

July - September 2021

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

(For Circulation amongst PPAM Members)



## Editorial

### Veterinarian's Legal Awareness is Important.

The veterinary profession is one of the oldest professions of the world and is one of the most humanitarian ones. There is no better service than to serve the suffering, wounded, and sick animals. Inherent in the concept of any profession is a code of conduct, containing the basic ethics that underline the moral values that govern the professional practice and is aimed at upholding its dignity. **In recent times, veterinarians are developing a tendency to forget that self-regulation which is at the heart of their profession is a privilege and not a right and the profession obtains this privilege in return for an implicit contract with society to provide good, competent, and accountable service to the public.** It must always be kept in mind that to be a veterinary doctor is a noble profession and the aim must be to serve the animal kingdom, otherwise

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There is a legal maxim *Ignorantia Juris non-excusat* which means that **ignorance of the law is not an excuse**. It is very important to know the law, especially in the veterinary field since we are operating in this field day in day out. In India and the world over in recent times veterinary doctors are facing an onslaught of emotional public wrath when mishaps take place and the total establishment presumes guilt on the part of the veterinarian. There is also an increasing trend for the general public and pet-parents to get more and more litigious. The knowledge of the law about the veterinary profession will equip all of us with the ability to deal with challenging issues, understanding human logic, and analyzing real-life situations. Laws protect our general safety, and ensure our rights as veterinarians against abuses by other people, by organizations, and by the government itself. We have laws to help provide for our general safety. These laws exist at the local, state, and national levels, A very genuine question arises that how one can know all the laws and how to protect oneself from any illegal activities.



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the dignified profession will lose its true worth. Veterinary practice and animal welfare issues are under intensive public scrutiny and increasingly the law impinges on the practicing veterinarian.

All veterinary professionals need education about existing laws and what could be done to prevent liability and measures taken to mitigate the nature of the offenses. There are multiple trials and tribulations in the interface between veterinarians, pets, and pet parents. Good veterinarians make this pathway smooth and palatable. A pet parent approaching a veterinarian expects medical care and treatment for his pet with all the knowledge and skill that the doctor possesses to bring relief to his pet.

Veterinarians aren't lawyers. But, that doesn't mean they need to know nothing about the law. Veterinarians work hard all through a life of struggle to qualify and cherish a position enabling them to fit for service in dealing with diseases of animals and acquire the expertise to learn the art of healing. In terms of innate mental abilities, they come with higher grades than average to enter the profession. They acquire a new identity with a prefix of doctor to their name and society expects the best from them often forgetting that they are like other humans and not infallible. Nevertheless, not only a special place of consideration must be given for genuine mistakes but also because of the sensitive nature of their work, they must not be under commercial scrutiny. The clear message to the veterinary fraternity is to adopt three rule modus operandi in all their transactions with animal patients is **attention to detail, self-discipline avoiding adventurism, and thirdly unhindered practice of asking advice or opinion for help with the problem at hand from anyone connected with the profession as soon as even an iota of doubt arises in their mind.**

The relationship between the pet, pet parent, and the veterinary doctor takes the shape of a contract. A veterinarian owes certain duties to his pet patients and pet parents and a breach of any of these duties gives a cause of action for negligence against the doctor. The veterinarian must obtain prior informed consent from the pet parent before carrying out anesthesia, invasive procedures, and surgical procedures. The services of the doctors are covered under the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 and a patient can seek redressal of grievances from the Consumer Courts. The medical or veterinary profession is considered a noble profession because it helps in preserving life. We believe life is God-given. Thus, a veterinary doctor figures in the scheme of God as he stands to carry out

His command. A pet parent generally approaches a veterinarian based on its reputation. Expectations of a pet parent are two-fold: doctors and hospitals are expected to provide veterinary treatment with all the knowledge and skill at their command and secondly, they will not do anything to harm the pet in any manner either because of their negligence, carelessness, or reckless attitude of their staff. Though a veterinarian may not be in a position to save the animal's life at all times, he is expected to use his special knowledge and skill in the most appropriate manner keeping in mind the interest of the pet and pet parent who has entrusted his pet's life to the veterinarian.

