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BULLETIN OF THE
**PET
PRACTITIONERS
ASSOCIATION
OF MUMBAI.**

(For Circulation amongst PPAM Members)



Editorial

Veterinarian in India must Unite for a Common Cause.

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On behalf of Pet Practitioners Association of Mumbai a very warm welcome to all the delegates attending the 11th FSAPAI CE and 18th WSAVA CE in Mumbai from 22nd to 24th November-2019.

As we all gather to learn and bond together it is also important that we deliberate over some important issues. Events like this must be hotbed of ideas and collaborative efforts. Listening to experience of others should leave us energized and refreshed.

In the present world, uncertainty is a new normal. Today's world is best described as VUCA (volatile, uncertain, complex and ambiguous). How do veterinarians in India future proof their carrier, we must come up with time less recipes that will keep our profession relevant. Our professional needs to change with time and needs to be more adaptable. Let's Upgrade our organization and thoughts.

We all agree that Veterinarians need to be better trained. The quality of veterinary education in India has plenty of scope for improvement. The idea that veterinary education is lowering by the day due to paucity of

resources is a monumental misdiagnosis of the situation. Technology can enhance good teaching but cannot replace poor teaching. We need good veterinary teachers who will disseminate knowledge in and out of Veterinary institution. We need to adopt a problem-based learning process. Our veterinarians need to be trained for gainful employment. A strong organization like ours can convince the stakeholders of veterinary education in India to move in a direction that will raise our veterinary education standards.

High quality training will help our veterinarians stand out and be noticed as professionals. Work of our veterinarians must also have the ability to influence those who are not directly associated with us, only then



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can we influence our society and general public so that welfare of veterinarians can be considered at highest level. When are we going to move from words to deeds to bring about a change in our profession? As vets we know life never teaches us straight, we learn lessons in a roundabout manner. As an Organization we must keep our members motivated, excited, committed and passionate. We need to train our new generation replacing traditional strategies with bold new strategies. We should be able to empower and reward our new budding vets, the most important is to have our veterinary welfare and well being of our animals at the centre.

As an organization we must have the curiosity, deep substance and an ability to articulate and position ourselves. Our relations and networking will have an important consequence for our profession. We need to have deeper relationships and shared values which will help our profession in long run. We must discuss the challenges we are facing and must ask for groups input. Medical collages have included courses on attitude, ethics and communication. We must create a team of individuals considering that every single member is unique and give an opportunity to tie all veterinarians together through a bond that has twin threads of alignment and respectful differences. We must work together to develop right skills, innovate procedures that suit India, partnership between institution and veterinary associations and influence policy framework. We must tap into massive talent we have for the future and we need to upskill and reskill ourselves. We also need to take help of Veterinary Pharmaceutical Company's so that the standard of Veterinary health care not only rises but also has a deeper and wider impact on our society.

We must have leaders who are aware of our own strengths, weakness and must be open to all feedback and act on situations quickly. We need enthusiasm and passion among our leaders. We cannot achieve big things with a small mind. Albert Einstein has said setting example is not the main means of influencing others- it's the only means. Feedback is the fodder of any organization. We need to have leaders who are genuine, authentic and treat others with respect. Our organization needs to be fearless and not crumble in face of smallest challenge. Our organization can benefit from planning skills and wisdom of the seniors. Future developments in veterinary profession in India will take place standing on the shoulders of our predecessors. Leadership is an art of inspiring others to deliberately create an outcome that wouldn't have otherwise been accomplished. Our leaders must have a clear sense of

purpose. This will give our veterinary profession wings of confidence and wisdom to soar high. Veterinary profession in India needs a positive change in order to benefit the society and our animals. Work and not expectation will produce results. Our National level organization like FSAPAI and other veterinary specific body dedicated to interest of members must also help maintain ethical standards.

Collective wisdom is better than individual ignorance. We must have a political clout on matters that have an impact on our profession. Our organization needs to work on some of the following issues.

