

The effect of Dog-assisted therapy on attunementbehavior, social interaction and stress reduction of childrenwith Down Syndrome and children with Autistic SpectrumDisorder an exploratory study (preliminary results)

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A large, dark blue silhouette of the Eiffel Tower is positioned on the left side of the page, extending from the top to the middle. At its base, there is a row of colorful silhouettes representing various animals and people: a green horse, a red adult and child, a light blue donkey, a grey dog, a yellow person in a wheelchair, and a red cat.

14TH TRIENNIAL IAHAIO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Paris, 11-13 July 2016

UNVEILING A NEW PARADIGM:
HAI IN THE MAINSTREAM

CONFERENCE HANDBOOK

IAHAIO is very grateful to the A and P Sommer Foundation for hosting the 14th triennial IAHAIO international conference. It has been an inspiring and rewarding experience to work alongside this pioneering French organization over the past three years whilst preparing for this event.

An active member of the IAHAIO since 2011, the A and P Sommer Foundation is France's only private, independent, non-for-profit organization devoted to human-animal interaction (HAI). Based in Paris, the Foundation provides funding for HAI initiatives carried out by professionals in the fields of health, education, and social welfare throughout France. It supports HAI research through grants and commissioned studies, and every year, it distributes HAI-themed educational materials to approximately 1000 schools and children's programs.

The A and P Sommer Foundation fulfils a critical role as the core of a broad network and, increasingly, an observatory of HAI development, trends, and practices.



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107 WEDNESDAY

143 WORKSHOPS

163 POSTERS

IAHAIO: EVER ONWARD AND UPWARD!

Welcome to the 14th Triennial IAHAIO International Conference!

With a rich past, a vital present, and a future of unlimited potential, IAHAIO, through its wonderful array of member organizations, is the global leader in human-animal interaction (HAI) practice, research, and education. Many years ago in the U.S., veterinarian and dean Leo Bustad was credited with coining the term “human-animal bond.” He was a visionary who established the People Pet Partnership at Washington State University College of Veterinary Medicine and was instrumental in founding the Delta Society, which became Pet Partners.

A favorite mantra of his was, “Onward and Upward!”

This phrase epitomizes IAHAIO! Over the past 6 years, we have grown from fewer than 20 to over 70 member organizations, comprising over 100,000 individuals globally who are working in the field of HAI. During the years between triennial conferences, we have expanded our meeting offerings to promote networking and leverage the considerable horsepower (pun intended) of our superb members in collaborative work on specific projects. This format led to the creation and honing of our White Paper, which is now adopted as policy by our member organizations to be a launchpad for best practices in animal-assisted interventions and welfare of animals therein. Our new Open Access Journal will provide another venue for dissemination of peer-reviewed, scholarly research findings, insightful practice articles, continuing education offerings in Anthrozoology, and over time, a degree program.

It will also provide a user-friendly vehicle for our members to connect with others in the field, share ideas, and post announcements about their events. Through the CALLISTO project, we have been a key player in the very important work taking place in Europe on the subject of zoonoses. We established two new Awards (William F. McCulloch Award for HAI Practice and/or Education, and the Johannes Odendaal HAI Distinguished Researcher Award). The first McCulloch Award was presented to Dr. Elizabeth Ormerod at our triennial Conference in Chicago, IL in 2013. The first Odendaal Award will be presented during this conference. These awards help us to recognize leaders in the HAI field, and it is an honor for IAHAIO to do this.

The future is bright with unprecedented opportunities for IAHAIO to continue to fulfill its mission of “providing international leadership in advancing the field of HAI.” Our mission has never been more important as the field continues to grow with ever increasing rapidity. IAHAIO is poised to provide leadership in the new frontiers of HAI. I can envision many wonderful initiatives that will make this happen. It has been the honor of my career to date to lead this wonderful organization for 6 years, and it will be an extreme joy to watch and participate in IAHAIO’s continued movement Onward and Upward!! My heartfelt thanks to our member organizations, Board of Directors, and to all who attend this spectacular triennial conference for all you do for HAI and IAHAIO!

In the human-animal bond,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Rebecca A. Johnson". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Professor Rebecca A. Johnson, PhD, RN, FAAN, FNAP
IAHAIO President, 2010-2016

THANK YOU FROM THE IAHAIO PRESIDENT-ELECT

Thank you for sharing this wonderful event, the 14th Triennial IAHAIO International Conference.

Surely we will all go home with new insights and ideas about how to improve our work and research, and how to maintain the friendships and collaboration established during this conference.

We will all participate in the process of further developing our field. You can count on us for support in your endeavors.

This conference would not have succeeded without the help of many people and organisations. IAHAIO is very grateful to our sponsors. Their support has been indispensable.

More over, our gratitude towards our member organization la Fondation A.P. Sommer, who organized this Triennial in Paris, is immense. Thank you Boris, Catherine, Elise and Lydie for the great job.

It has been a period of gratifying, intensive work done all together. Very enjoyable.

A last word to you all, participants of our Conference: the planning committee members, the reviewers, the plenary speakers, the moderators, the presenters of the orals and of the posters, the workshop leaders, all individuals helping us with the organization, scenery and all registrants: thank you very much for your contributions that made this event so special.

And last but not least, a word of thanks to our past presidents Rebecca Johnson and Dennis Turner, under whose leadership IAHAIO has become what it is.

A remarkable achievement!

Looking forward to close and productive co-operation with you all.

On behalf of all IAHAIO Board members,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "M. Enders-Slegers". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Prof.dr. Marie-Jose Enders-Slegers, IAHAIO president-elect

WELCOME TO PARIS 2016

On behalf of the Adrienne and Pierre Sommer Foundation, I am very pleased to welcome you to Paris for the 14th Triennial IAHAIO International Conference.

This is the first time this event is being held in France, and the A and P Sommer Foundation is honored to have been selected to receive its fellow IAHAIO members and the vast HAI community for a conference that promises to be rich in both content and exchange.

You have come from dozens of countries and an increasingly wide range of fields. All of us believe in the value of involving animals in our responses to the social, health, and educational challenges of today's world, and many of you will be sharing firsthand experience of how relationships between humans and animals have bridged gaps and paved the way for better lives for all those concerned. Here in France, we speak of such initiatives as "animal mediation" in order to highlight the active three-party relationship featuring the person/people with a need, the intervening leader(s) or professional(s), and the animal(s) playing a critical role.

We thank you all for coming and encourage you to take full advantage of the 14th Triennial IAHAIO International Conference to explore, learn, share, debate, and create new perspectives for HAI.

Sincerely,

Guy Courtois

President of the Adrienne and Pierre Sommer Foundation



Involving animals, improving lives

IAHAIO BOARD OF DIRECTORS

President (2010-2016): Rebecca A. Johnson PhD, RN, FAAN, FNAP

President-elect: Marie-Jose Enders-Slegers PhD, MSc

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Board delegate for European issues: Dennis Turner ScD

IAHAIO extends its gratitude to the members of the Conference Planning Committee for their support, hard work and commitment to creating this special IAHAIO conference. A big thank you to the Abstract Reviewers for their careful consideration and evaluation of over 235 abstracts submitted for review.

CONFERENCE PLANNING COMMITTEE

Boris Albrecht, FAPS
Andrea Beetz, IAHAIO
Marie-Jose Enders-Slegers, IAHAIO
Jo-Ann Fowler, IAHAIO
Marine Grandgeorge, University of Rennes
Brinda Jegatheesan, IAHAIO
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Catherine Roblin, FAPS
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Anne McBride
Sandra McCune
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Elizabeth Ormerod
Gillian Squirrell
Dennis Turner
Keiko Yamazaki

THEMES OF THE CONFERENCE

Theme 1 Innovations in HAI Practices across disciplines, cultures and societies around the globe

Theme 2 Innovative AAI research in different populations and settings

Theme 3 New insight in cognition, emotions and behavior of animals in HAI and AAI

Theme 4 New theoretical perspectives on the human-animal bond

Theme 5 Advancement in HAI education, e.g. accreditation, curricula, best practices, trends, methods, ethics, etc.

Theme 6 Global perspectives on relationships between animal abuse and interpersonal violence

Theme 7 Research methodology: AAI and quantitative, qualitative and mixed research methods

Theme 8 Sustainability in AAI

PROGRAM / PROGRAMME



SUNDAY 10 JULY 2016

3.30 - 6.30 pm	Registration	Conference venue: Conference Center in the Cité des Sciences et de l'Industrie - La Villette
7.00 pm	Welcome Reception (included in conference registration)	Hotel Forest Hill La Villette (Forest Hill is located on the plaza across from the Cité des Sciences)

DIMANCHE 10 JUILLET 2016

15.30-18.30	Inscription	Centre de conférence à l'intérieur de la Cité des Sciences et de l'Industrie - La Villette
19.00	Réception d'accueil (compris dans le prix d'inscription)	Hôtel Forest Hill La Villette (hôtel situé sur l'esplanade, en face de la Cité des Sciences)

MONDAY 11 JULY 2016

MORNING

	Entrance hall	Theatre Gaston Berger	Theatre Armand 1	Theatre Armand 2
7.30 am	Registration	Simultaneous translation in French and Japanese	Simultaneous translation in French	Simultaneous translation in French
9.00		Welcome and introduction: Rebecca Johnson, IAHAIO past president, Marie-Jose Enders-Slegers, IAHAIO president-elect, Guy Courtois, FAPS president		
9.15		Plenary 1: Animal welfare: ethics, science and the human dimension. <i>Prof dr. David Fraser</i>		
10.00		O1 Heart rate variability during a working memory task: does touching a dog or person affect the response or task performance in children? <i>Friedmann and Gee</i>	O8 How does dog-walking influence the health and well-being of humans living with long-term health conditions? A qualitative study. <i>Smith</i>	O15 Child-horse interaction during equine-assisted therapy programs for children with autism spectrum disorder: the human and the animal point of view. <i>Borgi</i>
10.30	COFFEE			
11.00		O2 Non-pharmacological techniques to reduce children's pain and distress during venipuncture: a comparison between Assisted Animal Intervention, clowns and musicians. <i>Vagnoli</i>	O9 Ambassadors for wellbeing: a new role for commercial dog walkers. <i>Jenkinson</i>	O16 The influence of human interaction on guinea pigs: behavioural changes observed during animal assisted therapy. <i>Gut</i>
11.30		O3 Effects of animal-assisted therapy on socio-emotional behaviour in brain-injured patients: a randomised, controlled trial. <i>Hediger</i>	O10 The expression of emotions in school-age children: the dog as a facilitator in emotional education programs. <i>Pergolini</i>	O17 Are service dogs being viewed realistically? The impact on their welfare. <i>Walsh</i>
12.00-1.30 pm	LUNCH			

REGISTRATION AND PRESENTATIONS TAKE PLACE AT THE CONFERENCE VENUE:
 CONFERENCE CENTER IN THE CITÉ DES SCIENCES ET DE L'INDUSTRIE - LA VILLETTE

Room 1	Room 2	Room 3	Room 4	Exhibit Hall
				Poster displays
<p>W1 Welfare of animals for a sustainable future of animal-assisted interventions (AAI). <i>Jegatheesan, Ormerod, Yamazaki and Grandgeorge</i></p>	<p>W3 Theoretical framework in human-animal interaction and methodology. <i>Verheggen, Griffioen, Enders-Slegers and Zink</i></p>	<p>W5 Enhancing the evidence base of canine-assisted therapy. <i>Hartwig</i></p>		
COFFEE				
			<p>By invitation only/closed event : MARS Award</p>	Poster displays
LUNCH				<p>Poster Q&A session: Themes 2 and 3</p>

MONDAY 11 JULY 2016

AFTERNOON

	Entrance hall	Theatre Gaston Berger	Theatre Armand 1	Theatre Armand 2
1.30 pm		Plenary 2: The Johannes Odendaal HAI Distinguished Researcher Award of IAHAIO, sponsored by Mars/WALTHAM		
2.15		Plenary 3: Vision on needs for further professionalization of human-animal intervention on the road to a sustainable future. <i>Dr. Christianne Bruschke</i>		
3.00	COFFEE			
3.30		O4 Do children with autistic spectrum disorders look animals in the eyes? A pilot study using eye tracking technique. <i>Grandgeorge</i>	O11 Guarding the welfare of animals engaged in AAI: How do/should we accomplish this? <i>Turner</i>	O18 Dog perception and cognition in AAI. <i>Gilbert</i>
4.00		O5 Changing social, spatial and emotional understandings of the companion animal – human relationship. <i>Fox</i>	O12 Addressing dog welfare in disaster response. <i>Thompson</i>	O19 Pet as safe base: new research in children's experiential enrichment. <i>Marchesini</i>
4.30		O6 The effects of single-session animal-assisted therapy on first-year university students' well-being: a randomized controlled trial. <i>Binfet</i>	O13 "Caresses d'un sourire": A pilot program of zootherapy in pediatric oncology hematology service. <i>Levant</i>	O20 Beliefs about animal mind: influence on positive and negative child-animal interactions. <i>Williams</i>
5.00		O7 Movie "Equitherapy: the circle's center from diversity to globality". <i>Parbot</i>	O14 Scenario-based evaluations for handler-animal teams working in animal-assisted interactions (AAI) programs. <i>Howie</i>	O21 Moving anthrozoology forward, theoretically too. <i>Verheggen</i>
5.30	DAY 1 CLOSE			
7.30	Social: Conference banquet at The Boat, La Villette Park (tickets must be purchased online separately in advance) -			

Room 1	Room 2	Room 3	Room 4	Exhibit Hall
				Poster displays
COFFEE				
<p>W2 Mindfulness meditation in donkey-assisted interventions. <i>Wijnen</i></p>	<p>W4 The formation of an animal-assisted psychotherapy (AAP) network within IAHAIO: towards definition and professionalization of the field. <i>Parish-Plass and Kovacs</i></p>	<p>W6 Considerations, potential and challenges: a best practice dialogue on farm animals in human animal interaction settings. <i>Kauffman, Hediger, Berget</i></p>	Speed dating	Poster displays
DAY 1 CLOSE				
7 min. walk from the conference center, map will be provided				

LUNDI 11 JUILLET 2016

MATIN

	Accueil	Théâtre Gaston Berger	Théâtre Armand 1
7.30	Inscription	Traduction simultanée en français et en japonais	Traduction simultanée en français
9.00		Mot d'introduction et de bienvenue par Prof. Rebecca Johnson Président sortant, Prof. Marie-Jo Enders Slegers Président élu, Guy Courtois Président FAPS	
9.15		Session plénière 1 : Le bien-être animal : Ethique, Science et la dimension humaine. <i>Prof. Dr. Fraser</i>	
10.00		O1 Variation du rythme cardiaque lors de l'exécution d'une tâche liée à la mémoire : est-ce que le fait de caresser un chien ou de toucher une personne modifie la réactivité ou l'exécution de la tâche. <i>Friedmann and Gee</i>	O8 Dans quelle mesure la promenade canine améliore-t-elle la santé et le bien-être des personnes souffrant de maladies chroniques ? Etude qualitative. <i>Smith</i>
10.30	PAUSE-CAFÉ		
11.00		O2 Approches non médicamenteuse pour diminuer la douleur et le stress chez l'enfant lors d'intra-veineuse : une comparaison des différents types d'intervention (médiation animale, clowns, musiciens). <i>Vagnoli</i>	O9 Ambassadeurs de bien-être: un nouveau rôle pour les professionnels promeneurs de chiens. <i>Jenkinson</i>
11.30		O3 Les effets de la médiation animale sur les comportements socio-émotionnels des personnes cérébro-lésées. Etude contrôlée randomisée. <i>Hediger</i>	O10 L'expression des émotions chez les enfants d'âge scolaire: le chien comme un facilitateur dans les programmes d'éducation émotionnelle. <i>Pergolini</i>
12.00 1.30	DÉJEUNER LIBRE		

TOUTE INSCRIPTION ET PRÉSENTATION AURA LIEU AU CENTRE DE CONFÉRENCE DE LA VILLETTE, À L'INTÉRIEUR DE LA CITÉ DES SCIENCES ET DE L'INDUSTRIE

Théâtre Armand 2	Salle 1	Salle 2	Salle 3	Salle 4	Hall d'exposition
Traduction simultanée en français					
					Exposition Posters
O15 La relation entre l'enfant autiste et le cheval lors d'une séance d'équithérapie abordée à la fois du point de vue de l'humain et de l'animal. <i>Borgi</i>	W1 Le bien-être des animaux, gage de la pérennité des interventions de médiation animale. <i>Jegatheesan, Ormerod, Yamazaki, Grandgeorge</i>	W3 Cadre théorique et méthodologie des interactions entre l'homme et l'animal. <i>Verheggen, Griffioen, Enders-Slegers, Zink</i>	W5 Amélioration du fondement de la médiation avec le chien <i>Evidence. Hartwig</i>		
PAUSE-CAFÉ					
O16 L'influence de l'interaction avec l'homme pour le cobaye. Modifications comportementales du Cobaye pendant les séances de médiation animale. <i>Gut</i>				MARS Award: uniquement sur invitation	Exposition Posters
O17 Les chiens d'assistance sont-ils objectivement considérés en ce qui concerne leur bien-être ? <i>Walsh</i>					
DÉJEUNER LIBRE					Posters: séance questions-réponses: Thèmes 2 et 3

LUNDI 11 JUILLET 2016

APRÈS-MIDI

	Accueil	Théâtre Gaston Berger	Théâtre Armand 1
1.30		Session plénière 2 : Remise du Prix IAHAIO Johannes Odendaal éminent chercheur dans le domaine de relation homme/animal, parrainé par Mars / WALTHAM	
14.15		Session plénière 3 : Perspective sur le besoin de professionnalisation des interventions associant l'animal pour en assurer la pérennité dans le long terme. <i>Dr. Christianne Brusckke</i>	
PAUSE CAFÉ			
15.30		O4 Les enfants souffrant d'autisme regardent-ils les animaux dans les yeux ? Etude pilote basée sur les mouvements du regard. <i>Grandgeorge</i>	O11 Comment assurer la bien-traitance des animaux associés aux activités de médiation animale : quelles dispositions adopter ? <i>Turner</i>
16.00		O5 Modification dans la compréhension de l'animal de compagnie tant au niveau social que spatial et émotionnel. <i>Fox</i>	O12 Comment assurer le bien-être des animaux dans un contexte de catastrophe. <i>Thompson</i>
16.30		O6 Quels sont les effets bénéfiques d'une session de médiation animale pour des étudiants de première année universitaire : étude randomisée contrôlée. <i>Binfet</i>	O13 «Caresses d'Un sourire»: Un programme pilote de médiation animale dans un service d'oncologie pédiatrique. <i>Levant</i>
17.00		O7 Présentation d'un film. Titre du film : Equithérapie : au cœur d'un cercle allant de la diversité à la globalité. <i>Parbot</i>	O14 Programme d'évaluations de binômes intervenant+chien dans le cadre de scénarios d'intervention de médiation animale. <i>Howie</i>
17.30	CLÔTURE DE LA JOURNÉE		
19.30	Banquet à My Boat, Parc de la Villette (inscription en avance) - à 7 minutes à pied du centre de conférences.		

Théâtre Armand 2	Salle 1	Salle 2	Salle 3	Salle 4	Hall d'exposition
					Exposition Posters
PAUSE CAFÉ					
<p>O18 Perceptions et capacités cognitives du chien dans les activités associant l'animal. <i>Gilbert</i></p>	<p>W2 Médiation pleine conscience avec la médiation asine. <i>Wijnen</i></p>	<p>W4 La psychothérapie associant l'animal (AAP) Réseau au sein IAHAIO: Vers une définition et professionnalisation du champ. <i>Parish-Plass, Kovacs</i></p>	<p>W6 Analyse des perspectives et des défis : Discussion à propos des meilleurs pratiques d'interactions avec des animaux de ferme. <i>Kauffman, Hediger, Berget</i></p>	Rencontres éclair	Exposition Posters
<p>O19 Nouvelle recherche sur le rôle enrichissant de l'animal de compagnie pour le développement de l'enfant. <i>Marchesini</i></p>					
<p>O20 Croyances sur l'esprit attribué aux animaux : comment elles influencent de façon à la fois positive et négative les interactions entre l'enfant et l'animal. <i>Williams</i></p>					
<p>O21 Faire progresser l'Anthropozoologie, aussi en théorie. <i>Verheggen</i></p>					
CLÔTURE DE LA JOURNÉE					

TUESDAY 12 JULY 2016

MORNING

	Entrance hall	Theatre Gaston Berger	Theatre Armand 1
8.00 am	Registration	Simultaneous translation in French and Japanese	Simultaneous translation in French
8.30		Welcome and announcement of new IAHAIO Open Access Journal, Rebecca Johnson	
8.45		Plenary 4: Animal abuse and domestic violence: status of research and practice in the U.S. <i>Phil Arkow</i>	
9.30		O22 Paws for Progress: The development and evaluation of the first prison-based dog training programme in the UK. <i>Leonardi</i>	O30 Muzzle therapists: Animal Assisted Interventions as complementary physical and cognitive therapy for children with autistic spectrum disorder. <i>Kraguliac</i>
10.00		O23 Promoting a dynamic of change with prisoners : what place for animal mediation in prison? <i>Valente</i>	O31 Dog-assisted therapy and its potential effects for violent behaviors in abused children at child psychiatry ward in Japan- enhanced by multiple specialists united for One Health. <i>Yoshida</i>
10.30	COFFEE		
11.00		O24 Effects of Service Dogs on Mental Health and Wellness in War Veterans with PTSD. <i>Rodriguez</i>	O32 Triggering recipients' attention during sessions of animal-assisted inter- vention: mechanisms and consequences. <i>Grandgeorge</i>
11.30		O25 Why dog owners do or do not consistently use a formal method in handling their dog. <i>Dijkstra</i>	O33 Birds Tweet?: Nature-based and animal-incorporative treatment for technology addiction in a modern world. <i>Elvove</i>
12.00- 1.30 pm	LUNCH		

REGISTRATION AND PRESENTATIONS TAKE PLACE AT THE CONFERENCE VENUE:
 CONFERENCE CENTER IN THE CITÉ DES SCIENCES ET DE L'INDUSTRIE - LA VILLETTE

Theatre Armand 2	Room 1	Room 2	Room 3	Room 4	Exhibit Hall
Simultaneous translation in French					
O38 Animal abuse in the context of intimate partner violence: Findings from a multi-site study of women and children and their companion animals. <i>Mcdonald</i>	W7 Evaluation and AAI moving the field forwards. <i>Squirrel, Noback, Rutgers</i>	W9 The therapy Animal's Bill of Rights. <i>Howie</i>	W11 The implementation of Animal Assisted Interventions in a specialized children's hospital. <i>Ristol</i>		Poster displays
O39 Animal abuse as a crime: Ramifications of recent changes in U.S. legislative and law enforcement protocols for forensic evaluations in social work, psychology and psychiatry. <i>Tedeschi</i>					
COFFEE					
O40 From HAI to critical animal studies: what's new? What's left behind? <i>Michalon</i>				Speed dating	Poster displays
O41 Human-animal bond, culture and clinical veterinary care: the role of veterinarians in countering negative effects on animal welfare caused by traditional beliefs and behaviors. <i>Jagatheesan</i>					
LUNCH				Opportunities and Funding for research in Human-Animal Interaction. <i>Freund, NICHD and Hurley, Waltham</i>	Poster Q&A session: Themes 1 and 6

