



THE TANZIE PROJECT

NOTES FOR DOGS & CATS ARRIVING FROM BOSNIA

OVERVIEW

All the animals will be extremely tired so treat them like they have had surgery and let them rest a lot. Do not over stimulate; they will be cranky. They will be on alert for friend or foe, a survival tactic needed in Bosnia (especially the older animals).

WHEN PICKING UP THE ANIMAL:

- Bring water, food, towels, cleaning wipes, scissors, leash, collar.
- For cats bring a litter box to put in car.
- Have driver's license or ID with address that is the same that you provided us for receiver of animal.
- It takes 20 to 30 minutes for animals to arrive to you from the time the plane land.

FIRST 48 HOURS:

- Give bland food with a little dry to slowly get them acclimated to the food. A recommended food is 24% protein and grain free. Higher protein in large breeds can stimulate grow too fast that can lead to joint and hip problems (hip dysplasia and long bone disease).
- If diarrhea occurs add the new food slower.
- Rice, ground turkey and chicken, yogurt, baby food chicken, turkey or beef are well tolerated.
- Forti flora is a good product that has probiotics found to help with the transition in food and water.
- If diarrhea or lethargic behaviors occur, take to vet immediately!!
- Vitamin C and B complex are highly suggested to aid their immune system

WITHIN A FEW DAYS:

- Get a new rabies shot, DHPP shot, flea and tick treatment and poop float (deworm if necessary).
- The new rabies shot will provide a rabies tag needed to register the dog in your county.

All records will be attached to their crate and they will also have a pet passport. These documents are not always accurate as they are prepared by foreigners trying to write and date as Americans do. Go by what birthdate you think and let your vet guide you in any vaccines or deworming they feel appropriate. A poop test is good. Let your vet know that all the dogs get dewormed with Drontal twice while traveling. If the animal was boarding overnight before coming to you it will have probably had a frontline treatment.

IF YOU HAVE OTHER PETS AT HOME:

- When acclimating to existing dogs in your home, take it slow.
- Do not introduce the new dog to them right away. Keep them isolated in a garage or

bathroom with food and water and a bed for a day or two. Gradually introduce household pets to the new one.

- If you have a dog already, make sure your original dog gets a lot of food and praise. Do not let them eat in the same area or get into a fight. It is always best to introduce them in a park near your home first.

RECOMMENDATIONS & REQUIREMENTS

Get the animal spayed or neutered within the next few months, if needed. This is very important. The Tanzie Project cannot have breeding occurring as we have told the USDA and Homeland Security that these animals are rescues and not for breeding purpose.

Microchip - Your animal should have a microchip prior to receiving its rabies shot in the countries of origin. If it did not please get it a microchip at the first appointment with the vet. Register with a company online:

- 24/7PETWATCH <http://www.24petwatch.com/>
- AVID <http://RegisterMicrochip.com/>
- Home Again <http://public.homeagain.com/>

Training - Trainer that will do phone consultations at \$25 an hour:

- Jeri Lynn Vosburgh
- POSITIVE APPROACH/TACOMA, WA. AREA <http://www.positiveapproachdogtraining.com/>
- (253) 627-4275

VET / SHOTS INFO:

Every veterinarian will have a preferred protocol for vaccinating puppies and for follow-up vaccinations. In addition, protocols change because of new research findings for the duration of the vaccine's immunity. A general vaccine protocol for a puppy is indicated below. Consult your veterinarian to learn what's best for your puppy.

