

Sensible solutions for dangerous dogs.

8. Other breed identification and DNA available test in lieu of BSL.

Which is produced by Mars Petcare Australia Pty Ltd, is not designed to validate the purity of a purebred dog.

Test results should not be relied upon as official certification of a dog's genetic make-up, including for the purposes of the laws relating to restricted breeds (<http://www.advancepet.com.au/dna/>).

The purpose of BSL is to effectively remove restricted breeds.

Given that we have data on dog bites and dog populations, it is possible to calculate the effect of removing particular breeds retrospectively on dog bite incidents.

Number needed to treat (NNT) is a concise, clinically useful presentation of the effects of an intervention, used to assess the costs and benefits of a treatment.

It represents the average number of patients who would need to be treated to prevent one patient from developing the outcome of interest (e.g., death).

In relation to dog bites, we can calculate the number of dogs of a particular breed that would need to be removed from the population to prevent one unwanted outcome (for example, a visit to an emergency department).

Assuming a breed was responsible for 15% of dog bites and there was a total of 130 dog bite visits to emergency departments per 100,000 people caused by all breeds of dogs, then 5,128 dogs of the particular breed of interest would need to be removed to prevent a single emergency department visit.

For more serious injuries, if 35% of serious injuries were ascribed

to a breed, and assuming 9.3 reconstructive surgeries due to dog bite per\100,000 people, then 30,663 dogs would need to be removed to prevent a single reconstructive surgery, or 109,495 dogs to prevent a single hospitalization per year.

This shows the implausibility that breed-specific legislation will substantially reduce the number of dog bite related injuries in a community (Patronek et al 2010).

“If we want to prevent all bites, there is only one sure way and that is to ban all dogs.

That is of course as unrealistic as trying to prevent bites by enacting breed specific legislation.

”5 (Bandow 1996).

New South Wales - There is readily available data on dog attacks from NSW for the period 2004-2011.

This data is available by year by year on >>>

1. The total number of dogs and the number of dogs of different breeds registered.
2. The total number of attacks and the number of attacks due to each breed.

The number of attacks increased steadily during the period.

The major reason for the increase is likely to be due to increasing awareness of the issue and likelihood of attacks being reported.

It is the inverse of the difference between the absolute risk before treatment and the absolute risk after treatment (in this case, banning dogs of a certain breed).

James Bandow was at the time General Manager, Animal Control Services, Department of Public Health, City of Toronto, Canada.



That's it - Gawie Manjaro - MK.

