messenbaugh
Ft. Collins, CO
Regular Member

Dr. Claudia Sihler
Wasilla, AK
Regular Member