

CommunityCatsPodcast_Ep426_Dodman_211019.mp3

Kristen Petrie [00:00:03]

You've tuned in to the Community Cats Podcast. Ready, let's go.

Stacy LeBaron [00:00:13]

Welcome to the Community Cats Podcast. I'm your host, Stacy LeBaron. I've been involved helping homeless cats for over 20 years with the Merrimack River Feline Rescue Society. The goal of this podcast is to expose you to amazing people who are improving the lives of cats. I hope these interviews will help you learn how you can turn your passion for cats into action. And today, we're speaking with Dr. Nicholas Dodman. Dr. Dodman is one of the world's most noted and celebrated veterinary behaviorists. Dr. Dodman attended Glasgow University Veterinary School in Scotland. Where he received a BVMS, which is a DVM equivalent. He's board certified by the American College of Veterinary anesthesiologists, and the American College of Veterinary Behaviorists. Dr. Dodman founded the animal behavior clinic at Tufts University School of Veterinary Medicine in 1986. Upon retirement, in 2016. Dr. Dodman was recognized as professor emeritus at Tufts University. Additionally, Dr. Dodman has written five acclaimed best-selling books that have received a tremendous amount of national press. Dr. Dodman co-founded, the Center for Canine Behavior Studies alongside business and marketing expert, Chris Gianelle by continuously diving deep into the cause and effect of dog behavior. The Center for Canine Behavior Studies aims to reduce the rate of owner surrender and euthanasia by making humane, research-based solutions to canine behavior problems more available to the general public. Dr. Dodman. I'd like to welcome you to the show.

Nicholas Dodman [00:01:40]

Thank you for having me.

Stacy LeBaron [00:01:41]

So, what an incredible bio you have there. You have done so much over the years, and I certainly remember your writings from the early days when I started back in 1994 with the Merrimack River Feline Rescue Society. Before we dive in deep to all the work that you've done over the past years, you know, I guess I'll call you a dog

person, but yet you definitely have respect and have put a lot of time and effort and research into cat issues. So, how did you become passionate about cats?

Nicholas Dodman [00:02:08]

Actually, unbeknownst to most people, I had cats growing up with my parents. Nice, white cat called Lulu, came to a sad end in London, encountered, a London bus, that was not so good. And then, as University student, I had cats in my dorm and then when I came to work in Scotland. And then when I came to United States, I had cats, and I've always had like two cats and they've always been rescues and don't tell anybody, but I never had a dog. So when I was in the clinic and people would come up and say, you know, as a cat, I don't know if you know about cat behavior and I would say then actually secretly, I'm a cat person, but I like dogs very much. That sort of changed a bit when I got a dog and a dog and a cat, a rescue cat, they got on great. And so I think I've even balance now. Yeah, I like dogs a lot now especially as I've got to understand them more as people because the before they were patients and I did really like some of the ones that came in to see me, but when this cat would come in, I was always like, yes, so dogs and cats now,

Stacy LeBaron [00:03:18]

Excellent. You know, over the years. I'm sure you've seen a lot of conversation, changing with regards to behavioral issues with cats and dogs. Have you seen the focus change from, from back in the 80s to now, I mean the conversation about behavioral issues and animals. Is it much more in the forefront than it was back in the 80s, or early 90s?

Nicholas Dodman [00:03:40]

Yeah, I think so. When I was growing up and in my early cat owning days, cats were outdoor creatures, you know, they're allowed to roam outside, and I thought that was a very good way to be because they can live a natural life and they can climb trees and they can explore around, they're not just cooped up in a house. And then one of my cats, my daughter, who is now all grown up and married with two grandchildren for me, her cat, which was three, was run over and the road outside my house and she looked at me, three-year-old, and says, Daddy, can you mend him? Well, I couldn't. So we got another cat eventually after a mourning period and that cat was shaken to death by a big standard poodle in the field. That was my son's cat

