

Free to a good home

Typically women put on a loving performance for your dog or cat, promising them a wonderful home, or say they have a pet that needs a companion. They perform a theatrical sales job for your benefit. Never offer your pet for free! If for some reason you are unable to keep your pet, contact an ethical rescue group to take the pet, or, if you have a “no kill shelter,” ask for their help. Always check out the rescue group by asking for five referrals and make the follow-up calls. You are determining your pet’s life or death. You should feel obligated to find your pet a good home.

Dogfighters

These ruthless people will primarily steal domesticated small dogs and cats. The small dogs are used as bait for the fighting dogs in preparing for a fight. Small dogs are no match for a fighting dog like the pit bull. The owners of fighting dogs want it this way because they do not want their fighting pit bull to be injured. Declawed cats are preferred. Cats with claws will cause damage to their fighting dog during a training session.

Bunchers

These are people that steal dogs from pet owner’s yards. They usually work in pairs, however, they are fully capable of working independently. Once a “bunch” of dogs have been contained, they are typically sold to research facilities. Research facilities find domesticated dogs the most desirable to use in studies.

Caution: Leaving your dog outside unattended is risky. Your dog could end up in the hands of ruthless people.

Never leave your pet outside unattended. Bunchers and dog fighters will watch your home, taking notes on your habits with your pet. When the timing is right, within seconds, they have taken your pet, and you will never see them again.

I see many invisible fences used to contain pets. This type of fencing may keep your pet contained, but how does it protect your pet from other dogs entering your yard and attacking them? This type of fencing also allows your pet to become an easy snatch for bunchers and dog fighters.

Pets contained in traditional fences are less likely to be attacked by other dogs, however, bunchers and dog fighters do not hesitate to enter your traditional fenced yard to snatch your pet as well.

Does Stress Affect Behavior and Temperaments of Dogs?

The answer is yes! Scientists have conducted studies on pregnant dogs in a stressed environment. These effects are passed on to the puppies when an egg is fertilized. A dog's brain and behavior are somewhat shaped by events in the female's womb. Typically, a stressed pregnant mother will have offspring that will be timid and somewhat fearful of other animals. Also, severe stress in the third and final stage of the female's pregnancy will produce puppies with reduced learning capabilities. Puppies bred under these conditions may also display behavioral problems towards new people and their environment.

Dogs in their natural environment are free to roam and hunt for food. Do they experience stress under these conditions? Yes to a degree, however they are wired with natural survival instincts to cope. Dogs living in cages 24/7, in unethical commercial breeding facilities (commonly called puppy mills), in my opinion, are severely effected by stress. These dogs typically are never exercised and do not receive proper medical treatment. They are not fed enough food or nutritious food, and are bred repeatedly at every heat cycle. These dogs are simply there to produce puppies for cash crops.

Living conditions for these dogs are the opposite of what their natural environment would give them.

Why Challenge the Current Rabies Vaccine Policy?

Rabies vaccination is required by law in nearly all areas. Even though protection from a rabies shot is documented to last at least three years, current law in some states or areas still require that boosters be given annually or biannually, rather than the standard policy of every three years. However, vaccination against rabies virus is occasionally associated with debilitating adverse effects. According to the CDC, domestic animals account for less than 10% of the reported rabies cases, with cats, cattle, and dogs most often reported as rabid.

Scientific data indicates that vaccinating dogs against rabies every three years, as most states require, is unnecessary. Studies have shown that the duration of protective immunity, as measured by serum antibody titers against rabies virus, to persist for seven years post-vaccination. By validating the 'true' life of rabies virus immunity and moving to five and hopefully seven years, we will decrease the risk of adverse reactions in our animals and minimize their repeated exposure to foreign substances.

Killed vaccines, like those for rabies virus, can trigger immediate and delayed adverse vaccine reactions (termed "vaccinosis") While there may be immediate hypersensitivity reactions, other acute events tend to occur 24-72 hours afterwards, or up to 45 days later in the case of delayed reactions. Reactions that have been documented include:

- Behavior changes such as aggression and separation anxiety
- Obsessive behavior, self-mutilation, tail chewing
- Pica - eating wood, stones, earth, stool
- Destructive behavior, shredding bedding
- Seizures, epilepsy
- Fibrosarcomas at injection site
- Autoimmune diseases such as those affecting bone marrow and blood cells, joints, eyes, skin, kidney, liver, bowel, and the central nervous system.
- Muscular weakness and or atrophy
- Chronic digestive problems

Rabies Exemptions and Waivers

Rabies vaccination is required by law. In some instances, it is possible to secure a written waiver for exemption from rabies booster vaccination. A letter justifying the medical reason for such exemption needs to be obtained from your primary care veterinarian. When seeking a waiver, a rabies serum antibody titer should be performed. Adequate serum rabies titers are at least 1:5 by the RFFIT method. Waiver requests are not generally accepted based on serum antibody titers alone, but may be granted on a case-by-case basis with justification. Waivers are not granted as a matter of personal preference, and localities often do not permit waivers and exemptions regardless of the justification.

For more information and to donate towards this study conducted by Dr. Jean Dodds and Dr. Schultz go to: <http://www.rabieschallengefund.org/page4.html>

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