

The New York City Veterinarian

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PRESIDENTS MESSAGE

Anthony Miele, DVM



The VMANYC has been busy working to add benefits to its membership with new initiatives. One new added benefit that I'm proud to announce to our membership this year is free admission to the New York VET Show 2022 at the Javits Convention Center November 3 – 4, 2022. For information regarding the show please visit their website at www.us.vetshow.com/new-york. To receive your free admission, use registration code "VMANYC". Even if you cannot attend both days, feel free to sign up for a day pass.

This show promises to be a happening event for the VMANYC in many ways. It will feature a NY Pavilion with our own theatre where we will have two days dedicated for lectures. The speakers will all be local specialists that most of us know very well. Our New York VET Show CE committee chair, Kathy Quesenberry along with Karen Cherrone and Sally Haddock, are in the process of scheduling great lectures. Currently the confirmed speakers are: JP McCue (Neurology), Django Martel (Dentistry), Alex LoPinto (Ophthalmology), Nahvid Etedali (Internal Medicine), Michael Sabatino (Business Management), Phil Fox (Cardiology), Jill Abraham (Dermatology), Laurel Willey (Cardiology), Danile Lantz (Radiology), Rebecca McBride (Neurology). The NY Pavilion will also feature meeting space where we will be able to meet and interact. Along with New York VET Show staff, we are working on details for a social event that in part will be of benefit to our own NYSAVE Foundation.

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President's message continued ...

Finally, in June we had our first live meeting at the State Bar and Grill. Getting together for a live Board of Directors meeting as well as seeing a speaker live felt unusual at first, but like everything else, within a few minutes, it was like we had never stopped. The Board meeting was dynamic, the lecture was superb, and the interaction at the "after meeting social hour at the bar was fun. For those that didn't attend our dinner meeting, I encourage you join us live at our next one. The Board will be discussing our upcoming schedule for 2023 as well as the format of the meetings. In addition we are also finalizing plans for our holiday party in addition to our Annual Awards Dinner. Any suggestions and input from our members are always welcome and encouraged. Help us make it better for you.

Hope to see everyone soon!

Calendar of Events

Program Committee - Megan McGlinn, VMD and Jennifer Tsung, DVM

The schedule of the VMA of NYC Continuing Education meetings for the 2022 calendar year is listed below, including the speakers and topics. The meetings will start at 7:00 pm. Members must register prior to each meeting.

September 7, 2022

Speaker: Jean Budgin, DVM, DACVD
Topic: Approach to the Pruritic Dog

October 12, 2022

Speaker: Caroline Betbeze, DVM
Topic: Restoring Brilliance - Update on Dry Eye Disease

November 3-4, 2022 - New York VET Show

December 7, 2022

Speaker: J. Catharine Scott-Moncrieff, DVM
Topic: Endocrinology

December 7, 2022 - Holiday Party

January 4, 2023

Speaker: Taryn Donovan, DVM, DACVP
Topic: Pathology

February 1, 2023

Speaker: Shelly Rankin, BSc (Hons), PhD
Topic: Infectious Diseases

If you have any suggestion for a continuing education speaker or timely topic, please email the VMANYC at info@vmanyc.org.



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NYC Pavilion Theater at NY VET Show

The VMANYC is pleased to announce that we will have our own pavilion at the NYVET Show, November 3 – 4, 2022, which is being held at the Javits Convention Center, 655 West 34th Street, New York, NY 10014. VMANYC members receive free registration with code “VMANYC”. In addition, colleagues of VMANYC members can register for just \$99 with code “VMANYC99”.

November 3, 2022

9:00 am - 9:50 am: How your Practice eFits into your Personal Finances, Michael Sabatino

10:00 am - 10:50 am: Taking Some Stress Out of Respiratory Distress, Daniel B. Lantz, VMD

11:00 am - 11:50 am: Everything You Need to Know About Vestibular Disease in Dogs and Cats, Rebecca McBride, DVM

1:00 pm - 1:50 am: Financial Planning 101 for Technicians-Beyond Budgeting, Michael Sabatino

2:00 pm - 2:50 pm: The Four Keys to a Successful Student Loan Repayment Transition, Michael Sabatino

4:00 pm - 4:50 pm: Happy New Ear! (Managing Otitis in Dogs and Cats), Jill L. Abraham, DVM, DACVD

