"Animals are such agreeable friends

– they ask no questions, they pass no criticisms."

- George Eliot





Humane Society of Southern Arizona Pet V.I.P. Program

Stress & Animal Assisted Activities

What makes a good Pet V.I.P. animal?

- · People oriented and social
- · Comfortable with being touched
- · Enjoys visits
- Predictable/reliable in given situation
- Obedient
- · Inspires confidence
- Able to cope with stress

What is stress???

Everyone experiences stress: people, dogs, cats.

An organism reacts to a threat and focuses their energies on coping with that threat.

What happens when an organism is stressed?

- "Stress hormones" released
- Fight or flight
- · Signs of stress
- Coping
- Exhaustion



Stress is natural.

A certain amount of stress is necessary.

Importance of recognizing stress in Pet V.I.P animals

- Promotes good impression of animals and pet therapy
- · Reduces risk and liability
- · Ensures all parties benefiting from the visit
- · Protects your animal
- · Protects patients
- · Ensures future visits
- Increases the bond between you and your pet

Causes of Stress for Pet V.I.P. Dogs

- · Handler is nervous
- · Clients are nervous
- · Health issues
- · Sudden changes in lifestyle
- · Lack of sleep/physical exhaustion
- Dog senses a threat
- · Can't understand expectations

Causes of Stress for Pet V.I.P. Dogs

- Failure
- · Harsh treatment
- · Witnessing a trauma
- · Over-stimulation/arousal
- · Fundamentals are missing
- · Lack of exercise
- Over-exposure to a negative experience

Causes of Stress for Pet V.I.P. Dogs

- · Crowding around animal
- · Patient moves in an odd way
- Patient's emotional response
- Facility Energy level: heightened staff activity





Causes of Stress for Pet V.I.P. Dogs

- · Aversive smells/new smells
- · Slippery floors
- · Loud or new sounds
- Sliding doors/elevators/stairs
- · Gurneys, wheelchairs, walkers, etc.
- Wound dressings or unusual appearances
- · Extreme temperatures

Causes of Stress for Pet V.I.P. Dogs

- Something unique to your dog?
- · Overly high expectations

Signs of stress in dogs

- · Rapid heart rate
- Panting
- · Dilated pupils
- · Extra energy, arousal
- · Dog shuts down
- · Won't drink or excessive drinking



Signs of stress in dogs

- Defecating
- Pacing
- Shaking
- Runny nose or bubbles on chin
- · Whining/yelping/barking
- Tense body
- · Biting leash

Signs of stress in dogs

- · Sweaty paws
- · Eats food too rapidly or won't eat at all
- · Excessive or exaggerated self-grooming
- Poor concentration/forgetfulness
- · A variety of smells
- Restless
- · Uses calming signals

Signs of stress in dogs

- · Digestive Disorders
- Won't make eye contact
- Shedding
- · Whites of the eyes show
- Staring
- · Flickering eyes
- · Overly passive behavior

Signs of stress in dogs

· Behaviors unique to your dog

Long term effects of stress

- Burnout
- · Poor performance
- · Health problems
- · Loses ability to do therapy work



Your roles

- Prevent stress
- · Decrease effect of stressors
- · Help animal recover from stress
- Evaluate!!!

Preventing stress

- · Choose suitable environment
- Ask questions (our "rookie mistake")
- · Make sure you and animal are prepared
- Training/practice/socialization
- · Don't overwork the animal
- · Schedule vacations from visits
- Keep pet healthy

Reducing stress

- · Monitor animal at all times
- Take breaks
- Develop bond with animal to better keep communication during times of stress
- · Avoid over-correction
- Redirection

Reducing stress

- · Continue training with dog
- Employ relaxation techniques
- · Be confident
- · Rest and recovery from outside stressors
- · Monitor your stress levels
- · Learn from other teams
- · Use animal's strengths

Reducing stress

- Exercise
- · "Our time"
- Shake and stretch, etc.
- Massage
- · Deep breathing
- · Add familiar things
- Play (for some dogs)

Jean Donaldson's advice

- Food
- · Access to other dogs
- · Access to outdoors and interesting smells
- Attention from people and access to people, especially after isolation periods
- · Initiation of play



What not to do

- Denial
- Flooding
- · Negative or harsh training methods
- · Fear of speaking up
- · Rushing the process