The human animal bond has always been important in my family and respect for the bond continues to influence my career choices. Growing up with both parents as veterinarians meant that our animals and pets were always part of our family. We took in the homeless ones, celebrated their birthdays, and mourned their passing with graves and eulogies. It would be hard for me to imagine life without a cat, dog, or horse by my side. Early in my veterinary career, I was given a chance to help animals and pets on a larger scale by leading the first disaster committee for the California Veterinary Medical Association.

So many of the people I worked with during disasters did amazing things for their four legged family members. One woman waded chest deep in floodwaters to save her horse. Another man ran back into a burning house and lost his life trying to save his cat. Countless
Letter from the President:
Dr. Richard Timmins, D.V.M.

Continued from Page One

for this growing emotional attachment. A brief interaction between humans and their dogs, involving petting and talking, resulted in an increase in endorphins, prolactin, oxytocin and other neurochemicals that are associated with pleasure and a sense of well-being. And this increase in "feel good" neurochemicals occurred in both the humans and the dogs! Are we evolving together?

Veterinarians are particularly sensitive to the continual increase in the strength of the bond between humans and their pets. When I entered practice in the 1970’s, I basically operated a dog and cat repair shop. If they were broken, I would fix them—or try to. Of course, I vaccinated pets against major diseases, recommended flea and parasite control, but I still practiced a “reactive” kind of medicine. Within a few years, my clients taught me that they needed and wanted much more than a fixer. They wanted to prevent illness and injury in their pets. They wanted acknowledgment of the special relationship they had with their animal companions, and that meant supporting them and their pets throughout their lives--from pediatrics to geriatrics and through the end of life experience. I adapted. In fact, the entire profession has adapted. Now there is much more focus on disease prevention, lifestage health care strategies, behavior management, pain control. The number of veterinary specialists and specialties has increased dramatically, and they offer medical and surgical care on par with that offered humans. Because of the dynamic nature of the human-animal bond, veterinary medicine is also evolving.

Research investigating the relationships between humans and animals has likewise expanded. Early studies explored the effects of pet ownership on elderly or disabled humans and the health benefits of owning a pet. Current research attempts to define “quality of life” for animals and to determine how best to enhance quality of life for our animal companions. A recent symposium sponsored by the Universities Federation for Animal Welfare and the British Veterinary Association was entitled “Quality of Life: The Heart of the Matter.” Presentations emphasized the need for more studies in this area. Quality of life for companion animals will also be addressed during the Human-Animal Bond track at the AVMA Conference in July, 2007. (Put that on your calendar!) It is increasingly evident that it is just as important to study the effects of this human-animal bond on animals as it is to study the effects on humans.

The nature of the human-animal bond has evolved, and veterinary medicine has evolved in response to it. So also must our Association grow and change. Under the leadership of Executive Director, Dr. John Wright, and the preceding Presidents of the Board, AAH-ABV has enhanced its offering of important educational presentations at a number of conferences, including the American Veterinary Medical Association Annual Conferences, The North American Veterinary Conference and the American Animal Health Association’s Annual Meeting. Both the Newsletter and the web site are becoming important resources for our members, for the pet-owning public and for professionals working in fields pertaining to the human-animal bond.

The current Board of Directors will be exploring new avenues to enhance the relevance of the Association to all of the stakeholders in the human-animal bond. In particular, we will be asking the question, “What’s in it for you?” The “you” refers to all of the stakeholders, including the animals. We invite you as members of the Association to aid us in this endeavor. If you have suggestions on how we can improve AAH-ABV, please post them on the message board on our web site (www.aahabv.org). What new resources and services should the Association offer? I also ask that you visit the message board frequently and add your opinion to the suggestions and comments that are posted. Together we can grow this organization and keep pace with the rapid evolution of the human-animal bond.

In this issue of the Newsletter, some of the members of the Board of Directors have written articles on a number of important issues. In addition to giving you some valuable information, these articles will give you an idea about what the current Board feels are important topics in the area of human-animal relations. I’m sure you will enjoy reading them. Please don’t hesitate to post your comments and questions on the message board on our website.
stories emerged of heroics with horses, cattle, dogs, cats, rabbits, birds and many other animals. These stories are the proof of the strength and power of the bond between Pets and families. As we worked together with humane organizations and the state agencies, we were able to develop plans that protected the animals and Pets that are so important to so many peoples’ lives.