5:00 pm - 5:50 pm: Updates on Grain Free Cardiomyopathy, Lauren E. Wiley, VMD, DACVIM (Cardiology)

November 4, 2022

9:00 am - 9:50 am: Hemodialysis and Plasma Exchange: Indications and Setting Client Expectations, Nahvid Etedali, DVM, DACVIM (SAIM)

10:00 am - 10:50 am: Surgical Tooth Extraction in Dogs and Cats, Django Martel, DVM, DAVDC

11:00 am - 11:50 am: Inflammatory Eye Conditions in Dogs and Cats, When to Treat with a Steroid, Alexander J. LoPinto, DVM, DACVO

1:00 pm - 1:50 pm: Making Sense of Seizures, John McCue, DVM, DACVIM

2:00 pm - 3:00 pm: Integrative Approaches to Seizure Management, John McCue, DVM, DACVIM

3:00 pm - 3:50 pm: How to Diagnose and Manage Critical Arrhythmias, Philip Fox, DVM, MSc, DACVIM/ECVIM (Cardiology), DACVECC,

4:00 pm - 4:50 pm: How to Gauge your Retirement Readiness, Michael Sabatino

Monkeypox - A Public Health Emergency

By George Korin, DVM

On Saturday, July 30, 2022, and a day after Governor Kathy Hochul issued a New York State disaster emergency, New York City Mayor Eric Adams and Health Commissioner Ashwin Vasan declared Monkeypox a public health emergency. Since the first diagnosed cases in Massachusetts and in New York City in mid-May, the United States has well over 11,800 confirmed cases or about 25% of worldwide cases. According to the Centers for Disease Control, all but one state, Wyoming, has reported cases. The NYC caseload is over 2,300. Once again New York City has become the epicenter of another pandemic.

Monkeypox is caused by an orthopoxvirus, and was discovered in 1958 when the first documented cases of this disease occurred in monkeys being used for research. Since then the virus has been endemic in central and western Africa, and the reservoir now appears to be in the rodent populations, which include rope squirrels, sun squirrels, Gambian pouched rats, and African dormice.

In 2003, Monkeypox appeared in the United States and sickened 47 people in 6 states in the Midwest. Prairie dogs, purchased as pets from an exotic animal facility in Ghana had contracted the disease from infected pouched rats, and were deemed the super-spreaders. The outbreak fizzled out, but left epidemiologists with a concern that the virus might harbor into an indigenous rodent population, much akin to SARS-CoV2 now cross infecting with white-tailed deer.

The current outbreak, which has spread worldwide, but predominantly in the United State, United Kingdom, and Europe, has been traced to two large rave events held in Spain and Belgium. It is presumed someone attending from Africa was exposed and infected from contact with a wild rodent or primate and then traveled to the raves. Anyone can get infected with monkeypox, but current cases are primarily spreading through sex and other intimate contact among social networks of gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men (MSM); transgender people; gender-nonconforming people; and non-binary people.

Monkeypox, is related to the deadly Smallpox virus which is still the only human virus that has been eradicated worldwide through a nationwide vaccination program. As of 1972 routine smallpox vaccination programs have ceased in the US. As immunity has waned, people may be more susceptible to the current outbreak.

People exposed to monkeypox usually become symptomatic within 3 weeks and manifest flu-like symptoms, followed by a pathognomonic painful rash, with pimples and blisters, affecting the genital and anal areas, hands, feet, chest, face and mouth. The usual progression of the disease is 2-4 weeks, during which time a person is considered infectious transmissible up until the skin lesions have healed. The disease is rarely fatal and is self-limiting, but at its height may be extremely painful and debilitating. Affected individuals may also be stigmatized within their communities.

Treatment consists of antiviral tecovirimat (TPOXX) administered during symptomatic infection and prevention is available with administration of the smallpox vaccine JYNNEOS followed by a booster in 4 weeks. The vaccine is deemed 85% effective in preventing infection.

The city and state's declaration of a public health emergency means that the disease may be now be more readily tested for and traced, and preventative strategies including dissemination of public health information and establishing vaccination clinics may be implemented. However, there is evidence that there is a nationwide vaccine supply shortage and vaccines are being distributed to the general population including those at low risk for the disease. It may be more appropriate to target those mostly affected (especially those in the MSM community) where the virus is spreading more rapidly. The health department believes that 150,000 New York City residents may be at risk.

