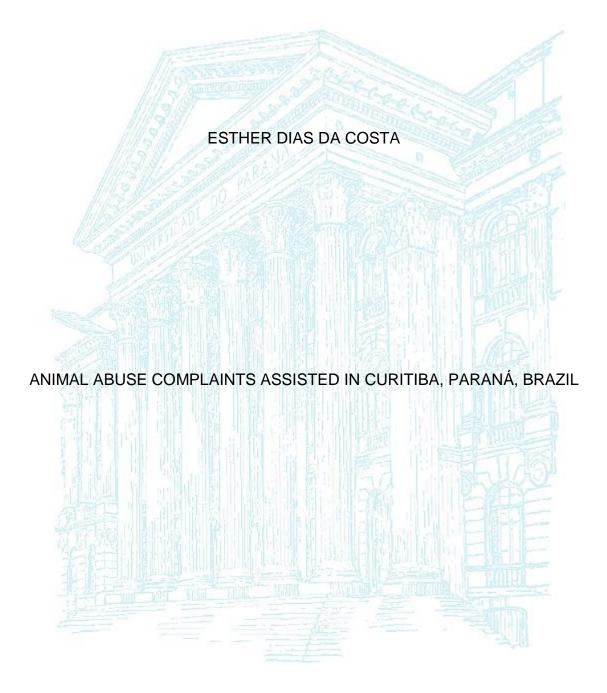
UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO PARANÁ



CURITIBA 2016

ESTHER DIAS DA COSTA

ANIMAL ABUSE COMPLAINTS ASSISTED IN CURITIBA, PARANÁ, BRAZIL

Dissertação apresentada ao Programa de Pós-Graduação em Ciências Veterinárias, Área de Concentração em Saúde Única, Setor de Ciências Agrárias, Universidade Federal do Paraná, como requisito parcial à obtenção do título de Mestre em Ciências Veterinárias.

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Co-orientadora: Profa. Dra. Rita de Cassia Maria Garcia

CURITIBA

2016

 Costa, Esther Dias da Animal abuse complaints assisted in Curitiba, Paraná, Brazil. / Esther Dias da Costa. Curitiba: 2016. 54 f.; il.

Orientador: Alexander Welker Biondo Dissertação (Mestrado) – Universidade Federal do Paraná. Setor de Ciências Agrárias. Programa de Pós-Graduação em Ciências Veterinárias.

 Animais - Proteção. 2. Animais - Comportamento.
 Animais - Trato. I. Biondo, Alexander Welker. II. Universidade Federal do Paraná. Setor de Ciências Agrárias. Programa de Pós-Graduação em Ciências Veterinárias. III. Título.

CDU 343.58

PROGRAMA DE PÓS-GRADUAÇÃO EM CIÊNCIAS VETERINÁRIAS

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PARECER

A Comissão Examinadora da Defesa da Dissertação intitulada "ANIMAL ABUSE COMPLAINTS ASSISTED IN CURITIBA, PARANÁ, BRAZIL" apresentada pela Mestranda ESTHER DIAS DA COSTA declara ante os méritos demonstrados pela Candidata, e de acordo com o Art. 79 da Resolução nº 65/09–CEPE/UFPR, que considerou a candidata <u>APTA</u> para receber o Título de Mestre em Ciências Veterinárias, na Área de Concentração em Ciências Veterinárias.

Curitiba, 24 de março de 2016

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À minha família, que inclui a Mini, o Chubi e o Nino, e amigos.

Dedico.

AGRADECIMENTOS

Ao meu orientador Alexander Werlker Biondo.

À minha co-orientadora Rita de Cassia Maria Garcia.

Aos servidores da Rede de Defesa e Proteção Animal da Prefeitura de Curitiba e à equipe da Medicina Veterinária do Coletivo da Universidade Federal do Paraná, que me fizeram companhia e contribuíram com o trabalho.

À todos que nesse tempo de mestrado cruzaram o meu caminho, ou até mesmo caminharam junto, e foram imensuravelmente importantes e de alguma forma me motivaram e ajudaram a finalizar essa etapa: Haiuly, Stefany, Ana Paula, Fabi, Chris, Ju Werner, Vê, Marlon, Elaine, Eliane, Karin Cidinha, Clarissa, Mayron, Karin, Lulurdes, Santiago, Jana, Luana, Ju Kravetz, Heli, Alessandra, Nati, Berne, Brubru, Vanessa Nega, Nestor, Rita, Cami, Grazi, Tio João, Tia Mile, Deise, Rapha, Mimosa, Sabrina, Rô, Gi Pelc, Marcinha, Odilon, Mirian, Gi Milano, Maria Elydia, Maria José, Emely, Prof. Simone Tostes, Prof. Márcia Oliveira e pessoal do Fórum de Defesa e Direito dos Animais (onde encontrei pessoas que lutam genuinamente em favor dos animais e tornaramse exemplos para mim).

À minha família, todos, sem exceção (pai, mãe, vô, vó, tios, sobrinhos, primo, irmão, cunhada, família da cunhada, namorado e bichinhos). Amo todos!

À Deus, coautor mais importante deste trabalho.

RESUMO

A crueldade contra animais é um crime previsto em lei federal no Brasil, mas a falta de relatórios dificulta a identificação desses casos, assim como o reconhecimento da gravidade, da magnitude e a caracterização dos casos atendidos pelos órgãos responsáveis por averiguar essas ocorrências. A fim de obter informações relevantes para compreender e melhorar o serviço de atendimento às denúncias de maus-tratos a animais realizadas em Curitiba, a capital do estado do Paraná e a oitava cidade mais populosa do Brasil, foi estabelecida uma parceria entre o serviço de Medicina Veterinária do Coletivo da Universidade Federal do Paraná e a Rede de Defesa e Proteção Animal, um programa da Secretaria Municipal do Meio Ambiente de Curitiba. Nesse estudo, foram analisadas, no período de abril a setembro de 2013, 1.157/2.016 (57,39%) ligações de maus-tratos a animais encaminhadas para a Prefeitura, sendo a ausência de alimentação, ambiente envolvendo riscos e espaço restrito oferecido aos animais as situações mais reclamadas (61,43% do total de reclamações); 392/1.157 ligações foram confirmadas após a verificação pelo fiscal, sendo que 62,64% do total das situações de maus-tratos confirmadas as mesmas situações denunciadas. Estiveram envolvidos nas denúncias pelo menos 356 animais sendo 272 (74,4%) cães. Verificou-se também uma correlação significativa e positiva entre as denúncias confirmadas de maustratos a animais e a densidade demográfica nos bairros (p<0,001; r = 0,741) e entre os casos de homicídios (p<0,001; r = 0,657), e significativa e negativa entre as denúncias confirmadas e a renda média mensal da população (p<0,005; r = -0,323). Esta dissertação aborda também, de forma breve, o importante papel que o veterinário desempenha no reconhecimento de casos de abuso contra animais correlacionados a violência contra a mulher, a criança e o idoso, assunto que foi publicado como carta ao editor na Revista Clínica Veterinária. O presente estudo revela uma parte do problema relacionado aos maus-tratos contra os animais em Curitiba, e pode servir como ferramenta para melhorar a saúde animal e para incluir os maus-tratos de animais no mapa da violência contra a vida.

Palavras-chave: maus-tratos a animais, violência humana, perfil, fiscalização.