1. Essential Veterinary medicines which are easily available elsewhere in the world but for some strange reason not available legally and easily in India. (e.g. Acepromazine)
2. Need to assess the occupational hazards of veterinary practice under Indian Conditions.
3. The Prevention of Violence against Medicare persons and Institution Act includes all doctors but does not include veterinarians. We need to get together to get Veterinarians included in this Act.
4. Legal process in procuring and storing some medicines used in Veterinary Practice needs to be simplified.
5. Legal issue of sale of Veterinary Medicines by Veterinary clinics needs to be clarified.
6. Municipal rules regarding notified areas of Veterinary Practice. e.g In some municipal corporation rules veterinary clinics are not allowed in residential areas.
7. Veterinarian registered in one state practicing in other state, the hurdles need to be overcome.
8. The leadership roles of Veterinary Council of India and State Veterinary Council in dealing with welfare of practicing veterinarians needs to be addressed.
9. The state of Veterinary Education in India needs to be improved and brought in par with international standards.
10. The role, support and upgradation of Government Veterinary Institutions and Veterinary University clinical centre's as a referral centre for practicing veterinarian needs to be strengthened.
11. Legal aid advice to Veterinary doctors must be made available especially in police cases or court cases.

12. Misuse of veterinary drugs like tick and flea medication which are used on plants as pesticides must be avoided.
13. Abuse of antibiotic in veterinary practice resulting in developing strains of microorganisms resistant to antibiotic must be looked on very seriously.
14. Our Organizations must participate in community development programme to raise the status of our profession.

We must join hand in hand. Let us be united and not split into factions because on this the very existence depends. Together we all we stand and divided we all will fall. Time is ticking away. A united group of veterinarians will always achieve more than a single individual. In unitedly approaching the present we can share the challenges and triumphs with one another for better future. As an organization we need to grow.

PPAM at the Service of Flood Affected Animals

Dr. Subhash Chinchkar

Ex. Prof. and Head ARGO, Bombay Veterinary College.

Kolhapur, Sangli and Satara districts of Maharashtra witnessed heavy rains and flood in August 2019. After the water started to recede farmers priority was to occupy their own houses, clean them and start residing there. Later on, they concentrated their attention on their livestock which was under tremendous stress for several days. All the people from flood affected area received the help for their livelihood from Government Agencies, NGO and Socially Active Organizations but animals were unfortunate to get such kind of help.

Taking into consideration this vital issue Pet Practitioners Association of Mumbai took a leading role along with retired Professors of Bombay Veterinary College (BOVET GLORY) and Alumni of BVC (BOVET 1974-78) joined the hands to achieve the goal.

A Steering Committee was formed under the guidance of Dr. Subhash Chinchkar, Retired Professor and Head, ARGO, BVC which included Dr. Anandrao Mali (BOVET 1974-78), Dr. Suhas Rane and Dr. Prashant Birajdar both from PPAM. This committee started functioning with the help of State Animal Husbandry Department and Field Veterinarians.

Immediately after the receding of flood, Department of Animal Husbandry played a major role in vaccinating the animals against various diseases. Now this was high time to relieve the animals from chronic stress and bring them into normal situation and increase the milk production. This was only possible by providing them Feeds, Chelated Mineral Mixtures, Deworming Boluses, Appetizers, Tonics like Calcium and Vitamins to boost up milk production and medicines to minimize the stress and enhance the energy levels. Considering all these issues in mind we could arrange for 200 bags (25 kg) of Feeds, Deworming Boluses for 400 animals Chelated Mineral Mixtures for 300 animals, Oral Calcium to increase the milk production for 300 animals, Liver Tonics for 100 animals and Energy Boost up medicines for 300 animals from the donations received.

Dr. Anandrao Mali (Retired LDO, Karad) contacted the DDC and DAHO of Sangli District for identifying the villages. He

also took the help of field veterinarians and visited the villages. Dhangaon Taluka Palus and Shirgaon Taluka Walva were selected for Relief Work.