By doing this, we helped people as well during the very time they needed to know their loved ones were safe. The hard work was more than rewarded with stories of how veterinarians and their teams helped treat and house Pets at their hospitals during disasters. In short, animals and Pets bring out the best in people and show us the best in human nature.

I strive to express my commitment to the bond through my love for my own Pets, but also in my commitment to a practice that continually strives to provide high quality, accessible, and affordable care for Pets: Banfield, The Pet Hospital. Our practice serves over 550 neighborhoods in the US and focuses on primary care and prevention. Over the years, a core group of veterinarians and business partners have built a network of bond-centered family practices for Pets.

Because we all use the same electronic medical record system, we can study what preventive measures and treatments are best to recommend for Pets and we currently help over 3 million Pets a year. I have also recently become more involved with our Banfield Charitable Trust. It helps our hospital teams deliver care for Pets from families who have come across bad times. The Trust also gives grants to universities for projects such as on line education for children and teenagers about the importance of Pets in families.

Joining an association such as the AAH-ABV has put me in contact with some of the warmest and most dedicated veterinarians I have met. As together we develop educational programs for veterinarians and consider how we can better support and acknowledge the powerful bond between families and their Pets, I feel like I have found a professional organization that resonates with my personal and professional mission.

Regardless of the long hours and heart wrenching situations I have experienced in my veterinary career, the Pets and people that care for them have given so much more back to me.

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My interest and involvement in the Link between animal abuse and human violence was started, in part, by an offhand comment by a veterinarian. I was the Education & Publicity Director at the Humane Society of the Pikes Peak Region in Colorado Springs back in the mid 1980s. I was also representing the humane community on AVMA’s Animal Welfare Committee where I met a lot of DVMs who were complaining that they were not given the public recognition -- or financial remuneration -- of physicians. The argument that veterinarians are better than physicians because they treat many species and their patients can’t tell them where it hurts was nice, but didn’t pay off those student loans.

I was conducting an in-service training for local teachers and invited a DVM to talk to the teachers about basic pet care and responsibility. An article had recently crossed my desk about mandated reporting of suspected child abuse and, in one of those occasional flashes of brilliant insight or outrageous stupidity which hit us all, I posed a question. "Every teacher in this room is mandated to report suspected child abuse," I asked the vet. "Do you, as someone who knows tissue and trauma, and who has a widely accepted role in protecting public health, have to make such a report?"

The vet thought a moment and replied that in fact he did: as it turned out, Colorado was the only state in the Union at that time which had addressed the issue. Forty-nine states had never considered the possibility.

"That’s great," I replied. "Let’s take it one step further. Do you have to report suspected cruelty to animals to me at the Humane Society?"

The veterinarian looked somewhat perplexed. "Of course not," he said. "Why would I ever want to do that?"

It was at that moment that I knew "something is wrong with this picture." If DVMs want to have the same recognition as MDs and DDSs and ODs, they have to have the same responsibilities. And since former Surgeon General C. Everett Koop had said that treating family violence as a law enforcement or sociologic matter had been an "unmitigated failure" and it was time to treat this as a public health problem, who is better poised than veterinarians to identify substandard animal husbandry and to work with humane and human social service agencies, focusing on the family pet -- the four-legged member of the family.

Elsewhere I have written extensively about the veterinarian’s role in what we call "The Link," and present at veterinary schools and conferences where I argue that the challenges facing veterinary medicine in these issues are largely the same as those that were faced -- and overcome successfully -- by the human medicine fields when child abuse and domestic violence became societal concerns. It’s clearly time for veterinarians to join their brothers and sisters in human medicine by taking a proactive position in the recognition, treatment, reporting, and intervention in suspected family violence. Good practice management and the professional oath dictate nothing less.
Is there a human-animal bond during a disaster or other emergency? The simple answer is yes. The unprecedented magnitude of the response by the man on the street to the plight of our companion animals as well as for livestock in the aftermath of hurricanes Katrina, Rita and Wilma showed that the human-animal bond is alive and well.

One result of the 2005 hurricane season in Louisiana was that legislation was passed that required certain animal industries—Animal Shelters, Humane Societies, Veterinary Clinics, Boarding Kennels, Breeders, Grooming Facilities, Hospitals, Nursing Hospitals, Assisted Living Facilities, Schools, Animal Testing Facilities and other enterprises that might be involved with animals—to annually file an emergency plan with the state and with their local Office of Emergency Preparedness (OEP). Furthermore, the act requires that each OEP will file its own emergency plan for animals with the state.

