

WSAVA AWWC Shelter Medicine Workshop Mombasa 2019

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Animal Wellness & Welfare Committee

WSAVA



Icebreaker game

- Find a table that doesn't have the people...
 - From the same country
 - From the same organisation
 - With first names starting with the same letter e.g.
 - × Susan and Saravanan
 - × Natasha and Ning
- 3 minutes!





WSAVA

Animal Wellness and Welfare Committee

The AWWC Vision:

- To make welfare issues an everyday consideration for small animal practitioners
- To ensure that WSAVA becomes a proactive and respected partner within international welfare circles
- To provide an opinion that balances compassion with science and practical needs





WSAVA Shelter Medicine Workshop

Mombasa 2019 –
6th workshop



Purpose of this workshop

- Engage local veterinarians, animal practitioners and other stakeholders on practical issues in shelter medicine
- Educate on best practices and share resources in shelter medicine and animal welfare
- Inspire all to meet or exceed ASV standards where possible
- Introduction to essential shelter medicine principles
- To understand challenges faced in implementing shelter medicine and how to overcome it



So what is shelter medicine?

- Field of veterinary medicine dedicated to the care of homeless animals in shelters or other facilities
- Both individual and population level care - including a strong focus on physical and behavioral wellness to prepare animals to enter new homes
- Shelters must continually balance the needs of the individual **animal**, the shelter **population**, and the sustainability of the **organization**.



Resources:

WEBSITES:

ICAM International Companion Animal Management coalition

- <http://www.icam-coalition.org/>

Koret Shelter Medicine Program at UC Davis:

- www.sheltermedicine.com

Maddie's Shelter Medicine Program, University of Florida:

- <http://sheltermedicine.vetmed.ufl.edu/>

Association of shelter veterinarian

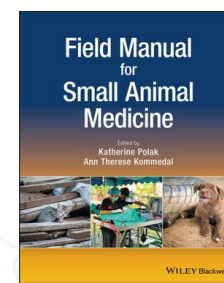
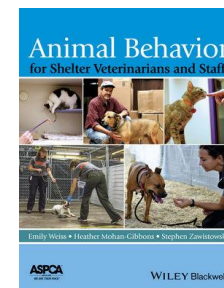
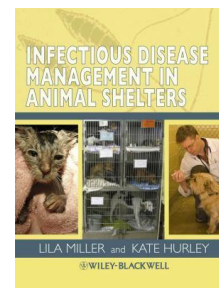
- www.shelternet.org
 - Spay Neuter Guidelines
 - Shelter Standards

World Small Animal Veterinary Association

- www.wsava.org

BOOKS:

- Shelter medicine for veterinarians and staff
- Infectious disease management in animal shelters
- Animal behavior for shelter veterinarians and staff
- Field Manual of small animal medicine





Animal welfare

Dr Natasha Lee

Welfare vs Ethics

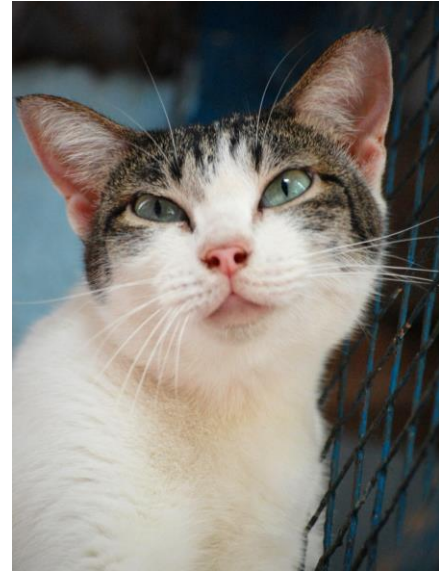
Two pet cats with infected bite wounds

CAT A

Owners noticed a problem two weeks ago but did not take the cat to the vet

CAT B

The cat was missing for 2 weeks. When the cat returned, the owners took her to the vet



Q: Which cat has the worse welfare?

A: Cat A

B: Cat B

C: Their welfare is the same

Animal Welfare Science and Animal Ethics

Welfare **science** measures the effect on animals of different situations and environments, from the animal's point of view

Animal **ethics** concerns how humans should treat animals

What is animal welfare?