ABSTRACT

Animal cruelty is a federal crime in Brazil, but the lack of animal abuse reports make it difficult during the identification of the severity, magnitude and characterization of the cases attended by the agencies responsible for responding to complaints. In order to obtain relevant information to understand the animal problem and improve animal protection service in Curitiba, the capital city of the state of Paraná and the eighth most populated city of Brazil, a partnership was established between the Shelter Medical Service of Veterinary Hospital of Federal University of Paraná and the Animal Protection Network, program of Environment Department of Curitiba. Accordingly, this study aimed to sample 1,157/2,016 (57.39%) animal complaint calls from April to September reported to Environment Department of Curitiba, including lack of food, environmental risks and restriction of space, the most demanded situations (61.43% of total complaints); 392/1,157 calls were confirmed after verification by the inspector, and 62.64% of all cases of mistreatment confirmed the same situations denounced. At least 356 animals were involved in the reports of which 272 (74.4%) were dogs. There was also a significant and positive correlation between confirmed reports of animal maltreatment and population density in neighborhoods (p<0.001; r = 0.741) and between homicide cases (p<0.001; r = 0.657), and substantial and negative association between the confirmed reports and the average monthly income of the population (p<0.005; r = -0.323). This dissertation also briefly discusses the important role that the veterinarian plays in the recognition of cases of abuse against animals correlated with violence against women, children and the elderly, published as a letter to the editor in the Clínica Veterinária Journal. The present study shows a part of the animal abuse problem in Curitiba, and may be a tool to improve animal health and to include animal abuse in the record of violence against life.

Keywords: animal abuse, human violence, profile, inspection.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- **APN Animal Protection Network**
- PAHO Pan American Health Organization
- SCFH Support Center for Family Health
- USA United States of America
- UFPR Parana Federal University
- WHO World Health Organization

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SUMMARY

6 VITA

INTRODUCTION

Violence has been an important social and health issue in Brazil (ABSP, 2015), but this is a statement that can be made regarding violence against humans. There are no studies in Brazil that allow doing the same statement about animals, although such violence occurs and is a crime since 1998, as required by Federal Law 9,605 (BRAZIL, 1998) (SUPPLEMENT 1). A lack of animal abuse report's difficult the identification of this cases, as well as know the severity, magnitude and their characterization, and also difficult the improvement the care provided by the agencies responsible for investigate the complaints.

The knowledge of the profile of cases of animal abuse permits improving the work of the inspections responsible team and provides appropriate referral to cases. Additionally, may highlight the need for intersection work, such as with the performance of professional areas of health, environment, security, justice and social services, and contribute to the monitoring and improvement of public policies to combat animal abuse and promotion of public health.

Attending to the lack of animal abuse information and in order to understand the animal abuse problem and contribute to the improvement of animal protection service in Curitiba, a partnership was established between the Shelter Medicine Service of Veterinary Hospital of Parana Federal University (UFPR) and the Animal Protection Network (APN), a public program of the municipality of Curitiba, Environmental Department. Curitiba, capital state of Paraná and the eighth most populated city of Brazil (IBGE, 2014). Curitiba has a municipal program (CURITIBA, 2009) that receives and investigates reports of animal abuse, based on Municipal Law (CURITIBA, 2011) (SUPPLEMENT 2) and a Federal Law (BRAZIL, 1998) that punishes those who practice acts of animal abuse.

The first chapter of this study aimed to show a profile of the animal abuse complaints received by APN based on complaint report, inspector report at scene, including animal species and follow-ups. A correlation between confirmed animal cruelty complaints was also verified, with neighborhood population density, income and homicide cases, and also a spatial distribution.

The second chapter addresses the correlation that may exist between the cases of abuse against animals and violence against women, children and the elderly, and show some signs that veterinarian clinicians should be aware to recognize and help in non-accidental cases of violence against animals. This chapter has been published as letter to the editor in Clínica Veterinária Journal (ISSN 1413-571X) (SUPLEMENT 1).

This study shows a part of the animal abuse problem in Curitiba and may be a tool to improve animal health and to include animal abuse in the map of violence against life.

HYPOTHESES

Most of the complaints relate to basic animal care, such as inadequate feeding, and lack of veterinary care.

Dogs are the animal species most involved in the complaints.

Notification is the conduct most adopted by the animal abuse inspector.

GENERAL OBJECTIVE

Obtain a profile of the animal abuse complaints received by APN based on complaint report and inspected by the Protection and Animal Protection Network of the Municipality of Curitiba. Determine which cases of animal abuse were reported, as reported by the complainant.

Determine which were the cases of animal abuse verified after the survey;

Check the animal species involved.

Check the conduct of the supervising agent.

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1 ANIMAL CRUELTY COMPLAINTS AND CORRELATION WITH POPULATION INCOME AND HOMICIDES IN CURITIBA, SOUTHERN BRAZIL

1.1 ABSTRACT

Animal cruelty is a federal crime in Brazil. In this study 1,157 out of 2,016 (57.39%) calls were sampled from April to September of 2013, at the 24-hour, 7 days a week, toll-free, city central phone line 156, with an average of 11.01 (2,016/183) daily calls. The analyzed data include: complaint report, inspector report at scene, included animal species and follow-ups. In 1,157 calls analyzed, a total of 392 (33.88%) calls were confirmed and corresponding to 538 animal abuse situations, for which 153/538 (28.44%) were due to inadequate environment, 93/538 (17.29%) to spatial restriction, 91/538 (16.91%) to a lack of providing proper food, and 86/538 (15.99%) represented lack of veterinary assistance. The calls confirmed after inspection referred to 335 different addresses (since the same address can receive more than one call), from which 272/356 (76.40%) concerned dogs, the most involved animal species. Based on inspection, 157/335 (46.87%) orientations, 142/335 (42.39%) warnings were issued. Correlations of total confirmed cases with neighborhood population density, income and homicide cases were made and were significantly positive to neighborhoods population density (p<0.001; r = 0.741) and between homicide cases (p<0.001; r = 0.657), and significantly negative to income (p<0.005; r = -0.323). Although Curitiba had less than half confirmed complaints of the animal abuse cases and this manly involved animal neglect, featuring the omission by the owner, a lack of care. The characteristics of the communities may indicate which sites should be prioritized both at the time of investigating complaints and in relation to work to prevent and reduce other forms of violence.

Keywords: animal abuse, dog, cat, horse, human violence, inspection.

1.2 INTRODUCTION

Animal abuse has been considered as any type of cruelty, abuse, torture, abandonment, or neglect (LEVITT et al., 2016). This behavior may be socially unacceptable once that causes pain, suffering and consequently death of animals (ASCIONE AND SHAPIRO, 2009). Inattention to issues involving animals violence may demonstrate lack of familiarity with the evidence of an association with other types of violence, or even competition with other social concerns (ARLUKE AND LOCKWOOD, 1997), as is the case of domestic violence, where the abused animal may be a red flag to other vulnerable family members (ARKOW,1999). Research basic and applied on animal abuse may contribute to development of policies and programs aimed to maximizing the benefits in human-animal relationship (ASCIONE AND SHAPIRO, 2009) and reduce violence.