Thus, a pet parent's right to receive medical attention from veterinary doctors and hospitals is essentially a civil right. The relationship takes the shape of a contract to some extent because of informed consent, payment of fee, and performance of surgery/providing treatment. It has been laid down that when a veterinary doctor is consulted by a pet-parent, the doctor owes to his patient certain duties which are: (a) duty of care in deciding whether to undertake the case, (b) duty of care in deciding what treatment to give, and (c) duty of care in the administration of that treatment. A breach of any of the above duties may give a cause of action for negligence and the pet-parent may on that basis recover damages from his veterinary doctor. The apex courts inter alia has observed that negligence has many manifestations – it may be active negligence, collateral negligence, comparative negligence, concurrent negligence, continued negligence, criminal negligence, gross negligence, hazardous negligence, active and passive negligence, willful or reckless negligence, or negligence per se. Supreme Court held that a person who does not know a particular system of medicine but practices in that system is a quack. Where a person is guilty of negligence per se, no further proof is needed.

There exists a duty of veterinarians to obtain prior consent for diagnosis, treatment, organ transplant, research purposes, disclosure of veterinary medical records, and teaching and vetero-legal purposes. Consent can be given in the following ways:

1. Express Consent: It may be oral or in writing. Though both these categories of consents are of equal value, written consent can be considered superior because of its evidential value.
2. Implied Consent: Implied consent may be implied by the patient's conduct.
3. Tacit Consent: Tacit consent means implied consent understood without being stated.

4. Surrogate consent: This consent is given by family members (in the veterinary profession pet parents).
5. Advance consent, proxy consent, and presumed consent are also used. While the term advance consent is the consent given by pet-parent in advance, proxy consent indicates consent given by an authorized person.

As mentioned earlier, informed consent obtained after explaining all possible risks and side effects is superior to all other forms of consent.

The Hon Supreme Court of India has decided on the issue of coverage of the medical profession within the ambit of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 so that all ambiguity on the subject was cleared. With this epoch-making decision, doctors and hospitals became aware of the fact that as long as they have paid patients, all patients are consumers even if treatment is given free of charge. While the above-mentioned apex court decision recognizes that a small percentage of patients may not respond to treatment, medical literature speaks of such failures despite all the proper care and proper treatment given by doctors and hospitals.

The National Commission has recognized the possibility of hospital death despite there being no negligence. Every doctor who enters into the medical or veterinary profession must act with a reasonable degree of care and skill. This is what is known as 'implied undertaking' by a member of the medical or veterinary profession that he/she would use a fair, reasonable, and competent degree of skill.

In the case of medical doctors, negligence means failure to act by the standards of reasonably competent medical men at the time. There may be one or more perfectly proper standards, and if he confirms with one of these proper standards, then he is not negligent. Therefore, it is important to keep in mind that doctors and hospitals should not only obtain a Professional Indemnity Insurance Policy but also take care that nurses and other hospitals staff engaged by a veterinary doctor are qualified and hold a valid practicing license.

Human touch is necessary when dealing with animals and pet-parents, that is their code of conduct, that is their duty and that is what is required to be implemented.

The death of a patient while undergoing treatment does not amount to medical negligence. the principle that where proper treatment is given, death occurring due to process of disease and its complication, it can not be held that doctors and hospitals are negligent. A

doctor can not be found negligent merely because in a matter of opinion he made an error of judgment. The error of judgment in diagnosis or failure to cure disease does not necessarily mean medical negligence. When a pet parent does not give a proper medical history, the veterinary doctor cannot be blamed for the consequences.

The veterinarian must acquaint himself with all applicable laws to an area where he is working or is related. For the rest of the life, situation let us all follow a principle of morality.

As Karen Armstrong so persuasively argued in her book, Twelve Steps to a Compassionate Life. **Treat others the way you want to be treated.** According to the Golden Rule, **all behavior has a reciprocal quality.** Lastly, it is not humanly possible to know all the laws but **whenever in doubt do consult a lawyer to have the proper answer.**

**The main Acts and Rules of India in the Veterinary domain are:**

1. The prevention and control of infectious and contagious diseases in animals Act, 2009;
2. The prevention and control of infections and contagious disease of animals (form of vaccination certificate, manner of post-mortem examination and disposal of carcass) Rules, 2011;
3. The prevention of cruelty to animals Act, 1960;
4. The prevention of cruelty to animals (licensing of farriers) Rules, 1965
5. The prevention of cruelty to draft and pack animal Rules, 1965;
6. The prevention of cruelty to animals (registration of cattle premises) Rules, 1978;
7. The prevention of cruelty to animals (transport of animals on foot) Rules, 2001;
8. The prevention of cruelty to animals (slaughter house) Rules, 2001;
9. The prevention of cruelty to animals (establishment and regulation of societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals) Rules, 2001;
10. The animal birth control (dogs) Rules, 2001;
11. The performing animals Rules, 2001, (amended in 2005);
12. The prevention of cruelty to (animals slaughterhouse) (amendment) Rules, 2010;
13. The prevention of cruelty to animals (regulation of live stock markets) Rules 2017;