Team of Veterinarians lead by Dr. Subhash Chinchkar visited Dhangaon Taluka Paluson 23/08/2019 along with feeds and supportive medicines. The meeting of all villagers was called to explain them the functioning of the team. Total five small teams were formed for the five wards of the village Dhangaon. Each team included one Veterinary Doctor and one Village Representative to guide the Doctor to the different Animal Stables. All the teams visited the animal stables in their respective wards and examined all the animals. Depending upon the condition of the animals, prescriptions were given to the farmers to collect the medicines from our Centrally Located Store. Every farmer could get 5-10 kg feed along with the prescribed medicines. Whole program of distribution was completed very efficiently without any problem.

Next day on Saturday 24/08/2019 our team reached Dhangaon Taluka Walva along with the feeds and medicines. Before starting the work meeting of all villagers was conducted to explain them the modus operandi as it was done in Dhangaon. Farmers were very happy as the Doctors visited all the stables and examined each and every animal and prescribed the medicines accordingly. Every farmer had an opportunity to have a dialogue with a Doctor. Farmers were given tips regarding the animal health and to enhance the milk production.

Video recordings of some farmers from Dhangaon and Shirgaon were done to know their opinions. At the concluding function at Shirgaon farmers said that "Human beings received all sorts of help from Government Agencies and Social Organizations but PPAM, BOVET GLORY and BOVET 1974-78 are the first to come forward and help our animals". They expressed their gratitude towards the whole team and the organizations undertaking the Relief Work.

Dr. Subhash Chinchkar, Team Leader thanked all the Villagers from Dhangaon and Shirgaon, Dr. Anandrao Mali, Dr. Suhas

Rane, Dr. Prashant Birajdar, Dr. Sachin Vanzari, Dr. Mahadev Gawali, Dr. Sanjay Pawar, Dr. Damodar Kokare, Dr. Sunil Khairmode, Dr. Vasudha Kadam and Livestock Supervisors

from Palus and Walua Panchayat Samiti for their cooperation during the Relief Work in Flood Affected Areas.



Important Circular to Veterinarians from Dr. Yogesh J. Shetye

General Manager, Veterinary Health Department. Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai.

Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai issues a license to keep a dog under section 191 A & 191 B of the Mumbai Municipal Corporation Act 1888. As per the said Act, it is mandatory for pet dog owner living in MCGM jurisdiction to get a license for his/her pet dog. Model sanitation by-laws (2006) framed under section 461 (e e) of Mumbai Municipal Corporation Act 1888 requires dog owners to ensure proper disposal / clean-up of their dogs' litter (poop), failure of which will amount to a fine of Rs. 500/-.

Application for dog license and its renewal are available online (only) on MCGM's website portal.mcgm.gov.in. An easy to understand process flow-chart is attached herewith for dog-owners.

We hereby appeal to all registered veterinary practitioners of Mumbai to ensure that pet dogs of your clients have a valid license issued by MCGM. A standard format of Vaccination Certificate which gives all details of the pet dog & its owner, its vaccination details and details of the Veterinarian, is attached herewith. It will be of much convenience if this format is adopted by all.

NAME OF PET CLINIC / GOVT DISPENSARY

Name of Veterinarian

MSVC / VCI Reg. No. _____

Date: _____

VACCINATION CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that I have on this day vaccinated a Male / Female dog breed _____, Colour _____, Age _____, answering to the name _____ having MCGM license number _____ belonging to (Owner /Attendant) Mr./Mrs./Ms. _____ address _____