In Brazil, "an act of abuse, mistreatment, injure or wound animals wild, domestic or domesticated, native or exotic" is a crime since 1998, as laid out by Federal Law 9,605 (BRAZIL, 1998). In the city of Curitiba, Paraná, a Municipal Law defines "abuse" "as any action arising from imprudence, inexperience or voluntary and intentional act, which undermines natural, physical and mental animal health needs", establishing sanctions and penalties to those who practice some of this actions in their territory (CURITIBA, 2011). In addition to performing punitive functions, the laws also play an educational role (ASCIONE AND SHAPIRO, 2009). Although there is a relevant legislation, cases of animal abuse will not be made known and receive appropriate referral if the community has not been made aware of the occurrence of this practice and have access to places that receive complaints (HAMMERSHMIDT AND MOLENTO, 2012).

The Pan American Health Organization and the World Health Organization defined violence as a public health problem, but it is recognized that in Latin America there is an absence of reliable information, monitoring and evaluation of programs that act in order to prevent and control different forms of violence, which has been a limiting factor to the progress of identification and characterization of violence's cases (PAHO, 2008). In this context, the description of the nature and frequency of animal cruelty is a phenomenon that must be understood and also reduced (ARLUKE AND LUKE, 1997). In Brazil, there are few studies published that characterize violence against animals (MARLET AND MAIORKA, 2010; HAMMERSHMIDT AND MOLENTO, 2012; XAVIER et al., 2007).

Accordingly, the aim of this study was to establish the profile of complaints received by the Animal Protection Network (APN), the correlation between confirmed animal complaints with neighborhood population density, income and homicide cases, and the spatial distribution of the confirmed animal cruelty complaints in Curitiba, capital Paraná state, Brazil.

1.3 MATERIAL AND METHODS

The present study was developed in Curitiba, capital of Paraná state, southern Brazil and the eighth most populous city in the country (IBGE, 2014). Since 2009, the city government seeks to promote the animal protection and several species population management aiming to keep the harmony among the environment, animals and human beings, through APN from the Municipal Environment Department (CURITIBA, 2009). This department has been responsible for receiving complaints regarding animals, by the city central phone line 156, 24-hour a day, 7 days a week, toll-free, and had animal protection inspectors responsible exclusively for investigate suspicious cases of animal abuse.

An analysis of animal abuse calls that lead to register of complaints from April to September 2013 was carried out. The complaints were primarily classified according to description (lack of veterinary care, lack of food, environmental risks - lack of cleanliness or sharp objects, restriction of space, street access without supervision; abandonment; presence of animals in large number, aggression, and other situations not specified).

After being investigated, the complaints were classified as "confirmed" (when one or more cases of animal abuse have been identified) and "not confirmed" (when no case of abuse was identified or other types of situations). Beyond inspector report at scene, in confirmed cases, the animal species involved were also identified and the conduct adopted by the inspector (FIGURE 1). The legal bases for the inspectors to recognize an animal abuse

situation as a violation was the Municipal Law No. 13,908 (CURITIBA, 2011). Moreover, they constantly received guidance of the veterinarians from APN and of the animal scientists from the Federal University of Paraná, based on the five freedoms (nutrition, health, environmental, behavioral and psychological), whereas an animal is in abusive conditions when any of five freedoms was infringed (MOLENTO, 2006).

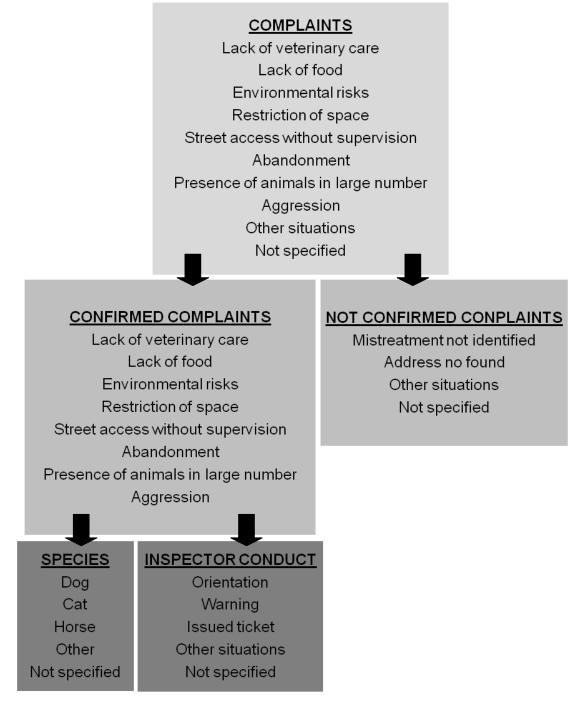


FIGURE 1: DIAGRAM OF ANIMAL ABUSE COMPLAINTS CLASSIFICATION BEFORE AND AFTER INSPECTION, ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT, CURITIBA, PARANÁ, BRAZIL, 2013.

All data was tabulated in a commercially available software (SPSS, 2007), analyzed with a commercial statistical program (SPSS 16.0, Microsoft, USA) and results were expressed as frequencies and proportions. At the neighborhoods, the correlation between the reports of animal abuse cases and demographic variables: total population by district; the average monthly income of the population (IBGE, 2010); and cases of homicides (IPPUC, 2012) were evaluated. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test was applied and it was found that variables did not follow normal distribution, so the Spearman correlation coefficient for all tests (5% significance level) was used.

The spatial distribution of confirmed cases according to neighborhood was provided using a geographic information system (ArcGIS 10, ArcMap software, ESRI, Redlands, CA, USA). Following this, analysis confirmed animal abuse cases and homicides between neighborhoods was carried out with Purely Spatial analysis scanning for clusters with high rates using the Discrete Poisson model (KULLDORFF, 1997) in SaTScan (KULLDORFF; INC., 2009) software.

1.4 RESULTS

A total of 2,016 calls about animal abuse was received by APN from April to September of 2013, representing an average of 11.01 (2,016 / 183) daily complaints. In this study 57.39% (n = 1,157) were analyzed of the total animal abuse calls received in the period, whose records showed consistent data for analysis.

1.4.1 COMPLAINT REPORT

Out of examined calls, 517/1,157 (44.08%) registered one, 417/1,157 (36.04%) registered two and 230/1,157 (19.88%) registered more than two complaints, totalizing 2,074 complaints. A call may have had more than one animal abuse complaint.

Table 1 shows the circumstances that led the complainant to make the call.

TABLE 1: ANIMAL ABUSE COMPLAINT'S PREVALENCE REPORTED BY COMPLAINANTS AND CONFIRMED BY INSPECTORS OF ANIMAL PROTECTION NETWORK, ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT, CURITIBA, PARANÁ, BRAZIL, FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER, 2013.

Complaints		Reported		Confirmed	
	Ν	%	Ν	%	
Lack of food	525	25.31	91	16.91	
Environmental risks (lack of cleanliness or sharp objects)	396	19.09	153	28.44	
Restriction of space	353	17.02	93	17.29	
Abandonment	245	11.81	38	7.06	
Lack of veterinary care	195	9.40	86	15.99	
Aggression	108	5.21	5	0.93	
Street access without supervision	79	3.81	45	8.36	
Presence of animals in large number	67	3.23	27	5.02	
Not specified and other situations ¹	106	5.11	-	-	
Total	2074	100	538	100	

¹11/101 not specified, 15/101 excessive vocalization, 12/101 assistance requested for street dogs, 6/101 poisoning suspects, 6/101 dogs without assistance with the purpose of guard, 6/101 horses that were used with the purpose of work and 5/101 between dogs, and 45/101 other situations.