5 FREEDOMS

Freedom from hunger and thirst

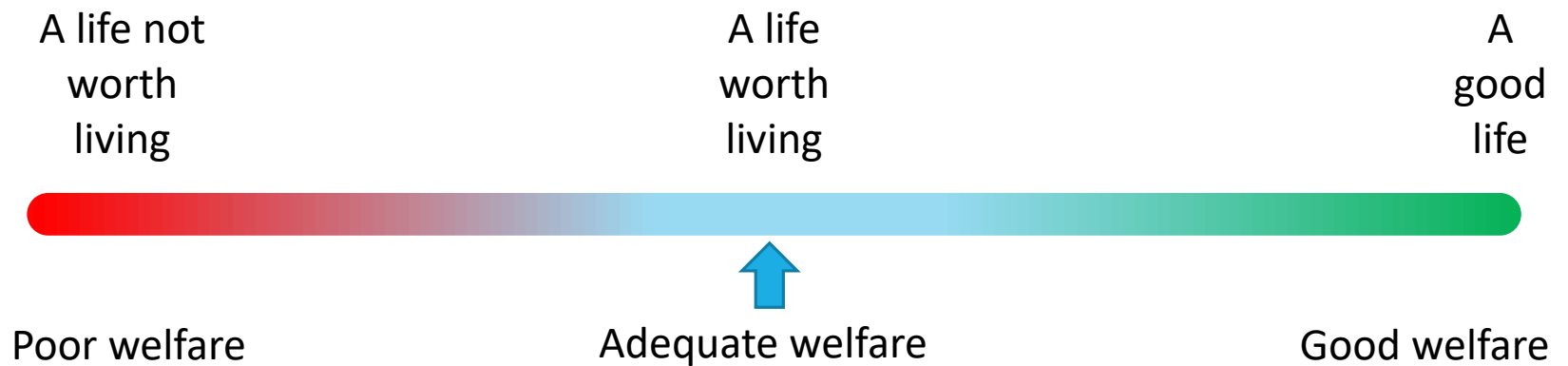
Freedom from discomfort

Freedom from pain, injury and disease

Freedom to express normal behaviour

Freedom from fear and distress

A life worth living



A life worth living



Negative experiences

Positive experiences

Hunger

Frustration

Reward

Play

Malnutrition

Anxiety

Affectionate

Comfortable

Pain

Boredom

Eating pleasures

Fear

Calmness

Overheated

Engagement



THE FIVE ANIMAL WELFARE NEEDS



THE NEED FOR A
SUITABLE ENVIRONMENT



THE NEED FOR A
SUITABLE DIET



THE NEED TO BE ABLE TO
EXHIBIT NORMAL
BEHAVIOUR PATTERNS



THE NEED TO BE HOUSED
WITH, OR APART FROM,
OTHER ANIMALS



THE NEED TO BE
PROTECTED FROM PAIN,
SUFFERING, INJURY AND
DISEASE

Need for a suitable environment



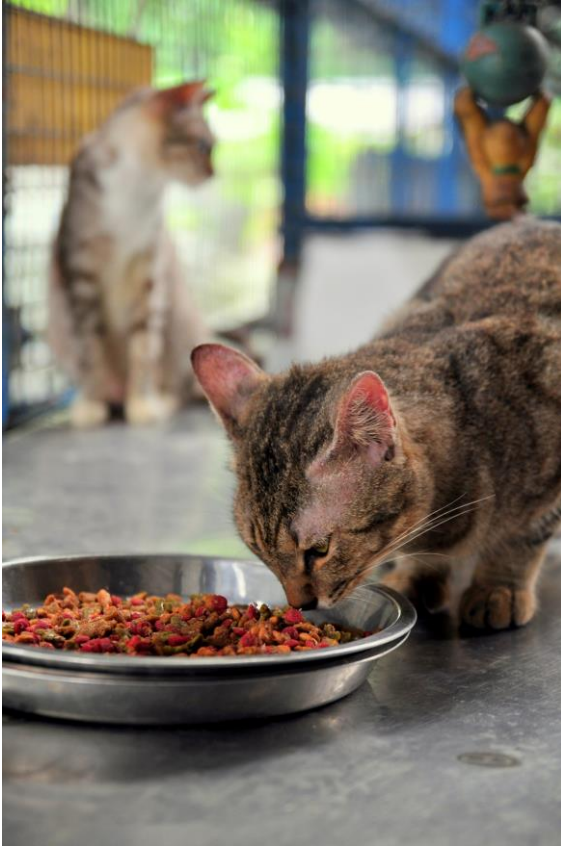
Is the animal comfortable?