It may sound confusing; but it's like taking pieces of a pie out of a dish. Each slice deals with a companion animal business and each has its own plan. The remainder of the pie should be the rest of the people in the parish (ok, this is Louisiana!) or county that has animals. This last chunk of pie is what the local OEP is challenged to develop—the animal plan. Not an easy task for emergency planners who deal with all types of emergencies: chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive.

So where does animal planning fit in the harried life of the director of the OEP in your county? Probably one would find animal plans at the bottom of a long list of concerns that he or she patiently tabulates and slowly checks off. If one couples that scenario with smaller, poorer, low population counties that have part time OEP help, animal and agricultural planning sinks lower on the scale of importance. I was surprised how many retired-from-another-job underpaid or volunteer emergency planners there were in Louisiana.

Animal and agricultural planning for hurricanes is probably not on the top of everyone’s list when you think about emergencies, and I don’t see it as a major concern of a friend of mine in Salt Lake City, Utah. Neither do more than 40 of the 64 parishes in Louisiana. So what type of emergencies should we consider? All of them. Who are the best people to help emergency planners consider emergency planning for their parish or county? How about the ones who take an Oath after finishing veterinary school? Do you remember any part of it? Protection of animal health? Relief of animal suffering? Lifelong obligation? Feel a guilt trip coming on? You are not alone and you cannot be expected to do everything; but I do have some suggestions.

Start locally—with your own family, your own practice, and your own clients. Pick a time of the year that would remind you that plans need to be updated, recopied, refiled, and replaced. I suggest National Pet Week. Easy to remember—it’s an AVMA event—first full week of May. Being a veterinarian is akin to someone that multi-tasks—you have your family, facilities, clients, patients and personnel to minister to, protect or supervise. It’s a juggling act. Pet ownership is a responsibility that your clients also juggle in their lives. We can advise them to be prepared in case of an emergency. We should recommend that they keep relevant pet records and an emergency supply of needed medications handy and together with the family’s emergency pack. Information about your hospital should also be in the pack.

Next, if possible, step out of your comfort zone. Discuss emergency preparedness with your local veterinary association chapter. Select a veterinarian who will contact the local OEP director to see how the veterinarians in your chapter can assist in formulating emergency community plans for the rescue and care of the local animals.
Ask veterinary students about their pets, and they will tell their stories about their pets. They will remember their first pet. In 1983, I was given permission to take Michigan State University veterinary students and their pets to nearby nursing homes. We needed to give the information to the students. Of course, all of the first semester lectures were already in place. A kind professor gave an hour for me to explain the program lecture slot for first-year veterinary students. Students find that an hour in a nursing home make them feel energetic and happy.

We initiated this program at the Atlantic Veterinary College in Prince Edward Island, Canada, in June 2006. The College keeps “teaching” beagles for 4 years, and then the dogs are available for adoption. Our teaching beagles are learning about beds, television, carpet, and stairs. The dogs, the residents of the nursing home, the workers, and the veterinary students are delighted with this win-win program.

In labs, veterinary students can learn that gentle “teaching” rodents and rabbits are part of the human-animal bond equation. We also have “teaching” reptiles and birds. The fourth year veterinary students will meet various “exotic” animals. Owners of “exotic” animals educate the students about the habitat, the diet, and the behavior.

When providing lectures or training sessions in research animals, the message is clear. We care about these animals. We give them a good life and a peaceful death. We explain the importance of enrichment even for little mice. We all want cures for our families, our friends, and our pets. Research is still necessary. Despite all the computers and our scientific techniques, life is a mystery.

Animals have so much to offer. Our companion animals give us unconditional love and affection. Dogs in a nursing home give an opportunity for touch. Animals give us a chance for laughter and play, an opportunity for development, and outlet for nurturing, an enhancement of self-esteem and emotional security. In our crowded modern lives, the animals connect us to the link to the natural world.

Check counties around you. Are veterinarians there doing the same or do they need some nudging? Nudge away.

Can you “play it forward”? You bet! Contact your State Veterinarian. You may be surprised to learn that they don’t just deal with health certificates, brucellosis, tuberculosis and large animal issues. Many State Veterinarians are actively involved in animal emergency planning from the state down to the county level.