14. The prevention of cruelty to animals (care and maintenance of case property animal) Rules 2017
15. The prevention of cruelty to animals (dog breeding and marketing) Rules, 2017;
16. The breeding of and experiments on animals (control and supervision) Rules, 1998 (amended 2001 and 2006);
17. The transport of animals Rules, 1978;
18. The transport of animals (amendment) Rules, 2001;
19. The transport of animals (amendment) Rules, 2009;
20. The central motor-vehicle (11th amendment) Rules, 2015 (concerns the space allowances and ISO standards)
21. The livestock importation Act, 1898 (amended in 2001);
22. The livestock importation (amendment) Act, 2001;
23. The drugs and cosmetic Act, 1940 (a number of Rules have been made under this);
24. The Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963
25. The Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1964
26. Meat food products Order, 1973;
27. Prevention of food adulteration Act, 1954;
28. Meat food products Order, 1973;
29. Milk and milk products Order, 1992;
30. The food safety and standards Act, 2006;
31. The food safety and standards Regulations, 2011;
31. The agriculture and processed food products export development authority Act, 1985.
32. The essential commodities Act, 1955
33. Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011 - Part II (Appendix A: Food Additives);
34. Food safety and standards (food products standards and food additives) Regulations, 2011 - Part II (Appendix B: microbiological parameters);
35. Food safety and standards (prohibition and restrictions for sale) Regulations, 2011;
36. Food safety and standards (contaminants and taints) Regulations, 2011;
37. Food safety and standards (packaging and labelling) Regulations, 2011;
38. Food safety and standards (Licensing and registration of food businesses) Regulations, 2011 in schedule 4, part IV, specific hygiene and sanitary practices to be followed by food business operators engaged in manufacture, processing, storage and selling of meat and meat products;
39. The national disaster management Act, 2005;
40. Foreign trade regulation Act, 1992 (as amended);
41. Indian veterinary council Act, 1984;
42. Public procurement Act;
43. Wildlife protection Act 1972 .

## Flood Relief work of PPAM with Animal Husbandry department Government of Maharashtra in Konkan region

Good work as always was carried out by PPAM with Animal Husbandry department Government of Maharashtra as Flood Relief Mission and successfully conducted the Animal Health Camps for Flood Affected Villages Deulvada and Bandivade in Sindhudurg District on 25th and 26th August 2021. Dr. (Prof) S. Chinchkar, Dr. Dhananjay Bapat, Dr. Anandrao Mali, Dr. Suhas Rane and Dr. Prashant Birajdar were the core members of the team. Second Phase of Flood Relief Mission is planned along with Animal Health Camps in Flood Affected Villages in Poladpur and Mahad Tahasils in Raigad District soon after the Ganesh Festival.

Keep up the great work, we at PPAM are all proud of you, great team efforts and a wonderful initiative.





## Dr. Yogesh Jayprakash Shetye (6th Feb 1975 – 1st Aug 2021)

With heavy heart we at PPAM mourn the death of our PPAM member Dr. Yogesh Jayprakash Shetye on 1.8.2021.

Dr. Yogesh Jayprakash Shetye was former General Manager, Veterinary Health Department & Deonar Abattoir, Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai (MCGM). He pursued his Bachelor's Degree (1992-1997) from Bombay Veterinary College and later on pursued Masters in Veterinary Parasitology (1997-1999) from the same institute.

In the year 2000, he was selected as Veterinary Officer in MCGM. He was also Secretary of the Municipal Veterinarians Association and did tremendous work for MCGM veterinarians' welfare. He always promoted extracurricular activities and he was fond of acting in dramatics.

He became General Manager of Deonar Abattoir on 16th Feb 2016 through MPSC. During his tenure as General Manager, Veterinary Health Department of MCGM was established. He was always of the opinion that all matters pertaining to animals should be addresses by Veterinarians in Municipal Corporations. Due to his foresighted vision, today Veterinary Health Department of MCGM is working on several projects for the betterment of Animals viz. the first ever Veterinary Hospital in MCGM, PNG fired incinerators for Pets as well as Strays, Multispecialty Veterinary Dispensary at Khar, etc. He initiated Rabies awareness programs for children in MCGM schools. A lot of work of Modernization of Deonar Abattoir was done under his leadership.

