

GLOBAL NEWS

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STUDY UNVEILS GENETIC MUTATION BEHIND RETRIEVERS 'ENDLESS HUNGER'

A study published in the Science Advances journal discovered that a genetic mutation may be responsible for the excessive hunger seen in Labrador retrievers and flat-coated retrievers.

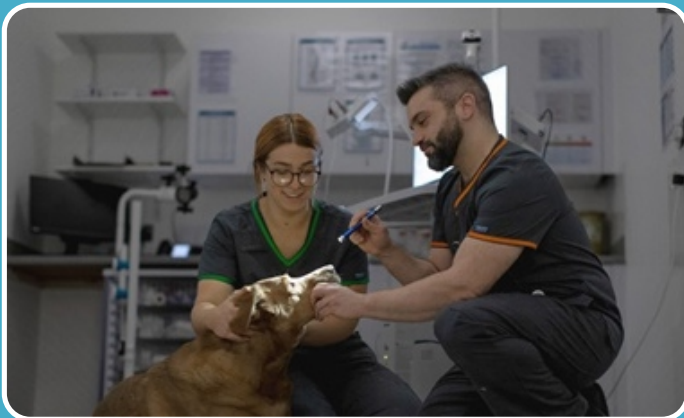
Researchers found that 1 in 4 Labradors and 2 in 3 flat-coated retrievers carry a mutation involving a 14 bp deletion in the pro-opiomelanocortin (POMC) gene, affecting the production of neuropeptides that signal satiety after eating. This mutation, disrupts satiety signals, leaving these dogs perpetually hungry even after eating. Further observations revealed these dogs' increased fixation on food and reduced energy burn between meals, underscoring genetics' role in canine obesity and behaviour.



2

NEW SEIZURE TREATMENT GUIDELINES FOR VETS INTRODUCED BY ACVIM²

The American College of Veterinary Internal Medicine (ACVIM) has unveiled new, globally applicable guidelines for treating seizures in animals. The initiative, led by Dr. Marios Charalambous, promotes a quick, stage-based treatment method. Developed with the expertise of top veterinarians, the guidelines are designed to improve the management of seizures, aiding vets and pet owners. Dr. Charalambous will present these findings at the BSAVA Congress 2024 in Manchester, setting a new standard in veterinary care for seizures.



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Vivaldis celebrating the strength, resilience & achievements of women on the occasion of Women's Day 2024 at head office in Pune



3

STUDY REVEALS DOG INTERACTIONS ENHANCE CONCENTRATION & ALLEVIATE STRESS³

A study from Konkuk University, led by Onyoo Yoo and published in PLOS ONE, shows interacting with dogs for just three minutes can lower stress and enhance brain activity related to relaxation and focus. The research, involving 30 adults and various activities with dogs while monitoring brain waves via EEG, found improvements in alpha-band oscillations (indicating relaxation) during play and walking, and beta-band oscillations (linked to concentration) when grooming, massaging, or playing with the dog. Participants also reported feeling less fatigued, depressed, and stressed, suggesting the potential benefits of dog interaction for animal-assisted intervention programs.



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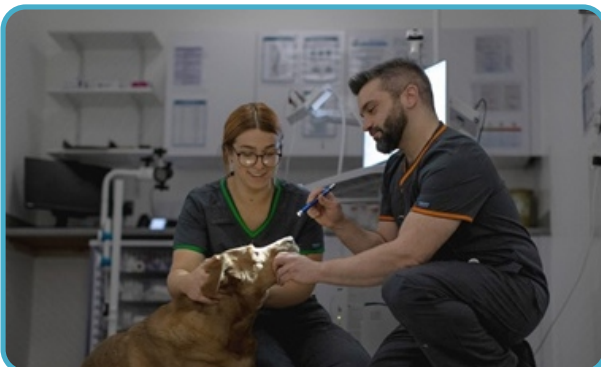
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