- 6 - 7 weeks of age: Administer first combination vaccine (Distemper, Hepatitis, Parvovirus, Parainfluenza, Coronavirus)
- 9 week of age: Administer second combination vaccine.
- 12 weeks of age: Administer the third combination injection and possibly a lyme vaccine inoculation. Generally a lyme vaccine is repeated two weeks later, then once a year.
- 16 weeks of age: Administer the last combination vaccine.
- 12 - 16 weeks of age: Administer rabies vaccine. The timing of this vaccine may depend on the laws in your area (since this can be a human disease, too). Confirm with your veterinarian and check your local and state laws.

http://www.petmd.com/dog/puppycenter/health/evr_vaccines_and_your_puppy#.UD7sq0lrU5Y

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION & RESOURCE LINKS:

Sensitivity to Anesthetics:

Sensitivity or a low threshold to anesthesia can occur in any breed, but sight hounds have been the breeds most documented to have anesthetic concerns. They are known to have prolonged recovery times from ultra short-acting thiobarbiturates such as thiopental. Some of Bosnian street dog's heritage includes breeds in the sight hound group. Some other rescue dogs from other organizations have had sensitivity or reactions to anesthesia.

Please make your veterinarian aware of this issue.

Cutaneous (skin) Leishmaniasis in Dogs:

Leishmaniasis is a disease caused by the protozoan parasite *Leishmania*. The infection is transmitted by the flagellated parasite, carried by sandflies. The disease is commonly found in the Mediterranean basin, South & Central America, Arabic countries, Afghanistan & any other areas the sand fly can be found. The incubation period from infection to symptoms is generally one month to several years.

Common skin symptoms are lesions on the skin, hair loss, depigmentation & chapping of the muzzle and footpads, dry or brittle coat, skin or muzzle ulcers, loss of appetite and lethargic behavior.

Diagnosis is determined through a blood profile, testing specifically for the disease. Examples of symptoms can be found in the photos below. Should you notice muzzle or hair loss around the eyes, or depigmentation of the nose, please contact us as soon as possible.

Advice Blog – Paws Abilities: paws4udogs.wordpress.com

Paws Abilities

“He’s very protective”

Posted on January 7, 2013

“He’s very protective of me,” bragged the owner of the German Shepherd I had been called out to evaluate. “He won’t let anyone near me.”

Indeed, her 18-month-old Shepherd was telling me in every line of his body that he did not want me anywhere near him. Head down, eyes wide and staring, muscles tense, and softly growling, he was not a dog I had any desire to approach. He was not, however, “guarding” his owner.

Many fearful or insecure dogs act just like this Shepherd, growling and posturing when people come near their special person. However, their body language tells the true story: these dogs are worried.

Their weight is often shifted over their hindquarters, and they rarely position themselves in between the new person and their owner. They lack confidence, and make up for it with their “the best defense is a good offense” approach.

So why do they only show this behavior when they’re by their person? Simple: they’re only brave enough to show how they feel when they have “backup.” Social animals, whether dogs or people, tend to be more likely to act aggressively if they are part of a group whom they believe will back them up.

We're all a little braver with our buddies nearby.

Make no mistake, these dogs could still bite. However, allowing your dog to act in this way out of some misguided notion that he's "protecting" you is both dangerous and unfair. It's dangerous to other people, who could become victims of your dog's insecurity if he ever feels pushed to defend himself. It's unfair to your dog, who is stuck in a conflicted, adrenalized state any time he encounters someone new. It's a bad situation all around.

The best "protection" dogs are those who are well socialized, confident, and self-assured. A dog needs lots and lots of experience with people before he can pick out a truly threatening person from someone who's merely a little different. To a dog who views everyone as a potential threat, your tipsy neighbor returning from the bar, your nephew with Cerebral Palsy, and the burglar who breaks into your home are all equally terrifying – and all just as likely to get bitten.

If your dog growls and barks at unfamiliar people, he's telling you he needs your help. So how can you help him? Teach him that new people predict wonderful things. Teach him to look to you for help when he's unsure how to react in a new situation. Show him a more optimistic worldview. Protect him from his fears just as fiercely as you wish him to protect you from true threats, because to him those fears are very truly threatening.

Paws Abilities

How to Break up a Dog Fight

Posted on January 6, 2014

I witnessed my first dogfight in an agility class. I was 17 years old, and was taking my parent's obnoxious adolescent Labrador to classes, which I earned through apprentice work with the trainer. One of the other dogs in class disliked my dog's bouncy, oblivious body language, so she pulled the leash out of her owner's hands and jumped him as he exited the tunnel. He fought back loudly, and I stood in shock for what seemed like forever (but was really only a few seconds) before the trainer pulled the attacking dog away from my dog by her back legs. There were no injuries other than a tiny scratch on my dog's flank, but I was horrified.