nominally, and that was shaking to death in front of his eyes and sent him bursting into tears. And then after another suitable gap, we got a tortoiseshell cat called Bianca and that one just disappeared, being outside, couldn't find it for days. And then I was walking by my back deck and I heard mew, mew and I looked under the deck and there was Bianca and she looked quite normal until I took her out. And the front end of the cat was normal. And the back end was soaked in urine and covered in maggots, little tiny, yeah, one millimeter long maggots and I had to put it to sleep, she had a broken spine. And it was just dreadful and I was reading Konrad Lorenz's book, Man Who Meets Dog, which has some information about cats in there, and he's talking about his own cats. He said, I love cats and the beauty of a cat as it goes outside and lives like a wild creature, but chooses to come back in, and, spend time with you at night, and then he adds sadly; most of my cats have lived, a very short life and came to a sticky wicket. And so, I gradually changed my mind. And joined, what is now a growing movement of people who keep their cats indoors, there's an unreferenceable piece of work that says that the life of an indoor outdoor cat is on average four years that you'll find people say I've got one is twenty as being indoor/outdoor as life and some who got a six-month-old has already been killed. So the average is four years, but for an indoor only cat it's more like 14 years, average near my last two that passed away were 19 and 21. But the thing is if you're going to keep a cat indoors, which is great for longevity. You have to be prepared to deal with its natural pensions and behaviors. Like for example, kept need a three-dimensional environment. So you need not to punish it for getting up on counters because that's what they need to do. They need to go up to walk, rest, patrol, whatever. And my friend, Jackson Galaxy, from the My Cat from Hell, I was watching one of his programs and this guy had all kinds of problems in a massage parlor they kept jumping on a massage tables. So he came in and the solution was perfect. He built a little walking frame up to the ceiling and had boards put around so the cat could walk up and walk around, solve the immediate problem. But that's the way to go realistic. If you have an indoor cat, which is where they're going to live longer and be healthier. Then you need to provide for them for all of their biological functions. Just, you know, look at what cats normally do, you know, they chase things, they climb things, they groom. Just make sure all those needs are satisfied. And now, I suppose, is not as good a quality as outdoor life, but it is healthier and longer.

Stacy LeBaron [00:07:07]

So, you know, with that being said, I think we've had in the past this thought that, oh, well, I'm adopting a cat because it's less work than a dog. And there is this thought, but what you're saying now, you know, if we're making the commitment for cat to be an indoor only cat, there are certain enrichments, activities, things we need to think about other than just scooping the litter box and putting the food out that we need to take into consideration for the cat's well-being.

Nicholas Dodman [00:07:37]

Absolutely. So, you know, most people for example, don't think cats need to be exercised. But I think they need a minimum of 30 minutes of interactive exercises. You know, whether it's chasing the laser beam or batting around a ping pong ball or batting something around on a string, you know, cheap toys a piece of string and they bottle top, you know, the thing you peel off a milk bottle. You pull it on and they drag it around and they jump and they chase. They need to have this sort of physical and mental workout. You know, sometimes you can use in a food puzzles, not for all meals, but just occasionally to interest, them, you stick a piece of food inside something that it will come out of making bat that around and then get a reward. And also training people think cats can't be trained. But this is something sort of a mental connection between you and the cat. I remember talking to, or hearing from my friend, the great Karen Prior of clicker training fame. And the one video she's got on her site about training cats. Yes, you can train cats, and clicker training was great. So I taught my older cat, black cat called Cinder. I told her to sit and to beg in very short period of time with a clicker in a food treat and years later she would remember how to do that. And so training is something which is enhancing for the relationship, it is interesting for the cat and according to Karen Prior, she had a graduate student. I won't go into details because we don't have time now, but I could try to recount how her graduate student trained his cat to jump up on a chair and press a light switch and turn the light on with the word, press it. And at nighttime he'd say press it and the cat would jump on the chair, press the light off, and then you heard in the dark, click and food treat. And in the morning, say, press it, or touch it, and the cat would touch it like was and the same thing, it would turn the light on click and food treat. But what, the graduate student said as a side is, you know, while the experiment went well, I found that the clicker training of my cat, really improved our

relationship that we looked on each other with, in a totally different light. Like I saw this cat as a thinking intelligent creature who now looked at me as someone who could, you know, activate this process of interaction and our relationship, changed dramatically for the better as opposed to what you said, which is a good litter box. But for him, yeah, they need training. They need some exercise and they need an environment that's appropriate for a cat.

Stacy LeBaron [00:10:18]

So, talking about clicker training. And this has been something that's really always fascinated me because, you know, many cases we have; a lot of folks who manage community cat colonies, feral cat colonies and some of them are barn cat situations and we were just talking about the dangers of life being an outdoor cat and one of our recommendations sometimes with regards to barn cats, or if you've got green house cats, working cats, you know is try to get them into a safe environment at night. And so we say, you know, develop a whistle, feed them wet food at night. Do you think we could utilize some of the aspects of clicker training to try and train that group to come in into a safe space at night?