PPAM stray dog vaccination program was fully supported and encouraged by Dr. Shetye. It's a huge loss for PPAM. The entire PPAM family stands with Dr. Shetyes family during these testing times.



## Appeal to PPAM Members to Renew Membership

- |                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. Renewal of Annual Membership | Rs. 1500.00 + GST (Rs. 270.00) = Total Rs. 1770.00 |
| 2. New Membership               | Rs. 1750.00 + GST (Rs. 315.00) = Rs. 2065.00       |
| 3. Life Membership              | Rs. 17500.00 (No GST)                              |

### Bank Details :

Indian Bank; A/c name - Pet practioners association, Branch- Santacruz (w)

A/c no. 744946564 , IFSC: IDIB000S010

(As soon as payment transfer is made please send a message to Treasurer Dr. Anil Vade on 9820016420. Please also mention your complete name, date of payment and transaction id)

## Stray Dog Vaccination Program

Sr. No	Name of Participating Veterinarian with area	Doses of Anti Rabies provided
1.	Dr. Janki Ahmedabad	30 doses
2.	Dr. Gokarna Nishit, Vasai West	20 doses
3.	Dr. Shah Vengsarkar Sangeeta, Shivaji Park, Mumbai	30 doses
4.	Dr. Vishwasrao Shriniwas, Bandra west, Mumbai	20 doses
5.	Dr. Gokarna Nishit, Vasai West	20 doses
6.	Dr. Neelam Singh, Dadar, Mumbai	20 doses
7.	Dr. Jayakar Nihar, Goregaon, Malad, Kandivali	50 doses
8.	Dr. Gadge S. M., Malad West	30 doses
9.	Dr. Jairam Ramani, Malad	50 doses
10.	Dr. Gauri Ubhare, District Raigad, Taluka Mangaon	50 doses yet to be delivered
11.	Dr. Neha from Dr Vade, Vedant Pet Dispensary Borivali	50 doses
12.	Dr. Tamhankar Smita, Pets Bliss Veterinary Clinic, Vile Parle East	30 doses



Dr. Gokarna Nishit, Vasai West

## Continuing Education Program by PPAM Members



## Think like a cat!

**Dr. Dhananjay Pandit**

Head Technical Affairs and Products Development, Scientific Remedies Pvt. Ltd.

**The Cat Of Your Dreams: Will you be a match made in heaven or an odd couple....?**

– It all depends on how well you understand a cat. Now what exactly is understanding a cat?

Understanding cats is easy, we just need to know how they live in their

natural environment and just make sure we meet their needs. Outdoor cats hunt for food, hide from predators (often by climbing), and defend their home territories which all are considered natural instincts.

On the other hand, considering an indoor cat, these behaviour may look hostile (biting and scratching) or spiteful (climbing and marking), and we may not like them.

The key to a happy cat in our lives are:

- 1) Provide acceptable outlets for them to "do what they need to do", and
- 2) Protect them from threats.

Cats have a different social nature in comparison to dogs and most other domestic social predators. Dogs are commonly group hunters of large prey, whereas the prey species, cattle and horses for example, developed social groups for self-protection.

In contrast to such groups cats are considered solitary hunters of small prey animals.

This hereditary nature helps cats act distinctly than many other species. This behaviour can be frustrating for owners who don't understand why they do what they do. Cats are considered both prey and predator. Which basically means they can hunt and also get hunted by others.

We can use our understanding of a cats behaviour to improve the environment of an indoor cats which whom we share our lives with:

- Sleeping habits
- Hiding instinct
- Social habits
- Eating habits
- Territory
- Grooming and Temperature
- Cats predators

### 1. Sleeping Habits

Cats do not have a regular sleep-wake cycle that we and many other animals do. Rather, they sleep and wake up frequently



Dr. Dhananjay Pandit

throughout the day and night. This is because cats in the wild need to hunt as many as 20 small prey each day; they should be well rested between each hunt so they are ready to pounce quickly whenever a prey in site. This explains why our cats seem to sleep so much during the day when we are awake, and spend so much time awake at night when we need to sleep!

