

HUMANE SOCIETY VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

- National veterinary medical association, founded in 2008
- · Focus: animal health & welfare
- Affiliate of The Humane Society of the United States
- Separate 501C3 organization with own Board of Directors and Leadership Council
- Over 3800 members









HUMANE SOCIETY VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION



ADVOCATE

Animal advocacy and public outreach



EDUCATE

- Education for veterinary students
- CE for professional practitioners



SERVE

• Field Services direct care opportunities

HSVMA Membership

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www.hsvma.org,

click "Join HSVMA" and enter the code HSVMACAT when requested



PRESENTATION EVALUATION

Before you log off, please take 5 minutes to give us feedback on today's presentation at:

surveymonkey.com/s/felinewebinar



Those who complete the survey will have the chance to win a copy of the HSUS Complete Guide to Cat Care!

AGENDA

- General information
- Inappropriate elimination vs. urine marking
- Causes
- Resolving feline behavior problems
- · Diagnosis and treatment
- Shelter program

GENERAL INFORMATION

- Definition of "elimination disorder"
 - Do not use litter box for urination and/or defecation
- - THE most common behavioral problem of cats
 - -40-75 % of all cats presented with behavior problems
- Impact on human-animal bond
 - Can strain the relationship to the breaking point
- Can almost always be managed and resolved!

INAPPROPRIATE ELIMINATION vs. URINE MARKING

Inappropriate elimination Urine marking

- Only horizontal surfaces
- Deposit large amounts
- Squatting posture
- May eliminate both inside Normal behavior and outside litter box
- May use box for urination or defecation only

- · Mostly vertical surfaces
- · Deposit small amounts
- · Display a typical posture

ELIMINATION vs. URINE MARKING Postures

Elimination



Urine marking



CAUSES

- · Several factors may be involved
- What is initiated by one factor may continued by another
- Two general behavioral categories:
 - 1. Dislike of the litter box
 - 2. Stress-related misbehavior

CAUSES — EXAMPLES

- Medical problem(s) (e.g., urinary tract infection)
- · Infrequent cleaning
- Substrate aversion
- · Litter box location
- · Residual odor in inappropriate areas
- Negative association(s) with litter box
- Change of residents in the house (two and four-legged)
- Change in home and/or furnishings
- Change in daily routine
- Outdoor stressors

RESOLVING FELINE BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS

- Involves the slow reshaping of the cat's natural behaviors
- To solve the problem, must understand the problem
- MUST rule out physical problems first

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DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT

- · Behavioral history
- · Medical/Physiological problems
- · Environmental changes
 - Attraction therapy
- Aversion therapy
- · Behavioral modification
 - Shaping the cats behavior
- · Behavioral products
- · Behavioral pharmacology

BEHAVIORAL HISTORY

- Thorough behavioral history
 - Essential to a successful diagnosis and behavioral therapy program
- Include the following information:
 - Amount of time spent outside

 - Outdoor stressors?Brand and type of litter used
 - Number and location of litter boxes
 Style of litter boxes
 Covers and liners used?

 - Frequency of scooping and cleaningAreas and surfaces that are soiled
 - Products used to clean litter box and soiled areas
 - History of urinary tract problems?
- · Have client complete questionnaire prior to appointment

MEDICAL/PHYSIOLOGICAL **PROBLEMS**

- · Minimal database for inappropriate urination/urine marking
 - Physical exam
 - Determination of neuter status
 - Urinalysis via cystocentesis
 - +/- urine culture, abdominal radiographs
- Minimal database for inappropriate defecation
 - Physical exam (including a rectal exam)
 - Determination of neuter status
 - Fecal exam (floatation and smear)
 - +/- Expressing of anal sacs and cytological evaluation of contents
- Other tests may be warranted (e.g., Blood Glucose, BUN, Creatinine, thyroid level)

MEDICAL/PHYSIOLOGICAL PROBLEMS

· Check neuter status





MEDICAL/PHYSIOLOGICAL PROBLEMS

- Spay/Neuter unaltered pets!
 - 90% of male cats no longer mark after neutering
 - 95% of female cats no longer mark after spaying



MEDICAL/PHYSIOLOGICAL PROBLEMS

Even when a physical diagnosis is made, behavioral therapy may be needed in addition to medical treatment since behavioral problems can arise as a result of negative conditioning

Attraction Therapy:

Making Litter Box More Attractive – Encourages Cat

- · Scoop out litter boxes daily
- Clean litter boxes on a regular schedule
- Try a variety of litter box styles and sizes larger the better
- Provide at least one litter box per cat (may share)
- · Provide at least one litter box for every level of the house
- · Place litter boxes in private accessible locations
- · Remove litter box covers and liners
- Use unscented litter; clumping preferred
- Purchase new litter box(s)
- Move food and water bowls away from the litter box sites
- Offer a variety of litter depths in different litter boxes

ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES Attraction Therapy

· Scoop out litter boxes daily!





ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES Attraction Therapy

• Clean litter boxes on a regular schedule



Try a variety of litter box styles and sizes
 The larger the better



ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES Attraction Therapy

- Provide at least one litter box per cat (may share)
- Provide at least one litter box for every level of the house
- Place litter boxes in private accessible locations



ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES Attraction Therapy

· Remove litter box covers and liners





• Use unscented litter; clumping preferred



ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES Attraction Therapy

• Purchase new litter box(s)



ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES Attraction Therapy

Move food and water bowls away from the litter box sites



Humane Society Veterinary Medical Association (HSVMA)

Web site: www.HSVMA.org

• Offer a variety of litter depths in different litter boxes



ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES Aversion Therapy

Aversion Therapy:
Making Unsuitable Sites Undesirable –
Discourages Cat

- Place deterrents at the soiled area site(s)
- Clean soiled areas with a cleaner that is specifically formulated to break down (neutralize) urine and/or stool
- If possible, make area being soiled inaccessible

ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES Aversion Therapy

• Place deterrents at the soiled area site(s)





ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES Aversion Therapy

 Clean soiled areas with a cleaner that is specifically formulated to break down (neutralize) urine and/or stool





ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES Aversion Therapy

If possible, make area being soiled inaccessible



BEHAVIORAL MODIFICATION Shaping the Cat's Behavior

- Take cat to the litter box frequently
 praise use
- Do not use physical punishment
- Temporarily place a litter box over the soiled area(s)
- Avoid, eliminate, or at least reduce awareness of outdoor stressors
- If caught in the act \Rightarrow interrupt and redirect
- Multi-cat household
 create an "atmosphere of plenty"
- · Confine cat to a small area
- · Keep a behavioral diary
- · For inappropriate defecation, feed the cat twice a day

BEHAVIORAL PRODUCTS

• Feliway® Pheromone Spray and Diffuser



 Cat Attract™ Litter or Cat Attract™ Litter Additive





BEHAVIORAL PHARMACOLOGY

- Only an adjunct to treatment plan
- Usually more successful for motivated behavior (e.g., urine spraying) and stressed animals
- No drugs approved by the FDA for the treatment of inappropriate elimination in cats
- Many psychotropic drugs have human abuse potential

BEHAVIORAL PHARMACOLOGY

Source: Landsberg G, Hunthausen W, Ackerman L. Handbook of Behavioral Problems of the Dog and Cat (Philadelphia, PA: Elsevier Science, 2003), pp. 532-535.

Drug Class	Drug Name	Dose for Cats (PO)	Freq.	Potential Side Effects
Azaperone	Buspirone (Buspar)	0.5 - 1.0 mg/kg	SID/TID	Irritability, aggression, alterations in social behaviors
Benzodiazepine	Alprazolam (Xanax)	0.125 - 0.25 mg/cat	SID/TID	Sedation, idiopathic hepatic necrosis (?)
Benzodiazepine	Diazepam (Valium)	0.2 - 0.5 mg/kg	BID/TID	Sedation, idiopathic hepatic necrosis
Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitor	Fluoxetine (Prozac)	0.5 - 1.0 mg/kg	SID	Sleep disturbances, irritability, anorexia, changes in elimination patterns
Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitor	Paroxetine (Paxil)	0.5 - 1.0 mg/kg	SID	Sleep disturbances, irritability, anorexia, changes in elimination patterns
Tricyclic Antidepressant	Amitriptyline (Elavil)	0.5 - 1.0 mg/kg	SID	Sedation, anticholinergic effects, cardiac conduction disturbances
Tricyclic Antidepressant	Clomipramine (Anafranil)	0.3 - 0.5 mg/kg	SID	Sedation, anticholinergic effects, cardiac conduction disturbances

Key: SID = Once per day, BID = Twice per day, TID = Three times per day

SHELTER PROGRAM

- Identifying litter box problems in the shelter
- Medical/Physiological problems
- Treatment how?
 - Environmental changes
 - Attraction therapy
 - · Aversion therapy
 - Behavioral modification
 - Shaping the cats behavior
 - Behavioral products
 - Behavioral pharmacology
- Placement

IDENTIFYING LITTER BOX PROBLEMS IN THE SHELTER

- · Intake questionnaire
 - Include questions about history of litter box use
 - Can be used as a screening tool
 - Example:
 - Cat Intake Profile from Animal Rescue League of Boston http://www.arlboston.org
- · Intake interview
 - Opportunity to develop rapport
 - Questions are not "blaming"

 ⇒ Help manage the cat

IDENTIFYING LITTER BOX PROBLEMS IN THE SHELTER

- · Observation of enclosure behavior
 - Litter box "misuse" often not demonstrated





MEDICAL/PHYSIOLOGICAL PROBLEMS

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TREATMENT — FOSTER CARE

- · Strongly recommended
- · Keep cat in one room
- Monitor and record elimination (in and out of hox)
- Follow cleaning and environmental recommendations
- If no problems after two weeks, gradually allow access to rest of home
 - Continue to monitor
- If no problems after additional two weeks, put up for adoption

TREATMENT — IN SHELTER

- Keep in "real life" room or large cat condo
- Monitor and record elimination (in and out of box)
- Follow cleaning and environmental recommendations





TREATMENT

Remember, lack of a problem in a shelter (or foster care) does not guarantee that the problem would not happen in a adoptive home

The Good News!
Following standard recommendations usually prevents reoccurrence

PLACEMENT

- Ideal home:
 - Single cat household
 - Minimal outdoor activity/stressors
 - Quiet household
 - Adopter willing and able to follow standard litter box environmental recommendations

⇒ MOST IMPORTANT



PLACEMENT Adoption Counseling

- Full disclosure regarding cat's history
- Offer "foster to adopt" as an option
- Education! Education! Education!
- Follow-up



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QUESTIONS?