Nicholas Dodman [00:10:537]

Yeah. I think you can. I mean beggars, really, there are things that repel and there are things that attract. And all you got to do is make the environment that you want the cat to be in as attractive as possible. I don't know, you could make outside less interesting, but you can make inside really interesting by changing feeding schedules, use of treats, just being a good person working with the cat, having a relationship. Yeah, this one cat, and one of my two cats, they're rescues the to that, the younger one who died at 19, that cat wouldn't go out. So I'd open the slide door and it would it would go to the edge and look backwards and forwards. And then it would go like, no. It was so trained to live indoors and everything you needed was indoors. Actually the book of the cat who cried for help is about a cat, who was down a corridor, you know, like this woman was going to work as she looked down this passageway and there was this cat sitting and she thought if that cat still there tomorrow, I'm going to rescue it. I think two or three days later she took a carrier down there grabbed this entire male cat, had it vaccinated and neutered, right? And then brought into our apartment, thought she did a good turn. But she didn't like the

way it scratched the furniture. So then she had it declawed, and then she didn't like the way that it played at night because her neighbors downstairs were complaining about toys rolling around on their ceiling, above. So she wanted me to drug it with an anti-anxiety drug so it would sleep at night, and eventually, she decided because it would caterwaul at night because it was so used to nighttime, you know, they're not, not nocturnal, but crepuscular living. And so she she said, I'd like to just devocalize it, cut it's vocal cords. I said no, not going to do it. My department chairman of the day is a surgeon. And without me knowing it said, oh, by the way, that cat was a patient yours, I devocalized it. So the point of the story was the cat was outside living what you could arguably call her a short life and a happy one, a merry one and ended up coming indoors, getting one surgery of a castration, one surgery for declawing, one surgery for the larynx and then she still wanted the medication too. So, I mean, the cat cried for help inside the house because it wanted to get out,
Stacy LeBaron [00:13:19]

Right. And that's some of the behavior of what we're seeing. We see this in people, people do things to try and convey messages, and our cats will do that too. And we need to be able to listen and you did talk about drugs there and I wanted to touch upon prescribing drugs for potentially behavioral issues as a veterinarian, as an expert in this field. When do you work with the non-drug tools that you have, and where do you make that decision to cross the line to do some pharmaceutical prescriptions?

Nicholas Dodman [00:13:51]

Well, if we just talk about one, so reasonably common condition is urine marking, which is different from house soiling. House soiling, is just basically a litter box problem, which can be, they would come in and say, my cats, urinating outside the litter box. I'd like you to put them on drugs. That's why I came to see you. And I got like, I don't need to, you know, I can fix this. They got it now, really, really, I said, just try Let me give me a week and sure enough, I fixed it like, wow, I never knew, but then when you get urine marking, which is often in strategic locations, as opposed to just being on a flat surface, the floor on a rug or something. It might be on your shoes. It might be on a laundry basket. It might be, I mean, all kinds of interesting places that I always enjoyed hearing about and sometimes on vertical surfaces or around windows and stuff. That can be fixed with Prozac and the success rate is