TUESDAY 12 JULY 2016

AFTERNOON

	Entrance hal	Theatre Gaston Berger	Theatre Armand 1
1.30 pm		Plenary 5: William F. McCulloch Award for Excellence in HAI Practice and/or Education	
2.15		Plenary 6: Do you want to be your cat? <i>Dr. Erno Eskens</i>	
3.00	COFFEE		
3.30		O26 Facing the elephant in the room: ensuring program sustainability of the HAI programs at Green Chimneys. <i>Klee</i>	O34 Behaviors during the 12-week PAL (Pet Assisted Living) intervention for assisted living residents with cognitive impairment: Are they related to outcomes? <i>Friedmann</i>
4.00		O27 Focus on French educational farms: which animal mediation programs? Which target audiences? <i>Ansorge Jeunier</i>	O35 Pets trained in a PAWS program and the effects on daily functioning of children with autism. <i>Enders-Slegers</i>
4.30		O28 Care dog on prescription. <i>Boivie</i>	O36 "Dogs for People" animal assisted therapy and human-animal interaction research center. Research and practice in HAI as an emerging field in Romania. <i>Chitic</i>
5.00		O29 The way of the future: a professional association of certified animal-assisted therapists. <i>Delisle</i>	O37 Does experience with dogs play a role in the development of inflated images about owning a dog? <i>Vink</i>
5.30	DAY 2 CLOSE		

Theatre Armand 2	Room 1	Room 2	Room 3	Room 4	Exhibit Hall		
COFFEE							
O42 The public perception of dogs and its implications for health. <i>Beck</i>	W8 Workshop AAI research: pitfalls and opportunities. <i>Schuurmans, Wijker, Tepaske</i>	W10 Understanding the shared encounter in Equine Assisted Psychotherapy. <i>Lancia and Verhaegen</i>	W12 Animal Assisted Intervention (AAI) in bioethical education and psychosocial development of younger generations in Japan. <i>Nijjima, Hamano, Mizuno, Koda and Jegatheesan</i>	CEVA and HAI in France.	Poster displays		
O43 How can psychology science improve behavioral veterinary medicine ? <i>Jeannin</i>							
O44 Defining anthropomorphism and zoomorphism when discussing the human – animal bond. <i>Adams</i>							Poster displays
O45 Original research: narratives on human-dog relationships- linking personality and interpersonal themes in human-dog relationships: comparison between singles and couples. <i>Ivnitsky</i>							
DAY 2 CLOSE							

MARDI 12 JUILLET 2016

MATIN

	Accueil	Théâtre Gaston Berger	Théâtre Armand 1
8.00	Inscription	Traduction simultanée en français et en japonais	Traduction simultanée en français
8.30		Accueil et annonce Open Access Journal IAHAIO Rebecca Johnson	
8.45		Session plénière 4 : Animaux maltraités et violence domestique. Point sur la recherche et les initiatives en réponse au phénomène aux Etats Unis. <i>Phil Arkow</i>	
9.30		O22 Paws for Progress (Des pattes pour changer) : Evaluation et prospective concernant le premier programme, en prison, d'éducation de chien en Grande Bretagne. <i>Leonardi</i>	O30 L'intervention canine associée à la prise en charge thérapeutique et cognitive des enfants souffrant d'autisme. <i>Kraguliac</i>
10.00		O23 Promouvoir une dynamique de changement chez les détenus: quelle place pour la médiation animale en prison? <i>Valente</i>	O31 Médiation canine et ses effets potentiels sur les comportements violents d'enants maltraités dans un service de pédopsychiatrie au Japon. <i>Yoshida</i>
10.30	PAUSE-CAFÉ		
11.00		O24 Les apports des chiens d'aide, tant au point de vue de la santé mentale que du bien-être, pour des militaires souffrant du syndrome de stress post-traumatique. <i>Rodriguez</i>	O32 Susciter l'attention des bénéficiaires au cours des séances d'intervention assistée par l'animal: mécanismes et conséquences. <i>Grandgeorge</i>
11.30		O25 Why dog owners do or do not consistently use a formal method in handling their dog. <i>Dijkstra</i>	O33 Gazouillis d'oiseau?: A partir de l'animal dans son environnement, une démarche thérapeutique pour apporter une aide dans le cas d'addiction à la technologie. <i>Elvove</i>
12.00 13.30	DÉJEUNER LIBRE		

TOUTE INSCRIPTION ET PRÉSENTATION AURA LIEU AU CENTRE DE CONFÉRENCE DE LA VILLETTE, À L'INTÉRIEUR DE LA CITÉ DES SCIENCES ET DE L'INDUSTRIE

Théâtre Armand 2	Salle 1	Salle 2	Salle 3	Salle 4	Hall d'exposition
Traduction simultanée en français					
					Exposition Posters
O38 Maltraitance animale dans le contexte de la violence conjugale: conclusions d'une étude menée sur plusieurs sites accueillant des femmes avec leurs enfants et leurs animaux de compagnie. <i>Mcdonald</i>	W7 Évaluation des activités de médiation animale faire progresser sur le terrain. <i>Squirrel, Noback, Rutgersee</i>	W9 La charte des droits de l'animal médiateur. <i>Howie</i>	W11 La mise en œuvre d'interventions assistées par l'animal dans un hôpital spécialisé pour enfants. <i>Ristol</i>		
O39 La maltraitance animale considérée comme un crime : conséquences de l'évolution récente de la loi aux USA et l'incidence sur les protocoles d'application pour les évaluations judiciaires dans le cadre du travail social, de la psychologie et de la psychiatrie. <i>Tedeschi</i>					
PAUSE-CAFÉ					
O40 De l'étude de la relation homme-animal aux études critiques, quoi de neuf ? Que reste-t-il à faire ? <i>Michalon</i>					Exposition Posters
O41 La relation homme-animal, l'environnement culturel, et le soin vétérinaire : le rôle des vétérinaires pour lutter contre les mauvais traitements des animaux liés à des croyances et des comportements traditionnels. <i>Jagatheesen</i>				Rencontres éclair	
DÉJEUNER LIBRE				Opportunités et financement de la recherche dans le domaine de l'interaction homme-animal. <i>Freund, NICHHD, Hurley, Waltham</i>	Posters: séance questions-réponses : Thèmes 1 et 6

MARDI 12 JUILLET 2016

APRÈS-MIDI

	Accueil	Théâtre Gaston Berger	Théâtre Armand 1
13.30		Session plénière 5 : Remise du Prix William F. McCulloch pour l'excellence d'une pratique de médiation animale dans le domaine de la santé ou de l'éducation.	
14.15		Session plénière 6 : Voulez-vous être votre chat ? <i>Dr. Erno Eskens</i>	
15.00	PAUSE-CAFÉ		
15.30		O26 Le sujet tabou : Assurer la pérennité des programmes d'activités associant l'animal à Green Chimneys. <i>Klee</i>	O34 Analyse des comportements de patients atteints de déficit cognitif lors d'une session "vivre avec un animal" de 12 semaines. Ces comportements sont-ils corrélés aux résultats observés ? <i>Friedmann</i>
16.00		O27 Enquête sur les fermes éducatives en France : Quels animaux associés dans les programmes de médiation ? Quels sont les publics concernés ? <i>Ansorge-Jeunier</i>	O35 En faisant appel à des chiens éduqués dans le cadre du programme PAWS ; effets observés au quotidien chez des enfants atteints d'autisme. <i>Enders-Slegers</i>
16.30		O28 Médiation canine sur prescription. <i>Boivie</i>	O36 "Des chiens pour les hommes" La médiation animale et la recherche sur la relation homme-animal, un domaine en devenir en Roumanie. <i>Chitic</i>
17.00		O29 La voie d'avenir : Une association professionnelle d'intervenants certifiés avec animaux. <i>Delisle</i>	O37 Est-ce que l'expérience avec les chiens jouent un rôle dans les images exagérées liées à la possession d'un chien ? <i>Vink</i>
		CLÔTURE DE LA JOURNÉE	

Théâtre Armand 2	Salle 1	Salle 2	Salle 3	Salle 4	Hall d'exposition
					Exposition Posters
PAUSE-CAFÉ					
O42 La perception par le public des chiens et son implication en terme de santé. <i>Beck</i>	W8 Recherche en médiation animale : pièges et possibilités. <i>Schuurmans, Wijker, Tepaske</i>	W10 Comprendre la rencontre partagée entre les animaux et les humains. <i>Lancia, Verhaegen</i>	W12 Intervention assistée par l'animal(AAI) pour l'éducation à la bioéthique et le développement psychosocial des jeunes générations au Japon. <i>Nijjima, Hamano, Mizuno, Koda and Jegatheesan</i>	CEVA et la médiation animale en France.	Exposition Posters
O43 La psychologie peut-elle améliorer la médecine comportementale vétérinaire ? <i>Jeannin</i>					
O44 Définition des termes anthropomorphisme et zoomorphisme pour aborder la relation homme-animal. <i>Adams</i>					
O45 Recherche inédite : Récits concernant les relations entre les hommes et les chiens, associant aspects liés à la personnalité et des thèmes interpersonnels : Comparaison entre célibataires et couples. <i>Ivnitsky</i>					
CLÔTURE DE LA JOURNÉE					

WEDNESDAY 13 JULY 2016

MORNING

	Entrance hall	Theatre Gaston Berger	Theatre Armand 1	Theatre Armand 2
8.00 am	Registration	Simultaneous translation in French and Japanese	Simultaneous translation in French	Simultaneous translation in French
8.30		Welcome and announcement of poster winner.		
8.45		Plenary 7: Animal-assisted interventions from the animal's point of view. <i>Temple Grandin</i>		
9.30		O46 Is the human-animal bond an effective facilitator in the client-therapist working alliance for personality disorders? <i>Kovacs</i>	O53 The impact of the 'prevention through education' intervention on children's knowledge, attitudes, belief in animal mind and empathy towards animals. <i>Williams</i>	O60 Equestrian assisted intervention for children with autism: does it qualify as an evidence-based practice? determining if equine assisted intervention qualifies as an evidence-based practice for children with autism spectrum disorder: an evaluation of the available research. <i>Binz</i>
10.00		O47 Dog-assisted therapy with children and adolescents with severe multiple disabilities: work methods and effects. <i>Broman and Ronnmark</i>	O54 Evaleha, software for assessing humans, animals, and their surroundings. <i>Simon</i>	O61 Horse welfare in therapeutic sessions for children with autism: monitoring and assessment. <i>De Santis</i>
10.30	COFFEE			
11.00		O48 Reducing the affective filter: using canine assisted therapy to support international university students' English language development. <i>Trotman</i>	O55 Institutionalizing human-animal interaction and its pitfalls: a case study. <i>Pregowski</i>	O62 Animal assisted activity (aaa): choosing the right tools for best practice - experiences from a riding program involving people with multiple sclerosis (MS). <i>Cardon and Vernay</i>
11.30		O49 I Won't Give Up Gracie : homeless people and their animal companions. <i>Squirrel</i>	O56 Evaluation of an infectious disease screening protocol for a university-based animal assisted intervention (AAI) program. <i>Corrigan</i>	O63 A differentiated view to canine-assisted therapy in depressive disorders. <i>Sobotka</i>
12.00-1.30 pm	LUNCH			

REGISTRATION AND PRESENTATIONS TAKE PLACE AT THE CONFERENCE VENUE:
 CONFERENCE CENTER IN THE CITÉ DES SCIENCES ET DE L'INDUSTRIE - LA VILLETTE

Room 1	Room 2	Room 3	Room 4	Exhibit Hall
<p>W13 Dogs as aides for social reinsertion. <i>Simon and Blanchard</i></p>	<p>W15 Examining the relationships between animal abuse and child abuse. <i>Jegatheesen, Enders-Slegers, Arkow and Boyden</i></p>	<p>W17 Bond-centred veterinary practice: the key to compassionate care and successful practice. <i>Ormerod, Johnston, Kennedy, Mugford, and Viner</i></p>		<p>Poster displays</p>
COFFEE				
				<p>Poster displays</p>
LUNCH				<p>Poster Q&A Session Themes 4, 5, 6 and 7</p>

WEDNESDAY 13 JULY 2016

AFTERNOON

	Entrance hall	Theatre Gaston Berger	Theatre Armand 1	Theatre Armand 2
1.30 pm		Plenary 8: IAHAIO Distinguished Scholar Award		
2.15		Plenary 9: HAI or Animal-Assisted Mediation in France. <i>Dr. Didier Vernay</i>		
3.00	COFFEE			
3.30		O50 Emphasis on wellbeing for humans and animals: a case report of our present work and missions with Handi'Chiens in France. <i>Bedossa and Jeannin</i>	O57 A school-based intervention to promote positive child/animal interactions through enhancing understanding of animals' welfare needs. <i>Williams</i>	O64 Analysis of methods to oversee the use of animals in animal-assisted intervention research. <i>Ng</i>
4.00		O51 The support of dog-assisted therapy for alcohol and drug addicted inmates: the experience of Padua (North-Eastern Italy). <i>Contalbrigo</i>	O58 Bond-centred veterinary practice: a One Health model. <i>Ormerod</i>	O65 A qualitative approach to canine assisted interventions in geriatric psychiatry. <i>Sobottka</i>
4.30		O52 Sharing the stories of rescued wild and domestic animals with looked after children to help reverse the cycle of abuse and help them see animals as sentient being. <i>Winton</i>	O59 Importance of the veterinary profession in AAI. <i>Blanckaert</i>	O66 Conducting a mixed method research in children's psychotherapy, assisted by animals. <i>Axelrad-Levy</i>
5.00				
5.15		Closing ceremony		
6.00	DAY 3 CLOSE			
7.30	Social: Cruise, Bateau en Seine (tickets must be purchased online separately in advance).			

Room 1	Room 2	Room 3	Room 4	Exhibit Hall
				Poster displays
COFFEE				
<p>W14 Video : "A treatment partner called horse" . <i>Martin and Molard</i></p>	<p>W16 Positive or Negative? Understanding and application of learning theory in the handling and training of animals involved in AAI. <i>Fry, Foster and Webster</i></p>		<p>Speed dating</p>	<p>Poster displays</p>
DAY 3 CLOSE				
<p>Bus will transport conference delegates from the conference centre to the docks and back</p>				

MERCREDI 13 JUILLET 2016

MATIN

	Accueil	Théâtre Gaston Berger	Théâtre Armand 1	Théâtre Armand 2
8.00	Inscription	Traduction simultanée en français et en japonais	Traduction simultanée en français	Traduction simultanée en français
8.30		Mot de bienvenue et remise du prix du meilleur poster		
8.45		Session plénière 7 : Les interventions associant l'animal du point de vue de l'animal. <i>Temple Grandin</i>		
9.30		O46 Le lien entre l'homme et l'animal est-il un élément facilitateur qui puisse servir la relation de travail entre le thérapeute et le patient souffrant de troubles de la personnalité ? <i>Kovacs</i>	O53 Intervention en milieu scolaire pour favoriser des interactions positives entre l'enfant l'animal. L'accent est mis sur la compréhension des besoins vitaux de l'animal. <i>Williams</i>	O60 Les activités équestres pour des enfants autistes : Relèvent-elles d'une démarche fondée sur des données probantes ? Déterminer si ces activités équestres peuvent être considérées comme une pratique éprouvée et convenant aux enfants autistes : évaluation de la recherche disponible. <i>Binz</i>
10.00		O47 La médiation animale avec le chien pour des enfants et des adolescents souffrant de troubles associés : description méthodologique et résultats. <i>Broman and Ronnmark</i>	O54 EVALEHA, méthode informatisée pour évaluer les hommes, les animaux et leur environnement. <i>Simon</i>	O61 Le bien-être du cheval dans le cadre de séances avec des enfants autistes : suivi et évaluation. <i>De Santis</i>
10.30	PAUSE-CAFÉ			
11.00		O48 La médiation animale avec le chien utilisée pour aider des étudiants non-anglophones à surmonter leurs appréhensions dans l'étude de l'anglais. <i>Trotman</i>	O55 L'instrumentalisation des interactions entre l'homme et l'animal et ses pièges : une étude de cas. <i>Pregowski</i>	O62 Activités Associant l'Animal (AAA) : Choisir les bons outils pour une pratique efficace - Programme avec le cheval pour des personnes souffrant de sclérose en plaques (SEP). <i>Cardon, Vernay</i>
11.30		O49 "Je n'abandonnerai pas Gracie" : Les SDF et leur animal de compagnie. <i>Squirrel</i>	O56 Programme d'évaluation d'un protocole de dépistage des maladies infectieuses dans le cadre d'une intervention avec l'animal menée en milieu universitaire. <i>Corrigan</i>	O63 Une approche différenciée de la médiation canine dans le cas de troubles dépressif. <i>Sobotka</i>
12.00 13.30	DÉJEUNER LIBRE			

TOUTE INSCRIPTION ET PRÉSENTATION AURA LIEU AU CENTRE DE CONFÉRENCE DE LA VILLETTE, À L'INTÉRIEUR DE LA CITÉ DES SCIENCES ET DE L'INDUSTRIE

Salle 1	Salle 2	Salle 3	Salle 4	Hall d'exposition
<p>W13 Atelier: Chiens comme aide pour la réinsertion sociale. <i>Simon, Blanchard, Pastou</i></p>	<p>W15 Etude sur le lien entre les mauvais traitements envers les animaux et la maltraitance des enfants. <i>Jegatheesen, Enders-Slegers, Arkow, Boyden</i></p>	<p>W17 La relation vétérinaire centrée sur le lien : la clé pour un soin attentionné dans le cadre d'une pratique réussie. <i>Ormerod, Johnston, Kennedy, Mugford, Viner</i></p>		<p>Exposition Posters</p>
PAUSE-CAFÉ				
				<p>Exposition Posters</p>
DÉJEUNER LIBRE				<p>Poster : Session Questions /Réponses : Thèmes 4, 5, 6 et 7</p>

MERCREDI 13 JUILLET 2016

APRÈS-MIDI

	Accueil	Théâtre Gaston Berger	Théâtre Armand 1	Théâtre Armand 2
13.30		Session plénière 8 : Remise du prix académique de l'IAHAIO		
14.15		Session plénière 9 : La médiation animale en France. <i>Dr. Didier Vernay</i>		
15.00	PAUSE-CAFÉ			
15.30		O50 Importance du bien-être qu'il s'agisse des humains ou des animaux : un rapport d'étape de l'étude en cours menée pour le compte d'Handi'Chiens - France. <i>Bedossa, Jeannin</i>	O57 Intervention en milieu scolaire pour favoriser des interactions positives entre l'enfant l'animal. L'accent est mis sur la compréhension des besoins vitaux de l'animal. <i>Williams</i>	O64 Analyse des méthodes de suivi de l'utilisation de l'animal dans le cadre de la recherche sur les interventions associant l'animal. <i>Ng</i>
16.00		O51 La thérapie assistée par le Chien pour accompagner le traitement des addictions (drogue & alcool) pour des détenus toxicomanes : l'expérience de Padoue (Nord Est de l'Italie). <i>Contalbrigo</i>	O58 La pratique vétérinaire soucieuse de la relation homme-animal : le concept de santé unique. <i>Ormerod</i>	O65 Etude qualitative concernant la médiation canine en gériatrie psychiatrique. <i>Sobotka</i>
16.30		O52 Partager des histoires d'animaux sauvages et domestiques rescapés avec des enfants placés pour aider à inverser le cycle de violence et reconnaître les animaux en tant qu'êtres sensibles. <i>Winton</i>	O59 Importance du rôle du vétérinaire pour les activités associant l'animal. <i>Blanckaert</i>	O66 Mise en œuvre d'une méthode de recherche mixte de psychothérapie et de médiation animale pour la prise en charge d'enfants. <i>Axelrad-Levy</i>
17.00				
17.15		Cérémonie de clôture		
18.00	CLÔTURE DE LA JOURNÉE			
17.30	Croisière (Bateau en Seine). Inscription obligatoire à l'avance.			

Salle 1	Salle 2	Salle 3	Salle 4	Hall d'exposition
				Exposition Posters
PAUSE-CAFÉ				
W14 Vidéo : "Un partenaire nommé cheval" <i>Martin, Molard</i>	W16 Positif ou négatif? Compréhension et application des méthodes d'apprentissage pour la formation des animaux impliqués dans les activités de médiation animale. <i>Fry, Foster, Webster</i>		Rencontres éclair	Exposition Posters
CLÔTURE DE LA JOURNÉE				
Une navette transportera les personnes inscrites du centre de conférences à l'embarcadère.				



ORAL PRESENTATIONS

MONDAY 11 JULY

Theatre Gaston Berger

SIMULTANEOUS
TRANSLATION
IN FRENCH AND JAPANESE



MONDAY 11 JULY

MORNING SESSION

Theatre Gaston Berger

MODERATOR: Rebecca Johnson

Plenary 1 Prof.dr.Fraser, Animal welfare: ethics, science and the human dimension

Long before the start of written history, people began to befriend, care for and use animals for human purposes. This close involvement with animals has been accompanied by an evolving body of ethical thought about how animals should be treated. Major ideas include an ancient pastoralist ethic of animal care and mutual benefit, and a more recent ethic that seeks to prevent cruelty to animals. Today, the dominant ethic emphasizes the “welfare” of animals; it sees animals as sentient beings, focuses on their quality of life, and looks for practical ways to improve their lives. This welfare-focused ethic could play a central role in the ethics of AAI.

The contemporary focus on animal welfare has given rise to a field of “animal welfare science” that is relevant to all kinds of human interaction with animals. One line of research tries to understand the emotions and other “affective states” of animals including fear, pain, comfort and enjoyment. Recent developments include using the facial cues of horses to monitor pain, and preventing anxiety and agitation in cats. Some new thinking, of particular relevance to AAI, looks for ways to allow animals to use their natural capacity for learning and skill development and to exert control over events in their lives.

Research also shows the key influence of the human dimension in animal welfare. First, the skill, knowledge and commitment of the people involved in animal care plays a major role in determining the welfare of animals. Second, people with a positive attitude toward animals are much more likely to achieve good welfare outcomes. These findings are leading to a renewed focus on engaging people in promoting animal welfare by establishing standards and practices, by fostering professionalism in all aspects of animal use, and by building a “culture” of animal care in businesses and organizations.

Biography

Professor David Fraser has maintained a strong interest in animals throughout his 44-year career of research and teaching in animal welfare and applied animal behaviour. In the 1970s he did some of the earliest research on animal welfare issues of pig production including the first study of the welfare implications of stall-housing for sows. He then spent several years in wildlife research and established the role of highway de-icing salt in road accidents involving moose. In the 1980s and 90s he led a team of researchers dealing with the welfare of farm animals. He also did pioneering work on the use of vocalizations to identify emotional states in animals.

Since 1997 he is Professor in the internationally respected Animal Welfare Program of the University of British Columbia in Vancouver. David has served as a scientific advisor on animal welfare to many organizations including the World Organisation for Animal Health (Paris), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome), and the Food Marketing Institute (Washington) and has played a leading role in the development of global policy on animal welfare. He was the winner of the 2014 Universities Federation for Animal Welfare (UFAW) Medal for Outstanding Contributions to Animal Welfare Science.