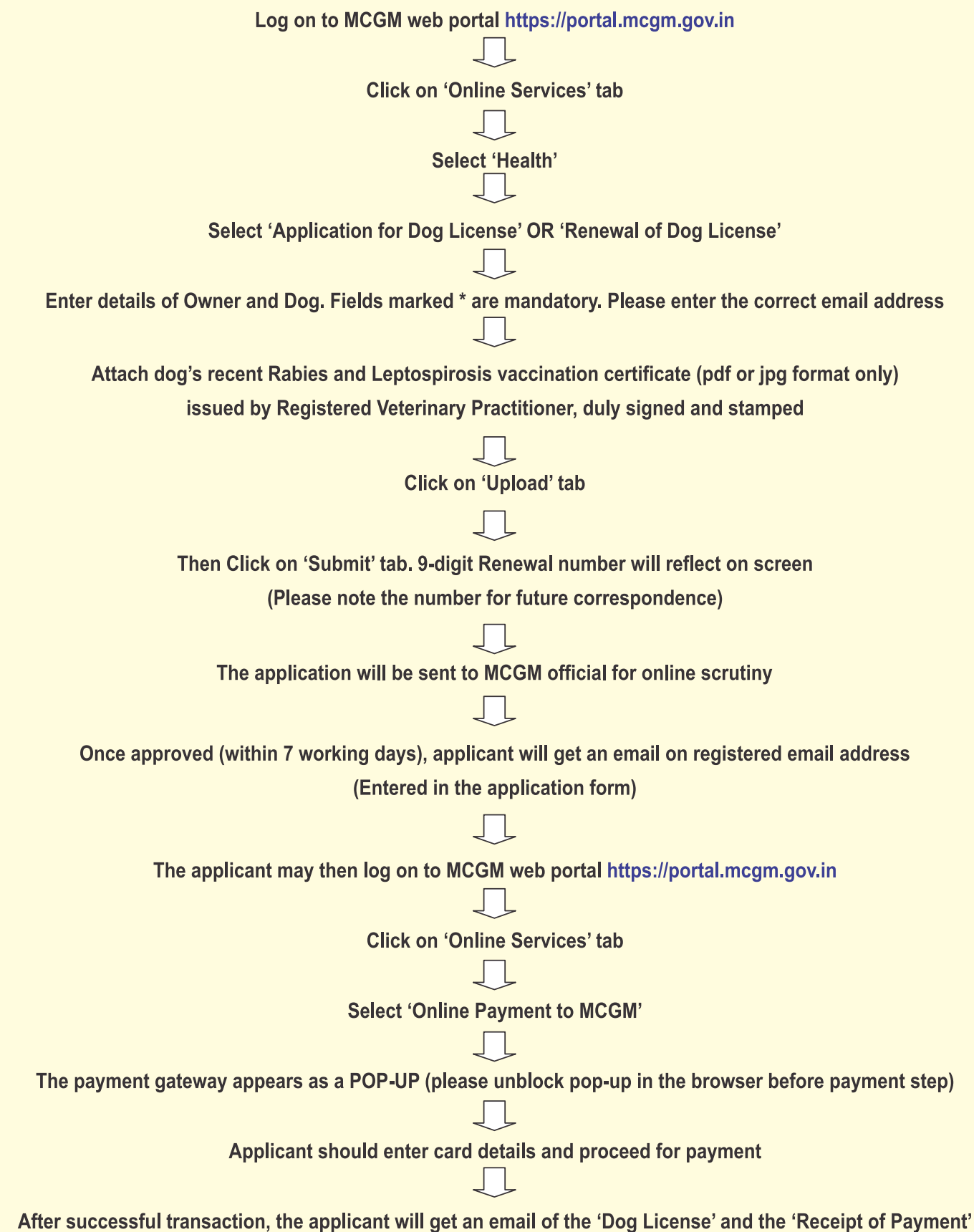
against _____ with _____ (Rabies / Parvovirus / Distemper / Leptospira) vaccine.

The due date for the next vaccination is _____.

Vaccine Sticker with Name, batch no. & expiry date

Signature of Veterinarian

Stamp of Veterinarian



Pl. note: while calculating age of the dog the birth month and the current month have to be counted as entire months

Behaviour Management in Dogs and cats

Ms Shirin Merchant

An overwhelming number of dogs spend their day alone whilst the owner is away at work. Although many of them manage to cope, a lot of them suffer physical and mental consequences. Here are some tips to help keep your dog occupied and stress free.

Lassie re-runs If your dog will be alone, you may want to put on a radio or T.V for him. Music and the sound of people chatting have a comforting effect on a lot of dogs. The lilting sound of music (no heavy metal, please) or background chatter of a talk show is better than the sound of a clock ticking away or complete silence. You can even be creative and tape yourself singing or narrating a story and play that for your dog – it will make him wag his tail in happiness.