As monkeypox is a zoonotic disease, and all mammals must be considered potentially susceptible, we as veterinarians must remain observant for possible cases. Use of proper hand hygiene, PPE including gloves, N95 masks, and eye protection goggles or shields should be implemented especially in cases of recently acquired rodents or any animals exposed to infected people. Proper handling of contaminated waste, laundry and effective disinfection of premises should also be undertaken.

As noted earlier, an added concern is the possibility that this current monkeypox virus could find its way into a new "forever" host and thus be a source for future infections. Existing animal reservoirs make some diseases impossible to eradicate.

What if the virus hops onto an indigenous rodent population within its present environment? However low the probability, there is talk of our squirrel population as a possibility for this. Will it just cause an infection in that species or will the species maintain the circulation of the virus and act as a reservoir? Still, there would need to be close interactions between humans and these hosts for disease to break out. The most meaningful way to keep the virus from surging into a new animal species is to control the human outbreak. Once infected, humans should be isolated from others, and from animals or pets as well. Already, monkeypox's species range is very wide, and in our expanding global world, human and animal interactions are becoming more frequent. As we continue to travel into new habitats, and as we export animals from their established domains, we are moving viruses away from their natural habitats and into virgin territory, where viruses may need to grab onto a new host for survival. Hopefully, this will never happen, but the concerns are there.

On August 15, 2022, as published in "The Hill", an Italian greyhound living with two men in France treated positive for Monkeypox twelve days after the owners were infected. The dog exhibited characteristic skin lesions on its abdomen and was confirmed positive by DNA testing. This is the first case of an apparent Monkeypox transmission from a human to an animal.

It is unfortunate that we are dealing with another pandemic so close to the Covid outbreak. Thankfully, the monkeypox virus is a morbidity but not a mortality experience and we already have an effective vaccine to stem the tide. Our local, state, and federal health departments must ramp up vaccine supply and distribution so we can bring this disease quickly under control and reduce the possibility of unwanted spread and further consequences. This must include vaccination of people in endemic areas of central and west Africa where the virus normally resides. SARS-CoV2 will remain with us forever. Let's put monkeypox back into the Genie's lamp.

2022 Veterinary Advisory #4:

Potential Risk of Monkeypox and Pet Dogs and Cats in New York City

- Monkeypox is a zoonotic disease caused by *Monkeypox virus* (MPXV), a type of *Orthopoxvirus* enzootic to areas of West and Central Africa.
- The virus is thought to be maintained through unknown animal reservoirs, possibly of certain African rodents and shrews. Monkeypox can be transmitted to people through direct contact with an infected animal.
- Until recently, there had been never been a report of monkeypox in companion and other domesticated animals including dogs and cats. A recent report from [France](#) describes likely transmission of MPXV from an infected owner to their pet dog. There is limited data on the susceptibility of dogs and cats however the lack of cases suggests limited risk. The virus has been detected in gerbils, guinea pigs, hamsters and rabbits inoculated in a research setting.
- Veterinarians should consider monkeypox in an animal that has a new onset of pustular rash or other compatible signs and lives with, or had close contact with, a person who has monkeypox. Signs of illness in animals may include poxvirus-like skin lesions as well as fever, lethargy, lack of appetite, coughing or nasal secretions/crust.
- Contact the NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene to discuss a suspected case of monkeypox in an animal, and for assistance with arranging testing.
- MPXV testing for dogs and cats is offered for a fee and upon prior approval through the [Cornell Animal Health Diagnostic Center](#) using the pan-pox PCR and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention rtPCR MPXV specific assay.

August 17, 2022

Dear Colleagues,

The number of people diagnosed with monkeypox during the current global outbreak continues to rise in [New York City](#), the [US](#) and [other countries](#). The [World Health Organization](#), the United States, [New York State](#) and [New York City](#) have all declared monkeypox a public health emergency. This Veterinary Alert provides information about monkeypox virus in animals, the risk to dogs and cats, and guidance on how to arrange for testing at Cornell's Animal Health Diagnostic Center.

Background

Monkeypox is a zoonotic disease caused by monkeypox virus (MPXV), a type of Poxvirus enzootic to areas of West and Central Africa. The virus was first identified in 1958 during an [outbreak of pustular rash illness in research macaques in Denmark](#) (Silva, 2020). There are several genera of *Poxviruses* of great veterinary importance including *Orthopoxviruses* and *Parapoxviruses* (Silva, 2022). *Orthopoxviruses* include monkeypox, cowpox, horsepox and raccoonpox viruses. Examples of *Parapoxviruses* include bovine papular stomatitis, orf and squirrel parapox viruses.