He is the author of many scientific papers on animal welfare and the book "Understanding Animal Welfare: The Science in its Cultural Context".

Theatre Gaston Berger

MODERATOR: Karyl Hurley



Heart Rate Variability During a Working Memory Task: Does Touching a Dog or Person Affect the Response or Task Performance in Children?

Erika Friedmann¹, Nancy Gee^{2,3}, ¹*School of Nursing, University of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland, USA*, ²*WALTHAM Centre for Pet Nutrition, Waltham on the Wolds, Leicestershire, UK*, ³*Department of Psychology, State University of New York, Fredonia, Fredonia, NY, USA*

The presence of a dog has been associated with reduced stress responses and improved performance on some cognitive tasks. We evaluated the effect of touching a dog on stress responses to a working memory task (WMT) on children's (N=25, age 5-10 years) heart rate (HR) and HR variability (HRV) responses while touching a dog compared with while touching a stuffed dog and while touching a person. Children sat on the floor next to co-participants (dog, stuffed dog, or human) in a randomly assigned order and listened to a reading before and after completing a WMT. Participants placed their non-dominant hand on the co-participant. The WMT involved pointing to increasingly non-complicated sequences of geometric shapes until the participant failed three times at one level. Linear mixed models revealed that the WMT was stressful. All three cardiovascular measures indicated significantly higher arousal during than before the task [rMSSD_{sqr}: $p=0.006$; HF_{sqr}: $p=0.001$; HR: $p<0.001$]. Both HF_{sqr} and HR indicated significantly less arousal after the working memory task than during it [HF_{sqr}: $p=0.003$; HR: $p<0.001$]. No measures differed significantly among the three co-participant conditions. There also were no significant interactions, indicating that the stress response to the WMT did not differ when the participants were touching the different co-participants [rMSSD_{sqr}: $F(4,198.061)=0.734, p=0.570$; HF_{sqr}: $F(4,197.977)=0.998, p=0.410$; HR: $F(4,198.214)=0.297, p=0.879$]. WMT scores did not differ among the conditions ($p=0.798$). Touching a dog did not reduce arousal in response to a WMT; a dog may not moderate this stress response. A dog's presence may be more effective than physical contact at reducing some stress responses; further investigation is required.

Theatre Gaston Berger

MODERATOR: Karyl Hurley

O2 Non-pharmacological techniques to reduce children's pain and distress during venipuncture: a comparison between Assisted Animal Intervention, clowns and musicians

Laura Vagnoli¹, Francesca Mugnai², Alexis Gerakis², Gloria Garcia de la Banda³, Jordi Socías Soler³, Andrea Messeri¹, ¹*Meyer Children's Hospital, Florence, Italy*, ²*Antropozoa onlus Association, Figline Valdarno, Italy*, ³*University of Balearic Islands, Palma de Majorca, Spain*

Children suffer from pain in various medical procedures such as venipuncture, which is one of the most common applied in hospitals. Non pharmacological techniques, such as distraction, has proved to be a successful strategy to manage pain, fear and distress. At Meyer's Children Hospital there are Assisted Animal Interventions (AAI), hospital clowns, and musicians to increase children's quality of life, but no research has been conducted to compare the effectiveness of these interventions during venipuncture. Therefore the aim of this study is to investigate the efficacy of these activities to reduce children's pain and distress during venipuncture and to compare the activities between them. An experimental design will be used, involving a total number of 584 children (aged 4-12 years) divided into four groups: AAI group, hospital clowns group, musicians group, and control group. The Brief Behavioural Distress Scale and Wong-Baker Pain Rating Scale will be used to measure, respectively, children's distress and pain. An ANOVA will be performed to determine the effectiveness of each activity on children's pain and distress levels compared with the control group. All the activities are expected to be effective and AAI to be the most effective in reducing pain and distress in hospitalized children. This comparison between different non-pharmacological techniques has never been done in literature and could help professionals to choose which strategy is the most effective during venipuncture.

Data is being collected and the study is estimated to end in April.

MONDAY 11 JULY

MORNING SESSION

Theatre Gaston Berger

MODERATOR: Karyl Hurley



Effects of animal-assisted therapy on socioemotional behaviour in brain-injured patients: a randomised, controlled trial

Karin Hediger^{1,2}, Margret Hund-Georgiadis¹, ¹REHAB Basel, Basel, Switzerland,
²Department of Psychology, University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland

Background: Patients with brain-injuries often have problems with socioemotional functioning. A growing number of clinics offer animal-assisted therapy (AAT) to address these difficulties. However, there is no data investigating socioemotional effects of AAT on patients with brain-injuries.

This study examined effects of AAT during the neurorehabilitation of patients with brain-injuries on their social behaviour, emotions and motivation.

Methods: Eighteen brain-injured patients ($M=52.16$, $SD=13.45$) were investigated in a randomised, controlled within-subject trial. The patients alternately received 12 standard therapy sessions consisting of speech therapy, physiotherapy and occupational therapy and 12 paralleled equivalent therapy sessions, which integrated an animal. All therapy sessions were video recorded and coded with Noldus Observer. Statistical analysis was performed using mixed-effect models with SPSS, Version 23.

Results: Behaviour analysis revealed that patients displayed significantly more positive emotions during therapy in the presence of an animal ($F(1, 279) = 18.17$, $p < .001$). Moreover, patients communicated more during AAT ($F(1, 279) = 17.74$, $p < .001$). Social behaviour in total was more often displayed ($F(1, 279) = 113.18$, $p < .001$), but not if physical contact was excluded ($F(1, 279) = 0.17$, $p = .163$). Therapists evaluated the patient's motivation higher ($F(1, 395) = 16.10$, $p < .001$) and patients rated themselves as more motivated during AAT ($F(1, 343) = 18.87$, $p < .001$).

Conclusion: The results show that the presence of an animal and the interaction with an animal can stimulate socioemotional behaviour in patients with brain-injuries. Implications for clinical practice will be discussed.

MONDAY 11 JULY

AFTERNOON SESSION

Theatre Gaston Berger

MODERATOR: Rebecca Johnson

Plenary 2 The Johannes Odendaal HAI Distinguished Researcher Award of IAHAIO, sponsored by Mars/WALTHAM

Dr. Erika Friedmann, Human-Animal Interaction Research Related to Human Health: Challenges for Future Research

Most research on human—animal interaction and human health focus on one of three perspectives: health effects of pet ownership, health effects of contact with a companion animal, and health effects of animal assisted activities/therapies/interventions. Studies from each perspective support positive contributions to human health from each perspective. Questions that need further elucidation and methods to further HAI research as related to human health are discussed.

Biography

Dr. Erika Friedmann is a Professor and Associate Dean of Research at the University of Maryland School of Nursing. She was a founding member of the International Society for Anthrozoology (ISAZ), which was formed to promote academic, scientific and scholarly research into all aspects of human-animal interactions and to foster interaction between researchers in this area on an international basis. She served as its first President and has been involved with the organization since then. Erika has been conducting research on human--animal interaction and human health since the 1970s. Her research provided the first evidence that pet ownership is associated with cardiovascular health, showing that pet ownership is associated with improved one-year survival of heart disease patients, independent of disease severity and social support. Subsequent research confirmed and extended this finding. Her research also addresses mechanisms for the basis of the effects of HAI on human health and the use of animal assisted interventions to improve health and function. She continues her strong commitment to furthering and strengthening anthrozoological research. In addition to designing and conducting research, Dr. Friedmann teaches research methods and statistics in the PhD program. She has particular interest and expertise in modern regression methods for longitudinal research. She mentors students and faculty in research and scholarship. Erika has contributed over 130 papers to interdisciplinary refereed journals.

MONDAY 11 JULY

AFTERNOON SESSION

Theatre Gaston Berger

MODERATOR: Marie-Jose Enders Slegers

Plenary 3 Dr. Christianne Brusckke, Vision on needs for further professionalization of human animal interventions on the road to a sustainable future

Animals are increasingly being used in many areas of human healthcare due to the positive effects associated with human-animal interventions. The use of animals in these interventions places high demands both on the animals themselves and on their handlers in relation to the various customers/clients receiving the interventions (activities, therapy and education).

It is currently difficult for customers using such an Animal Associated Intervention (AAI) to assess the quality of the AAI services offered. Self-regulation can be a useful tool in this regard, and it is generally up to the sectors themselves to take the initiative in this regard.

However, the field of Animal Associated Interventions covers a wide range of sectors in which various aspects of animal health and welfare and aspects of human health and welfare overlap.

This paper explores the opportunities and risks on the road to professionalization based on the experience with established self-regulation practices in other professional settings (e.g. veterinarians, petting zoos).

Biography

Christianne Brusckke graduated in 1991 as veterinarian and started working in a mixed private practice in the north of the Netherlands. In 1993 she joined the Virology department of the Central Veterinary Institute in Lelystad where she did a PhD on pestivirolgy and was heading the laboratory for bovine virology from 1994. After the classical swine fever outbreak in the Netherlands she was seconded for a year to the Inspection Service for Livestock and Meat to support the updating of the Dutch contingency plans. A year later she returned to Lelystad as head of the unit Notifiable Diseases and 2 years later she became director of the Division of Infectious Diseases. In 2005 joined the Ministry of Agriculture and was seconded to the OIE where she led the global Avian Influenza Programme. In 2008 she returned to The Hague as deputy Chief Veterinary Officer and since 2010 she is the Chief Veterinary Officer of The Netherlands. She is the primary adviser to the Minister of Agriculture on all veterinary and veterinary public health issues.

MONDAY 11 JULY

AFTERNOON SESSION

Theatre Gaston Berger

MODERATOR: Phil Arkow

O4

Do children with autistic spectrum disorders look animals in the eyes? A pilot study using eye tracking technique

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Animals are part of humans' social environment and thus present numerous benefits. Each partner in a human-animal interaction uses signals emitted by the other and to collects information to adjust their behaviour. Face processing impairment is associated with social interaction impairment observed in autism spectrum disorders (ASD). For example children with ASD explore human eyes visually less than do neurotypical (NT) children. Given the strong bonding between ASD children and animals and Redeker & Goodman's assumption that animals are easier to decode than humans, we hypothesized that animal face processing by ASD is normal. Eighteen NT children ($n=148.5 \pm 17.0$ months) and 12 ASD children without mental retardation ($n=136.6 \pm 14.7$ months) were recruited. Our study compared ASD and NT children's patterns of fixation of animal (horse, dog, cat) and human faces in a passive viewing task using an eye tracking technique. Our results, using animal pictures, confirmed that the eyes were the part of the face looked at the longest by NT children and, to a lesser extent, by ASD children. But only NT children looked at the eyes of human pictures longer than other parts. Familiarity with animals seemed to modulate the exploration of animal faces. Our results are consistent with clinical, observational and brain research data. Such face processing might have a role in their capacity to communicate with animals. Indeed, being able to read information into the eyes may facilitate the interactions between ASD people and animals, and these series of interactions may conduct to a positive and beneficial relationship.

MONDAY 11 JULY

AFTERNOON SESSION

Theatre Gaston Berger

MODERATOR: Phil Akow

O5 Changing social, spatial and emotional understandings of the companion animal – human relationship

Rebekah Fox¹, Nancy Gee², ¹*Uppsala University, Uppsala, Uppsala Lan, Sweden,*
²*Waltham Centre for Pet Nutrition, Waltham-on-the-Wolds, Leicestershire, UK*

This paper explores changing attitudes and practices towards companion animals (CAs) in Britain over the past 30 years, a period which has seen a rapid re-evaluation of social, spatial and emotional position of CAs within British society.

The study involved in-depth interviews with CA owners (N=20) and professionals (N=21), including veterinarians, animal behaviourists and those involved in the pet industry. Participants were selected to represent a broad range of professional, demographic and CA owning characteristics, ranged in age from 24-77 (M=48.7) and lived with an average of 2.9 animals. Interviews were digitally recorded, transcribed and analyzed using NVivo software to draw out commonly occurring themes.

The interviews revealed a variety of perceived changes in CA keeping practices:

1. CAs have been increasingly integrated into the home and family, leading to greater emotional investment and demands on the relationship.
2. Changing social and legal expectations have led to increased spatial control of CA behavior and movements and a culture of 'responsible pet ownership'
3. Increased commercialization and medicalization has led to new expectations regarding appropriate 'love' and 'care' for CAs

These changes have led to increased social, legal and spatial control of CAs, bringing many benefits associated with animal health and welfare, but also a culture of responsibility. Humans and animals are now subject to real and perceived surveillance of their behavior and relationships. Such processes are ongoing and new forms of responsibility are continually evolving, providing opportunities for interesting comparisons with other CA-keeping cultures.

Theatre Gaston Berger

MODERATOR: Phil Arkow

O6 The Effects of Single-Session Animal-Assisted Therapy on First-Year University Students' Well-Being: A Randomized Controlled Trial

John-Tyler Binfet, *University of British Columbia, Kelowna, Canada*

Introduction

Building on the three canine RCTs reporting the effects of AAT on participants' well-being (Maujean, Pepping, & Kendall, 2015), this research examined the effects of abbreviated AAT on university students.

Method

Participants were undergraduates ($N = 163$, 78 % female, M age = 18.85, $SD = 2.65$), randomly assigned to either a treatment ($n = 84$; a 20 minute session with a handler and therapy dog) or control ($n = 79$; a business-as-usual model) condition. Demographic information and pre- and post-test responses to the Perceived Stress Scale (PSS: Cohen, Kamarck, & Mermelstein, 1983), the Homesickness Questionnaire (Archer, Ireland, Amos, Broad, & Currid, 1998), and the Sense of Belonging in School measure (Developmental Studies Center, 1994) were collected.

Results

No significant baseline group effect differences were found. Results revealed a significant main effect for group, $F(4, 149) = 6.37$, $p < .0001$. ANCOVAs revealed that, compared to students in the control group, the intervention group showed significant decreases from pre-test to post-test in perceived stress, $F(1, 152) = 14.60$, $p = .000$, $p_2 = .09$, homesickness (dislike), $F(1, 152) = 15.16$, $p = .000$, $p_2 = .09$, and homesickness (attachment), $F(1, 152) = 4.02$, $p = .05$, $p_2 = .03$ and significant improvements in sense of school belonging, $F(1, 152) = 10.46$, $p = .002$, $p_2 = .06$. Partial eta squared effect sizes ranged from .03 to .09, indicating low to moderate-high effect sizes.

Discussion

The results are discussed within the context of innovative animal-therapy practices in applied settings.

MONDAY 11 JULY

AFTERNOON SESSION

Theatre Gaston Berger

MODERATOR: Phil Arkow

07 **Movie submission Movie Title: Equitherapy: the circle's centre From diversity to globality**

Laetizia Parbot, *'IFEQ, Clichy, France*

The oral presentation will come to explain the context of shooting, the reasons why this movie's been realized and also the objectives for the conception and the distribution. It will describe and explain the method used for the realization and the professionals chosen for interviews, insisting on the plurality of their skills and of their experiences to strengthen the topic. As specified previously, this presentation will be reinforced by a PowerPoint visual support.

The observation was: "It is imperative to have more consistency, cohesion and communication between the different actors, the caring of patient."

The objective was to share the different experiences to value the diversity of the practices through the word of practitioners.

How highlighting in theoretical way the various practices by the practitioners themselves?

At the base, in each equitherapeute, there is a personality, a path of life, an initial training, a working experience which leads to recognize themselves in various theoretical currents and to implement various practices. It's seemed interesting for me to ask myself how to show the differences between the caring of patients in equitherapy and how it is the work force to adapt by the best to the patient's needs?

The objective was to ask each participant to theorize their practices to highlight them but also highlight their differences, their common points and reveal the possible complementarity of their approach between them with the equitherapy.

Movie

1. Definition of the equitherapy
2. The method: the plural of the diversity
3. Practices: convergent singularities
4. Lived experiences
5. Equitherapeutes: what qualities?



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MORNING SESSION

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MODERATOR: Rebecca Johnson



How does dog-walking influence the health and wellbeing of humans living with long-term health conditions? A qualitative study

Catherine M Smith¹, Steve Tumilty¹, Gareth J Treharne², ¹*Centre for Health, Activity and Rehabilitation Research (CHARR), School of Physiotherapy, University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand*, ²*Department of Psychology, University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand*

Introduction

There is growing evidence that dog-walking contributes to better health for dog owners; however, we do not know whether dog owners living with a long-term health condition experience similar health benefits.

Method

We conducted dog-walk-along interviews and follow-up participatory analysis sessions with 13 individuals living with various long-term health conditions (age range 30-81). Three participants regularly walked 'loaner' dogs; 12 lived with their dog(s). All sessions were audio-recorded and 12 dog-walk-along interviews were video-recorded using head-mounted cameras. Recordings were transcribed verbatim and contextual data were simultaneously added to the transcripts. A general inductive approach was used to code and categorise the data.

Result

We identified four themes around dog-walking. Participants described a 'special relationship' with their dog(s) which took time to develop and was not always possible with other humans as a consequence of illness and stigma. This relationship triggered 'motivation' to walk, often the only form of sustained physical activity for participants. Walking the dog facilitated human conversations that had been lost through 'isolation'. The 'dog-walk recipe' was described as a multi-sensory experience that contributed positively and negatively to perceived health and wellbeing.

Conclusion

Dog-walking can help to sustain positive feelings of mind-body health in people with long-term health conditions. In order to maximise these benefits, we recommend strategies including dog-training, relationship planning, and dog-walking support. Further research is required for the idea of 'loaner dogs' in order to identify whether the responsibilities of ownership can be mitigated whilst still delivering some of the perceived benefits.

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MODERATOR: Rebecca Johnson



Ambassadors for wellbeing: a new role for commercial dog walkers

Stephen Jenkinson¹, *Access and Countryside Management Ltd, Orkney, UK,*
²*The Kennel Club, London, UK*

Introduction

Commercial Dog Walkers (CDW) allow people to benefit from the Human-Animal Bond (HAB), who might otherwise be unable to give a dog adequate care or exercise due to employment or disability.

However, exercising multiple dogs for payment in public spaces is increasingly perceived as undesirable. Consequently public authorities are incrementally imposing restrictions on CDW activity, without due regard to wider detrimental impacts on the HAB, nor the opportunities for CDW to act as ambassadors and educators for enhanced human and canine wellbeing.

Method

To investigate their potential to support the HAB in Scotland, UK, CDW were invited to 1 of 6, 3-hour evening workshops that included presentations by local veterinarians and other dog-friendly, environmentally-aware speakers, plus facilitated discussion sessions. Incentivised pre- and post-event, anonymous online questionnaires elicited quantitative and qualitative data from the 116 workshop attendees about business practices, environmental awareness and advocacy.

Results

After the event, using free text answers, 81% of CDW responding (n=55) placed the highest priority on personally taking actions that supported human/canine wellbeing or wider pro-environmental behaviour, with 84% more able to advise clients on responsible dog walking and ownership. 55% stated it was important for CDW to become involved in advocacy schemes that supported the HAB, with 44% seeking an active role in such initiatives.

Conclusion

This preliminary study confirms previously unexplored environmental, social and welfare advantages arising from a more holistic approach to influencing CDW behaviour, and their potential to support human and canine wellbeing.

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MODERATOR: Rebecca Johnson



The expression of emotions in school-age children: the dog as a facilitator in emotional education programs

Lorenzo Pergolini¹, Annalisa Cannarozzo¹, Rino Reginella¹, *'pet village cooperativa sociale, senigallia, Italy*

Sometimes children and teenagers have difficulty in recognizing and managing emotions of anger, sadness, loneliness. It is essential for proper emotional development to deal with them and share them with the peer group.

The project hypothesis is that Animal Assisted Programs can positively influence children's emotional skills and that the acquisition of such knowledge may reflect positively on integration processes within the classroom and on interpersonal relationships among students.

The program includes 4 sessions with the participation of the whole group class in presence of a dog.

With regard to the administration of the questionnaires on the emotions, the schools involved as the experimental group are three: the fifth and fourth grades of a primary school. The students involved have a total of 55 including 28 males and 27 females. Specifically evaluated were: the recognition of human emotions, recognition of emotions of the dog and the quality of the expression of their emotions.

From the analysis of the results was found:

- A significantly better competence (t-test: $p < .01$) in the Experimental Groups on the expression of emotions and understanding of dog emotions
- Better, but not significant, benefit of the children belonging to the Experimental Groups in regard to the understanding of human emotions
- A significant correlation between the ability to express their emotions and ratings of cohesion within the classroom along with a more positive perception of the school environment (assessed through the analysis of patterns of class pre and post project)
- no significant differences by gender

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MODERATOR: François Martin

O11 Guarding the welfare of animals engaged in AAI: How do/should we accomplish this?

Dennis C. Turner, *¹I.E.A.P./I.E.T., Horgen/Zurich, Switzerland, ²IEMT-Switzerland, Basel, Switzerland*

One of the most important ethical issues in AAI is how to ensure the welfare of the animals involved.

1) How do we define good animal welfare and how can it be measured? 2) How can we guarantee the welfare of animals involved in AAI? 3) What strategy seems reasonable? Many individuals and organizations (claim to) give the welfare of animals engaged in AAI and AAAs high priority. All parties agree to the importance of this, but how do they define and assess the animals' welfare?

The author has conducted literature and Internet searches for key words and canvassed the websites of international organizations involved in this field for documents about animal welfare, care and engagement.

Most often the “five freedoms” originally developed for farm animals have also be applied to therapy animals and seem to enjoy widespread acceptance. Freedom from pain and stress are often mentioned, as is not being “overworked” or “with pauses” - with or without defining the criteria, respectively duration of those. If any detail is provided it usually not justified on the basis of research, only by anthropomorphic emotional considerations. However, methods are available and even some research that would allow us to set limits and make recommendations. Some require physiological measurements, which can't be conducted in the field while performing AAI or AAAs. Nevertheless, correlations with known stress signals in a few species involved exist and great(er)

attention to the behavioural stress signals needs to be paid by the handlers while engaging the animals.

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MODERATOR: François Martin

O12 Addressing dog welfare in disaster response

Jean Marie Thompson¹, Kevin Behan¹, ¹IDMHA, Indianapolis, IN, USA

Dogs help humans cope with the aftermath of natural and man-made disasters, and the welfare of these dogs is critical. It cannot be overlooked as an ethical concern. It is common to hear about «comfort dogs» or «crisis response canines» and their handlers rushing to the scene after disasters. Case reports and observations abound about the usefulness of this animal assisted intervention. The dog responders appear to have a sort of felt «empathy» for those suffering. It is not a cognitive empathy but along the empathic spectrum. Putting forth any sort of empathy requires energy and takes a toll. Yet, it is difficult to find practical information on how to protect and prevent the dogs from emotional injury, burnout or compassion fatigue. Dog distress may manifest as digestive problems, fatigue, agitation, aggression, or unwillingness to work. Handlers experiment with giving their dogs more time off, more breaks, more play time, better food, and shorter deployments to prevent or reduce these symptoms. In the experience of the State of Indiana K-9 Assisted Crisis Response Team («Team»), none of the above techniques were completely effective in eliminating undesirable dog stress. The Team sought adjunctive ways to reduce stress and found the Five Core Exercises of Natural Dog Training to be helpful. The Exercises are known as: push; bark; collect; rub-a-dub; and, bite and carry. Although there is no empirical proof, the Exercises appear to move stuck or distressing energy and allow the dog to function longer and more joyfully in the field.