Watch the world go by Lots of dogs love to look out of a window for hours on end. The real world provides for much entertainment. Make sure your window has secure grills and that your dog doesn't create a nuisance of himself by barking at passers-by or street dogs.

Missing you If your dog is extremely attached to you and misses you deeply when you're at school, give him an old, unwashed t-shirt that smells of you. Your dog can snuggle up to it and be reminded of you.

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Missing you If your dog is extremely attached to you and misses you deeply when you're at school, give him an old, unwashed t-shirt that smells of you. Your dog can snuggle up to it and be reminded of you, behind a cupboard) before you go out so that your dog has to look for them.

Keep the goodbye simple Mornings are always hectic – kids going to school, office meetings and tight schedules. Your dog senses the excitement at this time. When you finally rush out of the door it will be an anti-climax for him. To reduce the contrast in your presence and absence don't gush an emotional farewell. Pets react to emotions. Making a scene will only make him more anxious. If you are calm when leaving, he is likely to be calm as well.

Make time Even though you may be swamped with household chores, do make time for your dog when you are at home. Play fetch, give him a massage and a brushing, train him to carry out a few obedience commands or even take him for a walk.

A tired dog is a good dog ...and a happy dog. A dog that gets enough exercise twice a day will be more than content to nap when you are not at home. Keep in mind that the amount of exercise a dog needs depends on its age, breed and environment.

HOUSE TRAINING

There are a great many reasons why a dog may prove difficult to housetrain successfully as well as many reasons why a dog



Ms Shirin Merchant

has a sudden lapse in housetraining and begins to soil and/or wet in the house. Providing the mother of the pup has encouraged the right type of behaviour and the environment during the first weeks of life and the breeder has allowed the pup to leave the 'nest' to relieve itself, housetraining should be a relatively easy process.

Puppies are easy to housetrain. They have circuitry built into their brain, which tells them not to urinate or defecate in their den. Their den is your house! Puppies are like babies. They make mistakes until they are completely housetrained. This is normal and you should not be upset with your pup if this happens during the first several weeks of housetraining.

You can start by ensuring that your dog is taken to the spot where you want it to perform immediately after feeding it, immediately after waking up and just as it starts playing. At these times your dog will be most likely to want to relieve itself and you can take advantage of this fact in order to help in your housetraining programme.

If the pup has an accident in the house while you are there, you can only reprimand him if you catch him in the act. It is then usually sufficient to scold him verbally. The puddle or parcel that the pup has deposited on the floor must now be removed and placed in the area where you want him to go. Your dog needs to know that you are going to teach him where to go and that you are not going to punish him for forgetting and doing it in the house. A dog does not have the ability to relate punishment after the act with the act. A dog that makes a mess, comes wiggling up to you, then gets his nose rubbed in the mess, cannot figure out why he was punished for wiggling up and greeting you. Punishing a dog for making a mess in the house will create stress and cause more messes as a way of relieving that stress.

If it is a puddle, you can place a couple of sheets of newspaper down to absorb it and place these on your chosen spot. The next time you take him to relieve himself, take him to the spot and let him sniff. As soon as he performs, make a great fuss of him, have a quick game with his favourite toy before taking him back into the house. The wrong way to go about housetraining is to smack the dog after it has had an accident. The chances are that if you do this, the dog's attention will simply be focused on getting back into the house. You must accompany the pup in order to educate it. At first the visits outside will be made at random intervals, dictated mainly by the sleep/eating/drinking patterns of the pup. Slowly, however, habits will