We may conclude that cats are "creatures of the night", but it only seems that way because their sleep/wake cycle is so different from ours. Adding playful activities to your cat's daily routine can diminish the occurrence of such nocturnal activity because a good day stimulation will lead to a goodnights sleep.

### 2. Hiding Instinct

Cats try to hide when they are anxious or feel threatened. They especially like to hide in high places, which permit them a clear view of their surroundings.

This is why it is important to provide indoor cats with hiding areas; these spots must permit the cat to feel safe from people, loud noises and other animals. If it is not safe for your cat to hide on top of the refrigerator, etc., you will need to provide some other high location for your cat to hide in, such as a climbing tower or closet shelf. Cats prefer more vertical space as compared to horizontal areas.



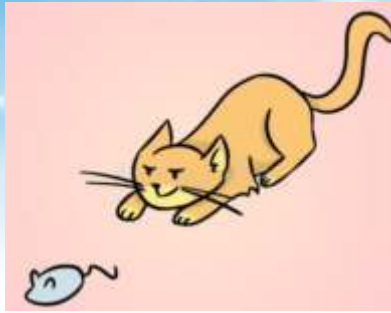
### 3. Social Habits

Cats are not as social as many other species and they do not communicate in the same ways we do. Contrary to what people believe, cats primarily rely on smell, not sight, to communicate with other cats, locate food, and detect predators. Cats communicate by "marking" objects and other animals, these marks are scents (called pheromones) released from special glands located in their forehead, cheeks, tail base, and paws when they scratch and rub their body on objects. Cats also do not rely too much on sounds from other cats, so they do not pay particular attention to the verbal sounds we humans make.



#### 4. Eating Habits

Cats are carnivores; they primarily eat small rodents, birds, and bugs. Because hunting is such a big part of a cat's life, even indoor cats want to engage in activity that involves hunting. Keep this in mind when shopping for toys for your cat; most cats prefer toys that resemble mice, birds, and bugs (identify your cat's "prey preference"). If you really want to make it realistic, make the toy move like it really is alive.



#### 5. Territory

Cats establish their home hunting ranges by scent marking them. Males will physically defend their ranges from other males, but females usually share or overlap their home range with other females. The size of a home range or territory can be up to 6km. Because cats in the wild hunt small prey, they tend to lead solitary lives so each cat gets enough to eat. If a food resource is very plentiful, cats may live in small groups, 2-25, consisting mainly of females.



Sometimes cats play a little too hard and may scratch or bite you. You can teach your cat to inhibit this inappropriate play behaviour by leaving the area when your cat is not playing nicely! Male cats generally live alone regardless of food source, because they also compete with other males for a mating partner. Cats can be aggressive when defending territories, fearful when threatened, engage in play behaviour with one another (especially as kittens), and groom each other throughout adulthood.



Mothers and other females in their clowder raise the kittens. Kittens begin to sample their mother's kill while still nursing, and begin to hunt alone at 8 to 16 weeks of age. They generally rest and groom together with their mothers until they are 6 to 12 months old. Adult males patrolling the mother's territory usually evict the juvenile males; juvenile females may leave if

food resources are low. Adults establish their own home territory (range), and may be dominant or subordinate within the parts of their range that overlap that of other cats.

#### 6. Grooming And Temperature

Most cats are so good at grooming themselves that they do not need baths to stay clean. Longhaired (if the hair mats), obese, or sick cats may need extra combing and brushing. While cats in the wild do not have this luxury, you can help your cat stay healthy and only clean if he struggles to do it for himself



– Outdoor cats experience a wide range of temperatures.

Since cats cannot sweat efficiently, they learn to seek shade in hot climate, and warmth in cold temperatures. Indoor cats use shade, fans, bedding, and blankets to regulate their temperatures throughout the year.

#### 7. Cat Predators

Dogs are considered to be cats most common natural predator in the wild. this does not mean that cats and dogs cannot live amicably together in your home! It all depends on how you raise your cat.

Cats can also be afraid of other cats, of humans (if not properly socialized), and loud noises such as thunder, automobiles, and lawnmowers. Fearful cats generally have dilated pupils, flattened ears, a flattened or crouched body, and a fast breathing rate. If threatened further, they may hiss or growl, arch their back and puff up their fur, and may even attack.

✓ Despite ruling the Internet, cats remain mysterious creatures. A paradoxical blend of needy and aloof, cuddly and conspiratorial, one of the world's most popular furry friends continues to delight and befuddle those of us who live with them.