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MODERATOR: François Martin



“Caresses d'un sourire”: A pilot program of zootherapy in pediatric oncology hematology service

Christine Levant^{1,2}, ¹Association AZCO, Noiron sur Bèze, Bourgogne, France, ²Centre Hospitalier Universitaire, Dijon, Bourgogne, France

Children with cancer face several anxiety factors with significant negative impact on their quality of life in the short, medium and long term.

Improving their well-being has an important role in prevention of emotional disorders by fighting against chronic pain, worsening anxiety and side effects of treatment.

Despite this observation and the rewarding studies mediated by the animal with the most fragile, very few initiatives of pet therapy exists in children's Hospital.

The program “Caresses d'un sourire” initiated in 2011 offer 416 workshops involving dogs and rodents to children in pediatric oncology hematology service Dijon University Hospital and their families the protocol of prevention of health and veterinary was approved by the committee fight against nosocomial infections. Palliative support at home is also proposed.

At the request of the teams, the main objective is to facilitate the acceptance of care, provide positive social contracts and support experimentation.

In 4 years, this program received 1314 visits children and 552 visits from parents and siblings. The behavior and emotions of children are recorded on tracking medical sheets and questionnaires of evaluations of the physical and emotional state of the patient before, during and after his hospitalization. We have regular exchanges with medical staff for additional work.

Finally, several television reports have helped to make known to the general public this new practice is now included in the protocol of care.

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AFTERNOON SESSION

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MODERATOR: François Martin

014 Scenario-Based Evaluations for Handler-Animal Teams Working in Animal-Assisted Interactions (AAI) Programs

Ann Howie¹, *Human-Animal Solutions, PLLC, Olympia, WA, USA*, ²*University of Denver, Denver, CO, USA*

Visiting-animal programs are tasked with determining handler-animal teams' readiness to do their work. Most evaluation tools are exercise-based, where the handler demonstrates how the animal responds to specific cues. Yet teams rarely perform exercises during AAI. Instead, handlers are expected to conduct themselves and their animals appropriately while interacting effectively with clients. Further, some teams' performance in exercises is a demonstration of their practice of those exercises rather than an example of their ability to apply their skills in AAI situations. As a result, exercise-based evaluations are limited in their ability to accurately predict a team's performance during AAI.

To more accurately test their teams' skills in situ, a 25-year-old hospital-based AAI program replaced the exercise-based evaluation they had used for 20 years with a scenario-based evaluation they developed, called the Demonstration of Teamwork and Strengths (DOTS).

This session explains this program's rationale for developing a scenario-based evaluation and describes how using the DOTS has had a significant impact in two particular areas:

1. Predicting teams' performance in AAI – The program coordinator has more confidence in teams' ability to work independently as a result of seeing teams' ability to apply their training and skills in AAI situations in the hospital environment.
2. Handlers' testing experience – Handlers consistently rate the DOTS as a better representation of visits, helping them to be more natural as events unfolded, reducing nervousness, and addressing more than their animal's good behavior.

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MODERATOR: Christine Olsen

015

Child-horse interaction during Equine-Assisted Therapy programs for children with Autism Spectrum Disorder: the human and the animal point of view

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²*Italian National Centre for Animal Assisted Interventions, Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale delle Venezie, Legnaro, Padova, Italy*

Recent findings support the use of Equine-Assisted Therapies (EATs) as complementary interventions for children with Autism Spectrum Disorder. However, most of the supporting evidence is based on indirect assessments (e.g. interviews to parents). Few studies have explored children's response during EATs through direct measurements. Moreover, little data is available on the horse behavioural reaction when interacting with children with mental/physical disabilities. Horses are highly susceptible to work stressors related to physical constraints and/or controversial orders from the riders. Some children with autism may be characterized by poor social skills and inappropriate behaviours. Horses might thus be forced to suppress emotional reactions, a condition which could be considered as a work stressor. In the present study, children-animal interactions were evaluated from an ethological perspective, with the aim of exploring children's interaction style during EATs. In order to evaluate the general welfare of horses during therapeutic sessions, stress-related behaviours shown by the animal have been correlated with behaviours and relational style displayed by children during EAT sessions and compared to typically-developing children, in order to appraise which activities and interactions cause more discomfort in horses. Notwithstanding the large use of EAT approaches, information on behaviour and welfare of animals involved is often lacking, an aspect which could impair effectiveness and reduce the overall impact of such practices. Our study is aimed at deriving reliable methods for assessing child-horse interactions during therapeutic programs, ultimately helping professionals to better develop interventions taking into consideration the animal's perspective. Funded by Italian Ministry of Health.

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MODERATOR: Christine Olsen

016

The Influence of Human Interaction on Guinea Pigs: Behavioural Changes Observed during Animal Assisted Therapy

Winnie Gut^{1,4}, Lisa Crump^{1,2}, Jakob Zinsstag^{1,2}, Karin Hediger^{2,3}, ¹Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute, Basel, Switzerland, ²University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland, ³REHAB Basel, Basel, Switzerland, ⁴Vetsuisse Faculty Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland

Guinea pigs are included in various animal assisted interventions, but little has been published to date on behavioural changes in guinea pigs interacting with humans. Therefore, the goal of the study was to evaluate behaviour in guinea pigs during animal assisted therapy.

The behaviour of five guinea pigs was studied using continuous recording and focal sampling. Fifty observations were coded with Observer XT 12.5 and a specifically designed ethogram in three settings: (1) therapy (table cage with human interaction (n=20)), (2) control (table cage without human interaction (n=20)), (3) lap of patient (n=10).

The behaviours were analysed with SAS 9.4. Generalized estimating equations (proc genmod) were used for countable behaviours (poisson regression), arcsine transformed values were used for state behaviours (regression).

There was an increase in locomotion (M: 0.17; CI: 0.08, 0.14; p<.001), explorative behaviour (M: 2.33; CI: 0.73, 3.28; p=0.002) and startling (M: 1.75; CI: 0.11, 0.84; p=0.011) during therapy in comparison to the control setting. Moreover, we found decreases in eating (M: 0.22; CI: 0.10, 0.26; p<.0001) and standing still (M: 0.9435; CI: -0.25, -0.13; p<.001). No changes occurred in other behaviours such as freezing (M: 8.550000; CI: -.11, 0.50; p= 0.207) or time spent hiding (M: 0.20; CI: -0.10, 0.14; p=0.708).

These results show that AAT causes little stress and may possibly even act as enrichment under carefully controlled conditions. Our findings indicate that possibility for retreat is of great importance for reducing stress. Additionally individual differences may also play a role. Further implications will be discussed.

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MODERATOR: Christine Olsen



Are service dogs being viewed realistically– the impact on their welfare

Elizabeth Ann Walsh^{1,2}, Anneli Muser Leyvraz³, ¹University Of Southampton, Southampton, UK, ²Brigadoon, Maulrour East, Ballinascarthy, Clonakilty, Cork, Ireland, ³4, av. Jules-Crosnier, CH-1206, Geneva, Switzerland

Dogs are trained worldwide to provide assistance to adults and children with disabilities, visual/hearing impairment, epilepsy/diabetes/autism and in other support roles. However, this may impact negatively on their welfare; the influence of canine morphology on communication (the use of cross-breeds such as “labradoodles” which have reduced signalling ability), the effects of poor understanding and application of learning theory by assistance-dog-owners and physiological constraints when travelling are under-represented in the literature.

The stresses of air-travel may include, noise/air-pressure/turbulence/cramped space/reduced food/water-intake/reduced elimination opportunity/flight-duration and temperature. Additionally, assistance-dog-owners may not recognise low-level stress/anxiety in their dogs for example, one assistance-dog-owner reported that her dog (1 yr) flew for 5.5/hours without problem but on a subsequent flight experienced a “major” panic-attack.; thus sensitization may occur in a dog which has appeared to travel previously without difficulty.

Research suggests that younger children recognise fear poorly in dogs (Lakestani et al., 2014). Burrows et al., (2008) found that welfare of assistance-dogs for children with autism can become compromised unintentionally through negative attention from the child.

Assistance-dogs enhance the lives of their owners; as demands increase on the abilities of these dogs in our evolving environment, we must ensure that their welfare is protected and assistance-dog-owner expectations are realistic.

Burrows, K.E., Adams, C.L. & Millman S.T. (2008) Factors Affecting Behavior and Welfare of Service Dogs for Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder *Journal of Applied Animal Welfare Science* 11(1)42-62

Lakestani, N. N., Donaldson, M., & Waran, N. (2014) Interpretation of dog behaviour by children and young adults *Anthrozoos*, 27(1)65-80

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AFTERNOON SESSION

Theatre Armand 2

MODERATOR: Luca Farina

O18 Dog perception and cognition in AAI

Caroline Gilbert,
Ethologie, Bâtiment Camille Guérin bur. 3-07
Ecole nationale vétérinaire d'Alfort

The practice of using dogs, horses or other domestic animals in therapy environments is constantly emerging. However, a better evaluation of the animals' emotions and cognitions, their behavioral and physiological reactions during interactions with humans in HAI and AAI is needed in order to improve their well-being. In this context, recent studies dealing with the perception and cognition of assistance or therapy animals considering their environment and the interactions they share with humans are of a major importance. The aim of this talk is to review some of the recent data considering 1. the assessment of animals' emotions through their behavioral and physiological reactions; 2. the animals' perception of humans behaviors; and 3. the animals' reactions linked with the type of interactions shared with humans, in order to assess and improve the well-being of our domestic animals linked with their cognitive interpretation of their environment. Dogs are the most commonly used animals in AAI, and their cognitive abilities have been emphasized as exceptional, a factor linked with the human-dog relationship. We'll therefore mainly focus on dogs' perception and cognition, with some references to cats and horses.

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MODERATOR: Luca Farina



Pet as Safe Base New Research in the child's experiential enrichment

Roberto Marchesini¹, Eleonora Adorni¹, *'Siuva - School for Human/Animal Interaction, Bologna, Italy*

The aim of this paper is singling out some educational features of the relationship between child and pet in the process of attachment. By starting from the studies that have shown that the presence of a pet can have a basic, safe role in the first, evolutive phases, we wonder if the safe, etero-specific basis (dog and cat) has its specificities in promoting experiences. Experimental research conducted in the field of HAI has pointed out that the pets' roles as "safe bases" in the interaction with children develop new skills in them, by expanding their field of experience. The case studies proposed by the existing literature in the last decade have demonstrated: 1) an improved mimic and imitative ability, with several postures and choreographies; 2) a more careful perceptive and exploratory orientation by using senses usually neglected such as the touch and the smell; 3) a more acceptance of morphological, behavioural and expressive diversity, with an increase in interest and a decrease in rejection; 4) an intensification in empathy and emotional expression; 5) a more consistent interaction with reality and, particularly, natural environment. Researches, which is illustrated by videos and diagrams and carried out taking into account the highest standards of animal welfare, has revealed that the relationship with pets allows new experiences which cannot develop in the mere relationship with humans.

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MODERATOR: Luca Farina



Beliefs about Animal Mind: Influence on Positive and Negative Child-Animal Interactions

Roxanne Hawkins¹, [Joanne Williams¹](#), ¹*University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK*

Children and animals can have a great impact on each other's lives yet little is known about the underpinnings of these relationships. One particular aspect that may have a great influence on these relationships, is the belief in animal mind, that animals are sentient beings that experience thoughts and feelings including happiness, pain and distress. This study aimed to investigate the relationship between children's beliefs about animal mind and factors relating to positive and negative interactions with animals. Using a questionnaire-based survey of over 1000 6 to 13 year olds in the UK, the results show that children's beliefs about animal mind was positively related to attachment to pets, compassion toward animals, reported humane behaviour, caring behaviour and emotional attachment to animals as well as positive attitudes towards animals. Children were less accepting of intentional, unintentional and neglectful animal cruelty if they believed that animals are sentient. Pet ownership, including number of pets and whether children had a pet of their own, as well as age, influenced children's beliefs about animal mind. This study enhances our understanding of the psychological underpinnings of child-animal relationships and highlights the implications for animal welfare education and for preventing childhood animal cruelty.

MONDAY 11 JULY

AFTERNOON SESSION

Theatre Armand 2

MODERATOR: Luca Farina

O21

Moving Anthrozoology forward, also theoretically

Theo Verheggen^{1,2}, Marie-José Enders^{1,2}, Jannes Eshuis^{1,2}, ¹*Open University of the Netherlands, Heerlen, The Netherlands*, ²*Institute for Anthrozoology, Heerlen, The Netherlands*

Anthrozoology continues to move forward in research and in the professionalization of AAI. Moving forward theoretically is also part of that process. In both the second (2006, p.25) and third (2010, p. 37) edition of Fine's edited volume^(*), Kruger and Serpell noted that anthrozoology is still lacking «a unified, widely accepted, or empirically supported theoretical framework for explaining how and why relationships between humans and animals are potentially therapeutic.» Their plea has disappeared from Fine's most recent volume in 2015 but that should not imply that the original concern can be abandoned.

We find ourselves at an interesting moment in time where empirical findings on correlates of HAI and AAI (most notably psychological and physiological effects), as well as a few rather isolated theoretical notions (particularly Attachment, Social Support, Biophillicia) call for integration into a unifying theoretical frame. We will present a possible direction to this end, focusing on an embodied and relational perspective on HAI and AAI. This is in line with Mueller's (2014) suggestion of a relational developmental systems approach as a new paradigm for Anthrozoology.

Although it may be true that «[w]e need to appreciate that there are elements of life that can never be fully explained but only witnessed» (Fine & Beck, 2015, p. 9), we believe that as scientists we should continue trying to design sound and theoretical frameworks that help our young discipline full force forward. It's necessary and it's possible!

(*) Handbook on Animal-Assisted Therapy.

TUESDAY 12 JULY

Theatre Gaston Berger

SIMULTANEOUS
TRANSLATION
IN FRENCH AND JAPANESE



TUESDAY 12 JULY

MORNING SESSION

Theatre Gaston Berger

MODERATOR: Marie-Jose Enders-Slegers

Plenary 4 Phil Arkow, **Animal Abuse and Domestic Violence: Status of Research and Practice in the U.S.**

Researchers and advocates in multi-disciplinary human-animal interactions fields have established numerous correlations between animal abuse, domestic violence, child maltreatment, elder abuse and community violence. In particular, animal abuse often is a form of emotional blackmail causing significant numbers of women to report that threats to their companion and farm animals deter them from leaving abusive relationships. The domestic violence field has embraced these findings with widespread animal-based public policy, programs, research, and public awareness to assist the human and non-human survivors of intimate partner violence. This Plenary presentation will describe North American responses to this issue including: legislative initiatives; co-sheltering programs; collaborative community awareness campaigns and coalitions; outreach to military families; specialized training for social workers; cross-reporting protocols; research on the implications of domestic violence and animal abuse upon children; federal data collection on the incidence of animal abuse; and animal-assisted interventions. These developments are working to break the intergenerational cycles of domestic violence by linking the complex motivations behind animal cruelty with the power-and-control dynamics of intimate partner violence.

Biography

Phil Arkow is coordinator of the National Link Coalition – the National Resource Center on The Link between Animal Abuse and Human Violence – and editor of its monthly LINK-Letter. He chairs the Latham Foundation’s Animal Abuse and Family Violence Prevention Project. He teaches courses on Animal Abuse and Human Violence at the University of Florida and on Human-Animal Interactions at the University of Pennsylvania, Harcum College and Camden County College. He trains internationally and has presented over 200 times in 15 countries and 38 states, and has authored or edited over 75 key reference works in the field of human-animal interactions and violence prevention.

TUESDAY 12 JULY

MORNING SESSION

Theatre Gaston Berger

MODERATOR: Theo Verheggen



Paws for Progress: The development and evaluation of the first prison-based dog training programme in the UK

Rebecca Leonardj¹, Hannah M. Buchanan-Smith¹, Gill Mclvor¹, Sarah-Jane Vick¹,
¹*University of Stirling, Stirling, UK*

Background

The most common type of human animal interaction (HAI) programme used in prisons involves prisoners caring for and training unwanted dogs from rescue shelters, to prepare the dogs for rehoming. Such programmes have been previously developed specifically aimed towards young male offenders, and are claimed to improve emotional, social and practical outcomes.

Method

This is the first comprehensive quantitative analysis of short, medium and long-term outcomes for Scottish young offenders serving custodial sentences (N = 70) following a dog training programme. The aims of Paws for Progress are to improve behaviour, increase engagement in education, develop employability skills, and enhance well-being. Using a mixed design with two control groups and triangulating quantitative and qualitative outcomes, the evaluation assesses the efficacy of the programme in meeting these aims.

Results

Institutional behaviour, measured by Disciplinary Reports, educational progress measured by written assessments and qualifications, employability skills measured by psychometric tests, and prisoner well-being all improved for participants, but such improvements were not shown by control groups. Paws for Progress positively impacts short and medium-term outcomes and data on longer-term outcomes also indicate the benefits are far reaching.

Discussion

The evaluation contributes to our understanding of effective methodologies in this applied context, which can be utilised to improve research practise in interventions in criminal justice and in human animal interaction. By clearly relating programme aims to the outcomes achieved, and considering the contribution of Paws for Progress to future desistance from crime, the value and relevance of these findings are evident.

TUESDAY 12 JULY

MORNING SESSION

Theatre Gaston Berger

MODERATOR: Theo Verheggen



Promoting a dynamic of change with prisoners: what place for animal mediation in prison?

*Christopher Valente*¹, *Interdisciplinary Centre for Analysis of Social and Human Process, Rennes, France*, *National School of Penitentiary Administration, Agen, France*

If these last years, animal mediation is a practice that has grown more and more in the fields of disability, autism, or the care for elderly people, its introduction into the penitentiary field is more recent. At the same time, the concept of “desistance” is also evolving regarding the management of prisoners and their rehabilitation into society. Desistance is defined as the changing process that allows individuals to exit a criminal path.

However, research on the links between animal mediation and desistance still isn't much developed in prison. That is why we conducted a study to comprehend the dynamic of change that animal mediation could influence in prisoners.

Our study is based on the preliminary analysis of written testimonies from prisoners and interviews conducted with eighteen prisoners (twelve men and six women), all of them having taken part in a mediation program with horses.

These data have been analyzed and discussed regarding several theories of change. Our results show that mediation with horses can make a return to a “more genuine self” (Maruna, 2001) and the emergence of a “turning point” (Casoni, 2010), contributing to the questioning of oneself and the capacity to plan the future again.

To conclude, we will ask a reflexion about the place of animal mediation as a relevant tool for the Penitentiary Administration, underlying a dynamic of change in prisoners, and anticipating with them their reintegration into society.

TUESDAY 12 JULY

MORNING SESSION

Theatre Gaston Berger

MODERATOR: Theo Verheggen

O24

Effects of Service Dogs on Mental Health and Wellness in War Veterans with PTSD

Kerri Rodriguez¹, Marguerite O'Haire¹, ¹Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana, USA

Introduction

Service dogs are an emerging complementary treatment for military veterans suffering from PTSD. Yet despite their positive reputation in society and anecdotal accounts of their value, there is a severe lack of published, peer-reviewed, empirical research on their efficacy. Our objective was to scientifically evaluate the effects of service dogs on both subjective (self-report) and objective (physiological) indicators of mental health and wellness among veterans with PTSD.

Methods

We recruited 284 military veterans diagnosed with PTSD from a national service dog provider (K9s For Warriors) who either currently had a service dog or were on the waitlist to receive one. A subset of this sample consented to participate. We conducted a single time point assessment of mental health and wellness using (1) standardized self-report assessments of psychosocial functioning (e.g. depression, PTSD symptoms, quality of life) and (2) salivary assays of cortisol awakening response to examine stress and hyperarousal.

Results

Preliminary analyses of survey data indicate increased mental health and wellness of veterans currently with a service dog (n=71) compared to those on the waitlist to receive a dog (n=43). Results will also include complementing physiological salivary cortisol data.

Conclusion

This study provides initial evidence in support of the therapeutic efficacy of service dogs for military veterans with PTSD using gold-standard subjective and objective methodology. This preliminary yet comprehensive evaluation is expected to offer a possible human-animal bond treatment option for a largely unexplored, in-need population suffering from psychological distress.

TUESDAY 12 JULY

MORNING SESSION

Theatre Gaston Berger

MODERATOR: Theo Verheggen



Why dog owners do or do not consistently use a formal method in handling their dog

Arie Dijkstra¹, Lonneke Vink¹, ¹University of Groningen, Groningen, The Netherlands

Background. Many problems with dogs can be traced back to how dog owners handle their dogs. Consistently using a more or less formal method to understand, communicate and handle the dog might prevent many problems. However, many dog owners are not inclined to do this. To understand this reluctance more insight is needed into the psychological determinants of dog owners regarding the use of a method.

Method. In this study 137 dog owners filled in an online questionnaire assessing the most important social cognitive determinants of the specified behavior, “consistently using a formal method in handling your dog”. Besides dog owners’ intentions and actual use of a method, the pros and cons of using a method, and their self-efficacy concerning using a method were assessed.

Results. All three determinants had a significant relation to behavior, explaining 45% in variance. When the sample was divided into respondents who work professionally with dogs and those who do not, it seemed that in professionals (explained variance 76%), self-efficacy regarding the use of a method was not related to actually using a method, while in the non-professionals (explained variance 40%) the cons were not related to using a method.

Discussion. These data provide insight into the psychological causes of using a method in handling the dog. The social cognitive determinants explained a substantial amount of variance in behavior. Interventions might target the beliefs that are identified here to be related to the behavior, to increase dog owners use of a method to prevent problems.

TUESDAY 12 JULY

AFTERNOON SESSION

Theatre Gaston Berger

MODERATOR: Marie-Jose Enders-Slegers

Plenary 5 William F. McCulloch Award for Excellence in HAI Practice and/or Education

Dr. Aubrey Fine, Connecting the Dots Backwards: Reflections on Animal Assisted Interventions

Over the years, there has been a great deal of attention given to the healing benefits of interactions with various species of animals. Within this plenary, the speaker will look back at his engagement in the field of AAI and examine some of the changes and trends that he has witnessed. He will also discuss his impressions of these changes and address the significance of how science is now attempting to validate what many have known for years: surrounding ourselves with these beings is good for our well-being.

Biography

Dr. Aubrey Fine is a native of Montreal, Canada. He received his graduate degree from University of Cincinnati in 1982. Dr. Fine has been on the faculty at California State Polytechnic University 1981. His leadership among faculty and teaching excellence earned him the prestigious Wang Award in 2001, given to a distinguished professor within the California State University system (23 Universities), in this instance for exceptional commitment, dedication, and exemplary contributions within the areas of education and applied sciences. Dr. Fine is also a licensed psychologist.

Aubrey has been recognized by numerous organizations for his exemplary service and dedication to children, animals and the community. For example, he was awarded the Educator of the Year in 1990, from the Learning Disability Association of CA. as well as receiving the 2006 CA Poly Faculty Award for Community Engagement.