form so that the pup's body clock will be regulated to perform natural functions at specific times, these times being dictated by set feed times, exercise times, and the sleeping and waking hours of its owner. If your dog wakes you during the night then simply go and take it out and wait until it relieves itself. Do not praise it or give any attention otherwise your dog may use this tactic to get you to get up and go out and play all night long! As soon as you get back into the house put your dog back into the sleeping area and then go back to bed yourself. While you are retraining your dog you will have to remove all traces of smell on the floor by treating it with a biological washing powder in a solution of hot water, applied on a daily basis. This is so that when you allow your dog its freedom during the night, all trace of smell has disappeared, preventing the habit from re-forming. For the dog that relieves itself on the carpet or doormat as soon as it returns from exercise, the solution is very simple. After giving your dog ample time and opportunity to relieve itself while exercising (and that means energetic running exercise and not simply a slow walk around the block), return home. If it did not relieve itself during the exercise session restrict it to its bed by making it physically impossible for it to get off its bed. This can be accomplished by fastening the dog on to a lead and fastening the lead to the dog's bed, thus denying it access to the areas where it is likely to foul. Wait for about twenty minutes or so and then take the dog back out. You should find that your dog will quickly relieve itself - you should praise it well. When you return home you can allow your dog its freedom until the next exercise session is due. If the dog did not relieve itself, then repeat the above. If this is repeated each and every time the dog is taken out you will completely break the habit by making it impossible for the dog to relieve itself anywhere but in the correct place. A most important step is to teach him the signal for letting you know that he has to go outside. Each time you take him out during the day, stop at the door, wait until he sits, say, "Good Dog!" then open the door and go out with him. After a while, he will learn that going to the door and sitting is the signal for letting you know that he needs to go outside. Some dogs will improvise on this by going to the door and letting out with a little "woof" or by scratching the door.

In addition to all of the above, the following will all help speed up your program: Don't use ammonia based cleaning agents to clean up afterwards as the smell often encourages the dog to use these areas again. Don't scold your dog physically or try and rub its nose in the mess. This will have the effect of making your dog hide when he wants to go to the toilet thus making the job of housetraining much more difficult for you to accomplish. Only scold your dog verbally if you catch him in the act of going to the toilet. Always inform your canine behaviour counsellor if you notice any sudden change in your dogs behaviour. Be patient and try not to clear up any mess with your dog in attendance as this may have the effect of him learning to mess on the floor in order to gain attention.

THE DOG'S GUIDE TO MAKING FRIENDS AND INFLUENCING PEOPLE

Romila thought she was the perfect puppy owner. She had brought up her six month old Golden Retriever-Tango with plenty of love, discipline and protected him from all that could harm him. As the vet had suggested she had fed him

the perfect diet, kept him isolated till his inoculations were complete and even made sure he didn't interact with large dogs in case one of them bit him. It came as a surprise to her then when she took Tango for a walk to a park one day and he barked the kids playing. When she forced him to interact, he bared his teeth at a little girl. Tango was a relatively friendly dog at home, she complained, then why did he behave in this uncertain manner? Wasn't a Goldie supposed to be friendly around all humans? What was wrong with the puppy then? On consulting a canine behaviour counsellor, Romila was astonished to learn that her 'perfect upbringing' had a few flaws. One of her mistakes was to isolate the puppy at the critical stage of socialisation. All puppies go through a crucial phase of learning roughly between five weeks to four months. At this age, the dog's mind is primed to learn to accept new experiences. Dogs that miss out on this crucial learning stage can often end up as fearful dogs that are afraid of new people, experiences or even places.

Interestingly, the dam starts off the socialisation process by rejecting her puppies as they grow older. This forces them to interact with others and make friends. A mother that is too protective and constantly panders to the puppy's demands, risks making her pups dependent on her – thus causing them immeasurable harm in the long run. Puppies that are raised in isolation, such as in a garage, an isolated dog kennel, or even an empty room, have little exposure to humans or other dogs and often end up with behavioural problems. When the puppy arrives at our home, it is imperative for us to continue the process the dam commenced. Socialising a puppy involves teaching it how to behave in a socially acceptable manner with other people and animals. Many pet owners and trainers mistakenly believe that by taking a dog to place where there are dogs or people will help socialise the pup. In truth, good social skills have to be taught – a pup must learn to enjoy the company of people, other dogs and being comfortable in different places and situations. Unfortunately, the socialisation period coincides with the inoculation period; most vets will insist you barricade your puppy in the home and forbid it from meeting strangers and other dogs – their reasons centre on the vaccination status and the potential for the puppy acquiring a fatal disease. While we must be very careful with our pups at this time, it is also important to note that research done in USA shelters reveals that more puppies are destroyed before their second birthday due to behaviour problems stemming from a lack of socialisation at the correct age, than those that die of vaccination-related diseases. This has led most vets to agree to the importance of careful socialisation of a young pup. Remember, the onus of teaching a puppy how to behave and accept new people and situations lies on the owner. A good owner will ensure he does as much as possible to ensure that his puppy grows into a friendly and confident dog.