- Temperature
- Noise
- Ventilation

Is it big enough?

Is it clean and safe?

Need for a suitable diet



Is clean water available at all times?

Suitable diet?

- Caloric needs
- Hygiene
- Presentation
- Frequency

Monitor body condition

Need to be housed with, or apart from, other animals

Are dogs and cats kept separately?
Can they see / smell / hear others?



Evaluate the 'sociability' of an animal

- Some prefer contact with humans
- Some avoid contact with unfamiliar humans

Be aware about how animals associate aversive/rewarding events with humans / other animals

Need to exhibit normal behaviour patterns

Separate bed, food/water and toilet areas

Frequently taken out for toileting needs

Large enough for the dog to stand, turn around and stretch

Bedding for comfort

Keep it dry and clean

Opportunity to play and exercise

Socialise with humans and other animals

Cats – litter and scratching post



Need to be protected from pain, suffering, injury and disease



Preventative medicine and health management

Good handling and restraint

Minimise negative welfare affects on animals caused by veterinary procedures

- Anaesthesia
- Analgesia / pain management
- Good techniques

Recognise signs of pain and suffering

Signs of *anxiety* and **fear**

From Dr. Marty Becker



Take note of these signs to save your pet from stress.

Take a look at the long list below, and you may not be surprised that many signs of anxiety and fear in dogs or cats are commonly overlooked. Repeated episodes of fear can result in your pet experiencing

unnecessary stress and, thus, a reduced quality of life. If you notice any of these signs frequently, schedule a visit with your veterinarian to help determine the cause, and learn how to lessen and eventually prevent future episodes.

Recognise negative states

Avoiding eye contact
Barking
Biting
Blinking, squinting
Clinging to owner
Cowering
Defecation
Dilated pupils
Dribbling urine/
submissive urination
Ears lowered or flattened
Freezing or walking slowly
Furrowed brows
Growling
Hardened eyes
(direct stare with pupils dilated)
Hiding
Hissing
Hypersalivation
Hypervigilance
Jumping and startling easy at
slight changes—hyperalert state
Licking lips
Lifting one paw

Lip curling
Mouth closed tightly
or pulled back
Mouth pursed forward
Mouthing
Nails extended
Nipping
Pacing
Panting
Piloerection (raised hair)
Rigid forward stance
Running off
Screaming
Self-grooming
(scratching, licking self)
"Shaking off"
Shedding
Slow-motion moving
Snapping
Sniffing/appearing
distracted
Staring
"Sweaty" paws
Tail tucked

Taking treats harder than usual,
being pickier with treats, or not
taking treats at all even if hungry
Trembling
Turning away (C-shape)
Turning head
Whining
Whiskers erected
Wide-eyed/sclera showing
Will not settle down and rest, or
will for a moment but back up
and moving again
Won't accept treats
Yawning



Understand signs of pain,
including:

- Change in individual behaviour
- Posture
- Facial expression
- Mobility

<http://veterinarymedicine.dvm360.com/handout-signs-anxiety-and-fear>

Codes of practices - UK



WSAVA Animal Welfare Guidelines

Guidelines for Companion Animal Practitioners and Veterinary Teams

Chapters:

- Recognising and assessing welfare
- Measuring and monitoring welfare
- Welfare needs around the veterinary visit
- Ethical questions and moral issues
- Communicating with owners about welfare
- Outreach – increasing welfare beyond your clinic



ACTIVITY!

Design an IDEAL shelter!