Dr. Fine is the author of several books including the *Our Faithful Companions*, *Parent Child Dance*, *Therapist's Guide to Learning and Attention Disorders*, *Fathers and Sons*, *The Total Sports Experience for Children*, *Give a Dog Your Heart*, *The Handbook on Animal Assisted Therapy and Afternoons with Puppy*. *The Handbook on Animal Assisted Therapy* is now in its fourth edition (Elsevier/Academic Press, 2015).

He also has had a featured monthly column in *Dog Fancy Magazine* on the human animal bond entitled the *Loving Bond*. He has been a guest on numerous national TV and Radio Shows including on programs on ABC, Discovery Network, KTLA, and CNN. His work has also been featured in the *Wall Street Journal*, *Time Magazine*, *LA* and *N.Y. Times*. He was noted as a *Pioneer in Animal Assisted Therapy* in a March issue of the *NY Times*. Finally, Dr. Fine is a board member of *Pet Partners* as well as a member of the steering committee on *Human Animal Interactions* for the *American Veterinary Medical Association*.

TUESDAY 12 JULY

AFTERNOON SESSION

Theatre Gaston Berger

MODERATOR: Marie-Jose Enders-slegers

Plenary 6 Dr Erno Eskens Do you want to be your cat?

A few centuries ago animals were considered as inferior beings. Unlike human beings it was believed that animals lacked having a soul. The French philosopher René Descartes even held the view that animals were mere machines. You could not hurt them, since they had no capacity to notice improvements in their own life time. According to Descartes, animals live in the absolute present and therefore feel no pain or pleasure. As expected, this view brought about large criticisms amongst philosophers in the Western world. For Voltaire and others it was obvious that animals indeed feel pain and have expectancies. "They even have some form of a life plan," he argued. "If animals indeed have their own ideas about a good life, why then do we command our dogs?" the French philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau asks. To make a clean break from the past, he decided to no longer command Sultan his dog. This perhaps trivial event marked the beginning of an ongoing quest to find personality, intelligence and consciousness in animals. It resulted in the rise of ethology and modern animal movements. It also explains the present popularity of cats as companion animals (we like them because they have their own personality and refuse to listen to our commands).

Perhaps more striking is the re-evaluation of animals, which also led to a new conception of our own animality. While we previously viewed our body as an obstacle in becoming intelligent, we are now looking for 'ourselves' in our body and nature. Beginning nineteenth century we saw the rise of an animalistic culture such as sun bathing, hiking, camping and leisure sports, a culture in which men like to 'live in the present', 'empty their heads' and 'simply be'. Are we then trying to copy the life style of our cats?

Biography

Erno Eskens is head of the philosophy department of the International School of Philosophy in the Netherlands. He has written several books on philosophy and on human-animal relations, i.e. *Democratie voor dieren* (Democracy for animals) and his recent *Beestachtige geschiedenis van de filosofie* (A Beastly History of Philosophy). Previously he worked as editor in chief of *Filosofie Magazine* and as a science publisher.

TUESDAY 12 JULY

AFTERNOON SESSION

Theatre Gaston Berger

MODERATOR: Elizabeth Ormerod



Facing the elephant in the room: Ensuring program sustainability of the HAI programs at Green Chimneys

Steven Klee¹, Michael Kaufman¹, ¹*Green Chimneys, Brewster, NY, USA*

Ensuring program sustainability increasingly is a challenge for many. New programs must find stability and even well-structured programs continually face risk. Green Chimneys School is known for nature based programming as part of a clinical intervention for children with severe emotional and behavioral difficulties. As our pioneer program approaches its seventieth year of operation it faces sweeping internal changes, leadership staff succession and diverse external threats to our current funding sources.

Human animal interaction with 300 animals of different species has been the centerpiece of our clinical/educational work with children, has become our organizational trademark and we believe in it. Despite being embraced by our current staff, our present board, our families and donors, the expenses of our nature based programs (embedded in academics, vocational work, in therapy and recreation) cannot be charged off as a medical/educational service. International research does not yet validate our work sufficiently to providing a solid “evidence base”. Other unexpected internal and external pressures put the program at risk.

In sharing our challenges and our proactive strategies we hope to provide concrete suggestions and directions for others facing similar trials. How does one convince the “next generation” of administrators and funders to support human animal interaction in the future? How do we bridge the gaps in HAI research? What steps and strategies must we take to ensure survival of our valuable work? Together we can meet the various forces that endanger our programs.

TUESDAY 12 JULY

AFTERNOON SESSION

Theatre Gaston Berger

MODERATOR: Elizabeth Ormerod



Focus on French educational farms: which animal mediation programs? Which target audiences?

Jessie Ansorge Jeunier, *'ESPE Toulouse, Toulouse, Midi Pyrénées, France*

Educational farms are numerous on the French territory and offer a variety of services including animal mediation. They have an important and a special place in the field of animal mediation because of the variety of animals they are likely to raise, and because of the large audience they welcome. Yet their missions seem poorly identified. Indeed, we have little information about the particular welcome that they offer to individuals with special needs like people with disabilities, very young children, and elderly people. Yet these people need trained staff and appropriate tools.

These points are currently under investigation to allow us to better identify the type of activities offered by educational farms, particularly concerning animal mediation programs. A survey sent to more than 2000 educational farms should enable us to highlight the innovations and means necessary for the welcome of publics with disabilities or people with social difficulties.

This work will allow us to create a useful reference for all professionals in the sector who wish to propose animal mediation program for people with special needs.

TUESDAY 12 JULY

AFTERNOON SESSION

Theatre Gaston Berger

MODERATOR: Elizabeth Ormerod



Care Dog on Prescription

Maria Boivie, 'Uppsala kommun, Uppsala, Sweden

Maria Boivie is the first certified care dog handler in Sweden. Maria leads the development of care dog use in the health sector of Uppsala Kommun. This work is done with trained care dog teams which are certified according to Swedish standards. The health sector of Uppsala Kommun have worked with care dogs since 2007 and follow a strict procedure where medical staff prescribe the use of care dogs. Purpose, goals and evaluation are central parts of these prescriptions. At present care dog teams are present in several fields such as geriatric care, social psychiatry, rehabilitation of adults, children and youths with neuropsychiatric disabilities. We constantly strive to develop our work with regards to new patient groups. We wish to present the effects and the methods we have developed over the years. Over a long time we have been able to see effects such as increased motivation, sociability, cognitive capability and decreasing psychological symptoms in those who take part in activities with care dogs. We have also seen a financial gain related to care dog use, in terms of decreasing use of medication, decreasing hospital time and work time per patient, etc. We work in a strictly professional way in trained teams in close cooperation with medical doctors, psychologists, work therapists, physiotherapists, nurses and care personnel. We'd like to share our experiences. Being the leading care dog establishment in Sweden, we are convinced that we have developed a successful and robust concept.

TUESDAY 12 JULY

AFTERNOON SESSION

Theatre Gaston Berger

MODERATOR: Elizabeth Ormerod

O29

The Way of the Future: A Professional Association of Certified Animal-Assisted Therapists

Esther Delisle¹, ¹Corporation des Zoothérapeutes du Québec, Montreal, Quebec, Canada

The Corporation des zoothérapeutes du Québec (CZQ) is a Canadian professional association of certified animal-assisted therapists. As such it is contributing to a better accreditation of AAI because all its members have received a professional training from one of the 5 institutions teaching AAI in the province of Quebec.

Background

Established 10 years ago as a non-profit organization of certified animal-assisted therapists, the CZQ now boasts 195 active members, all of whom are paid professionals. There are few, if any, such organizations in the world.

Purpose

The purpose is to share the CZQ experience with as many people as possible because it can be seen as an adaptable blueprint for establishing similar organizations elsewhere in the world.

Methods/Practice

The CZQ also provides its members with continuing education. It makes it mandatory for all its members to subscribe to an insurance policy. That is evidence of a responsible practice of AAI. Its members are bound by a Code of Ethics, the first of its kind in Canada. The CZQ designs objects to enhance the practice of AAI and scarves used to identify the animals working in AAI.

Conclusions/Implications

That presentation could lead to a fruitful collaboration between the CZQ and already existing or future similar organizations.

Innovation

As Human-Animal Interaction is going mainstream, the Corporation des zoothérapeutes du Québec (The Corporation of Animal-Assisted Therapists of the province of Quebec / CZQ) appears a successful precursor of that trend.



TUESDAY 12 JULY

Theatre Armand 1

SIMULTANEOUS
TRANSLATION
IN FRENCH



TUESDAY 12 JULY

MORNING SESSION

Theatre Armand 1

MODERATOR: Aubrey Fine



Muzzle therapists: Animal assisted interventions as complementary physical and cognitive therapy for children with autistic spectrum disorder

Maja Kraguljac¹, Jéssica Maria Alves da Costa¹, Aline Fernandes Melo¹, Eliane Santos¹,
¹*Centro Universitário CESMAC, Maceió/Alagoas, Brazil*

The realization of an animal assisted interventions (AAI) project as physical and cognitive complementary therapy for children with autistic spectrum disorder (ASD) is justified by the need for different sport activities and inclusion of those individuals on a daily basis. Based on that, the project in question aimed to implement an exercise AAI program for children with ASD, promote psychomotor development of the participants and human - animal interaction, aiming improvement in their health and quality of life. Sessions occurred once a week, including 21 children with ASD and seven therapy dogs, all of them previously selected. All therapy dogs have undergone veterinary consultations before the activities started, and passed through training to perform basic tasks, following researcher's commands. In addition to the scheduled and planned weekly physical activity, participants went through a previous and subsequent session evaluations, based on the perception survey of 30 parents on the development of their children.

Descriptive statistic was applied and survey results were transformed into percentage data. Improvements were seen in gross (100%) and fine (43%) motor coordination, the attention focus (76%), speech (48%), socialization with people and dogs and increased interaction with dogs (all with 100%), socialization and increased interaction with other animals (43%) and increase interest in activities involving exercises (57%). Therefore, it can be concluded that one weekly session AAI exercise program has been successfully implemented, promoting participants psychomotor development and human - animal interaction, benefiting 21 children involved and their families.

Theatre Armand 1

MODERATOR: Aubrey Fine



Dog-Assisted Therapy and its Potential Effects for Violent Behaviors in Abused Children at Child Psychiatry Ward in Japan-Enhanced by Multiple Specialists United for One Health

Naoko Yoshida^{1,4}, Takako Hisaeda², Yohei Yamamoto², Yoshimi Tanase², Yasuaki Arai², Daijiro Hara^{1,4}, ¹NPO CANBE, *Child Animal Nature Bond Education, Aichi, Japan*, ²Aichi Children's Health and Medical Center Hospital, Aichi, Japan, ³Jyutokukai Animal Medical Center, Aichi, Japan, ⁴JAHA, *Japan Animal Hospital Association, Tokyo, Japan*

Abused children often suffer from repeated trouble in personal relations, and tend to act impulsively. The hospital is unique for its outpatient clinic specializing in abused children. Monthly dog-assisted therapy with 3 to 5 dogs per 20 children has been held for over 500 children during a total of 3 years. During trials with a robotic seal, some children poked the seal's eyes, and tried cutting the whiskers. Contrary to the concerns of specialists, no violent behavior has been reported in the dog-assisted therapy sessions.

Methodology

- Caregivers instructed appropriate actions, including respect of private parts and individual personalities.
- Proper dog handling was emphasized by the veterinarian.
- Calm and cheerful type dogs with gentle, accepting and motivated handlers were selected.
- Children randomly patted and walked the dogs, instead of lining up and being stressed.

Results

- Total violent behaviors in 2013 and 2014 were 940 and 847 respectively.
- Most children behaved calmly and cooperated without any violent behavior during the therapy sessions.

Implications

Considering the link between domestic violence with animal abuse, and the high incidence of inward violence, some violence was expected during the therapy sessions. However, circumstances, the dogs' nature and relations may have influenced the effect of AAT for these children, resulting in safe therapy with volunteer dogs. With the cooperation of multiple specialists united for a better treatment environment, dog-assisted therapy may contribute to better health by incorporating aspects of AAE and AAT for children and AAA for their family and staff.

TUESDAY 12 JULY

MORNING SESSION

Theatre Armand 1

MODERATOR: Aubrey Fine



Triggering recipients' attention during sessions of animal-assisted intervention: mechanisms and consequences

Marine Grandgeorge^{1,2}, Yentl Gautier², Pauline Brugaillères², Inès Tiercelin², Carole Jacq², Marie-Claude Lebret³, Martine Hausberger², ¹*Child Psychiatry Service, Centre de Ressources Autisme, CHRU of Brest, Brest, France*, ²*CNRS, Ethos, UMR 6552 University of Rennes 1, Human and Animal Ethology, Rennes, France*, ³*Handi'chiens Association, Alençon, France*

Animal-assisted interventions (AAI) differ according numerous parameters. No «optimal» procedure had been identified. Here, a procedure based on «model-rival» social learning concept was developed as a potential tool for triggering recipients' visual attention. We studied mechanisms underlying recipient-service dog interactions in classic sessions, then we proposed experimental sessions where educator's attention was focused on the service dog and not on the recipient anymore. We based on (1) social attention is so crucial that individuals can intervene in dyadic interactions to draw attention, and (2) attention is an intrinsic part of social functioning and social skills' development.

Two studies questioned whether educator's attention changes could encourage ASD children (S1, n=20, mean age: 7.6±1.6yo; S2, n=9, mean age: 13.7±2.3yo) to initiate communication with the educator-service dog dyad. Visual and physical behaviours were recorded using ethological methods.

Both studies yielded similar results. Educator's attention changes induced ASD children to intervene in the interspecific dyad to draw attention by using both visual and physical behaviours. Their visual attention increased significantly and continued to do so across sessions (e.g more gazes and joint attention towards the educator when educator and service dog were close to one another). This was clearly due to the experimental procedure; none of these changes were observed when educator's attention was oriented towards ASD child.

ASD children improved their communication skills in the presence of the educator-service dog dyad. This experimental attentional change suggests that social competition for attention is a possible mechanism involved in awarding the benefits observed in AAI.

TUESDAY 12 JULY

MORNING SESSION

Theatre Armand 1

MODERATOR: Aubrey Fine



Birds Tweet?: Nature-based and animal-incorporative treatment for technology addiction in a modern world

Erica Elvove^{1,2}, ¹Institute for Human-Animal Connection, Denver, CO, USA, ²University of Denver Graduate School of Social Work, Denver, CO, USA

Technology growth over the past thirty years has been explosive, with the internet weaving its web through all aspects of modern life, even through our connection with animals and nature. Animal imagery is all over the internet on Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and YouTube as posts, tweets, and likes are seen by followers, friends and trolls, while actual exposure to fresh air, animals and the natural world rapidly declines in the United States. While much technology growth can be seen as extraordinary, a movement is growing to better define the negative effects of pervasive technology in the lives of humans. Media overconsumption is literally changing the way our brains process information. Nature-based therapeutics and animal-assisted interventions may be the most promising remedies for technology addiction in the digital age. The status of defining and diagnosing technology addiction will be discussed from a mental health framework. Implications for nature- and animal-based modalities will be explored as pathways to balanced lifestyles.

TUESDAY 12 JULY

AFTERNOON SESSION

Theatre Armand 1

MODERATOR: Jo-Ann Fowler



Behaviors during the 12 week PAL (Pet Assisted Living) intervention for assisted living residents with cognitive impairment: Are they related to outcomes?

Erika Friedmann¹, Elizabeth Galik¹, Sue A. Thomas¹, Sue Hall¹, Hee Jun Kim¹, Nancy Gee², ¹*University of Maryland School of Nursing, Baltimore, MD, USA*, ²*WALTHAM Centre for Pet Nutrition, Melton Mowbray, UK*

In recent research involving assisted living residents with mild to moderate cognitive impairment, a structured 12 week PAL intervention led to increased physical activity (Actigraph) and decreased depressive symptoms (Cornell Scale for Depression in Dementia) compared with a reminiscing intervention. The current analysis addresses the behaviors of each resident during the intervention sessions and evaluates their relationships to changes in these outcomes.

Residents of 7 small assisted living facilities were randomized by facility to the interventions. The PAL intervention included a number of specific activities during each session designed to encourage maintenance of function in cognitively impaired residents' (N=19) health/function. Residents' participation in behaviors such as looking at, touching, brushing, talking to, walking with, and giving treats to the dog were noted for each of the 23-28 sessions/participant. Physical activity (PA) and depression were assessed monthly.

Participation in the various activities varied between residents and over sessions. For example residents looked at the dog in 67%-100% and touched the dog in 25-100% of the sessions they attended.

In correlation analysis, participation in looking at ($r=.550$), brushing ($r=.555$), and walking ($r=.492$) the dog predicted increases in PA and walking the dog predicted improvement in depression ($r=.521$) over the 12 week intervention ($p's<.05$).

Participants varied in their participation in each type of dog-related activity. Various activities were related to improvements in both physical activity and depression over time. Touching the dog was not related to improvements. Finer assessment of behavior during PALS intervention may enable prediction of who will benefit.

TUESDAY 12 JULY

AFTERNOON SESSION

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MODERATOR: Jo-Ann Fowler



Pets trained in a PAWS program and the effects on daily functioning of children with autism

Marie-Jose Enders-Slegers¹, Inge Noback¹, Marijke Willems¹, Theo Verheggen¹,
¹*Open University, Heerlen, The Netherlands*

Autism is a neurobiological disorder that affects the quality of life of the child with autism. Although there is no cure for this disorder, the quality of life of the child and the family can be positively influenced by coaching and support. The Dutch Foundation for Guide Dogs (KNGF) developed a 3 days training program in which parents of a child with autism are taught how to deploy a pet dog in service of their child. Parents with pet dog (N = 85) and parents that would acquire a pet dog (N=24) participated in the study. The mean age of the children was 10 years; 75% of the children were boys. The research question was: does the presence of a trained dog change the daily functioning of a child with autism. We used a quantitative design with 3 measurements: T₁, after the course was finished, T₂, 3 months later (or 3 months after acquiring of the dog), T₃ another 6 months later. At T₁ and T₃ parents filled out the VISK (Inventory for Social Behavior for Children). A questionnaire for measuring the child's daily functioning in situations without presence of the dog was filled out at T₁, T₂ and T₃. At T₂ and T₃ the same situations were also scored in the presence of the trained dog. The data were analyzed in SPSS with T-tests (VISK) and GLM (PAWS questionnaires). Many aspects of daily functioning of the child with autism improved significantly in situations where the trained dog was present.

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“Dogs for People” Animal Assisted Therapy and Human-Animal Interaction Research Center - Research and practice in HAI as an emerging field in Romania

Victor Chitic, *VIER PFOTEN, Bucharest, Romania*

On the 28th of January 2015 animal welfare organization VIER PFOTEN opened the «Dogs for People» Animal Assisted Therapy and Human-Animal Interaction Research Center in Bucharest, Romania.

VIER PFOTEN is the largest animal welfare organization in Europe. The Romanian office opened in 2000 from the need to address the stray dog issue in Romania and to stop the brutal slaughter of dogs by the authorities. Four years later, in 2004, the «Dogs for People» project started as an original idea aimed at offering help to those in need and to change public mentality about stray dogs. Stray dogs were selected and trained to perform Animal Assisted Therapy.

After 10 years of weekly visits to specialized institutions for children with disabilities the project goes into its next phase with the opening of the center, a modern facility committed to development of the HAI field in 3 domains: animal assisted therapy, research and education.

The research is rooted in the objective behavioral analysis of the human animal interaction captured by three powerful HD, PTZ cameras placed in the therapy room. Trained observers code relevant behaviors and using state of the art sequential analysis software (The Observer, Noldus) are able to draw valid conclusions about the interaction based on scientific data.

Education in the field of HAI is a constant feature of the center, through workshops and seminars. The first such seminar in the new facility was held by Prof. Dr. Philip Tedeschi from the Institute for Human-Animal Connection, University of Denver.

TUESDAY 12 JULY

AFTERNOON SESSION

Theatre Armand 1

MODERATOR: Jo-Ann Fowler

O37

Does experience with dogs play a role in the development of inflated images about owning a dog?

Lonneke Vink¹, Arie Dijkstra¹, ¹*University of Groningen, Groningen, The Netherlands*

Background: In the framework of the decision process of the purchase of a dog, it was studied whether the amount of experience people have with dogs influence their perceptions of dog ownership. In an adequate decision process people carefully weigh the pros and the cons of owning a dog. However, in the case of a strong motive to own a dog (high pros), so called disengagement beliefs (e.g. dogs are very flexible) may distort information on the cons, thereby distorting the decision process.

Method: We asked people who were planning to purchase a dog within one year to fill in an online questionnaire. We compared three groups with a different amount of experience with dogs; people who currently owned a dog ($n = 242$), people who had owned one in the past ($n = 272$) and people who never owned one before ($n = 113$).

Results: The people who were the most experienced with dogs showed a significantly larger difference between the pros and cons of owning a dog. No differences were found between the groups on disengagement beliefs. For all groups there was a significant positive correlation between the difference score on the pros and cons and disengagement beliefs.

Discussion: Experience with dogs seems to determine the ratio between the pros and cons of owning a dog, but it did not influence the correlation between this ratio and disengagement beliefs. These findings provide future directions for investigating the decision making process regarding the purchase of a dog.



TUESDAY 12 JULY

Theatre Armand 2

SIMULTANEOUS
TRANSLATION
IN FRENCH

TUESDAY 12 JULY

MORNING SESSION

Theatre Armand 2

MODERATOR: Michal Pregowski



Animal abuse in the context of intimate partner violence: Findings from a multi-site study of women and children and their companion animals

Shelby E. McDonald¹, James Herbert Williams², Frank R. Ascione²,

¹*Virginia Commonwealth University School of Social Work, Richmond, Virginia, USA,*

²*University of Denver Graduate School of Social Work, Denver, Colorado, USA*

That companion animals in homes where there is intimate partner violence may be victimized is borne out by research studies in Australia and the United States. Research suggests that in addition to the harm experienced by women and companion animals, the mental health of children in violent homes may be compromised. Larger scale studies with diverse participant pools are needed to understand the complexities of these phenomena.

We studied 291 women and their 7- to 12-year-old children. All women were receiving residential (66 women) or non-residential (225 women) services from one of 22 domestic violence programs and all reported having companion animals in the past year. Sixty percent of the women identified as Hispanic/Latina, 27% as Caucasian, and 3% as African American. Forty-six percent of the sample were girls and 54% were boys. Instruments employed in previous research were used to assess partner violence toward companion animals, children's behavior problems, callous and unemotional traits, and empathy. All procedures were approved by the university Institutional Review Board.

Twenty-six percent of the women reported their partner had hurt or killed (PH/K) companion animals and 71% reported their children had heard or seen the abuse. In cases of PH/K, children had higher mean scores on measures of behavior problems, scored higher on a measure of callous/unemotional traits, and scored more positively on the empathy measure.

We discuss these results in the context of animal welfare needs in violent homes and the need for counselors to assess children's mental health status.