MPXV is thought to be maintained through unknown animal reservoirs, possibly of African rodents (rope and sun squirrels, giant-pouched rats, African dormice) and shrews. The virus has been detected in a limited number of other mammalian species including non-human primates, anteaters, hedgehogs, gerbils, guinea pigs, hamsters, rabbits and prairie dogs. While there are no reports of monkeypox among lagomorphs, in a laboratory study, [direct and passive inoculation of research rabbits led to clinical disease and an antibody response](#) (Marennikova, 1976). Laboratory studies using rats of the genus *Rattus* (this includes the Norway rat common in NYC) and mice of the species *musculus* (the house mouse) suggest they may be [refractory to MPXV infection](#) (Reynolds, 2012). Non-mammalian species including reptiles, amphibians, and birds are thought not to be at risk for MPXV infection. Additional information about species susceptibility to monkeypox can be found on the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)'s [website](#).

Prior to 2022, the few human cases of monkeypox reported outside of West and Central Africa were associated primarily with travel to an enzootic area. The largest outbreak of monkeypox, prior to the current global outbreak, occurred in the [US among prairie dogs](#) and their owners in 2003. The outbreak was linked to imported infected African rodents that transmitted the virus to prairie dogs with which they were housed in an animal distribution facility. While the human owners contracted the virus from the infected prairie dogs, there was no person to person transmission of the virus and no other animals residing in the home developed monkeypox.

Monkeypox can be transmitted to people through direct contact with an infected animal or person through viable virus present in their lesions and respiratory droplets. In humans, scientists have detected MPXV DNA in several bodily fluids including blood, urine, semen and feces ([Aida, 2022](#) and [Andrea, 2022](#)). Research is ongoing to determine whether the viral DNA is fragments or reflective of viable virus capable of causing infection. In the current global outbreak, MPXV is being transmitted person to person most often through close, prolonged physical contact including sexual or intimate contact with a person who has monkeypox. Characterization of those infected reveal that the majority of people diagnosed with monkeypox identified as gay, bisexual, or other men who have sex with men (MSM).

Risk of MPVX Infection for Dogs and Cats

A recent article describes the first report of monkeypox in a dog ([Seang, 2022](#)). Prior to this report, MPXV had not been reported in companion or other domesticated animals including dogs and cats. However, given the scientific plausibility, the CDC had recommended out of an abundance of caution, that people with monkeypox avoid contact with pets and other animals, especially pet rodents including gerbils, guinea pigs, hamsters, rats and rabbits.

The affected dog, an Italian greyhound, aged 4 years and with no previous medical disorders, was tested based on a combination of the clinical presentation and a known risk factor; the dog developed several mucocutaneous lesions, including abdomen pustules and a thin anal ulceration, and lived and slept with two owners both of whom had developed monkeypox in the preceding 12 days. Testing was performed using PCR on specimens collected from the skin lesions and swabs of the anus and oral cavity. While MPXV DNA was detected, it is unknown whether the lesions contained infectious virus.

In the context of this outbreak, our current understanding is that prolonged direct contact with the lesions of someone who has the virus is the primary mode of transmission. This, along with the paucity

of documented animal cases or data showing that dogs and cats are highly susceptible to MPXV, likely means the risk that people with monkeypox will transmit the virus to their pets is low. Given the important role that dogs and cats play in peoples' lives by offering companionship and security, it is not recommended to relocate pets of owners with monkeypox. To minimize the risk of transmission, advise pet owners who have monkeypox to take the following precautions to safely interact with dogs and cats. Before coming into contact with a pet they should:

- Practice proper hand hygiene.
- Completely cover their rash and sores with clothing (including gloves if there are sores on the hands). Use bandages to cover areas that cannot be covered by clothing.
- Wear a well-fitting face mask.
- Not let pets have direct contact with the person's lesions, garbage, clothes, bedding or other materials they touched.
- Not share dishes, food, drinks or utensils.
- Avoid close contact that occurs through cuddling, kissing, hugging, licking, and sharing sleeping areas.

When to Consider Monkeypox Infection in a Dog or Cat

Veterinarians should consider monkeypox in an animal that has a new onset of pustular rash or other compatible signs and lives with, or had close contact with, a person who has monkeypox. Signs of illness in animals may include poxvirus-like skin lesions as well as fever, lethargy, lack of appetite, coughing or nasal secretions/crust.