1.4.2 INSPECTOR REPORT

Of 1,157 calls analyzed 33.88% (n = 392) were confirmed after inspection. This calls corresponded to 335 different addresses, since the same address can receive more than one call. In 66.12% (765/1,157) calls animal abuse was not indentified (TABLE 2).

TABLE 2: ANIMAL ABUSE CALLS CLASSIFIED AFTER THE INSPECTOR INVESTIGATION OF ANIMAL PROTECTION NETWORK, ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT, CURITIBA, PARANÁ, BRAZIL, FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER, 2013.

	N (%)	N of complaints
Confirmed	392 (33.88%)	538
Not confirmed		
Not identified animal abuse situation	435 (37.60%)	883
Address not identified	120 (10.37%)	217
Other situations ¹	164 (14.17%)	229
Not specified	46 (3.98%)	96
Total	1157	1963

¹Absence at the time of inspection (request was left in the mailbox for contact with APN); animal in medical treatment, and community dog.

The inspector report may involve more than one animal abuse case, which resulted in the observation of 538 confirmed complaints. Presence of environmental risks - lack of cleanliness or sharp objects (28.44%, 153/538), restriction of space (17.29%, 93/538) and lack of food (16.91% 91/538) were the most frequent. Abandonment of animals was identified in 7.06% (38/538) and aggression against animals in 0.93% (5/538) of complaints. Other situations verified were described in Table 1.

1.4.3 ANIMAL ESPECIES

At least 356 animals were victims of abuse, from which 76.40% (272/356) were dogs. The complaints might involve more than one species. The frequency with which other species were cited in the inspector report is shown in Table 3.

Especially in large number of animal cases at the local of complaint, 20/27 addresses were identified with dogs and 8/27 with cats; and in the confirmed cases of aggression, the crime was committed against the dogs.

TABLE 3: ANIMAL SPECIES INVOLVED IN ABUSE CONFIRMED COMPLAINTS OF ANIMAL PROTECTION NETWORK, ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT, CURITIBA, PARANÁ, BRAZIL, FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER, 2013.

Species	Number of cases ¹	%
Dog	272	76.4
Cat	17	4.78
Horse	11	3.09
Other ²	3	0.84
Not informed	53	14.89
Total	356	100

¹One case may involve more than one animal species abuse situation. ²Birds (specie not specified), cow and calf.

1.4.4 INSPECTOR CONDUCT

Based on inspection, 157/335 (46.87%) orientations, 142/335 (42.39%) warnings were issued more often by inspector. Only 4/335 (1.19%) cases resulted in an issued ticket. Other referrals were in Table 4.

TABLE 4: CONDUCT ADOPTED BY INPECTOR IN ANIMAL ABUSE CONFIMRES CASES OF ANIMAL PROTECTION NETWORK, ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT, CURITIBA, PARANÁ, BRAZIL, FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER, 2013.

Inspector conduct	Ν	%
Orientation	157	46,87
Warning	142	42,39
Issued ticket ¹	4	1,19
Other ²	28	8,36
Not informed	4	1,19
Total	335	100

¹Animals without veterinarian care (3/4) and irregular sale of animals associated with abuse situation (1/4).

²Cases shared with other city departments - health, social care for referrals (10/28) and contact with owner not possible (18/28).

1.4.5 CORRELATION WITH POPULATION DATA, AVERAGE INCOME OF THE POPULATION AND HOMICIDE CASES

There was a significant and positive correlation between confirmed cases of animal abuse and total population by neighborhoods (p<0.001; r = 0.741).

There was a significant and negative correlation between abuse confirmed cases and population average monthly income at the neighborhoods (p<0.005, r = -0.323). The correlation between confirmed animal abuse and homicide cases at the neighborhoods (p<0.001, r = 0.657) was significant and positive. These results show that in the more populous neighborhoods, with the lower incomes and with more occurrences of homicide cases, more cases of abuse of animals can be seen.

1.4.6 SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION AND CLUSTER ANALYSIS

After investigation, the occurrence of confirmed complaints was present in 57/75 neighborhoods (FIGURE 2). There's not a particular area of the city that concentrate confirmed cases of animal abuse, but some neighborhoods around the central region stood out. Cluster analysis revealed the prevalence of confirmed reports in the central area of the city (FIGURE 2).

Comparatively, the spatial distribution of homicide occurrences showed the same trend as the animal abuse cases, differing where the cluster region was formed, mainly at the south of the city (FIGURE 2).



FIGURE 2: MAP DISTRIBUTION OF ABUSE CONFIRMED CASES (2013) AND HOMICIDES CASES (2012) THAT OCCURRED IN THE CITY OF CURITIBA, PARANÁ, BRAZIL.

1.5 DISCUSSION

Between 2009 and 2010, APN received a total of 104 animal abuse calls (HAMMERSHMIDT AND MOLENTO, 2012). This number corresponds to only 5.2% of calls received by the same program after almost four years. The increase in complaints may be mainly linked to the creation of the Municipal Law which established penalties for practicing abuse of animals in the city (CURITIBA, 2011), the disclosure of animal protection actions, that was intensified in 2012 after the creation of the law, and the consequent public awareness on the subject, and also the ease of performing the complaint call, which may be made by a free telephone contact system of the city.

Lack of food, environmental risks and restriction of space to animals, were more frequently identified and reported for the complainants in the present and also in the previous study in Curitiba and region (HAMMERSHMIDT AND MOLENTO, 2012). The street access without supervision was not identified by the complainant frequently as a situation of abuse, which may be attributed to a habit that occurs in Brazil (ALVES et al., 2005; DOMINGOS et al., 2007; SILVA et al., 2010), but may exposes the animal to risks such as traffic incidents, occurrence of fights with other animals and diseases. This may be considered the other extreme of maintaining an animal trapped in a confined space, both worthy situations of complaint. The presence of animals in large number kept by a person, the situation less reported by the complainants in this study should serve as a warning to the population and may not be overlooked because it may evidence a kind of animal abuse and also a public health and social problem.

After the inspector investigation, was found that the number of calls not confirmed was higher than confirmed one. Address not found, which were presented incompletely or incorrectly damaged the accurate diagnosis of events. These failures in receiving information may be minimized at the time of complaints that are received through the training of those who meet the complainants, requesting more detailed information as it may have had underestimated the confirmed calls. Non-identified animal abuse situations were more frequently in not confirmed calls. To minimize the number of complaints unfounded, there is also the need to develop an educational work with the population. The situations that were most often complained were also confirmed after inspector investigation, adding to them the lack of veterinary care. Environmental risks to animals, restricted space, and lack of food may be characterized as neglect, an act of omission, signifying the lack of care, the most common form of abuse (HENRY, 2009; ARKOW, 2015). The veterinary assistance, in addition to providing improved animal health, may determine an occurrence of intentional trauma and negligence, but this requires experience and sensitivity of the veterinarian (ARKOW et al., 2011).

Just 38/245 cases of abandonment were confirmed. The fact that animals are abandoned most often in public places makes it difficult to confirm. Abandonment submits the animal to lack of food and water and consequent damage to physical and mental health (HAMMERSHMIDT AND MOLENTO, 2014), caused by exposure to disease though the interaction that takes place with other animals, with a guardian or not (WANDELER et al., 1993), as well as being susceptible to a traffic incident. Promote and encourage responsible pet's ownership must be an objective of the municipal program to reduce the rate of animal abandonment.