SOCIALISING YOUR PUPPY

There is no hard and fast rule to socialising your puppy. Keep in mind that you want to expose it to as many different places, environments, people and animals but all in a controlled manner under pleasant circumstances and with positive consequences. Take each step slowly and if at all you notice your puppy getting nervous or unhappy, it is best to remove it from the situation rather than forcing it to face its

fears – that's not what good socialisation is all about. The tips below can be used as a general guide to help your puppy grow into a happy, confident adult.

At home

The day you bring your puppy home, its socialisation process can begin. Meeting the family, the ride home in the car, the trip to the vet are all experiences that need to be handled carefully. Go at a pace that your puppy is comfortable with and don't expose it to too much too fast. If you notice the puppy getting stressed – some sure signs are excessive yawning, panting or lip licking, allow your pup to get some rest in a quiet spot where it will not be disturbed by inquisitive neighbours or relatives. Over a period of weeks, expose your pup to objects around the house (especially noisy home appliances) – the vacuum cleaner, the mixer, fans, hair dryers, mirrors, etc. It is also a good idea to call over your friends, neighbours and relatives and get them to interact with your pup in a positive manner – give the pup a treat for obeying a command or play a game of fetch. This goes a long way in teaching the pup that visitors are fun and often come bearing gifts.

Meeting people

Puppies that haven't been exposed in a positive manner to a wide variety of people – different ages, ethnic communities and colours can grow up being suspicious of particular people. Make sure your pup gets to meet and has pleasant experiences with as many different people as possible, for example, men in beards, women in flowing saris, children, screaming toddlers, a person in a wheelchair or walking with the aid of crutches, garrulous teens, etc. If you can take your pup to friends' homes and let your friends reward your pup with treats and praise for good behaviour, it will learn that people are not to be feared and can be great fun to be around. Good socialising is as much about exposure as it is about good manners so make sure your pup exhibits good manners when interacting with people - no jumping up or barking at strangers should be allowed. A badly behaved dog is an unwelcome nuisance.

It is important to get your pup to interact with service people – the postman, garbage collector, bread man, etc., too. We often make the mistake of omitting this vital group of people from the puppy's socialisation programme only to end up with an adult dog that barks suspiciously when a person delivers a parcel.

Going places

In the first few weeks of your puppy's life take to as many different places as possible – a children's park, a teen sleepover party, a fish bazaar, a crowded streets, a football game, a festive fair, a mall, a beach, camping... be as creative as you can. Let your pup take in the sights, sounds and smells in a new place and wait till he's relaxed and comfortable in that environment before rewarding him with treats, praise or even a game with a toy. If he spooks at something, you may choose to wait in that place for a while or remove the puppy to a safer, quieter spot and reintroduce him to it later, depending on the level of fear he exhibits. Allow strangers to meet him so that he gets plenty of pleasant experiences. Approach the process gradually, so as not to overwhelm your puppy – for example, do not take a pup bred in a quite

country side home and place down on a side walk in a big city. Instead carry it to a park and allow it to take in the new sights and sounds gradually.

Meeting dogs

Dog owners feel that their dogs and puppies needs to play with its own species or is missing out on canine interaction. Allowing your dog to play rough or rowdy games with another dog can actually contribute towards making it an aggressive dog. If you know calm, friendly adult dogs which are up-to-date on their vaccination shots, allow your pup to interact with them under close supervision. Do not allow your pup to play rough, nip, irritate the older dog or basically do anything to the adult in play that will get him into trouble if he tries it with other dogs when he gets older. It is your role to teach him what acceptable and unacceptable play behaviour is. A sensible mature dog will have a great influence on your pup's developing play behaviour around other dogs as well.