You may not have a hurricane, but there are plenty of other disasters waiting out there. Better to be ready than behind. Remember—as we, in Louisiana, have learned from experience—animals and people rescued together will result in more lives saved. The human-animal bond exists and must be respected during emergencies.
health problems in children that are generally seen only in adults, such as heart disease, high blood pressure, and Type 2 diabetes. “When children develop Type 2 diabetes at age 10, it can shave almost 20 years from their life.”

“Pawsitively Fit” uses overweight pets to teach children good fitness habits and has an interactive medical basis to the program. For example, at the beginning of each session we give the kids stethoscopes to listen to and get a heart rate on the dogs. The sessions last from 2-4 hours alternating exercise sessions with medical interactions with the dogs. Once a week the kid’s check the dogs’ blood pressure. We teach them how to use the Doppler device. We even have them try to catch a urine specimen for diabetes screening. All information and activities promote learning about fitness and nutrition and how it relates to obesity. Through the course we also reinforce responsible pet ownership like dog bite prevention and the importance of neutering.

At the end of an eight-week course, participants will receive a certificate of completion and numerous handouts on nutrition and fitness activities. This program can be tailored to fit any community. I would be happy to mentor interested veterinarians on how to start a “Pawsitively Fit” program.
Since half the population of dogs and cats aged 10 and over will die of cancer, it is the biggest and most ominous disease encountered by pet caregivers such as yourself. Since you love your personal pets so much and you want them to live to a ripe old age, you should know more about cancer and its fatal agenda in pets. The enduring bonds shared with older pets drive the demand for better decision making and more proficient and highly compassionate medical treatment for older pets with cancer.

This book offers more than just a practical clinical approach to the most common tumors in older dogs and cats. It also boldly discusses issues that are often left "unsaid" but should be addressed by attending staff as they communicate to pet caregivers, especially about decision making. Time for these conversations competes with the hurried atmosphere of clinic and exam room schedules. These "soft" considerations are of utmost value to the family but are too often overshadowed by the firm procedures that generate revenues for the clinic. Amply illustrated with dozens of case studies, Canine and Feline Geriatric Oncology: Honoring the Human-Animal Bond provides you with tools you need to diagnose and treat aging cancer patients and to help your clients make the best decisions for themselves and for their elderly pets. This book hybridizes science with sentiment as the ingredients essential to a successful contemporary geriatric oncology service. Canine and Feline Geriatric Oncology is a unique resource. It is a useful oncology reference for students, specialists, veterinarians in general practice, veterinary technicians, clinic staff and counselors as well. The book helps you deal with the many concurrent conditions and “what ifs” that burden the care of older cancer patients and provides suggestions for management, palliation, immunonutrition, quality of life assessment, and Pawspice (pet hospice) care.

Special Features:

- Identifies the special needs of geriatric pets and their caregivers
- Provides advice on the diagnosis and treatment of aging pets with cancer
- Addresses many of the "what ifs" you will face in your interactions with clients about their aging pet's diagnoses and treatments for cancer
- Illustrated with full color throughout
- A valuable reference for supportive counseling for pet family members
- Readable for students, veterinarians, technicians, hospital staff, paraprofessionals, and concerned pet caregivers involved in the companion animal community

About the Author:

Alice Villalobos, DVM, is the 2005-2006 President of the American Association of Human Animal Bond Veterinarians, Director of Animal Oncology Consultation Service in Woodland Hills and Torrance, and Director of Pawspice, an end of life care consultation clinic, in Norwalk, all in California. She is Founder of the Peter Zippi Memorial Fund, which has placed over 11,000 animals in homes. Dr. Villalobos received the UC Davis Alumni Achievement Award and the Leo Bustad Companion Animal Veterinarian Award for her pioneering role in bringing oncology services to companion animal practice. She writes and lectures on veterinary oncology, Pawspice, quality of life and the human-animal bond at national and regional veterinary conferences worldwide, sharing her unparalleled 35 years of experience in this field.
In 1977 my partner, Dr. Frank Lux, and I built and moved into a new state-of-the-art facility for Coast Pet Clinic of Hermosa Beach, Inc. and Animal Oncology Consultation Service. Our most helpful and favorite staff member was a 25 year-old young man named Peter Zippi. He had intentions to attend veterinary school and join our practice. But Peter’s dream came to an abrupt end in August of 1977 when he and three friends were tragically killed in a small plane crash in Torrance, California.