Only 5/108 reported cases of violence against animals (aggression) were confirmed by the inspector. This does not mean that aggression did not occur in fact, but may show a lack of preparation to recognize this situation. These cases should be evaluated carefully. Some signs that involve the behavior of owner and animal, and also some injuries may indicate the occurrence of animal violence (ASCIONE, 2008). Professionals of animal welfare areas and human services recognize that animal cruelty, abuse, domestic violence and elder abuse do not exist in isolation; animal abuse can be a sign of family problems (ARKOW et al., 2011). According to the "The Link" theory, when abused animals exist, people may be at risk, and when there are abused people, animals may be at risk (ARKOW, 1996).

The cases involving people with a high number of animals should be investigated more closely in order to identify possible hoarders. Of complaints referred to this situation, 27/67 (52.5%) were confirmed as hoarders. The animal hoarder may be recognized for being unable to recognize and provide

minimal nutrition, environmental and veterinarian needs for their animals; when the obsessive behavior even in deplorable conditions is maintained and minimized or denied (PATRONEK et al., 2006). Each case must be treated individually and with a multidisciplinary professional group involving human and animal health and social service, with bases and legal provisions (CASTRODALE et al., 2010) and municipal programs support.

Other situation that was reported at complaints, but not identified by the inspector, involves horses used for any type of work (TABLE 1). Currently, a municipal law has been approved and banned the use of animal for this purpose (CURITIBA, 2015), given that Curitiba is in a totally urban area and this practice may be punished in accordance with the municipal animal abuse legislation.

The dog was the species that most often been involved in reports of confirmed abuse, as well as in the United States (ARLUKE AND LUKE, 1997; DONLEY et al., 1999) and other studies conducted in Brazil (HAMMERSHMIDT AND MOLENTO 2012; MARLET AND MAIORKA, 2010). The overall average human: dog ratio in Curitiba was 4:1 (BIONDO et al., 2006). This may explain the high frequency of occurrences of complaints mentioning dogs. Although, there was no estimative of the other species, the overall average human: cat has varied between 1: 19.81 and 1: 28.48 in others cities from Curitiba metropolitan area (TKACZ et al., 2010; MARTINS et al., 2013), which may be a trend in the region and explain the low frequency of complaints related to this species.

The most frequently adopted approach was guidance and warning. Such measures may be more productive to quickly improve animal welfare levels; above all, the earlier intervention is important in order to avoid causing a greater degree of violence (CROOK, 2000). However, there were a few cases that resulted in issued ticket mainly justified by the non-provision of veterinary care, thus perpetuating the suffering of the animal condition. The inspector conduct may be reviewed in some cases, like aggression, that need severest punishment and also be treated as a crime. The profile of abuse investigated complaints may display failures due to lack of accurate information from both the complainant and on the part of the professional who scrutinizes complaints. Protocols should be developed and training should be done constantly. It is true that the opinion of a technician with training in animal welfare, more detailed and scientific basis, as well as greater empathy with the cause, favors the identification, the correct description and routing. Recognize and report suspected animal abuse are the first steps to address harmful situations and make communities safer for all humans and animals (ARKOW, 2015).

There are no published studies in Brazil correlating the occurrence of animal abuse and population, economic and violence indicators. It is suggested in this study that these variables had correlation with harmful animal practices. These correlations has been verified in human mortality cases in Brazil (BARATA AND RIBEIRO, 2000; SOUZA et al., 2014) and may show a tendency applied for any type of violence. Acts of cruelty to animals have traditionally been considered important to the welfare of animals and of secondary importance to human interests, but animal abuse may indicate potential for interpersonal violence (ARKOW, 2015) and should be seen as a worldwide public health problem (GULLONE, 2012).

1.6 CONCLUSION

Dogs were the most frequent victims of abuse and suffering with situations that could be classified as negligence. Some cases, such as hoarders, require an overlapping work with different professionals that is important to involve more sectors of the city.

In neighborhoods where the average income of the population was lower, more cases of abuse were confirmed, as well as in the neighborhoods where the number of homicides was higher. These characteristics of the communities may indicate which sites should be prioritized both at the time of investigating complaints and in relation to work to prevent and reduce other forms of violence.

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2 ANIMAL CRUELTY AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN, CHILDREN AND THE ELDERLY: IS THERE A LINK BETWEEN THEM?

The World Health Organization (WHO) declares violence as an increasing public health problem and alerts its member states to evaluate and report cases of violence to organizations in their territories. WHO considers aggression against animal or personal property as an act of moderate physical violence against their owners, although it is complex and difficult to characterize, including requiring intersectional members.

Several studies show positive correlations between cases of animal, children and elderly abuse, domestic violence and other forms of violence against the physically vulnerable. A study conducted in the United States of America (USA) showed that 106/153 (69.3%) of criminals who have committed abuse against animals were involved in other violent crimes, drugs or gun charges. Furthermore, they were more likely to commit violence against people (5.4 times) and property (4.0 times), and even more likely to commit crimes related to drug use (3.4 times).

Violence also had specific connection with women and children: 54/100 (54%) of women who sought shelter from domestic violence in the USA reported that their husbands had already injured or killed their pets. This same study suggested that the severity of the abuses suffered by the animals might increase as domestic violence worsens. Children exposed to violence in their homes were more likely to commit acts of cruelty against their animals and 2.9 times more probable to get involved in cases of animal cruelty.

According to these studies, pets can be indicated as sentinels of domestic violence cases, and animal abuse can be a good indicator of other types of violence inside or outside the family involving pets in the cycle of domestic violence. Some associations even stimulate the reporting of animal's abuse cases by veterinarians, providing a standard code of conduct and examination to help recognize, evaluate and characterize animal abuse. The intentional abuses related to other forms of violence can be identified through the combined analysis of the factors (family behavior, clinical examination and animal behavior) involving not only the animal that comes to medical care, but also the context of its human family (FIGURE 3).

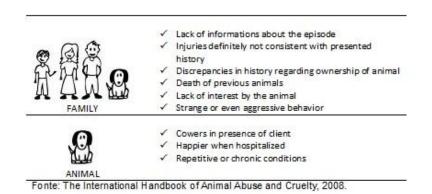


FIGURE 3: SIGNS THAT MAY INDICATE ANIMAL ABUSE AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE THAT THE VETERINARIAN MUST BE CAREFUL IN YOUR ROUTINE.

Brazil grows in the research and discussion of the correlation between cruelty to animals and domestic violence, so far little studied in fact, mainly in the area of veterinary clinic for pets. In Curitiba, the Defense and Animal Protection Department (APD), City Secretary of Environment had partnered with the Extraordinary Women Municipal Department and the Social Assistance Foundation, producing maps of violence against animals, women and children (FIGURE 4). This interdepartmental approach will in future be integrated also in the complaint registers proceeding from animal abuse, and domestic violence against women and children by the respective municipal entities, in order to alert the other services and/or verify that there is a significant spatial correlation between the different forms of violence against life.