enormous. It was a paper written by another colleague of mine, Dr. Benjamin Hart who headed up the behavior program at UC Davis. And you said, in the paper he published something like 90 or 95 percent of cats had this annoying behavior, stinky behavior, completely, shutdown. And after a month or so, they took him off the medicine and a lot of them stayed stopped and if they bought it for longer like two or three months, maybe they would, even more would stay stopped. Of course, there's a behavior component to that too. Is you have to try and figure out why the cat's marking because it's an anxious behavior and sometimes you can't do anything about that. Like it could be new baby, right? You couldn't get rid of the baby, right? But you can put the cat. Yes, only can handle the situation is in. When I first started working in behavior, a behaviorist, who was working in Massachusetts at the time said, to me, you know, in behavior, you're actually used to failures and she mentioned urine, marking said, you know, it's almost impossible to treat, you know, you could try Valium and it works in some cases. But if you take them off at the immediately, go back to doing it sometimes worse than before. So get used to losing, I'm not used to losing. I didn't want to do that. But then we had a quite a patent actually and nearly had a product in the anti-anxiety drug buspirone, which is very safe. But then I'm afraid that that was beaten by Prozac with even better results. So now it is a completely fixable problem and people would come to me and as the last resort nation and say, if you can't fix this, we've tried we tried. We can't carry on. I said, fear not, let's try this and if it doesn't work within a couple of weeks, you know, I'll be a Dutchman. But there were other problems too. like psychogenic alopecia where they pull their fur, again, that's an anxious problem. And if you can address the anxiety, like one case in the book was a veterinarian called. Dr. Fleishman and he adopted a cat from his clinic for a kind man that he was and his other cat started to pull his fur out. He said it's not an option for me to get rid of the cat I just brought home and says, we didn't quite have the right tools, but that's a condition often times that can also respond to the antidepressants, the anxiolytics, the busperones of the world, but certainly response could like OCD. It's like hair pulling in people. There are other behaviors like this, you know, wall sucking pica in Siamese and oriental breeds. And that also I mean when I see that its genetic and it's driven and sometimes it's very dangerous and many of them get into intestinal obstruction and they can destroy clothes. Really mean, you know, you get something fixed for a thousand dollars and they come in and they chew it up again, mainly woolen

substrates, but other things too paper, sometimes plant wires and stuffs all dangerous. That can be treated with antidepressant. Like Prozac or Paxil or Zoloft. And some of the fears and phobias cats tend not to get the same array of fears as phobias of dogs. I mean, very rarely do you find a cat with a thunderstorm phobia? Where that conditions 10 a penny and dogs and you do get separation anxiety in cats, but it's often times very subtle. So you don't know your cat has it because cats don't bark and disturb the neighbors and they don't destroy furniture and broke down doors and you know, but they might just have urine marking problem when the owners are away, only.

Stacy LeBaron [00:18:02]

Yeah. 75% of what you've said, I've experienced in my household with toddlers, you know, one of my cats that she lived to be 20, but when, when my daughter was a toddler, her whole stomach was bald. What I did to try and resolve the problem was, I instituted separation as of 7 p.m. every night. And so, I had everybody separated, and I had dedicated one-on-one time with my cats and the kids, but the cats, and the kids were kept separate. And that seemed to provide enough, between that 7:00 p.m. to 7:00 in the morning it gave the cats enough time to feel that there were in enough of a safe space that they didn't, it seem, to help resolve the issue. So I guess for me, I was pretty lucky. I had a situation where, you know, my cat scratched, my kid in the face and all that stuff. And I so I decided, you know, okay, everybody needs some quiet time, including mom and so it seemed to resolve itself but you know, certainly I've had cats spray on my heating ducts, you know, in my house and.

Nicholas Dodman [00:19:10]

The heating registers are very common. Yeah, a bloom of odors coming up from there from elsewhere. It's got to be marker, it's got to be marked, check it?

Stacy LeBaron [00:19:32]

Exactly, exactly. And then, obviously balancing the family of the cat balance in the family. Always had a multi-cat household. And, you know, if one passed away or and I had foster cats too. So there were new cats coming in and cats going out. So, it was always a joy trying to figure out what my balance was, you know, this week to the next week and that kind of thing.

Kristie Petrie [00:19:54]

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Are you ready to be part of the solution for feral and stray cats in your neighborhood? If so, then make sure to sign up for our next to Neighborhood Cats TNR certification Workshop. A new workshop is held online each month, generally on the first Saturday of the month, but please check our website for exact dates. For just \$10, expert instructors will teach you best practices for trap, neuter and return, TNR. Learn what TNR is and why it works. We'll cover getting along with neighbors. preparations for trapping, trapping itself, including entire colonies at once, feeding, providing winter shelter, and more. Take advantage of the interactive format, extensive handouts, and video footage of actual projects. Attendees, will receive a certificate of attendance and gain access to an ongoing Facebook group for networking with other TNR activists, the two and a half hour workshop is led by Susan Richmond, the executive director of Neighborhood Cats and Brian Cordis, Neighborhood Cats National programs director. To find out the date of the next workshop and sign up just visit Communitycatspodcast.com.

