



November 15th-17th 2012
Hotel Castel Luberon - 84400 Apt - FRANCE

FIRST CALL FOR PAPERS

The 1st International Congress organized by **IRSEA** will be hosted in Apt, France, from 15th to 17th November 2012.

This Congress will feature a combination of submitted research, reviews and clinical cases presentations and invited talks. Topics may include but are not limited to :

- Animal Welfare
- Behavioural medicine
- Husbandry
- Chemical Communication
- Stress Evaluation and Management
- Host/Parasite Interactions
- Sustainable Management of Competitor Species
- Attachment and Early Interactions
- Biomolecular aspects of Chemical Communication
- Neurophysiology and Semiochemical Perception

These should be submitted in English and include the title of the proposed contribution, the nature of the contribution—talk or poster, the names and full contact details of the contributors and an abstract of **no more than 250 words** (see example below) in a **MS Word format**.

The file name must be presented in the following format:

First Author = John Smith = JSMITH.poster.doc or JSMITH.shortcom.doc

The deadline for abstract submissions is April 30th 2012.

Final Selection will be communicated by May 15th 2012.

A “Student Award” will be attributed to the best poster submitted by a student and will be judged by the scientific committee.

For further information regarding abstract submission and registration, please visit the **IRSEA** website <http://www.irsea.info> and follow the Congress 2012 Link or send a message to congress2012@irsea.info.

Please do not hesitate to forward this call for papers to as many persons as you see fit.

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INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

Authors should indicate whether they prefer a spoken (12 min + 3 min questions) or poster presentation (2 min).

Abstract submission opens February 1st 2012, and the deadline for abstract submission is April 30th 2012

Abstracts will be reviewed and authors will be notified of the final status of their abstract by May 15th 2012.

For abstracts to be included in the Conference Proceedings, the presenting author must be registered as participant of the congress by September 7th 2012.

Presentations should be of original research or review or clinical case, which is substantially completed, but which has not yet been published as a full paper in a scientific journal.

Abstracts must contain a clear statement of the purpose of the work, the methods used, the results, and conclusions. Results must be presented in sufficient detail to support the conclusions drawn.

Except for theoretical contributions, submitted abstracts must describe the study design and sample size, give precise information on the results so far obtained, indicate the method(s) of analysis, and provide information about test statistics. Authors are strongly encouraged to include numerical values for results (e.g. means and measures of variability, correlation coefficients) where appropriate.

Reviewers will be advised to reject empirical abstracts that do not contain a clear statement of the actual results obtained, or which rely on the expectation of future results, since it is very difficult to evaluate the suitability of these abstracts for presentation.

Abstracts must not exceed 250 words, excluding title, authors and addresses.

Abstracts must be written and presented in English. Linguistic accuracy is the responsibility of the authors.

Figures, tables, references and acknowledgements must not be included in the abstract.

Special instructions for poster presentations

- Presenting authors will be given the opportunity to present a “poster teaser” of 2 minutes.
- We strongly recommend that presenting authors bring a sufficient amount of hard copy handouts of their poster for conference delegates.

Poster Dimensions: 120 cm high X 80 cm large

Abstract Formatting Instructions:

1. All abstracts must be typed, single-line spaced and must fit on one page. Font size should be Times New Roman 12 throughout.
2. First line: Title – in bold.
3. Then leave a blank line and on the third line: names of all authors. Underline the presenting author
4. Leave a blank line and on the fifth line: Addresses of authors (institution, city, country) and e-mail address of presenting author
5. Then leave two blank lines
6. On the next line, the text of the abstract – **no longer** than 250 words
7. Do not indent for paragraphs but leave a one-line gap between paragraphs
8. When using uncommon abbreviations, spell out in full when first mentioned, followed by the abbreviation in parentheses. Do not abbreviate in the title of the abstract.

Abstracts may be submitted electronically (MS Word attachment) or via the Congress website. Two copies of the abstract must be submitted, one with the authors' names and affiliations removed.

FIRST CALL FOR PAPERS

Example abstract:

Spoken presentation IRSEA Congress 2012

First social isolation for puppies: evidence of significant stress from physiological and behavioural indicators

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Social isolation is an inherently difficult state for dogs. The sequence of events which involves firstly separation from the litter and then arrival in a human family can be a risk factor for adoption failures. The aim of this study is to demonstrate the changes in physiological and behavioural parameters of stress that occur during puppies' first experience of social isolation. A range of parameters were evaluated for 30 puppies aged 7 to 8 weeks, during a standardised test: namely the first period of social isolation after separation from the litter. The group of puppies was standardised with reference to gender and degree of kinship. The following physiological parameters were considered: heart rate (HR) and plasma concentration of ACTH and Cortisol. Behavioural parameters analysed were the duration and frequency of puppy vocalisations during the test (Software Audacity®). Data collection occurred at T0: before the separation; T1: after 15 minutes of separation and social isolation. We found significant differences between T0 and T1 for plasma concentration of Cortisol (ddl=29 ; F=-7.48 ; p=<0.0001; Student paired T Test) and ACTH (S=-188 ; p=<0.0001; Wilcoxon signed rank test); HR, statistical trend was identified (S=-79 ; p=0.07; Wilcoxon signed rank test). Results of vocalisations were: duration (215.63±186.4 sec) frequency (30, 13±17,66). This study offered a practical approach to the investigation of indicators of stress during the first period of separation from littermates. The physiological results add interesting data for interpreting the effects of social isolation which is a crucial event in the development of the puppy.

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No Name Example abstract:

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First social isolation for puppies: evidence of significant stress from physiological and behavioural indicators

Social isolation is an inherently difficult state for dogs. The sequence of events which involves firstly separation from the litter and then arrival in a human family can be a risk factor for adoption failures. The aim of this study is to demonstrate the changes in physiological and behavioural parameters of stress that occur during puppies' first experience of social isolation. A range of parameters were evaluated for 30 puppies aged 7 to 8 weeks, during a standardised test: namely the first period of social isolation after separation from the litter. The group of puppies was standardised with reference to gender and degree of kinship. The following physiological parameters were considered: heart rate (HR) and plasma concentration of ACTH and Cortisol. Behavioural parameters analysed were the duration and frequency of puppy vocalisations during the test (Software Audacity®). Data collection occurred at T0: before the separation; T1: after 15 minutes of separation and social isolation. We found significant differences between T0 and T1 for plasma concentration of Cortisol (ddl=29 ; F=-7.48 ; p=<0.0001; Student paired T Test) and ACTH (S=-188 ; p=<0.0001; Wilcoxon signed rank test); HR, statistical trend was identified (S=-79 ; p=0.07; Wilcoxon signed rank test). Results of vocalisations were: duration (215.63±186.4 sec) frequency (30, 13±17,66). This study offered a practical approach to the investigation of indicators of stress during the first period of separation from littermates. The physiological results add interesting data for interpreting the effects of social isolation which is a crucial event in the development of the puppy.