TUESDAY 12 JULY

MORNING SESSION

Theatre Armand 2

MODERATOR: Michal Pregowski

039

Animal abuse as a crime: Ramifications of recent changes in U.S. legislative and law enforcement protocols for forensic evaluations in social work, psychology and psychiatry

Philip Tedeschi¹, Frank R. Ascione¹, Jim Pyle¹, James Herbert Williams¹, ¹*University of Denver Graduate School of Social Work, Denver, Colorado, USA*

The efforts of animal welfare advocates and their allies, in the United States (U.S.), contributed to all U.S. states now categorizing some forms of animal maltreatment as felony-level serious crimes. The evolution of animal maltreatment legislation is also related to a very recent (2016) change in the way national law enforcement organizations track animal maltreatment offenses. More specifically, as of January 2016, the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) includes four types of animal maltreatment to be recorded - neglect, intentional abuse and torture, organized abuse, and animal sexual abuse.

This modification of the NIBRS is likely to provide more detailed information about the characteristics of animal-maltreatment crimes than has ever existed in the U.S. For example, the data elements that can be recorded in the NIBRS include the age, sex, race and ethnicity of the offender as well as the type(s) of injury the animal victim sustained.

Currently, a small minority of states in the U.S. mandate evaluation, counseling, or treatment for individuals convicted of animal abuse offenses (Sylvester and von Fricken, 2016). We are not aware of any national standards for evaluation and/or intervention, standards that will be in critical demand as more states mandate such forensic and treatment activities.

We describe a model for conducting such assessments and recommending appropriate interventions. The model includes animal abuse-specific evaluation, criminogenic, traumagenic, and psychogenic frameworks for treatment, and the kind of supervision recommended for animal abuse offenders based on level of harm, risk and intervention.

TUESDAY 12 JULY

MORNING SESSION

Theatre Armand 2

MODERATOR: Michal Pregowski



From HAI to Critical Animal Studies: what's new? What's left behind?

Jérôme Michalon, *'University Jean Monnet/Centre Max Weber, Saint Etienne, France*

I have drawn on an extensive review of scientific literature to compare and contrast the fields of HAI and Critical Animal Studies (CAS). HAI focuses on animals' positive effects on human and, more broadly, on society. Researchers are optimistic and attentive to the distinction between science and politics. In contrast, CAS concentrates on socio-political issues related to animal rights and treatment. CAS scholars tend to present human-animal relationships in a negative light (animals killed, mistreated, and exploited by humans) and to advocate animal-rights. Despite these fundamental differences, HAI and CAS research share a history that is worth understanding. Scientific literature about the human health benefits of animal interaction emerged in the late 1960s, increasing and evolving significantly in the mid-1980s. While early HAI studies were essentially psychological, they developed to meet standards of biomedical research (evidence-based medicine), and the emergence of anthrozoology infused HAI research with a more socially-oriented identity. In the early 1990s, the rise of the animal rights movement and a growing interest in human-animal relationships from the human and social sciences bred the field of animal studies. Early 21st century CAS is a radical version of this field that breaks with the hitherto prevalent principles of scientific neutrality and anthropocentrism.

My study highlights the evolution of the focus (human-centered vs. animal-centered) and epistemic style (neutral vs. engaged) of HAI and CAS research, and it explores the issue of whether HAI research can or cannot be described as «mainstream».

TUESDAY 12 JULY

MORNING SESSION

Theatre Armand 2

MODERATOR: Michal Pregowski

041

Human-animal bond, culture and clinical veterinary care: The role of veterinarians in countering negative effects on animal welfare caused by traditional beliefs and behaviors

Brinda Jegatheesan^{1,3}, Elizabeth Ormerod^{2,3}, ¹University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, USA, ²Society for Companion Animal Studies, UK, ³International Association of Human-Animal Interaction Organisations, USA

Veterinary medicine increasingly recognizes the importance of the human-animal bond (HAB) in practice. The HAB is perceived differently in societies across the world (Jegatheesan, 2012) and often attitudes to the HAB influence clients' veterinary care beliefs and levels of compliance (Sturtz, 2010). Veterinarians may encounter diverse clients with varying cultural beliefs that can impact the decision making regarding animal health. Many traditional beliefs are in conflict with the biomedical paradigm. This may pose a dilemma for veterinary professionals when assessing the risks to animal welfare associated with cultural beliefs about traditional practices.

The authors, informed by their research and practice in the US, UK and Asia, report on attitudes and behaviour towards companion animals in different societies and the impact this has on veterinary care. For example, in a Scottish inner city veterinary clinic a correlation was found regarding parents' lack of knowledge about basic preventive medicine for both their pets and their children. A comparative medicine educational initiative was welcomed by parents and was effective.

Some folk medicinal beliefs can harm animal welfare. In traditional communities in India, deeply held religious beliefs on veterinary intervention were found to have desensitized people to the animals' welfare causing pain and suffering (Jegatheesan, 2015). The authors state that veterinarians should ascertain clients' beliefs of folk medicine and educate clients and communities of practices that are harmful.

TUESDAY 12 JULY

AFTERNOON SESSION

Theatre Armand 2

MODERATOR: Karin Hediger



The Public Perception of Dogs and its Implications for Health

Alan Beck¹, *Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, USA*

In the US pet animals are very common and often encountered; nearly 60% of all U.S. households have at least one pet-over 40% of households have more than one. A vast majority of pet owners (76%) are found in traditional families and more than 75% of pet owning families have at least one child less than 18 years of age. The dog is the most common pet, residing in nearly 40% of all household, with a trend towards multiple dogs, now the dog owning family has an average 1.69 dogs (APPA, 2010).

Dogs play many perceived roles; they can be an extension of self, friend or family. Dogs also change our perception of others when viewed together. Dogs are often viewed as a mediator between the wild (nature) and the developed world and its culture. We enjoy dogs mostly for companionship but we use them in our thinking as symbols, nuisances, and metaphors for goals and, at times, even targets of abuse. Their passing is often a source of intense grief. With all these roles it is not surprising that dogs are often used to address human medical issues and are associated with improved health.

TUESDAY 12 JULY

AFTERNOON SESSION

Theatre Armand 2

MODERATOR: Karin Hediger

O43

How can Psychology Science improve Behavioral Veterinary Medicine?

Sarah Jeannin¹, Caroline Gilbert², Emmanuelle Titeux³, Thierry Bedossa³,
¹LECD, Université Paris Ouest Nanterre La Défense, Nanterre, France, ²UMR 7179, CNRS/MNHN, ENVA, Maisons-Alfort, France, ³ENVA, Maisons-Alfort, France

The human-pet relationship is a broad and interdisciplinary area that is attracting a growing interest and a rising reflection both from the scientific community and from the general public. A request that emanates today from the veterinarians is to work with professionals from the Psychology Science and to benefit from particular formations in their cursus. In Behavioral Medicine consultations, the owner-pet relationship constitutes a key data for the therapeutic care. The owner personality, emotional and cognitive states and the way he/her copes with the animal's problem and understands his ethological needs, have a significant impact on the pet's mental states and behaviors. Due to a lack of knowledge and methods, the human side of the relationship is often left aside. Our plan is to set up a therapeutic intervention where the behaviorist veterinarian would be assisted by a clinical psychologist, also ethologist. Our objectives are: 1) To enhance adherence to treatment and to help the veterinarian explain the needs of the pet and formulate appropriate recommendations; 2) To achieve a psychological profile of the owners using questionnaires and observations and to highlight links between owners' personality and pets' specific disorders; 3) To realize follow ups with a final assessment of the effectiveness of the strategies that have been put into place. The final deliverables are to improve the quality of cares provided, working both on the animals and owners' needs and welfare and to retrieve the owner towards a harmonious relationship and a responsible ownership.

TUESDAY 12 JULY

AFTERNOON SESSION

Theatre Armand 2

MODERATOR: Karin Hediger



Defining anthropomorphism and zoomorphism when discussing the human – animal bond

Judith. C Adams¹, E.A. McBride¹, ¹*University of Southampton, Southampton, UK*

Introduction

Many animals are kept as companions by people who may form a close association that approximates interpersonal bonding (Hirschman 1994), and display anthropomorphism (Serpell, 1996). A second form of human-animal relations is zoomorphism.

Both Bliss (2012) and Healey and Beverland (2013) suggest that Anthropomorphism and Zoomorphism are opposite ends of the same continuum. We disagree, and consider they are neither part of the same continuum nor inter-related.

Our argument is based on the proposition that Anthropomorphism and Zoomorphism do not share the same 'state of mind'. Anthropomorphism is a psychological process of attribution / projection of human qualities to the non-human animal. Contrastingly, Zoomorphism is one of internalisation of non-human (animal) qualities to the individual person. Thus, they cannot lie on the same continuum, and potential outcomes for both human and animal are different in each case.

Further, we discuss how human attitudes and resultant attributions of mental states to animals (Anthropomorphism), is not as simplistic as is generally regarded and does not necessitate an empathic (emotional) component, nor any attachment to an animal. We will define Cognitive, Critical and Uncritical Anthropomorphism and illustrate how these differences can enhance welfare or otherwise.

Conclusion

In contrast to previous authors, we postulate that Anthropomorphism and Zoomorphism are different dimensions (Adams & McBride 2013), and that Anthropomorphism comprises three types, Cognitive, Critical and Uncritical. Understanding these differences will enable the development of more refined educational and / or therapeutic programmes, thereby improving the welfare of both human and animal.

TUESDAY 12 JULY

AFTERNOON SESSION

Theatre Armand 2

MODERATOR: Karin Hediger

O45

Original Research: Narratives on Human-Dog Relationships - Linking Personality and Interpersonal Themes in Human-Dog relationships: Comparison between Singles and Couples

Eyal Ivnitsky, 'HAIFA UNIVERSITY, HAIFA, Israel

Previous research has shown that meaningful relationships may be established between humans and dogs, including certain attachment functions similar to human attachment patterns. This present study examines the connection between narratives of dog owners about their dogs and the narrator's personality characteristics. Participants, 21 dog owners ages 25-35, among them seven couples and seven singles, were interviewed using the Pet Attachment Questionnaire, a RAP interview of the CCRT method, and the WMCI interview adapted for human-dog relationships.

Main research findings: 1. In the narrative subjects created with their dog, personality characteristics were connected to interpersonal themes, including wishes for closeness and acceptance, and feelings of helping and self-worth. Reparation and reenactment of themes concerning parents and coping with mourning and loss were observed. 2. Differences were found in the narratives and in the characteristics of the relationship with the dog between the two groups such that in the singles group, themes of "dog as companion" emerged, while in the couples group, "parenting the dog" themes emerged. Findings showed that narrative research tools developed to examine representations of interpersonal relations and parent-child representations can assess human-dog relationships.

The findings are discussed in light of research on the participant's attachment and interpersonal relations, the use of bibliotherapy in order to focus on a person's narrative, and in the context of theories of family and human development.

Implications for animal-assisted psychotherapy (AAP) with the population of pet owners, in the examination of interpersonal connections through their representation in the therapy setting, are discussed.



WEDNESDAY 13 JULY

Theatre Gaston Berger

SIMULTANEOUS
TRANSLATION
IN FRENCH AND JAPANESE



WEDNESDAY 13 JULY

MORNING SESSION

Theatre Gaston Berger

MODERATOR: Brinda Jegatheesan

Plenary 7 Temple Grandin, On Animal-Assisted Interventions from the Animals' Point of View

There are many situations in which animals are 'used' in animal assisted interventions. Nowadays, animals are expected to work in a range of intervention settings such as schools, hospitals, nursing homes, airports, and cafes. However, our knowledge about the conditions and experiences of animals in such myriad settings are extremely limited. For example, do animals like intervention settings? Are these settings optimal for the animal? Do animals suffer in these settings or under certain conditions? Such issues and questions, as well as the cues that animals give us related to their welfare will be addressed by Dr. Temple Grandin. In addition, the relationship between the therapist/handler and the animal will be discussed. Questions such as: 'Is the quality of the relationship reflected in the quality of the intervention? Does it make a difference if the animal is trained by the therapist/handler and lives with him/her or if the therapist/handler is the person who takes the dog for interventions to a special situation? Do 'therapy dogs need to live with families? Can they be kept in kennels? How about the reliability and the predictability of the behavior of the animals and the effect it has on the intervention in terms of quality? Animals like people are diverse in minds, emotions and behaviors and this can be attributed to partly genes, partly education/training and partly the environment. The prevalence of such diversity and how to make choices for the best fit between humans and animals will be addressed. Special attention will be paid to the challenges to find a fit between an individual with autism and a dog.

Biography

Dr. Grandin is a designer of livestock handling facilities and a Professor of Animal Science at Colorado State University. Facilities she has designed are located in the United States, Canada, Europe, Mexico, Australia, New Zealand, and other countries. In North America, almost half of the cattle are handled in a center track restrainer system that she designed for meat plants. Curved chute and race systems she has designed for cattle are used worldwide and her writings on the flight zone and other principles of grazing animal behavior have helped many people to reduce stress on their animals during handling.

She has also developed an objective scoring system for assessing handling of cattle and pigs at meat plants. This scoring system is being used by many large corporations to improve animal welfare. Other areas of research are: cattle temperament, environmental enrichment for pigs, reducing dark cutters and bruises, bull fertility, training procedures, and effective stunning methods for cattle and pigs at meat plants.

She obtained her B.A. at Franklin Pierce College and her M.S. in Animal Science at Arizona State University. Dr. Grandin received her Ph.D in Animal Science from the University of Illinois in 1989. Today she teaches courses on livestock behaviour and facility design at Colorado State University and consults with the livestock industry on facility design, livestock handling, and animal welfare. She has appeared on television shows such as 20/20, 48 Hours, CNN Larry King Live, PrimeTime Live, 60 Minutes, the Today Show, and many shows in other countries. She has been featured in People Magazine, the New York Times, Forbes, U.S. News and World Report, Time Magazine, the New York Times book review, and Discover magazine. In 2010, Time Magazine named her one of the 100 most influential people. Interviews with Dr. Grandin have been broadcast on National Public Radio and she has a 2010 TED Lecture titled *The World Needs ALL Kinds of Minds*. She has also authored over 400 articles in both scientific journals and livestock periodicals on animal handling, welfare, and facility design. She is the author of *Thinking in Pictures*, *Livestock Handling and Transport*, *Genetics and the Behavior of Domestic Animals*, and *Humane Livestock Handling*. Her books *Animals in Translation* and *Animals Make Us Human* were both on the New York Times best seller list. *Animals Make Us Human* was also on the Canadian best seller list. Her life story has also been made into an HBO movie titled *Temple Grandin, starring Claire Danes* which won seven Emmy awards and a Golden Globe. The movie shows her life as a teenager and how she started her career.

WEDNESDAY 13 JULY

MORNING SESSION

Theatre Gaston Berger

MODERATOR: Kathy Kruger

O46 Is the human-animal bond an effective facilitator in the client-therapist working-alliance for personality disorders?

Géza Kovács^{1,2}, Marie-Jose Enders-Slegers², Theo Verheggen², *Mental Health Care Cooperation Ars Curae, Amstelveen, The Netherlands*, ²*Open University, Heerlen, The Netherlands*

Introduction

In a recent study we assessed a probable significant decrease in unsafe attachment style in adult clients with personality disorders and comorbidity on anxiety and depression undergoing Equine assisted Focal Psychodynamic Psychotherapy (EFPP) in comparison to non-animal-assisted psychotherapy (TAU). Could the degree of working-alliance between client and therapist have influenced the positive results? Additionally, the question arises whether the element of human-animal-bond in this AAT has an influence on the experienced client-therapist alliance.

Method

A mixed method will be exploited. To assess the degree of working-alliance over time for EFPP (N=43) and for TAU (N=31) the Working Alliance Questionnaire (WAQ) will be used in a pre-post design. Repeated measures ANOVA will be used as statistical analysis. Additionally, the semi-structured Client Change Interview was used to distill human-animal-bond experiences.

Results

Preliminary results show significant increase over time on the WAQ for EFPP and TAU group ($p < .001$), effect-size for the EFPP group ($p^2 = .31$) was larger than TAU ($p^2 = .24$). The Client Change Interview revealed statements along the lines of competence, belonging, acceptance and trust.

Discussion

The results suggest a possible influence of the degree of working alliance on change in clients undergoing EFPP, even under the circumstances of having to bond with and trust multiple therapists during the intervention in contrast to TAU. Remarkably, EFPP was of a shorter duration. The bonding with the animal seems to facilitate trust and opening up for change.

WEDNESDAY 13 JULY

MORNING SESSION

Theatre Gaston Berger

MODERATOR: Kathy Kruger

O47

Dog assisted therapy with children and adolescents with severe multiple disabilities: Work methods and effects

Monica Broman¹, Lars Rönnmark¹, Elin Wikström¹, Stina Wahl¹, Maria Ericson¹,
¹Gothenburg University, Gothenburg, Sweden, ²Bräcke Diakoni, Gothenburg, Sweden,
³University collage, Borås, Sweden

Background

Since 2011, inmate children at Bräcke Diakoni, Gothenburg are offered dog-assisted therapy (DAT) once a week. These patients are extremely low functioning and in need of extensive medial and social care. The DAT-team consists of two occupational therapists, a dog handler/social worker and two therapy dogs.

The therapy team supported by a researcher and a physiotherapist have studied DAT-practice and its outcome guided by two questions: 1) How does DAT practice work with this target group and within this setting and context? 2) How are DAT carried out and what effects are measured?

Method/Sample

16 patients aged 7-21 has received individually designed DAT targeting specific goals at totally about 500 sessions. 13 DAT-activities are described. 8 cases of DAT are described and analysed. One DAT-occasion was filmed and transcribed. DAT-team, colleagues, the patient's habitation assistant and sometimes family members were involved in assessing effects. 25 effects were identified and categorised in 5 wider categories: motivation, social interaction and communication, body and motion, self-esteem, well-being.

Results

DAT contributes to well-being for all participants, and involves patients in the treatment by affecting motivation and joy. Self-esteem and body motion are also affected positively. DAT practice is responsive, and involves the patient as an actor in implementation despite severe disabilities.

DAT is a valuable addition to occupational therapy practice.

Discussion/Conclusion

There are major measuring problems to be discussed and adjusted.

It is urgent to connect DAT-practice to the theory base in occupational therapy and knowledge about dogs and handlers as co-therapist.

WEDNESDAY 13 JULY

MORNING SESSION

Theatre Gaston Berger

MODERATOR: Kathy Kruger



Reducing the Affective Filter: Using Canine Assisted Therapy to Support International University Students' English Language Development

Megan Trotman¹, John-Tyler Binfet², ¹*University of British Columbia, Kelowna, British Columbia, Canada*

Introduction. This qualitative case study examined the experiences of English-as-Additional-Language (EAL) learners in a canine-assisted therapy programme at a mid-size Canadian university.

Methods. Participants were EAL undergraduates (N = 7, 43 % female, M age = 21.43, SD = 6.48) who attended 5 canine AAT sessions. Access to therapy dogs (N = 14) was provided via an existing programme offered to the larger student body to reduce stress and homesickness. Participants visited dogs in stations set up in a large laboratory and were free to determine the length of their visit (M duration = 28 minutes). Both university human and animal research ethics approval was obtained. Informed consent and demographic information was collected prior to the study and to monitor implementation fidelity, weekly self-reports of stress and engagement were administered (pre- and post-session visit using a 5 point Likert-Type scale ranging from High to Low). At the end of the study, participants were individually interviewed to explore their perceptions of animal therapy on their language development. Prevalent themes emerging from interviews were identified and used to develop focus group questions.

Results. The following key themes emerged with students describing: 1) decreased overall stress; 2) improvements in their sense of belonging in the campus community with dogs as social catalysts; and 3) increased opportunities to practice oral skills through interactions with dog handlers and fellow students in the lab.

Discussion. Implications are discussed within the context of EAL student support including the role of AAT in language practice and development.

WEDNESDAY 13 JULY

MORNING SESSION

Theatre Gaston Berger

MODERATOR: Kathy Kruger

O49

I Won't Give Up Gracie : Homeless People and their Animal Companions

Gillian Squirrell^{1,2}, ¹*Open Universiteit, Herleen, The Netherlands*, ²*Blue Dog Consulting, CA, USA*

There has been very limited research attention on homeless people's interactions with companion animals (Kidd and Kidd, 1994; Irvine, 2013). Yet it is an issue generating strong public opinion ranging from 'those dogs are better taken care of, they're with their owners 24/7' to 'it's all about using the dog to get more income through panhandling' (Squirrell, 2015).

The ecology of homelessness is complex. There are many different experiences of homelessness from length of time of homelessness, reasons for initial homelessness and continuing as homeless and the types of shelter found and improvised. The relationship of homeless person and their animal companion is overlooked in the sociology and social policy of homelessness, and in the practical provision of housing, medical and other services.

This paper discusses homelessness and human-animal interactions; exploring the meaning of the animal, symbolic and actual, to the homeless person. It explores the benefits and disbenefits for homeless people in their relationships with animals while homeless and issues of animal welfare. It explores organizational responses to the human-animal bond when providing services for homeless people.

The data for the paper is derived through interviews and observations, various training activities with homeless people, and interviews with homeless service providers and allied professionals. Some homeless people were known for over 6 months others for a single interview. The work is part of an on-going action research project developing service provision for homeless people and animal companions.

WEDNESDAY 13 JULY

AFTERNOON SESSION

Theatre Gaston Berger

MODERATOR: Dennis Turner

Plenary 8 IAHAIO Distinguished Scholar Award

Dr. Andrea M. Beetz, Attachment and other theories explaining the positive effects of human-animal interactions

Today, the concept of attachment is referred to frequently when trying to capture important aspects of the human-animal relationship. However, a wide variety of interpretations what attachment actually is, can be found. In our book "Attachment to Pets" (Julius, Beetz, Kotrschal, Turner & Uvnäs-Moberg, 2013) we explained the value of attachment theory for the human-animal relationship and its positive effects. Also, we integrated the knowledge about other theories/mechanisms like biophilia, the oxytocin system, social support theory into a wider, integrative theory of human-animal interactions.

Attachment can be understood as a behavioral system with the goal to protect the offspring and ensure its survival. Also the regulation of stress, negative physical states and emotions via social support by the caregiver serves this goal. In the caregiver, the complementary caregiving behavioral system is activated via attachment behavior of the offspring, energizing and guiding behavior that serves the same goal as the attachment system. Early experiences with caregivers influence the strategies these systems follow, which reach from secure to insecure and can be characterized also by unresolved attachment traumata. These different patterns of attachment can be observed already at age 1 and are linked to the reactions of the child's stress systems and its ability to profit from caregiving behavior and closeness from the caregiver with regard to stress regulation. With companion animals the same systems of attachment and caregiving are activated, at least when a relationship has been established. This is not one-sided, but since many mammals do have very similar physiological brain mechanisms they also can engage in mutual relationships with humans. As in adult attachment relationships roles of caregiver and recipient of social support are changed depending on the situation.

The interest in interspecies contact of humans may be explained via the biophilia concept. Due to a shared evolutionary history with animals, humans pay attention to animals in their surroundings, since they could be a resource or also source of danger. Biophilia might also explain why just the presence of non-dangerous resting animals can install a feeling of security and calmness in humans.

The regulation of stress and promotion of calmness via animals can also be explained via the activation of the oxytocin system. Pleasant physical contact activates this system, and such touch is established much easier with companion animals than with other humans. This might be especially important for persons with insecure attachment, since physical contact with other humans is more difficult to establish for them and may not serve to regulate stress or activate their oxytocin system (to the same extent as in persons with secure attachment).