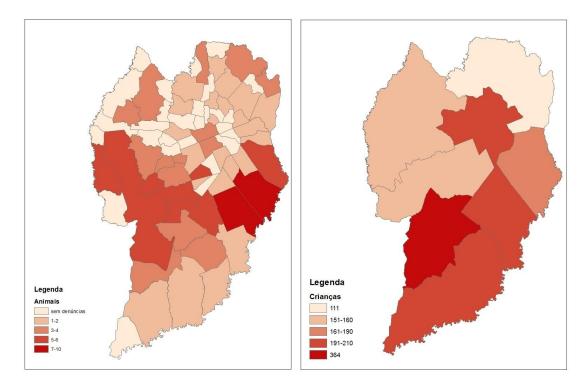


FIGURE 4: MAPS OF CONFIRMED RECORDS OF ANIMAL ABUSE AND VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN IN CURITIBA, PARANÁ, 2013.

This collaborated work between the three departments can reinforce the importance and impact of the veterinarian along with social assistants, doctors, nurses and other professionals in the Support Center for Family Health (SCFH), which was more focused on family health and its human member. Therefore, these health professionals linked to SCFH should not be limited to clinical attendance and clinical-surgical ambulatory and hospital forwarding, but operate mainly in preventing and combating violence cases. Besides, this new area of work extends the responsibility and competence of pet veterinarians, to be able to differentiate accidental cases of intentional violence in their clinic routine.

In conclusion, overlapping work is fundamental in addressing domestic violence and animal abuse, to establish the link between different forms of violence, contributing to the establishment of indicators, the creation and monitoring of public interventions and public policies aimed to improvement of community health.

The medical shelter is particularly qualified to work in integration with the most different segments of society and government in this pursuit of public policies to fight violence against life.

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3 GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

This dissertation presented the profile of a part of the animal abuse problem in Curitiba. We did not pretend to show the full extension of animal abuse, even as complaints from only one city supervisory body were analyzed, but as this organ a reference to the Curitiba's population, relevant information was obtained. This happens also due to the animal protection culture still being constructed among the population, with major advances.

Animal Protection Network is a reference service and offers an available complaints channel for the community. Therefore, it's important to provide constant training, encouragement and promotion of technical skills and the enhancement of employees who work from receipt of complaints to the verification of the same, to better serve and refer more complex cases of animal abuse, and even to be alert and identify other forms of violence.

Animal abuse is a crime provided by Brazilian federal law and municipal law, and the occurrence of any animal suffering situation must not be neglected, either by the person who handles the situation or by those who can forbid the practice.

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5 SUPLEMENT

SUPLEMENT 1: chapter 5, article 32 of Brazil federal law about animal cruelty (1998).



Presidência da República Casa Civil Subchefia para Assuntos Jurídicos

LEI Nº 9.605, DE 12 DE FEVEREIRO DE 1998.

Dispõe sobre as sanções penais e administrativas derivadas de condutas e atividades lesivas ao meio ambiente, e dá outras providências.

Art. 32. Praticar ato de abuso, maus-tratos, ferir ou mutilar animais silvestres, domésticos ou domesticados, nativos ou exóticos:

Pena - detenção, de três meses a um ano, e multa.

§ 1º Incorre nas mesmas penas quem realiza experiência dolorosa ou cruel em animal vivo, ainda que para fins didáticos ou científicos, quando existirem recursos alternativos.

§ 2º A pena é aumentada de um sexto a um terço, se ocorre morte do animal.

SUPLEMENT 2: Curitiba, Paraná, Brazil municipal law about animal cruelty (2011).



PI	REFEIT	URA	MUNI	CIP	AL	DE	CURIT	IBA
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LEI Nº 13.908, de 19 de dezembro de 2011.

Estabelece, no âmbito do Município de Curitiba, sanções e penalidades administrativas para aqueles que praticarem maus-tratos aos animais e dá outras providências.

A CÂMARA MUNICIPAL DE CURITIBA, CAPITAL DO ESTADO DO PARANÁ, aprovou e eu, Prefeito Municipal, sanciono a seguinte lei:

Art. 1º Fica proibida, no Município de Curitiba, a prática de maus-tratos contra animais.

Art. 2º Para os efeitos desta lei entende-se por maus-tratos contra animais toda e qualquer ação decorrente de imprudência, imperícia ou ato voluntário e intencional, que atente contra sua saúde e necessidades naturais, físicas e mentais, conforme estabelecido nos incisos abaixo:

I - mantê-los sem abrigo ou em lugares em condições inadequadas ao seu porte e espécie ou que lhes ocasionem desconforto físico ou mental;

II - privá-los de necessidades básicas tais como alimento adequado à espécie e água;

III - lesar ou agredir os animais (por espancamento, lapidação, por instrumentos cortantes, contundentes, por substâncias químicas, escaldantes, tóxicas, por fogo ou outros), sujeitando-os a qualquer experiência que infrinja a Lei nº 11.794, de 8 de outubro de 2008, prática ou atividade capaz de causar-lhes sofrimento, dano físico ou mental ou morte;

IV - abandoná-los, em quaisquer circunstâncias;

 V – obrigá-los a trabalhos excessivos ou superiores as suas forças e a todo ato que resulte em sofrimento, para deles obter esforços ou comportamento que não se alcançariam senão sob coerção;

VI - castigá-los, física ou mentalmente, ainda que para aprendizagem ou adestramento;

VII - criá-los, mantê-los ou expô-los em recintos desprovidos de limpeza e desinfecção;

VIII - utilizá-los em confrontos ou lutas, entre animais da mesma espécie ou de espécies diferentes;

IX - provocar-lhes envenenamento, podendo causar-lhes morte ou não;

X - eliminação de cães e gatos como método de controle de dinâmica populacional;



XI - não propiciar morte rápida e indolor a todo animal cuja eutanásia seja necessária;

XII - exercitá-los ou conduzi-los presos a veículo motorizado em movimento;

XIII - abusá-los sexualmente;

XIV - enclausurá-los com outros que os molestem;

XV - promover distúrbio psicológico e comportamental;

XVI - outras práticas que possam ser consideradas e constatadas como maus-tratos pela autoridade ambiental, sanitária, policial, judicial ou outra qualquer com esta competência.

Art. 3º Entenda-se, para fins desta lei, por animais todo ser vivo pertencente ao Reino Animal, excetuando-se o *Homo sapiens*, abrangendo inclusive:

I - fauna urbana não domiciliada, nativa ou exótica;

II - fauna domesticada e domiciliada, de estimação ou companhia, nativa ou exótica;

III – fauna nativa ou exótica que componha plantéis particulares para qualquer finalidade.

Art. 4º Toda ação ou omissão que viole as regras jurídicas desta lei é considerada infração administrativa ambiental e será punida com as sanções aqui previstas, sem prejuízo de outras sanções civis ou penais previstas em legislação.

§ 1º As infrações administrativas serão punidas com as seguintes sanções:

I-advertência por escrito;

II – multa simples;

III - multa diária;

IV – apreensão de instrumentos, apetrechos ou equipamentos de qualquer natureza utilizados na infração;

V - destruição ou inutilização de produtos;

VI - suspensão parcial ou total das atividades;

VII - sanções restritivas de direito.



 $\S 2^{0}$ Se o infrator cometer, simultaneamente, duas ou mais infrações, ser-lhe-ão aplicadas, cumulativamente, as sanções a elas cominadas.

§ 3º A advertência será aplicada pela inobservância das disposições da legislação em vigor, sem prejuízo das demais sanções previstas neste artigo.