Socialising a dog may sound like a lot of hard work, but it really is about having fun with your dog and encouraging him to view the world as a wonderful place. Investing a bit of time and effort into your puppy when it is young will reap rewards when the dog is older. A well socialised dog is fun to be around, welcome everywhere and is a happy confident dog that will make the most of life.

City dogs and their stressed out lives.

In today's fast-paced world, we all lead pressured lives. There are bills to pay, children to look after, difficult bosses and work deadlines to meet. It's easy to get stressed. But most of us are so self absorbed with our own problems that we fail to notice that our dogs are equally prone to getting stressed; and like in people, stress is bad for dogs. Stressed animals are more likely to get sick and live shorter lives. Use our guide below to find out if your dog is suffering from stress and how you can make his life anxiety-free and happy.

WHAT CAN CAUSE A DOG TO GET STRESSED? Dogs tend to get stressed in situations where they feel out of control or unable to cope – excitement, pain, threat or anger can induce tension in a dog. Situations like a car ride, a visit to the vet, firecrackers, or the arrival of a guest are all simple situations that we take for granted, but can cause an animal to get worried. Research carried out by Swiss vets shows that an increasing amount of dogs are suffering from stress and burnout caused by demanding owners. Linda Hornisberger from the Bern Animal Clinic said, "Dogs are suffering increasingly from tension, stomach aches and headaches caused by stress. There are a number of factors behind it but in most cases stressed or demanding owners are to blame. It can also be because so many dogs live in such a small space in cities. They are kept on a lead, unable to run free, and there are too many other dogs around - that also causes them stress." Listed below are a few of the ways a pet dog could get stressed and a few tips to help reduce the stress.

CAUSE: DOMESTIC UPHEAVAL A dog that lives in a house where there are constant fights, unhappiness or tension can pick up on the stress within minutes. A dog that is re-homed from one place to another in a short span of time, the arrival of a new baby in the family or the loss of a family member can all cause a dog to worry

PPAM New Managing Committee (2019 to 2022)



Sr. No	Post	Name
1.	Hon President	Dr. Dhananjay Bapat
2.	Hon Secretary	Dr. Makarand Chavan
3.	Hon Joint Secretary	Dr. Nihar Jaikar
4.	Hon Treasurer	Dr. Anil Wade
5.	Hon Joint Treasurer	Dr. Vaibhav Pawar
6.	Ordinary Managing Committee members (MMRDA Region)	Dr. Sangeeta VengsarkarShah, Dr. Hitesh Swali, Dr. Smita Tamhankar, Dr. Shantaram Ghadge and Dr. Parag Pawar
7.	Ordinary Managing Committee members (Non-MMRDA Region)	Dr. Milind Hatekar
8.	PPAM Bulletin Editor	Dr. Shriniwas V. Vishwasrao
9.	PPAM representative to FASAVA	Dr. Jairam Ramani

The following Co-opted members were added to PPAM MC for the next term.
Dr. Dinesh Lokhande, Dr. Amrita Deb, Dr Suhas Rane, Dr Jamshyd Cooper and Dr. Prabhakar Ukale.

High lights of PPAM AGM & CE held on 28th July 2019, at Hotel Sai palace, Mahankali Caves Road, Chakala, Andheri East, Mumbai - 93.

PPAM conducted CE on Small Animal Behaviour Management by Ms Shirin Merchant India's pioneering canine trainer and behaviourist on 28th July 2019 at Hotel Sai palace, Mahankali Caves Road, Chakala, Andheri East, Mumbai-93. This CE was followed by Interactive Session in topic of "Legal Guidance to Practicing Veterinarians". Speaker: Advocate Hariharan, Senior Corporate Lawyer and Legal Expert in Medico - legal cases. Mr. Prakash Khaire : CEO, Vetina Healthcare, Pune also made a presentation regarding Vetina products. This event was sponsored by Vetina.

The Event was followed by PPAM AGM.





With the FASAVA board in Japan