Testing Dogs and Cats for MPXV Infection

Animals suspected of MPXV infections should arrange to have the animal brought directly to an exam room when it arrives. All diagnostics and treatments should be performed in a private exam room that is thoroughly sanitized afterwards. If handling an animal with suspected or confirmed monkeypox, the following precautions should be followed:

- Hand hygiene: Practice proper [hand hygiene](#) after all contact with a sick animal and all contaminated surfaces.
- Wear recommended personal protective equipment: gown, gloves, and an N95 or well-fitting surgical mask.

MPXV testing is offered through the [Cornell Animal Health Diagnostic Center \(AHDC\)](#) for a fee using both the pan-pox PCR and the CDC rtPCR MPXV specific assay. Contact the NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (Health Department) for consultation and assistance with arranging testing by calling 347-296-2600.

Acceptable clinical samples and how to collect:

- If rash is present, use a polyester swab with a thin plastic, wood, or aluminum shaft to swab either the lesion surface, fluid, or crust. Vigorously swab the lesion to ensure adequate DNA is collected. Avoid using cotton swabs if possible.
 - If multiple lesions are present, more than one should be swabbed, preferably from different areas of the body and/or from lesions in different development stages.
 - Take pictures of the lesions to help as diagnostic tools.

Sample storage and shipping:

- Swabs can be stored in 300 ul viral transport media (VTM) or universal transport media (UTM), or in a dry tube.
- Swabs can be stored in O-ring sealed 2 mL screw-cap tubes or other gasketed sterile container.
- Use one storage container per sample; do not store multiple swabs or samples in a single container.
- If lesion crusts are available, they should be sent in a dry tube.
- Samples should be stored refrigerated or frozen within an hour of collection if possible.
- Ship samples with enough ice packs to ensure they arrive cold.
- Submit with a [general submission form](#) and write in test request for monkeypox/orthopox virus PCR.

If an animal has a positive test result, confirmatory testing will be performed by the CDC and the US Department of Agriculture. The NYC Health Department along with the NY State Department of Agriculture will follow up with the veterinarian and the pet owner to provide appropriate guidance and management of the pet and anyone who had direct contact with the animal.

Helpful Resources

CDC's Information for Veterinarians on Monkeypox:

<https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/veterinarian/index.html>

As always, we greatly appreciate your partnership and cooperation.

Zoonotic and Vector-borne Disease

Bureau of Communicable Disease

ZIVDU@health.nyc.gov

347-396-2600

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-Visit our webpage for more information and resources for veterinarians: [Zoonotic and Vector-borne Diseases: Information for Providers](#)

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New York



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Fitness and Exercise to Help Reduce Anxiety

By Jennifer Tsung

Anxiety is a word that I have been hearing more of at work in the last few years. I am not sure if it is because people are more comfortable at talking about it or if there really is an increase in anxiety. It may be that both reasons are true. Working long hours and dealing with unreasonable clients can be anxiety provoking for veterinarians and staff.

Anxiety is defined as a psychological feeling that goes beyond logical worry in an unreasonable and uncontrolled way. Anxiety is an emotion that makes situations which should normally elicit no or a small amount of emotion in to one that seems crushing. We can't get this thought out of our mind and we can lose quite a bit of sleep over it. People who experience anxiety experience racing thoughts, tightening of their chest and even shortness of breath. Anxiety affects close to 40 million adults in this country.

There are different ways to tackle anxiety and lowering stress levels. A natural way would be to exercise. Exercise causes our brain to release endorphins and increase dopamine levels to decrease stress levels which can combat feelings of stress and negativity.

We know that exercise is good for us but we are too busy and stressed to fit it into our routine. The good news is that virtually any form of exercise can act as stress relief. Exercise should be a part of any stress management plan. There is evidence that physically active people have lower rates of anxiety than sedentary people.

Fortunately, there are many types of exercise that can improve mental health. It's important to find an exercise that you enjoy doing. It seems that Yoga has been high on the list for promoting relaxation, lowering blood pressure, heart rate and stress. Tai Chi, a Chinese martial art, is also a good relaxation exercise. For those of us in better shape, running helps us get that runner's high.