We were going to cancel our open house celebration, but Peter’s parents insisted that we carry on. We owed him a paycheck for a month’s salary. Peter had declined to accept his pay that month because the clinic was under financial strain from construction delays. His parents came to our open house event. When I gave them Peter’s paycheck, they said, “Keep it and do something special for the animals that Peter loved so much.”

The next day, I opened an account in Peter’s name and deposited his check. It was consoling to create something new in Peter’s name since the world had lost him for the future. Soon, family members and friends sent donations in Peter’s name. The fund sustained a philosophy that Peter shared with us to help homeless animals, sick pets of indigent people, and wildlife. Staff, friends and clients also began contributing donations to the fund in honor of deceased pets, patients, and family members.

We began sending special Peter Zippi sympathy cards. On the left page of the card, we let families know that a memory gift was made in honor of their beloved pet. Since our oncology practice was growing rapidly, our ratio of deceased patients was much higher than a general practice. Referral oncology clients would bond to many of adoptable pets on display in the waiting room during their visits.

It was natural for many clients to adopt one of our animals after losing their own pet to cancer. Having the homeless on display helped the cycle of death and grief roll by faster for them. Holding kittens helped clients go toward new life and form new attachments and accept the reality that beloved pets leave us. Holding kittens and pups and facilitating adoptions for favorite clients was also a great way for our oncology staff to avoid compassion fatigue.

In those days, treating cancer patients was considered “over the top” by many and quackery by some of my colleagues. The human-animal bond was passionately in place with a large facet of the public but not yet fully appreciated or understood by the profession. Many pet caregivers were ready, willing, and searching for the oncology expertise that I had acquired at UC Davis during a mock residency. My oncology mentor, Dr. Gordon Theilen, directed me through his proposed residency over a three-year period.

I felt called to save pets from cancer. It was obvious to me that the human-animal bond was underserved in the area of veterinary oncology and hospice (Pawspice) services from the moment I entered practice.

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In 1982, a family donated $1,000.00 to the Peter Zippi Fund in memory of their dear pet. A close friend, Sara Collins, recommended that I consider making it into a 501C-3 organization. She recruited her friend, John Cohan, an Equine attorney, who donated his time and expertise to set up the Peter Zippi Memorial Fund for Animals as a 501C-3, nonprofit, tax-deductible charity.

After achieving 501C-3 status, I organized a Board and a volunteer club to help raise funds and help more animals. We held our annual fall benefit at Irene Larson’s Magic Castle in Hollywood for many years. We enjoyed the support of celebrity guests such as Ed Azner, Ali MacGraw, Harry Anderson, Elyane Boozler, Sally Struthers, Tom Gibson, Maria and Wolfgang Peterson, etc. For the past six years, we hold the fall benefit at our home clinic as an adoption day and open house. [See pictures of this year’s event.]

The Peter Zippi Fund has helped approximately 11,260 animals (mostly feline) to date. The volunteer spirit and leadership skills of our Board Members, Leslie Neff, Larry Hoskinson, Linda and Tim Washburn, has sustained and expanded the Peter Zippi Fund in the past decade.

Leslie and Linda oversee the processing and socialization of new animals, their medical treatments, sterilizations and vaccine schedules, and handle record transfers to adoptive families. They transport the homeless patients to specialists as needed. They give up their weekends to exhibit animals at pet stores, TV adoption shows, and multi-agency adoption events where they network with other organizations such as Best Friends Society, Pet Expo, ASPCA, etc. They tell me that their most valued reward is knowing that they save animals and create new loving relationships with each placement.

The human-animal bond is the source of this awesome spirit of volunteerism. “The Bond” motivates generous people like Leslie and Linda and Larry and Tim and many, many others. I hope this glimpse of the Peter Zippi Memorial Fund provides an insight into my life with “The Bond.” It calls us veterinarians to help sick animals and serve our profession and the AAH-ABV. The Bond is a potent caller to millions more to help animals, which have been abused, abandoned, lost, thrown out or orphaned. There is so much to do.

