

ANIMAL ASSISTED THERAPY

Sandra Long, LMFT Lilia Sheynman, PhD



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WHAT IS A THERAPY DOG?

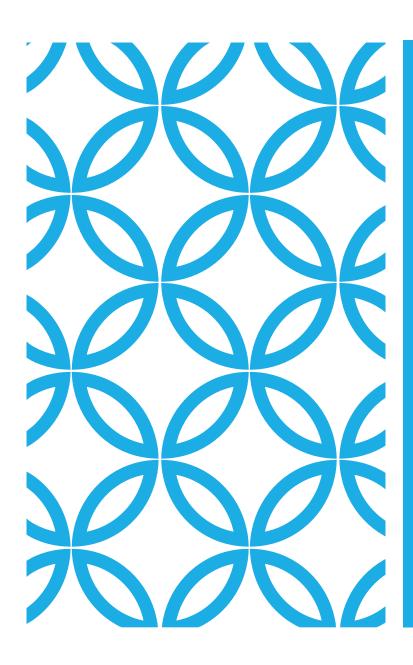
A therapy dog is a dog that is trained to provide affection, comfort and support to people in hospitals, retirement homes, nursing homes, schools, libraries, hospices and/or disaster areas.

Do not have public access rights with exception to the specific places they are visiting and working. Typically the dog would be granted rights by individual facilities only.

A few key points:

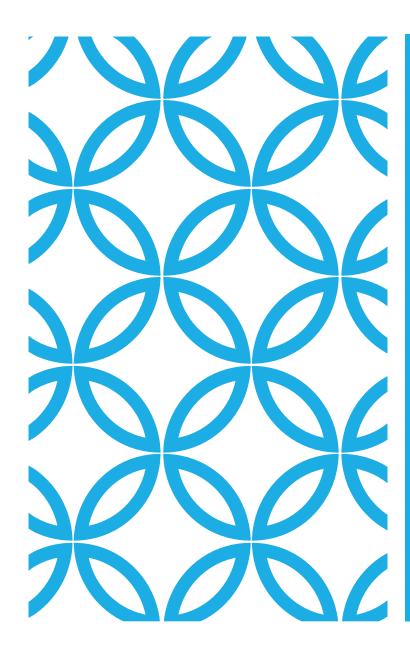
Not covered or protected under the Federal Housing Act or Americans with Disabilities Act.





CERTIFICATION





WHAT MAKES A
THERAPY ANIMAL
DIFFERENT?



	THERAPY ANIMAL	ASSISTANCE ANIMAL	EMOTIONAL SUPPORT ANIMAL	
Primary role is to benefit many people.	✓	×	×	
Primary role is to support one individual.	×	✓	✓	
Okay to approach and pet in public places.	~	×	×	
Has been evaluated to be tolerant of a wide variety of environments.	✓	~	×	
Able to live in housing with "No Pets" policies.	×	✓	✓	
Special rights of access in public such as stores, restaurants, and airplanes.	×	✓	×	
aaaiponline.org *Assistance animals include service, hearing, and guide dogs.				

CERTIFICATION

Therapy dogs are subjected to several tests to ensure that they are fit for the job. These tests look at their ability to block out distractions, comfort level around a variety of people with many different disabilities, and if they are comfortably able to walk through many different terrains.

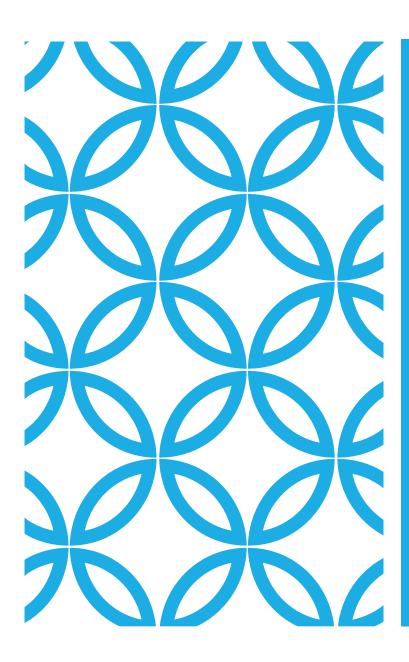


CERTIFICATION

California does not have specific certification requirements and does not register therapy animals, but you should be sure that your therapy pet and their handler have been through a program that includes the following:

- Socialization in multiple settings with many types of individuals and other pets
- General obedience training
- •Has passed tests to determine the pet's performance in multiple settings. Most important:
 - Responds to handler despite multiple distractions
 - Allows strangers and others to touch and handle them
 - Remains calm in groups and unfamiliar surroundings
- Is non-reactive to sudden movement, loud noise, persons with unusual gait or motions, and other unexpected stimuli
- History of visiting sites similar to yours.





BENEFITS



BENEFITS

Animal assisted therapy has been shown to have multiple benefits for patients in healthcare settings. It can effectively help patients cope with an injury or illness.