**"If you want to raise a happy cat then, Think Like A Cat."**



## Flood Relief work of PPAM through Material Assistance

PPAM immediately after the heavy rains and floods in the Konkan region contacted Animal Husbandry Department and rushed relief material to the flood-affected farmers. Dr. Jairam Ramani PPAM managing committee member coordinated the procurement and distribution of material. Dr. Jagdale, DD Animal Husbandry Chiplun, and Dr. Yatin Pujari, DAHO Ratnagiri played an important role in this noble task.





## Feline Breeds in India and Breed Predisposition

**Sudhakar Babu Katikineni**

World Cat Federation Judge, President of ACF

**Top Feline Breeds in India are Persians, Bengals, and Mainecoons.**

**Persians.** Persians are the most popular breed in the world recognized by all major registries like CFA, WCF, TICA, and more. The dignified and docile Persian cat is known for being quiet and sweet. The Persian has a sweet, gentle nature and is quiet and easy to live with. As one of the oldest cat breeds, Persian cats can be traced all the way back to the 1600s. They're believed to have originated in Mesopotamia, later called Persia (hence the name Persian), which is now modern-day Iran. It's said that they were smuggled out of Persia by European explorers in the 17th century. They became popular among the nobility, including Queen Victoria of England. In the late 19th century they were brought over to the United States, where they quickly surpassed the Maine coon cat as America's preferred long-haired cat breed. "Punch face" is a term coined in India for the flat-faced Persian. It is well known that the Persian has



been in-bred to the extreme resulting in a transformation of the face from the "doll face" to what is termed the "PEKE-FACE". Cats with Flat or Peke faces can't

express the right emotions. New research published in December 2020 in the journal frontiers of veterinary science suggests that selective breeding for the "brachycephalic," or flattened face type — think Persians and Himalayans — has stunted these cats' ability to communicate fear, anxiety, or pain accurately. These flat-faced breeds have faces stuck in a permanent grimace that suggests pain, even when they are in no pain at all. Persian cat body standard: Body: The cat has a short and cobby body. The chest, shoulders, and back are massive and muscular. Legs are short and sturdy, The tail is short and thick, ending in a rounded tip.

The neck is short and strong. Head: The head is round and massive, with full cheeks and a domed forehead. The nose is short and broad, The upper edge of the nose leather is not higher than the lower eyelid. Chin and jaws are broad, massive, and strong. The face is open and expressive. Ears & Eyes: The ears are very small and rounded, The eyes are large, round and open, set wide apart, brilliant and expressive. Eye color corresponds with the coat color.

Coat & Color: The coat is long and dense; with a fine, silky texture. All colors are recognized. Faults: Flat skull, weeping eyes, difficulties in breathing & elongated body. Polycystic kidney disease, a genetic illness



**Sudhakar Katikineni**

affecting one or both kidneys that generally starts showing signs when the cat is around 7 to 10 years old. Sometimes in kitten stages also.

Breathing difficulties and respiratory distress caused by their snub noses

Eye conditions, including Progressive retinal atrophy, eyelid protrusions (cherry eye), and folding inward eyelids (entropion) Excessive eye-watering, Bladder stones and Bladder Infections, Frequent Cold and Sneezing, and Fungal Infection.

**Bengals.** Bengal cats are an intelligent and active breed prized for their boldly patterned coats. Descended from domestic cats and wild Asian leopard cats, they make affectionate and gentle pets. Bengals are an intelligent and curious breed, they need constant stimulation to keep their big brains engaged. They love playing with toys and are also known to love water and enjoy a shallow tub. Bengals can be taught tricks and even how to walk on a leash for outdoor adventures. The Bengal cat is a domesticated cat breed created from hybrids of domestic cats especially the spotted Egyptian mau, with the Asian leopard cat (*Prionailurus bengalensis*). The breed name comes from the leopard cat's taxonomic name. Mrs. Jean Sugden of California is given credit for the modern Bengal breed. She is also called the mother of Bengals cats. She made the first known deliberate cross of an Asian leopard cat with a domestic cat (a black California tomcat) in 1960. which was unsuccessful. In 1970, Mill resumed her breeding efforts and in 1975 she received a group of hybrid cats which had been bred for use in genetic testing at Loma Linda University. Bengals were accepted as Breed in 1983 by The International Cat Association. Like other breeds of cats, Bengals come in a variety of colors. There are about 6 Bengal cat colors, divided into standard and non-standard by The International Cat Association (TICA).