 $\S~4^{\varrho}~A$ multa simples será aplicada sempre que o agente infrator, por negligência ou dolo:

I - advertido por irregularidade que tenha sido praticada, deixar de saná-la, no prazo estabelecido pela Secretaria Municipal do Meio Ambiente - SMMA;

II - opuser embaraço aos agentes de fiscalização ambiental;

III - deixar de cumprir a legislação ambiental ou determinação expressa da Secretaria Municipal do Meio Ambiente – SMMA;

IV - Deixar de cumprir auto de embargo ou de suspensão de atividade.

§ 5º A multa diária poderá e será aplicada quando o cometimento da infração se estender ao longo do tempo, até a sua efetiva cessação ou a celebração de termo de compromisso de ajustamento da conduta do infrator para reparação do dano ocasionado.

 $\S 6^{\circ}$ As sanções restritivas de direito são:

I - suspensão de registro, licença, permissão, autorização ou alvará;

II - cassação de registro, licença, permissão, autorização ou alvará;

III - proibição de contratar com a Administração Pública, pelo período de 3 anos.

Art. 5° A pena de multa estabelecida será arbitrada pelo agente fiscalizador com base nos critérios definidos nesta Lei, no valor mínimo de R\$ 200,00 e valor máximo de R\$ 200.000,00.

§ 1º A pena de multa seguirá a seguinte gradação:

I – infração leve: de R\$ 200,00 a R\$ 2.000,00;

II – infração grave: de R\$ 2.001,00 a R\$ 20.000,00;

III - infração muito grave: de R\$ 20.001,00 a R\$ 200.000,00;

Art. 6º Para arbitrar o valor da multa, o agente fiscalizador deverá observar:



I - a gravidade dos fatos, tendo em vista os motivos da infração e suas consequências para a saúde pública e para a proteção animal;

II - os antecedentes do agente infrator, quanto ao cumprimento da legislação específica vigente;

III - a capacidade econômica do agente infrator;

IV - o porte do empreendimento ou atividade.

Art. 7º Será circunstância agravante o cometimento da infração:

I - de forma reincidente;

II - para obter vantagem pecuniária;

III – afetando ou expondo a perigo, de maneira grave, a saúde pública ou a vida ou a integridade do animal;

IV - em domingos ou feriados; ou durante o período noturno;

V - mediante fraude ou abuso de confiança;

VI - mediante abuso do direito de licença, permissão, autorização ambiental ou alvará;

VII - no interesse de pessoa jurídica mantida, total ou parcialmente, por verbas públicas ou beneficiada por incentivos fiscais;

Art. 8º Constitui reincidência a prática de nova infração cometida pelo mesmo agente infrator dentro do período de 3 anos subsequentes, classificada como:

I - específica: cometimento de infração da mesma natureza; e

II - genérica: o cometimento de infração ambiental de natureza diversa.

Parágrafo único. No caso de reincidência específica a multa a ser imposta pela prática da nova infração deverá ter seu valor aumentado ao triplo e no caso de reincidência genérica a multa a ser imposta pela prática da nova infração poderá ter seu valor aumentado ao dobro

Art. 9º As multas previstas nesta lei devem ser reajustadas anualmente pela variação do Índice de Preços ao Consumidor Amplo - IPCA, apurado pelo Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística - IBGE, acumulada no exercício anterior, sendo que, no caso de extinção deste índice, será adotado outro criado por legislação federal e que reflita a perda do poder aquisitivo da moeda.



Art. 10. Fica a cargo da Secretaria Municipal do Meio Ambiente, por meio do Departamento de Pesquisa e Conservação da Fauna, a fiscalização dos atos decorrentes da aplicação desta lei.

Parágrafo único. As ações de fiscalização a cargo da Secretaria Municipal de Meio Ambiente poderão ser executadas em conjunto com as Secretarias Municipais de Saúde, Urbanismo e Defesa Social, e demais órgãos e entidades públicas.

Art. 11. Será assegurado o direito ao infrator desta lei à ampla defesa e ao contraditório nos seguintes termos:

I - 20 dias úteis para o agente infrator oferecer defesa ou impugnação em primeira instância, contados da data da ciência da autuação;

II - 30 dias úteis para a autoridade competente julgar o processo de recurso em primeira instância;

III - 20 dias úteis para o pagamento de multa, contados da data da ciência da decisão do processo de recurso em primeira instância.

IV – em caso da não concordância com a decisão do processo de recurso em primeira instância, 20 dias úteis para recorrer da decisão, em segunda instância ao Conselho Municipal de Defesa e Proteção Animal - COMUPA;

V-5 dias úteis para o pagamento de multa, contados da data da ciência da decisão do processo em segunda instância.

Art. 12. O agente infrator será cientificado da decisão dos recursos em primeira e segunda instância:

I - pessoalmente;

II - pelo correio, através de aviso de recebimento (A.R.);

III - por edital, se estiver em lugar incerto ou não sabido.

§ 1º Se o agente infrator for notificado pessoalmente e se recusar a exarar ciência, deverá essa circunstância ser registrada no processo.

§ 2º O edital referido no inciso III deste artigo, será publicado na imprensa oficial, considerando-se efetivada a notificação 5 dias úteis após a publicação.

Art. 13. O valor das multas poderá ser reduzido quando o agente infrator, por termo de compromisso aprovado pela autoridade competente, obrigar-se à adoção de medidas específicas, para fazer cessar e reparar o dano causado.



§ 1º A reparação do dano causado de que trata este artigo será feita mediante a apresentação e aprovação pela Secretaria Municipal do Meio Ambiente – SMMA do projeto técnico.

§ 2º A autoridade competente poderá dispensar o agente infrator da apresentação de projeto técnico, na hipótese em que a reparação não o exigir.

§ 3º Cumpridas integralmente às obrigações assumidas pelo agente infrator, o valor da multa será reduzido em até 90% do valor atualizado monetariamente.

§ 4º Na hipótese de interrupção do cumprimento das obrigações de cessar e reparar o dano causado, por decisão da autoridade ambiental ou do agente infrator, o valor da multa atualizado monetariamente será proporcional ao dano causado não reparado, sem prejuízo da aplicação de sanções administrativas por reincidência ou continuidade da irregularidade.

Art. 14. Os valores arrecadados com o pagamento das multas serão recolhidos para o Fundo Municipal do Meio Ambiente – FMMA para aplicação em programas, projetos e ações ambientais voltados à defesa e proteção aos animais.

Art. 15. O não pagamento da multa dentro dos prazos fixados implicará na inscrição do débito em dívida ativa e demais cominações contidas na legislação tributária municipal.

Art. 16. Na constatação de maus-tratos:

I - os animais serão microchipados e cadastrados no Sistema de Identificação Animal – SIA, no ato da fiscalização ou após sua melhora física ou mental;

II - os custos inerentes à aplicação do microchip serão atribuídos ao infrator;

III - o infrator receberá as orientações técnicas que se fizerem necessárias da equipe do MAPCF sobre como proceder em relação ao que seja constatado com o (s) animal (s) sob a sua guarda.

§ 1º Ao infrator, caberá a guarda do (s) animal (s).

§ 2º Caso constatada pela equipe do MAPCF a necessidade de assistência veterinária, deverá o infrator providenciar o atendimento particular.