Leslie Frank adopted Tony, a big, loveable cat, at the benefit!
Small Dogs, Big Hearts
Written by Darlene Arden
Howell Book House,
Published by Wiley Publishing, Inc.,

As the baby boomers downsize their homes and become more mobile and as more young people dwell in apartments, they are opting for small dogs. Arden devotes detailed instructions for creating well adjusted, housetrained portable canine companions. She says that small dogs and toys take longer to develop and they are often misunderstood and mishandled from the start. Betty White writes the Foreword saying "They are a nation unto themselves." This 225 page book is a must read for veterinarians, staff and anyone who wants to know the idiosyncrasies that belong to toy breeds and small dogs under 20 pounds. Arden is an expert who understands and conveys the specific needs of toy dogs. Unfortunately many toy breeds are bred in commercial facilities and lack early socialization and human contact that is needed for the pet to have confidence, trust, and no fear. Making adjustments with special handling is important to readers so that they can build the human animal bond and gain the loyalty, love and vitality of little dogs.

Tending Animals in the Global Village
By David M. Sherman, DVM, MS, DACVIM

Dr. David Sherman, ACVIM, (OSU '72), received the XII International Veterinary Congress Prize at the annual convention of the AVMA in Honolulu on July 18, 2006. Since this award was in recognition for Dr. Sherman's outstanding contribution to international understanding of veterinary medicine, I felt compelled to share his book with the AAH-ABV. Tending Animals in the Global Village showcases the history and the many facets of the multicultural human-animal bond. Historical attitudes and beliefs can explain affinity or aversion regarding certain animals as civilizations evolved. For example, polytheistic cultures, such as the ancient Egyptians, associated animals with both good and evil deities. Cats, regarded as sacred pets, symbolized the kind goddess Bast. When a cat died, the household shaved their eyebrows as part of the mourning process. Killing a cat was a capital offense in Egypt.

The pig was associated with the malevolent god, Seth. Pigs and pig herders were shunned as "untouchables." The wolf represents strength and power and was evil or good in numerous civilizations. The early Hindus of India were descendants of Aryan people from Persia and Turkmenistan. This polytheistic culture believed in a caste system, worshipped nature gods, and feasted on meat only when a priest from the highly regarded Brahman class ritually slaughtered the animal. The Brahmans had the exclusive right to kill animals and identify ceremonial occasions worthy of animal sacrifice and redistributive feasting.

Because of expanding populations, conservation issues, poverty, drought and the rise of Buddhism and Jainism, the Brahmans gradually adopted the stance that cows are sacred and that Hindus should abstain from eating meat. This philosophy avoided disaster for farmers who might have eaten their cattle to fend off short-term starvation during drought. Deification of the cow reduced temptation for slaughter and spared cattle for long-term use on the plow and for manure fuel, fertilizer and milk.

Anthropologists believe that attitudes and beliefs formed within various societies because of distinct forces that dictated how or why certain animals were used for food, food products, clothing, fabric or transportation and draft power.

For instance, eating horsemeat is traditional in Asian societies and acceptable in France, Belgium and Japan. The Arabs were accomplished equestrians and, by conquest, spread Islam in North Africa and Spain until the battle of Tours in 732. The Christian Franks mobilized an armored
the horse. Gregory III decreed that eating horseflesh was taboo. Horses became associated with knights, nobility and the wealthy. If horsemeat was consumed, it was a black market item for the poor.

After the French Revolution, the proletariat ate horsemeat as a symbol of victory against the elite ruling classes. By that time, the horse population was plentiful. Northern continental Europe established an industrial trade for the production of horsemeat, as it was socially acceptable in homes and restaurants. The economics and availability of horsemeat declined with the introduction of cars and trucks and railways in the 20th century. The mad cow disease scare of 2001 resulted in more Europeans eating horse meat again.

The U.S. leads the world today with unwillingness to consume horsemeat. Advocates feel that it is a paradox that human societies and cultures can enjoy the company and stewardship of dogs, cats, horses and other farm animals, yet consume them. Dogs are still used as food by some segments of society in China and South Korea and other Asian countries.

Dogs and cats are not considered as pets worthy of affection in many countries outside of affluent Western societies. Dogs and cats are feared by some societies. Stray dogs and cats are driven away for fear of rabies, plague, mange and other zoonotic diseases in countries where government-control programs do not exist. The world was horrified by the Chinese government’s order to kill over 50,000 dogs to fend off the threat of rabies.