- 20 minutes



Community Engagement

DR NATASHA LEE

Community engagement



engage

/ɪnˈɡeɪdʒ, ɛnˈɡeɪdʒ/

verb

1. occupy or attract (someone's interest or attention).
"he ploughed on, trying to outline his plans and engage Sutton's attention"
synonyms: capture, catch, arrest, grab, seize, draw, attract, gain, win, captivate, hold, grip, engross, absorb, occupy
"the tasks must engage the children's interest"
2. participate or become involved in.
"organizations engage in a variety of activities"
synonyms: participate in, take part in, join in, become involved in, go in for, partake in/of, occupy oneself with, throw oneself into; [More](#)

Why do community engagement?

Make informed decisions

Increase acceptance and participation

Change attitudes and behaviour

Sustainability



Types of engagement



To inform and get feedback

To involve and collaborate

To build capacity and empower

Engagement vs education

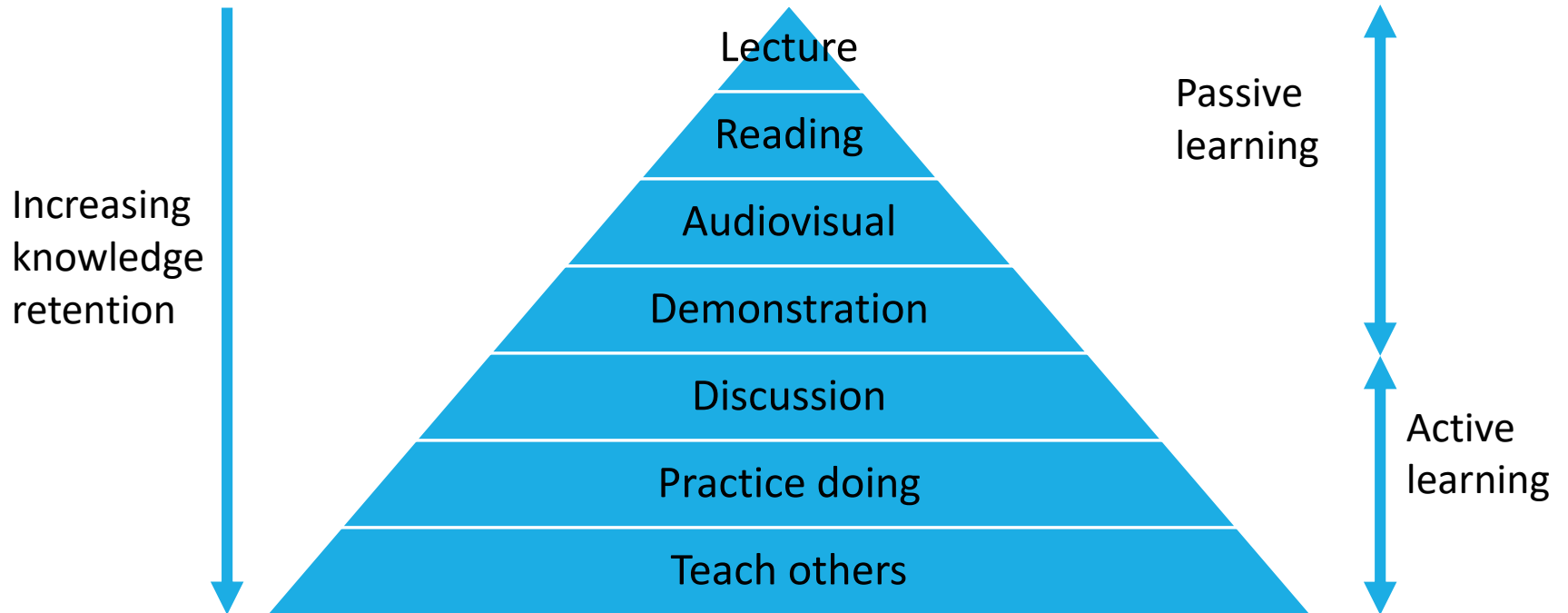
Education = increase in knowledge or skill

Engagement = a process to achieve a goal

- Goals can be education (increase knowledge), behaviour change, sustainability of a project



Learning pyramid



Adult learning

Involvement

- Must want to learn
- Plan and evaluate own learning

Experience

- Experiences leverage learning
- Incorporate past experiences

Relevance

- Relevant to their life
- Interest

Problem-centred

- Centred around issues rather than content

Human behaviour change



Understand why they behave the way they do

Barriers to change

Influences for change

Motivation for change

Maintenance of change

Social marketing – 4Ps

PRODUCT

- what needs to change?