In some patients, pet therapy can decrease:

- Stress levels
- Blood pressure
- Pain
- Fatigue
- Anxiety
- Fear
- Isolation
- Loneliness



BENEFITS

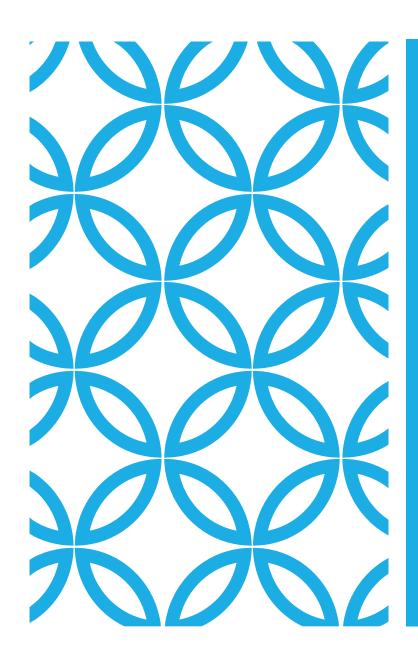
Animal assisted therapy has also been shown to improve

- Patient satisfaction,
- Energy levels, self-esteem, and
- Mood (as well as decrease depression)

Additionally:

- Increased motor skills and movement
- Improved social skills and verbal communication
- Pet therapy can promote social interaction and encourage exercise and playfulness.
- It may also have a beneficial effect on physiologic processes, such as reducing cardiovascular disease and stroke risk.

Behavioral Treatment Professional



CULTURAL CONSIDERATIONS

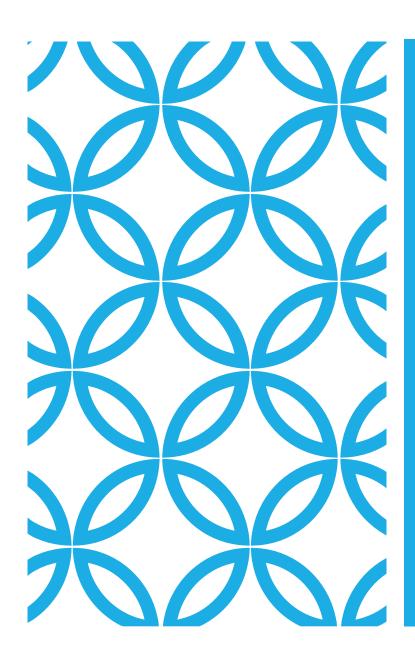


CULTURAL CONSIDERATION

In the United States, companion animals are common, with 66% of homes having a companion animal with most saying they consider their pets a family member. But there may be some cultural differences to keep in mind:

- Latino and Caucasian cultures are more likely to have companion animals, and therefore may respond most readily to animal assisted therapy.
- In Native American culture, the animal-human bond may be stronger than in any other culture, and a reverence and respect for all animals has been related to healing for centuries
- Socioeconomic factors may also be relevant, as clients of lower socioeconomic status may have had less exposure to animals and may have related fears or discomfort
- Most Important: Explain Animal-Assisted Therapy to your clients before the visit, and let the handler know if you have someone who might need extra attention to make them comfortable with the process.





THE RESEARCH



THE RESEARCH

Studies on use of animals in dementia.

Study	Type of study	N	Summary of results
Kongable et al.	Case series/observational	12	Demented subjects had more social behaviors in presence of animal
Richeson [8]	Case series/observational	15	Animal therapy reduced amount of behavioral disturbance
Moretti et al. [9]	Controlled, unblinded, prospective	21	No difference between control and intervention, both had improved MMSE and lower GDS scores
Sellers [10]	Case series/observational	4	Subjects had less agitation and more social behavior with pet present
Edwards and Beck [11]	Case-control/prospective	62	Subjects exposed to a fish tank had greater weight gain $(P < .000)$
Bernstein et al.	Self-controlled, prospective, observational	33	Longer conversations in subjects with animals present
Fick [13]	Self-controlled, prospective, observational	36	More social behavior when animals present
Tamura et al.	Controlled, unblinded, prospective, observational	13	Social response similar to real or toy dog



RESOURCES

Always interview your handler and their pet and give them a trial if possible. Pets and their handlers have diverse personalities, and there may be those that match better to your site.

Here are some agencies that can link you with Animal Assisted
Therapy Teams in the Los Angeles Area:

https://www.uclahealth.org/programs/pac/about-us/how-request-visit

https://paws4healing.info/about-us/

https://www.loveon4paws.org/

https://www.therapydogs.com/join-therapy-dogs/

https://www.AAAIPonline.org

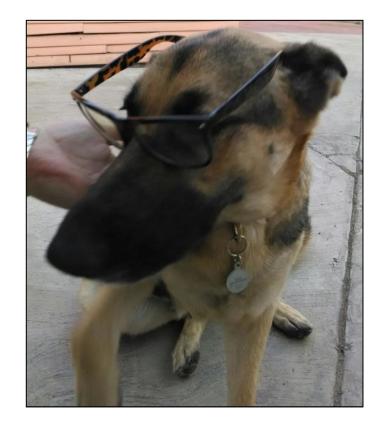
https://www.sundogtherapy.com/



IN MEMORIAM



Mr. Freckles



Sadie



CURRENTLY IN TRAINING





Frankie