The standard Bengal colors are:, Brown, Snow, Silver, Non-recognized colors are: Charcoal and Blue.

The standard Bengal colors are:, Brown, Snow, Silver, Non-recognized colors are: Charcoal and Blue.

Melanistic (Solid Black) The brown Bengal cat (C,C color genes) is the most popular of the Bengal cat colors and it was also the first to be recognized by TICA in 1983.

The traditional brown colored Bengals have green or gold eyes. Now, with a brown Bengal, you can find these characteristics: Brown to jet black markings. A blacktip tail and Red nose

The snow Bengal cat comes in 3 genetically different colors (and names): Seal Lynx, Seal Mink, Seal Sepia. While Bengals are the first domestic cats to have glitter. You can see the glitter by the shimmering, sparkling effect on the Bengal cat's coat. Even in low lighting, you'll be able to see the sheen of the glitter on the Bengal. Bengal cat standard. Body: The medium to a large-sized cat is muscular, elongated, and robust. The legs are of medium length,

Head: Massive head. The neck is solid and long. Ears & Eyes: The ears are small to medium-sized. The eyes are large and oval. Coat & Colour: The coat is short and dense, Glittery and silky. There are 2 patterns recognized spotted & marbled. Faults: Elongated spots, which are arranged in a mackerel pattern, body too heavy built. Disqualification: white patches

Body: The medium to the large-sized cat is muscular, elongated, and robust. The legs are of medium length, Head: Massive head. The neck is solid and long. Ears & Eyes: The ears are small to medium-sized. The eyes are large and oval. Coat & Colour: The coat is short and dense, Glittery and silky. There are 2 patterns recognized spotted & marbled.

Faults: Elongated spots, which are arranged in a mackerel pattern, body too heavy built.

Disqualification: white patches

**MAINE COON:** The Maine Coon is known as one of the largest domestic breeds of cats in the world. The Maine Coon breed has also been called the "Great Dane" of all cat breeds, a gentle giant. The largest Maine Coon ever recorded was named Stewie, who measured 123 cm from the tip of his nose to the tip of his tail. That is more than four feet long!

The Maine Coon is one of the oldest cat breeds and is native to America. This large, long-haired cat was first recognized



in the state of Maine where it was named the official cat of the state. The ancestral origins of the Maine Coon are not well known, but there are many speculations and folk tales on how the breed became what it is today. One such folk tales involve the story of Marie Antoinette, the Queen of France, who was executed in 1793.

Before she was caught, Marie Antoinette attempted to escape France with a ship full of her prized possessions and her six Turkish Angora cats. She did not make it to the ship in time however and the ship left without her. As for her fluffy Angora cats, it is rumored they made it safely to the shores of Maine in the United States. They say the cats bred with other short-haired breeds and developed into the modern breed of the Maine Coon. In 2004, a Maine coon named Little Nicky became the first pet animal to be cloned commercially.

After Nicky died at the age of 17, owner, Julie saved his tissue in a gene bank.

Transplanting Nicky's DNA into an egg cell. A surrogate mother cat carried the embryo and gave birth to a kitten that was similar in appearance and temperament to Nicky. Stewie, an 8-year-old Maine Coon, held the Guinness World Record for World's longest domestic cat. When fully stretched out, Stewie measured 48.5 inches (4 feet) from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail bone. Corduroy the feline who once held the Guinness world record for the world's oldest living cat was half-Maine Coon. However, Corduroy died when he was 27-year. It is equivalent to 121 human years. Poly means "many" and the "dactyl" part refers to the toes. So, they are "many-toed" cats! It is a genetically inherited condition. Polydactylism is found more often on the East Coast of the United States and Canada, as well as South West England and Wales.

Usually, a cat has eighteen toes. Five on each front foot and four on each rear one. A polydactyl cat can have up to seven toes per foot. A cat named Tiger from Canada holds the Guinness World Record for the most toes – twenty-seven. Body: The large to a very large cat has a muscular, elongated, and broad body. Head: The large, massive head, the muzzle is massive and square and clearly defined. Ears & Eyes: The ears are very large with ear tufts.



The eyes are large, oval, set wide apart, and slightly slanted. Coat & Colour: Except for the frill, the fur on the head and the shoulders is short and becomes distinctly longer along the back and the flanks, as well as on the belly. The pointed pattern is also not recognized.