PRICE

- what does it cost to change?
- Benefits > cost

PLACEMENT

- Where to sell or distribute the product?
- How accessible is it?

PROMOTION

- How to get the word out?

Some ideas

Surveys and feedback

Participatory planning

Project participation

Capacity building training

Facilitated community learning



Koh Tao – animal clinic

What they do:

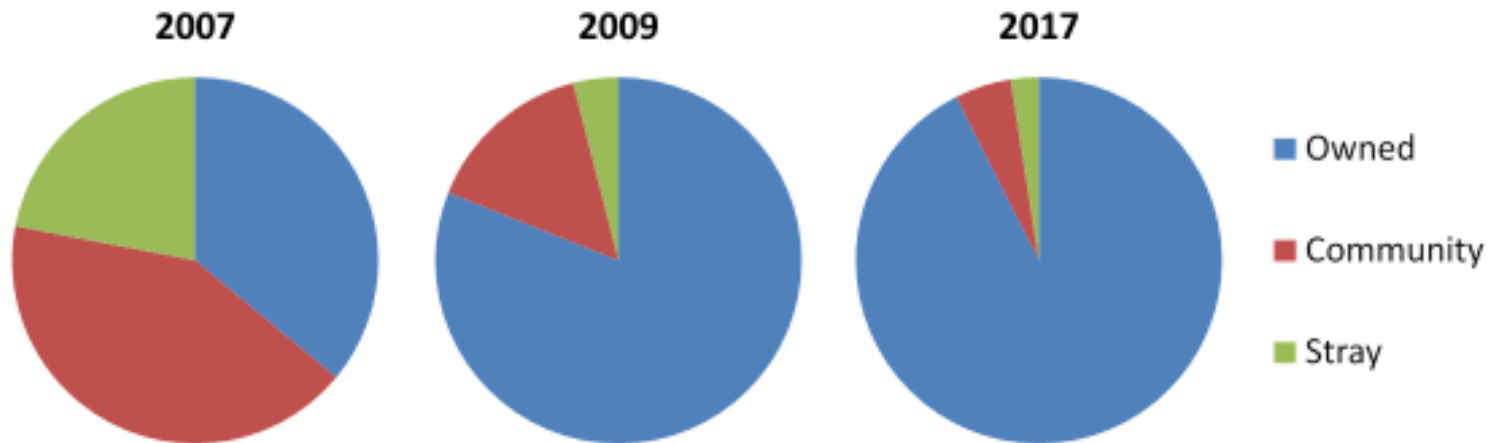
- Go out and meet people in the community
- Engage the people in the community to help with post-op care, informing clinic about new dog on the area or get them to let the clinic know about the animals that are sick or need treatment

Changes they've noticed:

- Attitudes of people towards animals are more positive
- Cases of poisoning reduced
- People bringing more animals for treatment (and they happily pay for it)
- Returning tourists notice the positive change in dog welfare

Koh Tao

Dog Ownership



Summary

Community engagement is important for all organisations

Plan for it from the start

Dedicate time and effort to do more engagement

Vet standards

DR NATASHA LEE

Some important points

Handling and restraint

Physical examination

- Selection of patients

Surgical standards

- Asepsis
- Anaesthetics
- Analgesics
- Monitoring

Hospitalisation

Handling and restraint

Safety of animal and handler

Gentle restraint

Reduce fear!

Use pheromones



Physical examination

Thorough physical examination is best tool for a vet

Patient selection – make sure your patients are suitable candidates for elective surgery



Surgery

Assess first - if can be performed

Must include good:

- Asepsis – sterility of equipment and during the procedure
- Anaesthesia – maintain adequate depth at all times
- Analgesia – multimodal
- Monitoring – during surgery and recovery

Beware of spread of disease



Hospitalisation



Is it necessary?

Return to normal as soon as possible

Assess risks if returned

If needed to be hospitalised, think of 5 welfare needs in the hospital environment