In developed countries, people spend their time and money in pet keeping, breeding, showing and competing. Pet caregivers feel enriched by the human-animal bond. They have the pride of ownership and they value the companionship of their pets as family members. The ethical and emotional considerations of affluent pet keeping societies take precedence over political and economic considerations that bind other societies and cultures.

The practice of pet keeping is a riddle for various societies, especially those in developing countries burdened with poverty, poor sanitation, drought, starvation and other challenges of survival. People in refugee camps outside of war torn and blighted countries cannot rationalize the contrast between their poverty and the sumptuous care and support that our Western society’s pet animals enjoy.

The human-animal bond is about the relationship between people, animals and the environment we share. The bond goes beyond welfare issues of the cow, sheep, goat, pig, horse, donkey, dog and cat, which are the world’s most common domesticated mammals. It includes our relationship with all other domesticated animals, wildlife, laboratory animals, fish and zoo animals.

The bond includes understanding cultures, societies and individuals that structured their natural history and life cycle around the animals they hunted or procured for use. It includes cultures that integrated the use of elephants, camels, horses, bears, pythons and monkeys into their livelihoods including gypsies and circus societies. The shift from traditional food procurement to food production allowed the establishment of permanent civilizations, industrialized nations and world war. It is important to remind ourselves daily that we are all on one planet together, caught in the same net of humanity, space and time.

Tending Animals in the Global Village is insightful to veterinary students, practitioners, academics, policymakers and travelers. This book navigates readers through the evolving landscape of international veterinary medicine. Dr. Sherman provides insights into global trends which are shaping the future of veterinary medicine. He identifies the new global challenges and opportunities for our profession at home and abroad. Although targeted to veterinarians, this book is a resource for all who are interested in the diverse range of international issues regarding the relationships that animals share with human societies. AEV.
As administrator for the Magic Bullet Fund, I appreciate the opportunity to introduce the fund to the members of this organization. Thank you, Dr. Alice, for the invitation! I’m especially grateful because the members of AAH-ABV are the veterinarians and support staff who will most appreciate the efforts of the Magic Bullet Fund. I created the Magic Bullet Fund in honor of my lymphoma survivor, Bullet. He was diagnosed July 2000, completed the VELCAP-L chemotherapy protocol in March 2002 and enjoyed a 4+ year remission! Bullet left this world at nearly 14 years old due to renal failure, still cancer free.

A digression: I hope all veterinarians are familiar with the Rainbow Bridge. This is a fabled place where our beloved pets go when they leave us. It is widely known and discussed amongst caretakers and goes a long way toward providing solace for many. I suggest that any veterinarian who wants to offer support to a grieving client view the video clip about the Bridge at this web site: http://indigo.org/rainbow/

I released a book titled “Help Your Dog Fight Cancer” to help others who had dogs with cancer navigate the twists and turns of the cancer journey, and then I searched for an organization to which I could donate a portion of book proceeds. I found many organizations that support research but none that actually assist people who can’t afford treatment for their dogs, so I founded the fund. I lost Bullet (i.e., he went to the Rainbow Bridge) 6 months after the Magic Bullet Fund was founded.

The Magic Bullet Fund provides financial assistance to people who have dogs with cancer and who cannot afford treatment costs. The fund interviews the applicant and then contacts the treating veterinarian to discuss diagnosis, treatment plan and cost estimate. The fund informs the client and the veterinarian of the contribution that the fund will make toward the dog’s treatment. The veterinarian invoices the fund and the fund remits payment by check directly to the clinic.

We help in cases where the veterinarian would not have an opportunity to provide treatment for the dog because without our assistance, the caretaker would not be able to pay for treatment. We hope that members of the veterinary community will consider this a benefit to their practice and will, in exchange, agree to display a donation box for the fund in their waiting rooms. Those who have treated Magic Bullet Fund dogs have our donation box, but doctors don’t have to wait until they are directly involved with the fund to support it! If you will help the fund in this way, please request a donation box at www.themagicbulletfund.org/vetsdonate.html or email me at laurie.kaplan@themagicbulletfund.org.

You will also see on that page our beautiful 2007 wall calendars called “Brave Spirits.” Quantity discounts are offered for doctors who want to provide these educational and inspirational calendars for clients. The calendar contains a great deal of information about the most common canine cancers, with stories and photos of 17 brave dogs with those cancers. (*Wonderful holiday gifts for friends as well!!) Proceeds from the Brave Spirits calendars will enable the fund to help more dogs fight cancer. On that page you can also make donations in tribute to a client’s pet and the fund will notify your client with a card saying that you have donated in loving memory of their pet.