While attachment theory, biophilia, and the oxytocin system can help to understand important mechanisms underlying positive effects of human-animal interaction, in some contexts certainly also other mechanisms, like e.g. distraction (in case of pain reduction) or increase of motivation (in case of motivation for exercising or complying with interventions) can explain the positive effects.

Also AAI-practice profits from a deeper understanding of these mechanisms, in order to select the most suitable interactions for different clients or how to organize sessions in order to utilize certain effects best.

Biography

Dr. Andrea M. Beetz studied psychology (MA) at the University of Erlangen, Germany, where she also got her PhD in psychology. As a student and postdoc she spent three years at UC Davis, CA, Utah State University Logan, UT, USA and the University of Cambridge, UK, conducting research on human-animal interactions and attachment. Since 2009 she is affiliated, and did her habilitation degree in special education, at the University of Rostock, Germany, and since 2013 she is also a researcher in the Dept. of Behavioral Biology at the University of Vienna, Austria. Her main areas of research are attachment to humans and animals, animal-assisted interventions in education and special education (school dogs, reading to dogs), but also The Link and basic mechanisms explaining positive effects of HAI.

WEDNESDAY 13 JULY

AFTERNOON SESSION

Theatre Gaston Berger

MODERATOR: Boris Albrecht

Plenary 9 Dr. Didier Vernay, HAI or Animal-Assisted Mediation in France

Having observed and participated in animal-assisted activities in France for over 20 years this talk is about the development of the field and the roles of the people involved. Animal-assisted activities have grown from relatively marginal practices in the 1980s and 90s to a generally recognized field used for a range of purposes by professionals from different backgrounds, although the only professional certification in France is that of “equine therapist” (2014).

Milestones

2005: The term “Animal mediation” is adopted to end the argument between those who say animal-assistance belongs in the realm of professional therapy, and those considering it belonging elsewhere. The idea of a “mediator” directs attention to those who benefit from the interaction and views animals as one means among many (like art) to reach either therapeutic or non-therapeutic goals (i.e., education, socialization, research, etc.).

2010: Creation of a charter of good practices for animal mediation, linked to a person’s training, specific settings and goals funded by the A and P Sommer Foundation.

2012: A university team creates an assessment tool (Chimère) for animal mediation that measures practitioner skills and program requirements. It creates an indispensable checklist for animal-assisted interventions.

2016: Current challenges

1. Is Animal Mediation or HAI an independent profession or a compliment to another one?
2. Official rules and regulations
3. Definition of content for theoretical and practical training programs
4. Economics, ethics, and shared interests
5. Ecological and microbiological issues
6. Complementarity with robotics and new technologies
7. International networks, participative scientific networks

Biography

Dr. Vernay is a neurologist to the University hospital of Clermont-Ferrand (France) and was Head of the Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation at this hospital. His course is influenced by his personal experience because since 1989 he has been in wheelchair following an accident, and has benefited from a service dog, Gadjet, from 1993 till 2007. It was the company of Gadjet at the hospital then in of numerous environments which drove him to the activities associating the animal as the actor, a researcher and a trainer. At present he is responsible for the University degree Relation of Help by the Animal mediation (Faculty of Medicine of Clermont-FD) and is a member of the association Licorne et Phénix.

WEDNESDAY 13 JULY

AFTERNOON SESSION

Theatre Gaston Berger

MODERATOR: Keiko Yamazaki



Emphasis on wellbeing for humans and animals; a case report of our present work and missions with Handi'Chiens in France

Thierry Bedossa, Private practice in Paris and behavioural medicine at CHUVA ENVA (Veterinary School in Maisons-Alfort) and Sarah Jeannin, Clinical Psychologist, PhD student in Ethology at the laboratory Ethology Cognition Development and Research and Teaching Assistant (ATER) at Université Paris Ouest Nanterre La Défense

Handi'Chiens is an established French organization that started its activity in 1989, and since then has trained and homed more than 1800 dogs. Handi'Chiens dogs are trained for technical daily assistance of physically disabled people with no or reduced mobility and are taught to execute 50 different commands. They provide increased autonomy and greater assurance to their owner as well as moral and affective support. Handi'Chiens also trains service dogs known as 'helper dogs' for autistic, trisomic or multi-disabled children and 'daily life companion dogs' which are living in centers for older people with decreased mobility or with Alzheimer disease.

Handi'Chiens is working on its 5 year objectives plan aimed at upgrading and improving its processes overseeing the global welfare of dogs, and global wellbeing of its numerous beneficiaries and staff members (volunteers, employees or members of the board). This plan is being developed through active collaboration with a veterinarian, with expertise in behavioural medicine, artificial selection and breeding, and a clinical psychologist and ethologist with expertise in both human and animal fields. Handi'Chiens has 2 major goals; 1) to improve welfare and wellbeing of Handi'Chiens dogs, beneficiaries, and staff, and 2) to decrease the drop-out rate of Handi'Chiens dogs from their training program.

Our present work is aimed at auditing every life stage of the Handi'Chiens dog and the processes of selection, training, adoption and housing. Emphasis will be placed on welfare and wellbeing for humans and for dogs when presenting solutions for upgrading of each process.

WEDNESDAY 13 JULY

AFTERNOON SESSION

Theatre Gaston Berger

MODERATOR: Keiko Yamazaki

O51

The support of dog-assisted therapy for alcohol and drug addicted inmates: the experience of Padua (North-Eastern Italy)

Laura Contalbrigo¹, Marta De Santis¹, Maria Montanaro¹, Aldo Costaz, Felice Alfonso Nava³, Luca Farina¹, ¹*Italian National Reference Centre for Animal Assisted Interventions, Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale delle Venezie, Legnaro, Padua, Italy*, ²*Veterinary Services, Local Health Unit 16, Padua, Italy*, ³*Prison Healthcare Service, Local Health Unit 16, A. ULSS 16, Padua, Italy*

Evidence from randomized controlled trials suggests that animal-assisted therapy may be an effective treatment for mental and behavioural disorders such as depression, schizophrenia, and alcohol/drug addictions. This pilot study investigated the effects of a dog-assisted program (DAP) for inmates with alcohol and drug addictions in an Italian prison. The main purpose of this research was to explore the impact of such a program on the assertiveness levels and social skills. Furthermore, side aims were set on the individual therapeutic path that each inmates involved was developing (eg. self-awareness and relational skills improvement, emotion understanding, expression and control). 24 Italian and North-African male inmates, aged between 20 and 40, were selected and divided in two groups. Twelve inmates were involved in the DAP while twelve composed the control group which follow the standard treatment. The program was provided in 1hour/week group sessions for six months (20 sessions overall). The inmates interacted with trained pet dogs and their handlers guided by a psychotherapist. Dog welfare was monitored by a veterinarian during the all trial.

A battery of psychological tests including the Scale for interpersonal behaviour (SIB), the Alexithymia Questionnaire, the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI), the Cognitive Behavioural Assessment (CBA) and the Barrat Impulsiveness Scale (BIS-11) were submitted to patients at the beginning and at the end of the DAP. Qualitative and quantitative statistical analysis were performed to evaluate the differences between the two groups.

The project's outcomes will be available in June 2016. The research was funded by the Veneto Region.

WEDNESDAY 13 JULY

AFTERNOON SESSION

Theatre Gaston Berger

MODERATOR: Keiko Yamazaki



Sharing the stories of rescued wild and domestic animals with looked after children to help reverse the cycle of abuse and help them see animals as sentient beings

Lesley Winton¹, *'Fostering Compassion, Tranent, East Lothian, UK*

The desire to develop a unique humane education project for vulnerable children led to the creation of Fostering Compassion. The project was borne as a result of the weight of evidence that shows children who have suffered abuse and mental trauma in their early years can find it hard to show compassion to fellow creatures (Karr-Morse, R. and Wiley, M.S. (1997) *Ghosts from the nursery: Tracing the roots of violence*. Published by Atlantic Monthly Press, New York.)

Fostering Compassion addresses the links that exist between animal abuse, child abuse and domestic violence. Through animal themed activities the children learn to see animals as sentient beings who experience similar emotions as they do, helping them gain a greater understanding of their own circumstances. Through sharing their stories, the rescued animals' provide a unique connection for the children.

Starting in 2013 with 10 children from 5 families, 2015 saw 120 children from 71 families join the programme.

Children referred have suffered traumatic and abusive early years. They may also have witnessed cruelty to animals resulting in an indifference towards animals. We work to turn worrying behaviour towards animals into caring and nurturing behaviour.

Through our work with domestic and wild animals we create an environment that makes the child feel they belong and are special. An environment that helps improve their feelings of self worth and raise their self esteem. Fostering Compassion provides an avenue for carers to begin discussing with the children difficult issues such as the neglect they have suffered.



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WEDNESDAY 13 JULY

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MODERATOR: Lisa Freund



The Impact of the 'Prevention through Education' Intervention on Children's Knowledge, Attitudes, Belief in Animal Mind and Empathy towards Animals

Roxanne Hawkins¹, [Joanne Williams](#)¹, Scottish SPCA², ¹*University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK*, ²*Scottish SPCA, Dunfermline, UK*

Introduction/Background: Animal welfare education aims to promote positive relationships between children and animals thus improving animal welfare, yet few scientific evaluations of these programmes exist. This study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of an animal welfare education programme, 'Prevention through Education' developed by the Scottish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Scottish SPCA).

Method/Sample: The intervention workshops, for children aged 7-12 years, were designed to address children's knowledge about the welfare needs of animals as well as encouraging empathy and positive attitudes towards animals. Key factors including: knowledge about animals, empathy towards animals, attitudes and feelings of responsibility towards animals, beliefs about animal mind and attitudes towards animal cruelty, were assessed using a self-complete questionnaire administered to a large sample of over 1000 primary school aged children across Scotland. A pre-test, post-test and delayed post-test method was employed and test schools were compared to control schools.

Results: Results from the evaluation indicate positive changes in the factors relating to child-animal relationships. Children who participated in the programme immediately improved in knowledge about animals, knowledge about the Scottish SPCA, scored higher on beliefs about animal mind, improved on attitudes towards animals and feelings of responsibility towards wild and farm animals and were less accepting of animal cruelty.

Discussion/Conclusion: The study highlights the importance of teaching animal welfare education to primary school children for the prevention of animal cruelty. The programme overall, demonstrates the scope to integrate the topic of animal welfare into mainstream education.

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MODERATOR: Lisa Freund

O54

Evaleha, software for assessing humans, animals, and their surroundings

*Nathalie Simon*¹, *Sciences de l'Éducation, Sherbrooke, Québec, Canada*, *Vétérinaire comportementaliste, Ecoles Nationales Vétérinaires, France*²

Evaleha is software for evaluating human and animal behavior, taking into account the impact of their surroundings. More specifically, it builds on comprehensive methods for assessing animal behavior and offers a practical, computer-assisted means to consider dogs' capacity to adjust to different human environments.

I created and tested the Evalaha method for my PhD in educational sciences, and subsequently developed it as software. In this form, it should facilitate the work and increase the efficiency of professionals who need to assess dog behavior and performance in HAI initiatives.

Evaleha enables you to gather information about the behavior of dogs involved in HAI, the humans they are dealing with, and their common surroundings. Data is gathered in an area called the «environmental niche» which harbors the following systems: 1) ontosystem, for describing the dog being evaluated 2) microsystem, for describing the surrounding human environment 3) mesosystem, for information about people who know but do not live with the dog 4) exosystem, for a description of outside factors that affect humans so indirectly may affect the dog 5) macrosystem for miscellaneous factors that affect human-animal interaction in general.

Data can be used similarly to the ways defined in the original comprehensive analysis method. Evalaha increases professionals' ability to effectively use the information they gather, to adjust programs, and to ultimately come up with better solutions.

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MORNING SESSION

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MODERATOR: Lisa Freund



Institutionalizing human-animal interactions and its pitfalls: a case study

Michał Piotr Pregowski¹, Agnieszka Wojtkow², ¹*Warsaw University of Technology, Warsaw, Poland*, ²*Dogadajciesz.pl, Warsaw, Poland*

This presentation discusses human-canine interactions in the therapeutic and educational context, using Poland as a case study. The origins of Polish interest in the so-called dogoterapia (dog-assisted therapy or “dogotherapy”) and kynoterapia (cynotherapy) date back to late 1980s. A period of roughly 25 years is a considerable source of information about one country’s efforts to establish, popularize and institutionalize the dog-centered variety of Animal-Assisted Interventions (AAI). The presentation discusses topics such as the formation and division of the local AAI community, the efforts to incorporate common countrywide standards, as well as the legal establishment of the profession of kynoterapeuta (cynotherapist) and dogoterapeuta (“dogotherapist”) in 2010 despite the nonexistence of the aforementioned cross-organizational standards. By presenting the growing pains of AAI in one country we aim at formulating a more general outlook, discussing e.g. the dangers of professionalization without legally binding standards in place, as well as the need of broader recognition of animal welfare issues in AAI. Furthermore, we discuss the phenomenon of self-regulation, as witnessed by the numerous dogoterapia/kynoterapia organizations turning from therapeutic activities to educational, often canine-centered, ones.

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O56

Evaluation of an Infectious Disease Screening Protocol for a University-Based Animal Assisted Intervention (AAI) Program

*Virginia Corrigan*¹, Bess Pierce¹, ¹*Virginia-Maryland College of Veterinary Medicine, Blacksburg, VA, USA*

Introduction/Background: There is a lack of data in the AAI literature regarding the prevalence of potential pathogens in animals participating in AAI programs. Virginia Tech Helping PAWS (Pet Assisted Wellness Services), an AAI program based at the Virginia-Maryland College of Veterinary Medicine, performed yearly standardized infectious disease screening for all certified dogs and cats according to protocols set forth by the college's biosecurity program between May 2012-August 2015.

Method/Sample: Program records were retrospectively reviewed and infectious disease screening test results were compiled. The required screening tests for dogs and cats included a zinc sulfate fecal float, fecal culture, and nasal and perianal skin swabs for methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) and methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus pseudointermedius* (MRSP). Additional tests for cats were blood cultures for *Bartonella henselae* and *Toxoplasmosis* IgG and IgM antibody titers.

Results: 20 dogs and 2 cats had infectious disease testing performed. A total of 118 tests were performed (104 for dogs, 14 for cats). There were 17 total positive results for dogs, 14 of which were potentially zoonotic organisms. There were no positive results for cats. No dogs or cats cultured positive for MRSA/MRSP at any time point. None of the positive results for the dogs precluded participation in AAI events.

Discussion/Conclusion: Based on these data, routine infectious disease screening of dogs and cats in university-based AAI programs may not be clinically indicated. Other methods of preventive healthcare for the animals involved are likely more important in mitigating risk of zoonotic disease transmission in AAI settings.

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MODERATOR: Christine Olsen



A School-based Intervention to Promote Positive Child/Animal Interactions Through Enhancing Understanding of Animals' Welfare Needs

Joanne Williams¹, Janine Muldoon², Alistair Lawrence³, ¹*University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK*, ²*University of St Andrews, St Andrews, UK*, ³*Scotland's Rural College, Edinburgh, UK*

Introduction/Background: This study evaluated an educational intervention designed to improve primary school children's understanding of animals' welfare needs, empathy, attachment to pets and attitudes towards animals.

Methods/Sample: A UK sample of 410 9-10 year-olds in 16 school classes participated. Half of the classes participated in the intervention, and half formed a control group. Children completed pre-test, post-test and delayed-post-test questionnaires comprising a range of standardised and bespoke measures. The intervention involved a series of three interactive sessions to promote understanding, and promote positive attitudes and empathy towards animals.

Results: Results were analysed using parametric tests of difference including ANOVA. The intervention group demonstrated significantly greater knowledge gains than the control, but there were few intervention effects on empathy, attitudes, or attachment to pets. Knowledge improvements were observed in terms of the welfare needs of pets, farm animals and wild animals.

Discussion: The results are discussed in terms of the importance of knowledge of welfare needs for promoting compassionate behaviour among children. Attention will also be paid to the lack of change observed in other important variables and suggestions made for educational techniques that may enhance these important child-animal interaction variables.

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Bond-centred veterinary practice: a One Health model

Elizabeth Ormerod¹, ¹*Society for Companion Animal Studies, London, UK*

The author and her husband became attuned to the HAB 40 years ago when running an inner city charity clinic. Knowledge of the HAB was later harnessed to create a bond-centred veterinary practice (BCVP) underpinned by committed teamwork and a humane education ethos. BCVP encompasses provision of patient care with client support, thus enhancing their bond relationships. This emerging role of the veterinarian is recognised. (AVMA)

Over many years the following key elements to support the HAB were among those introduced, expanded and refined in the quest for “what works”:

- pet selection counselling
- growth and development monitoring
- proactive behaviour intervention
- client education
- assessment of client-companion animal bonds
- crisis intervention
- provision of respite care
- ethical euthanasia policy
- bereavement support
- community outreach
- multidisciplinary working
- the practice as a “safe place” for people and animals
- animal sanctuary and rehoming

BCVP was found effective in raising standards of animal care and in the prevention and resolution of behaviour issues. Higher levels of client trust, compliance and retention were achieved. Staff stress was reduced and practice profitability increased.

The importance of the HAB as a key aspect of One Health is recognised (Day 2012, Report of the WSAVA Committee on One Health) The author strongly encourages fellow veterinarians to adopt BCVP, a One Health approach, which bestows benefits on all players - patients, clients, practice and the wider community.

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The importance of the veterinary profession in AAI

Dr. Christophe Blanckaert, DVM

Many initiatives have been launched in the broad area of Human-Animal Interactions. These initiatives were diverse, and varied across countries, the participants studied or the protocols used.

However they present common points:

- They involve health or education professionals or scientists
- They assess human as well as animal well-being.

After a short overview, describing the most significant programs conducted in the area of Animal Assisted Interventions (AAI), the presentation will attempt to identify key professional groups, and to define the current and future roles of each profession.

The development of successful interventions demands standardisation of protocols and involvement of professionals who can successfully collaborate with each other despite the fact they arise from different professional backgrounds and are unaccustomed to working together.

A particular focus will be the still underestimated role of the veterinary profession whose practitioners act at two levels of intervention: collectively and individually.

Vets can contribute their expertise with regard to:

1. Selecting the animal (species, individual) who seems to be the most suitable for the activities and for the target population, according to its behavioral or physical characteristics
2. Defining the constraints on the human participant according to the proposed activities,
3. Training the participants exposed to identified risks (zoonoses, bites)
4. Establishing standard operating protocols aimed at prevention of the diseases, before the introduction of an animal to a vulnerable human being (possibly elderly or disabled),
5. Monitoring that the hygienic recommendations, are well understood, accepted and observed.



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Equestrian Assisted Intervention for Children with Autism: Does it Qualify as an Evidence-Based Practice? Determining if Equine Assisted Intervention Qualifies as an Evidence-Based Practice for Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder: An Evaluation of the Available Research

Cathy Binz', 'University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia

Equestrian activities in the form of Equine Assisted Intervention (EAI) or Therapeutic Horseriding (THR) have become increasingly popular for children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) over the last decade, with a corresponding surge in research worldwide examining the purported effects. Ultimately, the gold standard for therapeutic interventions are those deemed to be evidence-based practices (EBP). This paper examines the empirical research on EAI for ASD using the evaluative method created by Brian Reichow et al (2008) which provides an algorithm for evaluating intervention research with the goal of identifying practices that could be considered evidence-based practices for children with ASD. Nineteen studies published in peer-reviewed journals qualified for inclusion in this review. Methodology and protocols were highly variable across the studies with most failing to meet at least one of the standards required in the first two rubrics of the Reichow Evaluative Method: research report rigour and research report strength.

This review demonstrates that, despite the proliferation of research investigating EAI for ASD, there is not yet enough high quality research to justify the labelling of EAI as an evidence-based practice for children with autism. It is interesting to note that of those studies which met the criteria for research report vigour and strength, were three studies which focused primarily on recording physiological changes in children with ASD participating in EAI. These studies reflect a change in research techniques from simple survey measures to the recording of hard physiological evidence that indicates the future for research in EAI for ASD.

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MODERATOR: Susan Ophorst

O61

Horse welfare in therapeutic sessions for children with autism: monitoring and assessment

Marta De Santis¹, Laura Contalbrigo¹, Marta Borgi², Francesca Cirulli², Fabio Luzi³, Veronica Redaelli³, Annalisa Stefani⁴, Toson Marica⁵, Valle Emanuela⁶, Farina Luca¹, ¹*Italian National Reference Centre for Animal Assisted Interventions, Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale delle Venezie, Legnaro, Padua, Italy*, ²*Department of Cell Biology and Neurosciences, Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Rome, Italy*, ³*Department of Veterinary Science, University of Milan, Milan, Italy*, ⁴*Diagnostic services, histopathology, parasitology Department, Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale delle Venezie, Legnaro, Padua, Italy*, ⁵*Epidemiology Department, Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale delle Venezie, Legnaro, Padua, Italy*, ⁶*Department of Veterinary Science, University of Turin, Turin, Italy*

Little data is available on the amount of stress experienced by horses during therapeutic riding sessions. Horses are easily submitted to work stressors related to physical constraints and/or “psychological” conflicts, such as controversial orders from the riders or the requirement to suppress emotions. Children with autism are characterized by inappropriate behaviours and poor social skills; subsequently, it has been hypothesized that in therapeutic sessions horses might be forced to suppress emotional reactions, a condition which could be considered a work stressor. This multicentre research was specifically aimed at building a tool to evaluate such stress by means of combining physiological and behavioural measurements to evaluate animal stress levels during different activities performed. More importantly, a non-invasive technique, Infrared Thermography, was tested; its promising role in monitoring different conditions of stress without interfering with the therapeutic setting or the spontaneous expression of the animal’s behaviour has been explored. An additional value of this research is the possibility of developing a database of integrated behavioural and physiological measures or «stress-response profiles» for horses, which could be further used as a reference for other situations in which animal welfare might be at risk (such as transport, fairs, riding situations etc.). Furthermore, the opportunity to apply infrared thermography method to other AAI settings involving other mammals could also be considered. The research is on going; results and conclusions will become available in July 2016. The Italian Ministry of Health funded the research.

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MORNING SESSION

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MODERATOR: Susan Ophorst



Animal Assisted Activity (AAA): Choosing the right tools for best practice - Experiences from a riding program involving people with multiple sclerosis (MS)

Cecile Cardon, Didier Vernay, Faculty of Medicine - University of Clermont-Ferrand, France

“Gold standard” tools for Animal Assisted Activity (AAA) are as yet, often not well defined. We conducted a research program examining the relevance of assessment tools as part of a shared riding scheme for people with Multiple Sclerosis (MS).

Over a 5 year period, a group of between 4 and 7 people living with MS practiced regular riding as part of an associative framework. The activity was supervised by a neurologist, an equine behaviorist, a riding instructor and volunteers. The qualitative research work focused on 1) drafting specifications to define best practice, 2) establishing the relevance of different assessment tools to monitor the disease, associated disability and performance, satisfaction gained from the activity and impact on the quality of life.

The resulting guidelines address the following areas for people (beneficiaries and facilitators) and horses: buildings, travel, hospitality, regulatory compliance, health, behavior, education, finance and ethics (chart of best practice).