§ 3º Em caso da constatação da falta de condição mínima, para a manutenção do (s) animal (s) sob a guarda do infrator, fato este constatado no ato da fiscalização pela autoridade competente, fica autorizado o Município a remoção do(s) mesmo (s), se necessário com o auxílio de força policial. Caberá ao Município promover a recuperação do animal (quando pertinente) em local específico, bem como destiná-lo (s) para a adoção, devidamente identificado(s).



§ 4º Os animais que pela sua natureza ou inadequação não sejam passíveis de adoção pela comunidade, serão libertados em seu *habitat* ou entregues a jardins zoológicos, fundações, santuários ou entidades assemelhadas, desde que fiquem sob a responsabilidade de técnicos habilitados ou que possam ser absorvidos e adaptados ao ecossistema receptor.

§ 5º Os recursos despendidos pelo Município para o atendimento do art. 16 desta lei serão apensados ao processo administrativo da aplicação das penalidades, aberto pelo MAPCF na ação fiscal, com a finalidade de ressarcimento futuro pelo infrator, mesmo que através de cobrança judicial, caso necessário.

Art. 17. Esta lei entra em vigor na data de sua publicação.

PALÁCIO 29 DE MARÇO, em 19 de dezembro de 2011.

PREFEI

SUPLEMENT 3: Animal cruelty and violence against women, children and the elderly: is there a link between them?

MEDICINA VETERINÁRIA DO COLETIVO

Maus-tratos aos animais e violência à mulher, à criança e ao idoso: existe elo entre eles?

A Organização Mundial da Saúde (OMS) declara a violência como um crescente problema de saúde pública e alerta os estadosmembros a avaliar e comunicar à organização os casos de violência ocorridos em seus territórios. Embora seja de complexa e difícil caracterização, necessitando inclusive de equipe intersetorial, a OMS consi-

dera a agressão contra animais ou objetos pessoais um ato de violência física moderada contra seus donos,

Diversos estudos mostram correlações positivas entre casos de maustratos a animais e abuso às criancas, aos idosos, violência doméstica e outras formas de violência contra pessoas fisicamente vulneráveis (Figura 1). Um estudo nos Estados Unidos da América (EUA) mostrou que 106/153 (69,3%) dos criminosos que cometeram abuso contra animais tiveram envolvimento em outros crimes violentos, porte de drogas ou armas. Além disso, foram mais suscetíveis de cometer violências contra pessoas (5,4 vezes) e contra a propriedade (4 vezes), e ainda mais propensos a cometer crimes relacionados ao uso de drogas (3,4 vezes).

A violência também tem relação específica com a mulher e a criança: 54/100 (54%) mulheres que procuraram abrigo por violência doméstica nos EUA relataram que o marido já havia ferido ou matado seus animais de companhia (Figura 2). Esse mesmo estudo sugeriu que a gravidade dos abusos sofridos pelos animais pode aumentar à medida que a violência doméstica se agrava. As crianças expostas à violência em suas casas foram mais propensas a cometer atos de crueldade contra seus animais e 2,9 vezes mais propensas a se envolver em casos de crueldade animal.



Figura 1 - Elo das formas de violência contra a vida segundo o dr. Phil Arkow

(consultor da American Society for the Prevention of Crueity to Animals e do

Clínica

Veterinária

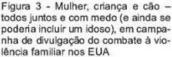
Fonte: The International Handbook of Animal Abuse and Cruely, 2008 - http://goo.gl/s0CfVk Segundo esses estudos, os animais de conduta e exame para auxiliar a re-

domiciliados podem atuar como sentinelas de casos de violência doméstica, e os maus-tratos contra eles podem ser um bom indicador de outros tipos de violência dentro ou fora da família envolvendo particularmente animais de companhia no ciclo da violência familiar. Algumas associações incentivam inclusive a notificação dos casos de maus-tratos a animais identificados pelos clínicos veterinários, disponibilizando um código padrão

CÃO

de conduta e exame para auxiliar a reconhecer, avaliar e caracterizar os maus-tratos perpetrados contra os animais. Os casos intencionais de maus-tratos relacionados a outras formas de violência podem ser identificados por meio da análise conjunta dos fatores (comportamento da família, exame clínico e comportamento do animal) que envolvem não só o animal que chega até a clínica, mas também o contexto da família humana de que ele faz parte (Figura 3).





Cresce no Brasil a pesquisa e a discussão sobre a correlação que existe entre maus-tratos a animais e violência doméstica, ainda pouco estudada de fato, principalmente dentro da área de clínica veterinária de animais de companhia. Em Curitiba, a Rede de Defesa e Proteção Animal (RDPA) da Secretaria Municipal de Meio Ambiente estabeleceu uma parceria com a Secretaria Municipal Extraordinária da Mulher e a Fundação de Assistência Social, produzindo mapas individuais da violência contra os animais, as mulheres e as crianças (Figura 4). Essa abordagem intersecretarial será futuramente integrada também no registro das denúncias procedentes de maus-tratos contra os animais (Figura 5), e violência doméstica contra as mulheres e as crianças pelos respectivos órgãos municipais, de modo a alertar os demais serviços e/ou verificar se existe correlação significativa espacial entre as diferentes formas de violência contra a vida.

Esse trabalho integrado entre as três secretarias pode reforçar a importância e o impacto do médico veterinário juntamente com o de assistentes sociais, médicos, enfermeiros e outros profissionais, no Núcleo de Apoio à Saúde da Família (NASF), até então mais focado na saúde da família e de seus membros humanos.

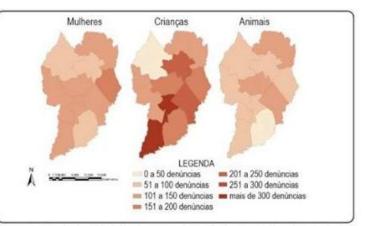


Figura 4 - Denúncias de violência no município de Curitiba de janeiro a junho de 2013 por regional de saúde



Figura 5 - Cão em condições precárias e que sofreu maus-tratos encontrado em vistoria da Rede de Proteção Animal de Curitiba. Em casos assim, é fundamental o rastreamento de outras formas de violência contra a vida na mesma residência

Nesse sentido, esses profissionais da saúde vinculados ao NASF não devem se limitar aos atendimentos e encaminhamentos clínicocirúrgicos ambulatoriais ou hospitalares, mas atuar principalmente na prevenção e no combate aos casos de violência. Além disso, essa nova área de atuação amplia a responsabilidade e a competência dos clínicos veterinários de animais de companhia, que devem ser capazes de diferenciar casos acidentais de violência intencional em sua rotina clínica ambulatorial.

Em resumo, o trabalho intersetorial é fundamental na abordagem da violência doméstica e dos maus-tratos aos animais, para estabelecer o elo entre as diferentes formas de violência, contribuindo para a definição de indicadores, a criação e o monitoramento de intervenções e políticas públicas dirigidas à melhora das condições de saúde da comunidade.

MEDICINA VETERINÁRIA DO COLETIVO

Clínica Veterinária

A medicina veterinária do coletivo é particularmente capacitada para atuar de forma integrada com os mais diferentes segmentos da sociedade e o poder público nessa busca de políticas públicas de combate à violência contra a vida.

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Clínica Veterinária, Ano XIX, n. 112, setembro/outubro, 2014

6 VITA

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