There is hope for those of us not the best shape in more simple anxiety busters such as:

1. Meditation – setting aside 10 to 15 minutes for solitude and thinking calm positive thoughts.
2. Eating and drinking better – Avoiding too much soda and processed food in your diet. Go for a healthier option.
3. Plan a day off to spend in nature to give your mind and body a break from the everyday routine.
4. Get enough sleep.
5. Breathe slowly. Relaxation breathing can be as follows: Sit upright. Slowly inhale through your nose. Hold your breath for a slow count of four. Slowly exhale through your mouth. Hold your breath for a count of four. Repeat as needed.

Exercise is nature's anti-anxiety remedy. It helps to clear the mind, fire up our endorphins, and helping us sleep more soundly at night. May we all start this fall in better health and with less anxiety in our lives.

Ukraine Animals in Crisis

By Gorge Korin

When Russia attacked and invaded Ukraine on February 24, 2022, for the purpose of eradicating an entire nation, Ukrainians in the northern, eastern and southern regions were forced to either shelter in place, or because of heavy artillery bombardment, were driven to flee to the safety of western Ukraine, and then to Western Europe. Ukrainian refugees currently number about 13.7 million (out of a population of approximately 40 million people) 6 million of which have fled Ukraine, with half of those emigrating to Poland, and 7.7 million are internally displaced.

Many of these citizens have pets and although it is difficult to know how many pets have been affected, it is estimated that between 750,000 dogs and 5.5 million cats have called Ukraine home as of 2014. Of these, thousands have been displaced, abandoned or have traveled with their refugee caretakers many miles to safety.

In March and early April, many dogs and cats were left behind, locked within abandoned apartments, let loose into the streets, or left behind in heavily bombarded shelters. Unfortunately, most of these died due to starvation, thirst or artillery shelling. Near Kyiv, the village of Bordyanka was heavily destroyed by Russian forces. In an animal shelter approximately half of the 500 dogs died of starvation because in the midst of the occupation, no one was able to take care of them.

In the northwest suburb of Kyiv in the village of Hostomel, 77 year old Asya Serpinska, founder of an animal shelter 22 years ago, would not think of abandoning her post. Despite constant shelling, followed by an occupation by Russian military forces, she with 2 other elderly volunteers continued to feed and care for the animals there. Volunteers caring for shelter animals have had to deal with so many difficulties from finding food sources and potable water for the animals, to the threat of being wounded or killed from aerial bombs or snipers. Once the armies around Kyiv retreated, many dogs were found dead from the shelling and from being shot to death.

The resilience the Ukrainian people have shown in defense of their country has also been reflected in their devotion to their animals. Many of the refugees, mainly women and children, were observed carrying their pets with them to western borders. Some traveled by train, some by car, but many traveled on foot. A woman carried her infirm German Shepherd on her back dozens of miles to finally arrive at the Polish border.

To help mitigate the terrible suffering of the pet population a number of rescue organizations have provided help.

The Network for Animals started an ambulance service that is sending cat and dog food into Ukraine and rescuing dogs, cats and even small farm animals from Ukraine into Western Europe. They have facilitated pop up holding shelter and feeding stations within Ukraine. Feeding pets became more desperate when Vetmarket Pluriton, a large pet food manufacturing plant was destroyed by missile attacks.

At the border crossing in Medyka, the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) has created a shelter processing centre for refugees crossing with their animals. At the "blue tent" veterinarians and volunteers triage, feed and rehabilitate animals before they and their caretakers journey to their final destinations in Europe. As the premier border crossing, the "blue tent" has helped close to 2000 animals. Many countries outside of Ukraine have eased their animal travel restrictions to help facilitate the rehoming process.

The AVMA with help from Merial/Merck are donating \$200,000 to the animal refugee crisis.

Veterinarians without Borders, a Canadian organization of veterinarians entering conflict areas, have mobilized efforts to help Ukrainian animals.

UAnimals and Happy Paw are 2 verified Ukrainian non-profit organizations that are providing food for shelters and zoos within Ukraine.

The Humane Society International is working with the Romanian Red Cross to provide food and bedding for animal shelters, zoos and to care for homeless street animals within Ukraine.

The war has also severely affected Zoos within Ukraine. The three primary large zoos in Ukraine are the Kyiv Zoological Park, the Nikolaev Zoo and the Feldman Ecopark in Kharkiv. Each has faced aerial bombardment of some kind. The zookeepers have faced difficult decisions of whether to try to move their animals to safety amid an ongoing war, or to euthanise the population as a humane solution.

