BEHAVIORAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN DOG BREEDS AND THEIR LEGAL IMPLICATIONS FOR BITE ACCIDENTS PREVENTION

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OBJECTIVES

- To demonstrate with dog bite accidents studies and the absence of scientific bases that dog breeds are not the determining factor of aggression.
- To demonstrate that bite accidents have not reduced despite breed restrictions.

INTRODUCTION

Dog-induced incidents led to the creation of law 50/1999 of 23rd december, with the intention of reducing incidents by bites. Subsequently, royal decree 287/2002, of 22nd march, which develops a law, established a list of dog breeds, which may threaten the physical integrity of people.

EFFICACY IN THE INCIDENCE OF BITES?

LEGISLATION

CRITERIA
HOMOGENEITY?

It was determined that around 30% of behaviour is determined by intrinsic factors, and 70% by environmental and management factors.

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE?

CANINE AGGRESSION

GENETICS

Although race has an effect on the appearance of an aggression problem, it appears to be minor.

WHAT FACTORS ARE
ASSOCIATED?

OTHERS

Some neurotransmitters such serotonin have a negative correlation with dog aggression), sex hormones (testosterone), age, etc.

SOCIALIZATION

The environment and training play a fundamental role. The socialization period is critical to prevent behavioral problems, including aggression.

HEALTH

Many pathologies have been described as possible causes of behavioral disorders. Especially chronic pain, which is one of the main problems.

CONCLUSION

- Studies available to date, fail to prove that breeds is the sole determining factor in dog aggression.
- Current laws fail to reduce the accident rate. The new animal welfare law, in which behavioral studies are carried out, must be approved.
- Dog handlers need to be educated

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