* If your clinic does not have a copy of Help Your Dog Fight Cancer in the waiting room, please purchase one to help your clients when you diagnose their dogs with cancer.
### Coming Events Arranged or Facilitated By AAHABV

**American Association of Human-Animal Bond Veterinarians Symposium**  
Gaylord hotel, and Convention Center, Orlando, Florida  
The Human-Animal Bond & Shelters: The Good, Sad, & Ugly

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Speaker</th>
<th>Topic</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00-8:45</td>
<td>Lila Miller, DVM</td>
<td>Overview of The Good, Sad, and Ugly in 25 Years as a Shelter Vet</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:55-9:40</td>
<td>Janet Scarlett, DVM, PhD</td>
<td>Causes &amp; Prevention of Pet Relinquishment</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:40-10:15</td>
<td>Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:15-11:00</td>
<td>Gary Patronek., DVM</td>
<td>Animal Hoarding, &amp; Abuse - Etiology, Cases, &amp; The Role of Veterinary Practices</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:10-11:55</td>
<td>Dianne Dunning, DVM, MS, DACVS</td>
<td>Ethical Obligations When Pet Care Givers Can’t Afford the Cost of Care</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:55-2:00</td>
<td>Lunch Break</td>
<td>Lunch Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:00-2:45</td>
<td>Marsha Heinke,DVM, EA, CPA, CVPM</td>
<td>Practical Ethical Practice Options When Care Givers Can’t Afford the Cost of Care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:55-3:40</td>
<td>Brian Forsgren, DVM</td>
<td>Practicing Successfully In the Poor Part of Town, &amp; Meeting the Needs When Pet Owners Can’t Afford the Cost of Care</td>
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<td>3:40-4:00</td>
<td>Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:00-4:55</td>
<td>Panel - All speakers, and Audience</td>
<td>Practical Practice Precepts From Animal Shelters</td>
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March 17, 2007, Student AVMA Symposium 2007, Mckimmon Center, Raleigh North Carolina  
Human-Animal Bond Lectures by Carolyn Butler (5 sessions)

March 21, 2007, American Animal Hospital Association, Colorado Convention Center, Denver, Colorado  
Introduction to Veterinary Veterinary Ethics Parts I, II, & II by Bernard Rollin, PhD

**Human-Animal Bond Program: AVMA 2007 Washington, DC - Tuesday, July 17, 2007**  
**QUALITY OF LIFE FOR COMPANION ANIMALS**

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<tr>
<td>8:00-8:45</td>
<td>Richard Meadows, DVM, DABVP</td>
<td>Bustad Memorial Lecture: Practical Ways For Veterinarians to Improve Quality of Life in Dogs, Cats and Veterinarians.</td>
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<td>8:45-9:30</td>
<td>Franklin McMillan, DVM, D ACVIM</td>
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DOWN TO BASICS: EXPLORING THE NATURE OF THE HUMAN-ANIMAL BOND

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<tr>
<td>8:00-8:45</td>
<td>Susan Cohen, DSW, ACSW, CSW</td>
<td>Applying Theories of Attachment to the Human-Animal Bond</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:45-9:30</td>
<td>Lila Miller, DVM</td>
<td>When attachment Fails: Abuse, Hoarding, Abandonment, Relinquishment, Part 1</td>
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<td>9:30-10:00</td>
<td>Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00-10:45</td>
<td>Lila Miller, DVM</td>
<td>When attachment fails: Abuse, Hoarding, Abandonment, Relinquishment, Part 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:45-11:30</td>
<td>James Serpell, PhD</td>
<td>Impact of Culture on Attachment to Animals</td>
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Faculty Signature ____________________________  Date __________

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The American Association of Human-Animal Bond Veterinarians
Dr. Tom Krall
St. Petersburg College
P.O. Box 13489
St. Petersburg, Florida 33733

Mission Statement
• To further awareness of the human-animal bond
• To further scientific progress in the area of the human-animal bond
• To further educational opportunities in the area of the human-animal bond
• To encourage veterinary participation in human-animal bond activities with related organizations and disciplines
• To explore the potential for establishing a veterinary specialty in the area of the human-animal bond