In Kharkiv, a volunteer loaded up a van with kangaroos to transport them to another zoo in Europe. After this he went back for the tapirs. However, these acts of bravery are not without danger, as several employees including a 15 year old were killed by Russian soldiers as they tried to evacuate animals. Shelling and starvation have also killed about 100 animals there. As of now many of the large animals have been evacuated, however the stresses of bombardment, travel, and lack of nutrition continue to threaten their lives.

The fate of farm animals is still unknown. Many farmers had to leave the war zone and thus the animals may not be getting properly fed, cleaned, and cows, sheep and goats may not be getting milked. A large egg producer Avangard has announced that several of their farms have been destroyed, and most of the flocks have had to be slaughtered due to lack of feed.

It's striking that there are so many stories and pictures from this war that involve animals. It is also apparent how strong the human-animal bond is, as humanity is now focused on helping with the animal tragedy in Ukraine. But, it is so truly unfair that animals need to suffer so much during any war. There is hope that perhaps animal welfare and environmental advocates can include the care and protection of animals in times of crises such as war or other disasters.

For more information or if you wish to help consider these verified organizations:

<http://ifaw.org>

<https://www.hsi.org>

<https://networkforanimals.org/campaign/ukraine-crisis/>

<https://happypaw.ua>

info@uanimals.org

VETERINARIANS WANTED

ABC Animal Hospital in the East Village seeking per-diem veterinarian for 2 to 3 days a week. We are a fully equipped hospital with a digital x-ray, surgical suite, and multiple exam rooms. Looking for an independent and experienced veterinarian who would work well with the team. Open to discussions regarding compensation and scheduling. Please email shireo@gmail.com for more information.

Broadway Veterinary Care. Join our rapidly growing practice 20 miles from NYC on the south shore of Nassau County. Serving an upscale community with high quality medicine, surgery, an advanced dental operator, and digital radiology and ultrasound. Privately owned and operated and ready for the right individual to move into the future. This would be an ideal position for a new or experienced veterinarian. We can accommodate your existing client base or you will have the opportunity to build your own loyal clientele. Very competitive compensation, vacation and benefits package, and a flexible schedule. To apply submit your resume to glendina@optonline.net

Queens Animal Hospital. Growing practice in Forest Hills, NY is seeking veterinarians to join our team. New graduates are welcome, Bilingual is a plus. Willing to train with existing veterinarians in holistic and conventional medicine. We will beat any salary and benefits offered in the NY area. Also looking for feline specialists. Our hospitals are equipped with digital x-ray and complete in house blood equipment. Email resume to nyvet-care@gmail.com.

Steinway Court Veterinarian. Part time associate for Astoria veterinary office. Busy clinic with great staff and the ability to practice quality medicine. Experience preferred. Great opportunity to get into a thriving practice. Please contact Dr. Glasser at rglasser@steinwaycourtvet.com.

Westside Veterinary Center is looking for an energetic and compassionate associate veterinarian. A veterinarian who is confident in their ability to diagnose and treat complex medical cases. Westside Veterinary Center offers great mentoring because we have many experienced and knowledgeable veterinarians. We are one of the largest private veterinary hospitals in Manhattan established in 1985. Several of our veterinarians have been trained at the Animal Medical Center and at other advance training hospitals. Our experienced and talented support team provide outstanding care for our patients 24 hours/7 days a week. We have a full range of equipment and all necessary tools to excel in both the diagnosis and treatment of medical, surgical and dental cases. We continually strive to grow the knowledge base of our practice and embrace new ideas. Competitive salary and benefits offered. If you are interested in job opportunity at Westside Veterinary Center please contact: Dr. Karen Cantor, Director at Cantor@westsidevetcenter.com. 212-580-1800 / 917-836-7417.

VETERINARIANS WANTED

Full or Part-Time. Veterinarian seeks work at small animal practice in New York City. NY licensed. Contact Eduarda Krieger, DVM at 917-239-3377.

Per Diem/Part-Time Veterinarian. Available most Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. Excellent people skills. Good practice builder. 35 yrs experience. References available. Dr. Tobias Jungreis at 516-295-1125.

Per Diem Veterinarian Available. 39 years of experience. Recently sold my practice after 33 years in the same location. Can perform most routine surgeries. No orthopedics please. Willing to travel up to 40 miles from central Nassau county. Call Paul Fish DVM 516-241-7278 or email PaulFishdvm36@gmail.com.