Since that incident, I've broken up my share of dogfights. Between shelter playgroups, loose dogs on neighborhood walks, and a revolving door of foster dogs, I've unfortunately had plenty of experience breaking up fights safely and effectively (and even more experience in preventing fights in the first place).

Educating yourself about how to safely and effectively end a dogfight is incredibly important. Trying to break up a dog fight without the knowledge of how to do so safely can get you bitten, or could even cause the dogs to redirect and attack you. While most fights will end fairly quickly on their own, more serious fights that are not stopped could end in serious injury or even death to the participants. While rare, I've seen a handful of cases in which two unsupervised dogs fought badly with no one around to break them up, resulting in gruesome injuries or the death of one or both dogs.

It's important to understand that any dog can fight. Dogs don't have lawyers or letters to the editor, so they solve their problems with ritualized body language that can escalate to using their teeth. Some breeds (such as terriers, who were specifically selected for aggression towards other animals) may be more prone to fighting, but all dogs will fight if they are pushed far enough by another dog. Much like people, each dog's individual temperament will contribute to their likelihood of getting in fights with others. Some of us are quite patient, with long fuses, while others are more hot-blooded and likely to spark up at the slightest insult. Know your dog, and keep him or her out of situations that could provoke a fight.

In addition to knowing what to do to prevent a fight, it's helpful to know how your dog is likely to fight. Some dogs will fight by biting and releasing multiple times, while other dogs tend to bite and hang on. If you have a dog who will bite and hold, you'll want to invest in something called a bite stick, which can be used to open a dog's mouth enough that he can be pulled off his victim with minimal injury. Learn how to use the bite stick and keep it with you when your dog will be around others.

If you witness a dogfight, the first step is to take a moment to take stock of safety factors. If there are children or other vulnerable people nearby, remove them first. Other dogs who may join in the fight or who could be redirected on should also be removed. You will then need to decide whether you want to try to break up the fight, understanding that attempting to break up a fight could cause one or both of the dogs to bite or attack you. While scary, noisy fights tend to be less intense than silent fights. If one or both dogs is fighting silently, they are likely intent on doing serious damage or are fighting for their lives.

If you decide to break up the fight, it's helpful to start with interventions that don't require you to approach or touch the fighting dogs. Try making a loud noise by yelling, smacking the wall, or hitting a metal pan with a spoon – anything noisy will do. We have an air horn in our fight kit at my training center, which is loud and startling enough that it breaks up most fights at least long enough for the dogs to be separated.

If making a loud noise doesn't work, startling the dogs using water or spray can sometimes stop a fight. Spray Shield is a citronella spray that can safely be used on dogs. If you don't have any on hand, you can try upending a water bowl over the dogs or using a hose (or the hose attachment from your sink if you're indoors).

For dogs who need to be physically separated, there are several options. If possible, try inserting something in between the dogs, such as a chair, board, or even a couch cushion. The goal is to physically separate them without putting yourself at risk. If the dogs are near a door, you can push them towards the door using the nearest solid object, then close the door between them. If you absolutely must physically separate the dogs, keep your hands away from their mouths. Don't grab for their collars or scruffs. Instead, grab one of the dogs where his back legs meet his torso and lift his back end off the ground, pulling him back away from the other dog. Pull him in a circle, continuing to lift his back end, until he calms down enough to realize what's going on so that he's unable to reach you with his mouth.

Once you've got the fighting dogs separated, give everyone some time to calm down before checking them over for injuries.

Please feel free to contact us with any problems or questions at info@thetanzieproject.org or call Katie at 434-906-2510.

The Tanzie Project
Virginia Non-profit Corporation

P.O. Box 65030 Hampton, VA 23665 ■ info@thetanzieproject.org ■ www.thetanzieproject.org