Faults: A coat with an overall even length. Heart Disease, Cardiomyopathy is either a primary inherited condition or secondary to other diseases that damage the heart. The most common form is called hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, or HCM, Hip Dysplasia, Most commonly seen in dogs, hip dysplasia may also occur in cats, especially in Maine Coons. Spinal Muscular Atrophy, SMA or spinal muscular atrophy is another genetic disease that is well-documented in Maine Coons. Typically the symptoms of SMA present relatively early on in life The disease is not fatal but can cause weakened muscle development. Obesity, Overweight in Maine coons. What is the Role of Veterinarians in breed Standard making and controlling genetic diseases?

If veterinarians continue to treat the health problems of purebred pets without taking the time and effort to educate the owners and breeders and warn clubs about the underlying genetic issues involved, changes in the breeding industry will never take place.

Dr. George Padgett once said, "if we want to make an impact in controlling genetic disease in pets, we must agree that an ethical approach is based on fairness, openness, and honesty.

Veterinarians should ensure breed-related health and welfare problems are not normalized and considered as 'typical for the breed' for example the Breathing difficulty in brachycephalic cats like Persians is considered normal. Vets should educate their clients about the problem the cat suffers from and explain the impact it might have on the cat's welfare.

Veterinarians should be a part of the Breed advisory council for Cat clubs making breed standards. Revision of breed standards.

All the registries should do the breed review once every 10 years and make changes to the breed standards accordingly.

## PPAM program on World Rabies Day in Association NGO's with vaccine support from Boehringer Ingelheim, India Pvt Ltd.

World Rabies Day is celebrated on 28th September every year to raise awareness about rabies prevention and to highlight progress in defeating this horrifying disease.

This day also marks the anniversary of Louis Pasteur, the French chemist, and microbiologist, who developed the first Rabies vaccine. Today, safe and efficacious animal and human vaccines are among the important tools that exist to eliminate human deaths from rabies while awareness is the key driver for the success of communities to engage in effective rabies prevention.

Total 700 doses received from Team Boehringer Ingelheim, India Pvt Ltd.

Sr. No	Number of Doses	Distribution details
1.	100 doses of Anti Rabies Vaccine	PPAM Disaster Management
2.	100 doses of Anti Rabies Vaccine	BSPCA Parel, Mumbai - 12
3.	100 doses of Anti Rabies Vaccine	TSPCA Thane, West 400607
4.	100 doses of Anti Rabies Vaccine	Maa NGO, Borivali, East, Mumbai - 400066
5.	100 doses of Anti Rabies Vaccine	Feline Foundation, Andheri West, Mumbai - 400061
6.	100 doses of Anti Rabies Vaccine	In Defence of Animal - Mumbai, Turbhe (Deonar)
7.	100 doses of Anti Rabies Vaccine	WSD, Mumbai - 400013

Total 700 doses are planned to be administered to stray dogs and stray cats on World Rabies day 28.09.2021. PPAM wholeheartedly thanks the participating veterinarians, the NGO's, Dr. Mandar Deshpande and entire team of Boehringer Ingelheim, India Pvt Ltd.



BSPCA donation Dr. Mayur Dangar (BSPCA Manager), Dr. Col Kulkarni (BSPCA Superintendent), Dr. Makarand and Dr. D. U. Lokhande Professor Surgery



Donations to TSPCA seen are Dr. Devendra Bhosale and Dr. D. Bapat



Donation to Feline Foundation

## WSD, Mumbai



## In Defence of Animal, Mumbai



## Feline Foundation, Andheri West, Mumbai





**Dr. Ami's Clinic, Pet Paradise, Peddar Road, Mumbai**



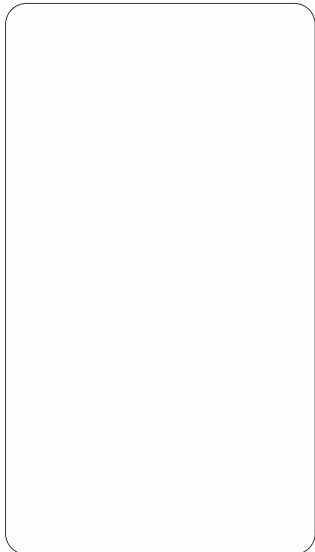
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Maa NGO, Borivali East, Mumbai



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