As we emerge from the global pandemic of COVID, fostering is emerging as the new normal in the animal welfare industry, but shelter management software doesn't provide the tools or the workflows for communicating with fosters at scale. So many organizations struggle to maintain hundreds of animals in foster homes. If only there

was a system that was custom built specifically to solve this problem. Introducing Foster Space powered by our friends at Doobert. Foster Space was custom built to allow you to manage hundreds of foster relationships and to communicate with them via text email, and even Facebook Messenger. Your fosters have a portal where they can upload videos and photos and updates on their animals. And organizations can schedule fosters for meet-and-greets, adoption days, or anything else they need. There's so much more to check out, sign up free at www.doobert.com and go to the foster space tab to get started.

Stacy LeBaron [00:22:39]

Tell me a little bit about the center for canine behavior studies. And what's the sort of work that you do there?

Nicholas Dodman [00:22:48]

We do surveys and they're pretty serious surveys, like, one of them we looked at with dogs, the interaction of owners and dogs to see if the owner's personality made any difference to the dog's behavior and it did, but as you might expect, is not an all-or-nothing thing because it's being driven by genetics, it's being driven by environment and you know, other lifestyle things going on, but sure the owner's personality made a about a fifteen percent on average, a difference to how their dog reacted and we did a study on the demographics of behavior. And we're talking about thousands of surveys and have to use a special computer and at the university to store the massive amount to make sure we collect for questionnaires that go up. 100 questions times 1,000 cats and then we've got an IT guy that works with us who process it all. And I'm proud to say that one won the world. We won the reward of the year for the Journal of Veterinar Behavior and my assistant and Ian Woody, who's the rude to say, techy statistic, with all the logistics and all kind of stuff. He won the Young Investigator of the Year Award. So, and we're just done one on canine aggression. Which says, you know, if you have an aggressive dog, who do you, who did you go to see? What did they tell you to do? How did it work out for you or medications helpful and so on? So that's been published, also. I think it's free at the minute only, you can go online to General Grant of Behavior and download that. I'm not sure, but the cats. We've got Cats Corner in there too. So, we're trying to develop that, you know, sort of funding dependent as to how much we can develop it, but I'd like to do a demographic study of cat behavior. People have done them before but is

usually a clinic and they're doing numbers of animals that came in to see them and if you just ask the members of our group who have exact a doubt as to does your cat have any of these behaviors, then we have a control group which is cats who don't have any behaviors and it is an effective group who have this that the other and we can look at it. So we'd like to do that. And we've got other studies going on, fears and anxieties. We do sort of mini studies too, on light chasing and Border Collies. For example, CBD, you know how helpful that is? What people use, did it work for them. So, yeah, it's just basically information. There's nothing on TV, sometimes you see some celebrity comes on and says, you know, if you, you should feed your children more vegetables or something, and then the star flashes across the screen, it says, the more, you know, So what we're in the business is, the more, you know, the better it is. And the better you can deal with issues that arrive that lead to reduced surrender. So we're not trying to adopt them out of the places and we, we love people who do that like ASPCA, but we're trying to stop them from going there, which is preventive behavioral treatment by educating owners about what actually to expect and what they can do about it, and yes cats had aggression too. We didn't mention that but now territorial aggression between cats is pretty common. And there are behavioral treatments and there are pharmaceutical treatments. There's sometimes needed to complement the behavioral treatment, but we're interested in all that I did post a number of articles that I had is notes at Tufts on cat behavior from lecture to the students on cat behavior. Post them up there on the Cats Corner. So you could read or that different types of cat aggression, fears and anxieties, cat compulsive behavior, house soiling, the urine marking and all the things that cats do,

Stacy LeBaron [00:26:27]

That's great. And then you mentioned earlier in our conversation about a book, you wrote several years ago, The Cat Who Cried for Help. Can you just share a little bit with our listeners, little bit of a summary about the book? And where would they find that?

Nicholas Dodman [00:26:44]

Well, the summary is basically it was a modeled after my dog book which The Dog Who Loved Too Much. And what I did was I took for that dog book, and then for the cat book, about the 14 most common issues that people will experience and I described it around a personal story. So, you know, I would say something like I was

sitting in the consulting room one day, and along came a woman with a cat under her arm in a carrier. And she said, I just can't go on. His urine, marking around the house and I said this, she said that, so that little sort of stories and vignettes, but they cover the major behavior problems in cats, of course, you know this this some cats are very active at night. Some cats can get depressed over the loss of a companion, as folks can too. So depression, compulsive, it's all in there, but in storybook fashion, so that was a best-seller like the dog book and Bantam Doubleday Dell gave me a leather-bound copy of each book, which is that means you'd be very special because that's the way books were published in the past with a leather-bound, copy.