Relief/Per Diem Veterinarian. General practice. Orthopedic and Soft Tissue Surgery. DVM, Cornell. Internship Oradell. Residency in Small Animal Surgery, Cornell. Phone Dr. Kathy Sevall at 718-578-9085.

Relief Veterinarian. NYC Relief vet in Manhattan and Brooklyn. Lorelei Wakefield, VMD, internship-trained with 9 years of experience. Soft tissue surgery, derm. expertise. NY/ DEA licensed. 917-930-8936. lolelei@wakefieldvet.com.

VARIOUS POSITIONS AVAILABLE

Animal Care & Control of NYC (AC&C) has many new and exciting job openings available at this time. If you love working with animals and helping people they may have a great career opportunity for you. Some of the positions that are available are Communications Associate, Volunteer Liaison, Veterinarian, Licensed Vet Tech, Animal Care Officer, and Animal Control Officer. If you are interested in learning more about the available positions or want to apply, please visit their website at www.nyacc.org.

Banfield Pet Hospital seeking Associate Veterinarians in New York! Leadership Positions, Flexible Full and Part-time Schedules! Banfield Pet Hospital is seeking Veterinary professionals for leadership positions, as well as full time and part time Associate Veterinarian positions with flexible schedules. As an Associate Veterinarian, you will be able to make independent medical decisions, continually grow and learn as a Veterinary professional, as well as fulfill a higher purpose by improving the quality of life for millions of pets across the United States. You will also have the opportunity to work alongside a highly trained team, providing the best preventive care possible for both clients and their pets, improving the quality and business performance of our veterinary hospital. A typical day for an Associate Veterinarian will include performing all surgeries, including the use of state of the art medical instruments and equipment. You will diagnose, treat and control diseases and injuries in pets, prescribe and administer drugs and vaccines and educate clients on all aspects of pet health, including Optimum Wellness Plans®. To hear more, or simply to see what we have available, call Andrew Cowley at (360) 784-5057 or e-mail Andrew.Cowley@banfield.com.

Bideawee, a leading pet welfare organization serving the metropolitan New York and Long Island, is seeking Associate Veterinarians to join our team in the Manhattan location. Associate veterinarians provide care for dogs and cats in our adoption centers including spay/neuter surgeries/dentals, as well as surgical and medical care for clients of our animal hospitals that is open to the public. The following is a list of essential job functions. This list may be revised at any time and additional duties not listed here may be assigned as needed: Wellness exams, preventative care, management of medical and surgical cases for shelter animals and client-owned animals; Performing spay/neuter and other surgery including dental procedures; Working with our trainers to manage behavior issues; Leading staff and volunteer training sessions in animal care; Participation in educational events held for the community or volunteers/donors; Some administrative work required. Requirements: At least 7 years of experience as a veterinarian; NYS veterinary license required; Shelter medicine experience preferred; Able to perform soft tissue surgeries including but not limited to spays and neuters of dogs and cats; Graduate with a DVM or VMD from a U.S. accredited veterinary school required.

InstaVet is a modern veterinary practice, with a focus on providing pets with top level care in the comfort, convenience and stress-free environment of home.. We are looking for an experienced veterinarian to join our growing team, serving clients at home, in the office or local preferred partner clinics. An ideal candidate would be someone who understands the value of administering care in the patients own environment, on demand... while remaining cool, calm and determined under extenuating circumstances. A team player fully invested in their colleagues' success...someone who takes enormous pride in their ability to listen and speak to clients like a trusted friend...a service-minded professional who is energized by the once in a lifetime opportunity to revolutionize the field of in home veterinary care forever.

Skills and Qualifications: A Doctor of Veterinary Medicine (DVM) degree, or equivalent, from an accredited university, Licensure in good standing to practice in New York or New Jersey; Professional demeanor and appearance, with excellent interpersonal skills and a positive, friendly attitude, The ability to make decisions and communicate clearly and effectively with fellow team members, A commitment to practicing the highest standard of medicine, upholding the veterinary code of ethics. Please note we have PER DIEM, PART TIME and FULL TIME positions available. Benefits include generous compensation, professional discounts on pet care, continuing education opportunities and more! Please reply with a cover note and attach your resume. To learn more about our services, please visit our website: www.InstaVet.com. Required experience: 2 years. Salary commensurate with experience. Salary: \$80,000.00 to \$100,000.00 /year.

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New York, NY 10024

Phone: 212-246-0057

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