Stacy LeBaron [00:27:55]

Dr. Dodman, if folks are interested in finding out more about the Center for Canine Behavior Studies. How would they do that?

Nicholas Dodman [00:28:01]

There's a couple of ways of doing it. You could just do just [Drdodman.org](https://drdodman.org). That's Dr. D-o-d-m-a-n. No period after the first Dr, so drdodman.org, I believe it works on drdodman.com, also. We've got another link that takes you to the same place, which is called [Dogstudies.org](https://dogstudies.org). With no space just run those two words dogstudies together, dot org. Or you can do the long version, which is centerforcaninebehaviorstudies.org.

Stacy LeBaron [00:28:35]

Excellent. Is there anything else, yes. Is there anything else you'd like to share with our listeners today? **Nicholas Dodman** [00:28:50]

I think we pretty much covered everything. I think if anybody wanted to see any of the publications that I had, there's a website called [GoogleScholar.com](https://scholar.google.com). It's all just all one word, if you were to go to Google and then just put in Scholar it comes up as the first hit and then you put in my name Dodman, D-o-d-m-a-n. And then you put in the word cat. I think you'll find a list of things that are kind of interesting and scientific, including the most study. We did looking at wall sucking in, wall sucking pica in Oriental breeds of cat like Siamese and Burman mainly but it affects all of them, so we just when it starts, what they do, what can be done kind of thing, so and a few other things too,

Stacy LeBaron [00:29:31]

I think that impacts, several bottle-fed, kittens too. The waist, and the chewing.

Nicholas Dodman [00:29:37]

Absolutely. In that paper, what we found out was that cats who were weaned after 12 weeks, rarely had it and a cat weaned before, you know, I know that in cats, they normally nurse for seven weeks, and they keep trying after that and their mother comes back and rebuffs them and says, no, go and fend for yourself. But either way, I think, you know, nutritive suckling which is getting bits of milk, is probably something they do for 12 weeks. But then after that, they get comfort cycling too. So when they get upset, they run back to mommies who nurse on that, but three months seems to be the magical thing. So, in a way, you could argue that if you have a Siamese cat or a Burman or some such that you probably shouldn't as a breeder, you shouldn't really adopt them out at 7 weeks. It's too early and that really increases, tilts whole table at four weeks, God help you. If you get a litter of four weeks and they're bottle-fed, you know, sure they're going to have very high chance of developing that condition that with the wall. The pica really is where the depraved appetite, eating all kinds of weird stuff.

Stacy LeBaron [00:30:48]

What a great way to end the conversation, but it is certainly challenging. I know it's an issue that a lot of the kitten foster organizations deal with that question a lot and the folks that adopt the bottle-fed kittens sometimes aren't necessarily aware that that could potentially happen. And so, I think that's part of that information that we want to be able to share and send on to folks because oftentimes we have, you know, kittens that mom's been hit by a car or mom's so feral she doesn't want to even deal with the kittens or whatever. So there's just a lot of different scenarios and the more that we can learn about all different kinds of behavior issues, you know, the better off that we that we can be. Dr. Dodman. I want to thank you so much for agreeing to be a guest on the show, and I hope we'll have you on again in the future.

Nicholas Dodman [00:31:36]

All right. Well, thank you very much. It's been fun. We'll do it again.

[00:31:40]

That's it for this week. Please head over to Apple Podcasts and leave a review. We love to hear what you think and a five-star review really helps others find the show. You can also join the conversation with listeners, cat caretakers, and me on Facebook and Instagram and don't forget to hit follow or subscribe on Spotify, Apple Podcast Google Podcast, YouTube, Stitcher or wherever you listen to podcasts so you don't miss a single show. Thanks for listening, and thank you for everything that you do to help create a safe and healthy world for cats.

Did you attend our recent online Feline Leukemia Day? We hope you learned some new and surprising information from the presentations that will help you save more cats. Events, like Feline Leukemia Day would not be possible without the generous sponsorships of the following organizations. The Tompkins Foundation, for Feline Leukemia Advocacy. Humane Network and Vetzpets. Would you like to support content? That helps a feline lives, please visit Communitycatspodcast.com and click on support CCP to learn more about sponsorship opportunities.