The tools selected were either known tools with a metrological validity or original tools developed when there was no satisfactory, existing solution. We developed a new toolkit optimised for best practice including 1) a kit with the minimal standards necessary to carry out such practice 2) a set of complementary tools to be activated according to the overall objectives and availability of resources: human, methodological and financial for the program (mediation, therapy).

Our hope is that this toolkit will be taken up by other teams and we can continue this valuable work and its cultural and linguistic transposition.

This work was supported by the A. & P. Sommer Foundation and Ceva Santé Animale.

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MODERATOR: Susan Ophorst

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A Differentiated View to Canine Assisted Therapy in Depressive Disorders

Andreas Sobottka¹, Dorothee Malecki², Mareike Doll¹, ¹CuraCane®, Koeln / Cologne, Germany, ²University of Trier, Trier, Germany

Background

Canine assisted therapy can be considered as an adjuvant method for the treatment of depressive disorders. Due to the methodological often weak research in this field and partly inconsistent results, the question of the effectiveness of canine assisted therapy for depressive disorders has not been answered reliably.

Method

This study is a reanalysis of data from Sobottka and Doll (2014) with a more differentiated methodology. In an eight-week crossover trial it was examined, based on 60 general psychiatric patients, whether or not additionally used canine assisted therapy compared to purely conventional therapy results in a greater improvement in depressive symptoms. **The severity of depression was assessed with the Beck Depression Inventory II.**

Results

Using different analyzes, a significant effect of the intervention of the canine assisted therapy, used in addition to conventional therapy, on symptoms of depression was found. For instance by comparing the difference values of the two study arms for trial period 1, a significant result was determined: $t(49.9) = -5.63, p < .001$. The results suggest that this additionally used canine assisted intervention is a treatment option for depression.

Discussion

It needs further, methodologically good research to confirm the effectiveness both for other canine assisted procedures, as well as for other populations, and to explore beyond issues regarding the long-term effects and active components of canine assisted therapy.

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AFTERNOON SESSION

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MODERATOR: Theo Verheggen



Analysis of methods to oversee the use of animals in animal-assisted intervention research

Zenithson Ng¹, Julia Albright¹, Marcy Souza¹, ¹*University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN, USA*

The methods sections of animal-assisted intervention (AAI) research articles typically state that the protocols were approved by an Institutional Review Board (IRB). The IRB reviews, monitors, and approves research involving human subjects to ensure the rights and welfare of human participants are protected. Similarly, the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) reviews, monitors, and approves research involving animal subjects to ensure animal welfare is protected. However, IACUC approval is rarely stated in AAI research despite the use of animals in these studies. The purpose of this systematic review was to report the frequency of IACUC approval in AAI research articles using dogs. All prospective, peer-reviewed articles containing search terms regarding AAI with dogs between 1990-2014 were included in this review. The methods sections were analyzed for protocol review and approval by an IACUC. Description of the methods of monitoring animal use and welfare were documented. Few articles reported the approval of an IACUC. Most articles reported the AAI organization the dog was certified by, but few articles stated anything regarding the veterinary provisions or health statuses of the dogs used. Adverse events, including death and illness of dogs during the study period were reported in the literature. The lack of IACUC approval in AAI studies indicate that the field of human-animal interaction research has not prioritized animal health and welfare. Research protocols involving animals should be rigorously assessed, approved, and monitored by an IACUC prior to conducting a study, as AAI's may not be benign for all animals.

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AFTERNOON SESSION

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MODERATOR: Theo Verheggen

O65

A Qualitative Approach to Canine Assisted Interventions in Geriatric Psychiatry

Andreas Sobottka¹, Andrea Kuckert-Wöstheinrich², Mareike Doll¹, ¹*CuraCane®*,
Koeln / Cologne, Germany, ²*St. Augustinus Memory-Center, Neuss, Germany*

Background

Canine assisted therapeutic interventions are a suitable adjuvant method in the treatment of the various symptoms of geriatric psychiatric diseases. So far there are only few theoretical constructs, how and why they are effective. This study is meant to build theory and examines the background of the effectiveness of canine assisted therapies.

Method

A complex qualitative single case study with a total of 12 geriatric psychiatric patients (4 inpatients, 4 outpatients in daycare, 4 persons living in a home for persons suffering from dementia) was conducted; the persons underwent canine assisted therapeutic

interventions

Particularities, occurring during the period of the interventions, were detailed from the carers by means of a research diary. Furthermore, the canine assisted interventions were documented by a neutral person in the context of participant observation. From these documents two experienced research supervisors independently from each other formulated excerpts and derived a narrative for every single case.

Results

The narratives of the supervisors were compared and similarities identified. By the similarities generalized conclusions about the mode of action of canine assisted therapy in geriatric psychiatry patients could be drawn. Theoretical constructs - partly based on psychoanalytic models - are presented, which could be derived from the study of the individual cases.

Discussion

This study is a contribution to theorizing. In addition to the finding that canine assisted therapy in the area of geriatric psychiatric diseases is effective, constructs could be derived, what effects it has on the inner life of those affected.

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AFTERNOON SESSION

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MODERATOR: Theo Verheggen



Conducting a mixed method research in children's psychotherapy, assisted by animals

Tamar Axelrad Levy, 'David Yellin College, Jerusalem, Israel

In this paper I present a new concept for research in children's psychotherapy, assisted by animals. The aim of this research is to define and to describe the important variables in Animal Assisted Psychotherapy and to get an extensive understanding of the therapy process and the triangular relationships which are formed during therapy. The research design and the results analysis are in mixed methods, the Concurrent Nested Strategy. Using this strategy in psychotherapy research helps to define the important variables of a specific therapy and to promote a better understanding of the therapy process.

Method: Ten children are registered for Animal-Assisted Psychotherapy, once a week, 25-30 meetings each. The therapy sessions are taken in a therapy room which has different animals (mammals as rabbits, hamsters, fowls, birds, reptiles as corn snake), and the child is free to choose the animal/s which he/she likes to be with, the place in the room (inside/outside the animal cage, the kitchen, the space which is free from animals) and the nature of the interaction with the animal/s and the therapist. The therapy sessions are videotaped and documented by questioners that parents, therapists and children fill in four times during the therapy (YOQ, CCRT, ERC, Sessions reports).

I'll present the concept of collecting and analyzing data in concurrent nested strategy and some of the dilemmas related to the question how to connect the findings of both methods in a valuable and beneficial way.



WORKSHOPS



Welfare of Animals for a Sustainable future of Animal-Assisted Interventions (AAI)

Brinda Jegatheesan^{1,6}, Elizabeth Ormerod^{2,6}, Andrea Beetz^{3,6}, Marine Grandgeorge⁴, Keiko Yamazaki^{5,6}, ¹University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, USA, ²Society for Companion Animal Studies (SCAS), UK, ³university of Rostock, Germany, ⁴Universite Rennes, France, ⁵Companion Animal Study Group GO, Japan, ⁶International Association of Human-Animal Interaction Organizations, USA

- 1. Background:** Animal Welfare (AW) in AAI across societies, ethics, protocol in practice review, occupational risks for AAI animals
- 2. Purpose:** Provide comprehensive information, share field experiences, identify areas of needs, learn how enhanced AW practices contribute to ethical and effective AAI, consideration of steps forward and solutions for implementation
- 3. Method:** short presentation/introduction, case –based interactive discussions, videos (videos), survey and case examples

There is growing recognition of limited understanding of animal welfare ethics in AAI. IAHAIO members have identified a high priority in developing high ethical AW standards in AAI and in HAI. Recognizing the need to establish guidelines for research and practice IAHAIO undertook extensive international consultation and published its White Paper on Definitions for AAI and Guidelines for the Wellness of Animals Involved in 2014. An international multidisciplinary IAHAIO Task Force aiming to achieve global consensus regarding standards and best practices on AW in AAI has been established. Its remit includes identifying best practices; assessing and addressing issues of concern; determining stress indicators e.g. physiological, ethological in various species involved.

The workshop goals include continued dialogue to share and better understand participants' experiences. These will help inform standards and guidelines reflecting best practice for the wellbeing of animals and will also help ensure a sustainable future for AAI.

MONDAY 11 JULY

AFTERNOON SESSION

ROOM 1

W₂ Mindfulness meditation in donkey assisted interventions

Brigitte Wijnen¹, *¹Asino Center Netherlands, Maastricht, The Netherlands*

Cultivation of mindfulness, the non-judgmental awareness of experiences in the present moment, produces beneficial effects on well-being and ameliorates psychiatric and stress-related symptoms. Mindfulness meditation has therefore increasingly been incorporated into psychotherapeutic interventions. Recent empirical research, including practitioners' self-reports and experimental data, provides evidence supporting these mechanisms of mindfulness meditation in general. Although the number of trainings has sharply increased over the last two decades, there haven't been too many trainings that include animals. Nevertheless animals add a new beneficial component to mindfulness meditation. Donkeys are excellent patient assistant animals in Animal Assisted Interventions in general and in mindfulness meditation in particular. They have the ability to regulate the attention of humans, one of the focuses of mindfulness meditation. We like to demonstrate how donkeys can influence the attention of human beings, and through this regulating their attention. The methods of mindfulness meditation with donkeys can be transferred to other animals, like dogs, so people can practice at home.



Theoretical framework in Human Animal Interactions and Methodology

Theo Verheggen¹, Marie-Jose Enders-Slegers¹, Richard Griffioen¹, Roswitha Zink,
¹*Open University, Heerlen, The Netherlands*

In developmental psychology, mechanisms such as “co-regulation” and “affect attunement” are believed to underlie attachment styles and development of Self. The child can then develop a sense of otherness, of Self, and of agency and autonomy. “Tuned” means that the behavioral repertoire of the child and that of the caregiver match in terms of intensity, use of space, direction, and rhythm. Healthy development requires phases of synchrony in behavior, but also phases of being out of synch with the other. According to a number of scholars (Stern, Fogel, Bosman), suboptimal individual development can be corrected to an important extent by re-establishing tuned interactions with caregivers. It is our hypothesis that mechanisms of co-regulation and affect attunement can be also be thematized and deployed within HAI and AAI. It may provide a particularly safe and motivating setting to re-engage in social relations with other living subjects. Horses and dogs may be ideal partners to learn how to tune one’s behavior to that of others. These skills may then be transferred to inter-human relations.

A few studies have focused on affect attunement between humans and animals (Finck). In this workshop we will demonstrate how we have drawn inspiration from those examples to design our own methodology for studying behavioral attunement between humans and animals. We will show how attunement and synchrony can be operationalized, measured and analyzed.

MONDAY 11 JULY

AFTERNOON SESSION

ROOM 2



The Formation of an Animal-Assisted Psychotherapy (AAP) Network within IAHAIO: Towards Definition and Professionalization of the Field

Nancy Parish-Plass^{1,2}, Géza Kovács^{3,4}, ¹University of Haifa, Haifa, Israel, ²«Ahava» Emergency Shelter for At-Risk Children, Kiryat Bialik, Israel, ³Mental Health Care Cooperation Ars Curae, Amstelveen, The Netherlands, ⁴Open University Netherlands, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Still in its infancy, AAP needs more study in order to develop a greater theoretical and empirical understanding of the mechanisms behind the field. AAP therapists are spread around the world, often working alone and basing their practice with the assistance of animals simply on intuition. There are few and scattered instances of small groups of therapists forming for the purpose of sharing experiences and learning from each other. Even more rare is serious academic training in AAP. Articles may be published in languages other than English, thus limiting the spread and sharing of this important knowledge. Despite general guidelines set by IAHAIO, essentially referring to AAT as an umbrella term for recognized areas of therapy which use the assistance of animals to reach their goals, a certain confusion surrounding the term AAT still exists. There remains a need to define specific fields to encourage their development.

The goal of his two-hour group-discussion workshop is to create an international network of AAP therapists, concluding with a recommendation of the creation of an AAP division.

Discussion topics include:

- How such a division could lead to sharing of knowledge and experience, contributing to the development of the field of AAP
- The creation of clear definitions in the field of AAP
- Training of AAP professionals
- AAP in the light of various psychotherapy approaches
- How to improve the field's standing in regard to policy makers, insurance companies, and mental health care

All AAP therapists are invited to participate

MONDAY 11 JULY

MORNING SESSION

ROOM 3

W5

Enhancing the Evidence Base of Canine-Assisted Therapy

Elizabeth Hartwig¹, *¹Texas State University, San Marcos, TX, USA*

Are you interested in doing research in the field of canine-assisted therapy? The process for conducting a randomized comparison/control study using canine-assisted therapy can be daunting for researchers. Join us as we discuss the process for securing approvals, training dogs and practitioners, developing a solid curriculum and protocol, and implementing the study with fidelity. Quantitative and qualitative results from a randomized comparison study on canine-assisted therapy with youth will be shared. Participants will also discuss suggestions for future research in canine-assisted therapy.

■ WORKSHOPS



Considerations, Potential and Challenges: A Best Practice Dialogue on Farm Animals in Human Animal Interaction Settings

Michael Kaufmann¹, Karin Hediger^{2,3}, Bente Berget⁴. ¹Sam and Myra Ross Institute at Green Chimneys, Brewster New York, USA ²REHAB Basel, Basel, Switzerland, ³Department of Psychology, University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland, ⁴Agderforskning and the University of Agder (UiA), Norway

Historically farm animals occupy a specific niche; they provide food, fiber and are an agricultural commodity. Yet a growing number of practitioners and therapists incorporate domesticated species such as goats, llamas, sheep, pigs and other farm animals in human animal interaction settings. The Green Care Model proposes farms as a unique setting for learning and therapy.

What are the interaction possibilities of farm animals for people with disabilities, for geriatric populations and for children? What animal welfare considerations must be recognized? What are the practical and ethical considerations to working with farm animals in evidence based HAI and can production animal agriculture be reconciled with therapy? How do we develop shared standards in a best practice model? This session will present an overview of these issues, will offer a scientific baseline of data in this area, will introduce Green Care as a concept and will engage the audience in a working process to help IAHAIO advance this timely topic.

Outline/Guiding Issues:

1. Classification, Ethology and Behavior Profile of Farm Animals
2. What research has been done on farm animals in HAI settings?
3. Potential for clients interacting with Farm Animals in Psychology, Occupational Therapy, Physical Therapy, Speech Therapy, Special education and other Approaches
4. Production agriculture vs. companion animal model in HAI– Green Care - irreconcilable difference?
5. Selection, Daily Care, Veterinary Issues, Zoonosis, Training, Welfare
6. Practicalities – facility considerations, transportation issues, funding
7. Precautions and contraindications to farm animals in HAI
8. Creating a Best Practice Model

TUESDAY 12 JULY

MORNING SESSION

ROOM 1



Evaluation and AAI moving the field forwards

Gillian Squirrel^{1,2}, Inge Noback¹, Pauline Rutgers³, ¹Blue Dog Consulting, CA, USA, ²Open University Heerlen, The Netherlands, ³AAI Centrum de Klimop, the Netherlands

Over the past 65 years of AAI, research and evaluation have been problematic (Levinson, 1962; Beck and Katcher, 1984; Barba, 1995; Wilson, 1998, 2000, 2006; Serpell and 2006; Marino, 2012; Kazdin, 2010, 2015; Herzog, 2015). Rather than add to the large number of 'pilot studies' there is a need to address past methodological shortfalls, undertake more intentional design of evaluation in AAI programs and harness the multiple datasets within practitioner-led AAI programs. This workshop will move the evaluation discussion forwards and explore ways to develop academic-practitioner partnerships. The workshop will include a small panel of experts in evaluation, ethology, AAI program development and implementation and psychology. The panel will offer several short presentations on such topics as:

- Effective partnership working between academic researchers and practitioners; bridging the theory praxis divide
- Designing evaluation into programs
- Gold standard research and evaluation practices and why these are important
- Animal well-being in AAI
- The Animal Observed: Animal Derived Data
- Available Tools for evaluative work and Developing Tools for Evaluation
- Generating and using comparable datasets

Participants will have time to reflect on and share their current practice, consider how ideas from the various inputs might be included in their practice and ask questions to the expert panel.

Workshop outputs will include:

- some tools and documents about practice and approaches for participants to use
- a 'parking lot' set of questions to inform future IAHAIO discussions of evaluation
- using questions to inform an end-of-day whole conference discussion on evaluation



Workshop AAI research: pitfalls and opportunities

Lonneke Schuurmans^{1,2}, Carolien Wijker^{1,3}, Ester Tepaske¹, ¹Open University, Heerlen, The Netherlands, ²De Zorgboog, Noord-Brabant, The Netherlands, ³GGZ Oost-Brabant, Noord-Brabant, The Netherlands

Introduction:

Usually conferences offer a comprehensive summary of (recent) research results and a way to discuss those results with other researchers. We propose a workshop that will focus not on results, but on the process of getting those results. As PhD-students working on different AAI topics, we will share our experiences (highs and lows) in both preparing for and the running of an intervention study. The aim of the workshop will be to leave participants with a comprehensive feel of everything that is involved in setting up an intervention study, including possible pitfalls that should be avoided and opportunities that should be treasured.

Topics include:

- writing a research proposal
- getting approval of ethics committees
- working with clients that are unable to give informed consent
- selecting dog-teams and handlers
- the process of data-collection (including video) and backup
- motivating (nursing home) staff to participate
- working with volunteers
- using robot-technology versus live animals
- evaluating animal welfare during the intervention study
- running and coordinating an intervention study

Presenters:

Lonneke Schuurmans, MD: animal-assisted interventions in dementia care [data-analysis stage].

Carolien Wijker, MSc: animal-assisted therapy in adults with autism spectrum disorder [data-collection stage].

Ester Tepaske, MSc: using robot-technology in animal-assisted interventions; practical and ethical considerations involved [research proposal, funding stage].

Format:

- impulse presentations
- video
- interactive Q&A (quiz)
- interactive discussions

TUESDAY 12 JULY

MORNING SESSION

ROOM 2

W₉ The Therapy Animal's Bill of Rights

*Ann Howie*¹, *Human-Animal Solutions, PLLC, Olympia, WA, USA*, ²*University of Denver, Denver, CO, USA*

Lots of populations have a Bill of Rights, yet our therapy animals have not had one. It is time for that to change. Therapy animals require someone to look out for their welfare and well-being, and that someone is their handler. Therapy-animal groups are increasingly emphasizing the handler's role in advocating for the therapy animal, yet few handlers understand what to do to provide necessary support. They may agree with the concept yet not know how to act in a way that demonstrates their advocacy. The Therapy Animal's Bill of Rights operationalizes advocacy.

This workshop clearly describes each of the 13 points included in The Therapy Animal's Bill of Rights and shows how to incorporate these themes into real-world situations.

Method: PowerPoint presentation and discussion.

Time needed: one hour. The session is open to unlimited participants.

Note: The Therapy Animal's Bill of Rights was originally published in *Teaming with Your Therapy Dog* (West Lafayette, IN: Purdue University Press, 2015), page xvii, and is copyrighted by Ann R. Howie.



Understanding the shared encounter in Equine Assisted Psychotherapy

*Joseph Lancia*¹, *Kristel Verhaegen*², ¹*University of Rochester Medical Center, Rochester, New York, USA*, ²*Artevelde Hogeschool te Gent, Gent, Belgium*, ³*Saint John Fisher College, East Rochester, New York, USA*

Recent developments in fields such as anthrozoölogy bring into awareness more about the non-human animal as a cognitive sentient being. This contributes to an evolving paradigm from «using» animals to taking into consideration their thoughts and feelings as sentient beings in whatever encounter we might share with them. Animal assisted psychotherapy is a growing field and here a paradigm shift is necessary and unfolding, from looking at the non human animal as a «tool to be used» versus engaging in a «partnership» with animals in the therapeutic alliance. We will offer a framework to begin to understand what each species brings to this shared encounter and ways to consider the thoughts and feelings of each species (human and non human animal) that share this space. The starting point will be through the lens of Ken Wilber's Integral theory of consciousness, expanding this to consider the relevance for other species beyond the human animal. Psychoanalytic thought in the work of Daniel Stern and Thomas Ogden will add to this framework exploring how relationships are formed and transformed through the power of the present moment and the analytic third in the cocreation of that moment between species.

Participants in this workshop will be invited to look through the lens of the offered paradigm in the discussion of short video fragments in the context of equine assisted psychotherapy (and will be invited to consider the natural tendency of projection and interpretation in the process of understanding what is unfolding in the cocreated relationship).



The implementation of Animal Assisted Interventions in a specialized children's hospital

Francesc Ristol^{1,2}, Eva Domenech¹, Andrea Galofre¹, Núria Serrallonga², ¹CTAC, SL, Barcelona, Spain, ²Hospital Sant Joan de Déu, Barcelona, Spain

1. Topic of Workshop

How to introduce a model of Animal Assisted Intervention program in a pediatric hospital

2. Background information, purpose of the workshop

In 2009 CTAC (Centre de Teràpies Assistides amb Cans) and Hospital Sant Joan de Déu created the first functional unit of Animal Assisted Interventions where specialists of different areas work together with AAI professionals to reach a common goal such as healing the child, comforting the child, relaxing, motivating the child.

We would love to share our experience of the last 6 years with the IAHAIO participants to inspire them to build a similar structure of cooperation within another hospital and/ other countries. We will present the different steps that were made to consolidate this method of cooperation, the education of the healthcare professionals as well as the AAI professional teams. The AAI is presented within the different specialized areas such as emergency service, oncology, psychiatry, rehabilitation, waiting areas etc. and within programs such as child life (taking care of emotions and wellbeing of the children). An alternative method of sensory and physical stimulation using canines positions will be presented as well.

3. Method of workshop: a video registration, demonstrations and a panel discussion about the methodology of the work, the education of the teams and the cooperation of the specialists and other staff in the hospital.

TUESDAY 12 JULY

AFTERNOON SESSION

ROOM 3



Animal Assisted Intervention (AAI) in Bioethical Education and the Psychosocial Development of Younger Generations in Japan

Noriko Niijima¹, Sayoko Hamano², Tomomi Mizuno³, Naoko Koda⁴, ¹*Yamazaki Gakuen University, Tokyo, Japan*, ²*Teikyo University of Science, Tokyo, Japan*, ³*University of Tsukuba, Ibaraki, Japan*, ⁴*Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology, Tokyo, Japan*

This workshop has two main objectives: i) illustrate the significant influence of bioethical studies (using animals and animal-related materials) on prosocial behaviors and the «death and life views» of younger generations in Japanese schools, and ii) discuss core educational issues and materials for relevant AAI educational programs.

The four authors will present as follows: Mizuno will report on animals in Japanese kindergartens and the ways preschool teachers teach children on the importance of life and death. Hamano will report her findings on how bereavement experiences of primary school children (related to animals in their lives) influence the children's respect for life and prosocial behavior. Niijima will report on the significance and influence of cases involving industrial farm animals in lectures, and on the life and death views of students at universities in Japan. Koda's presentation will consider the effects of conducting AAI programs on individuals with special needs in Japan, with arguments for the need to consider interspecies and interpersonal relationships within the country. Finally, core educational programs and useful materials for AAI for children will be discussed, in order to assist those teachers practicing AAI in institutions, and are in dire need of knowledge and quality instructional practices. Four short impulse presentations and a discussion together, about 60-90 mins in all. Open for 10-30 participants.

WEDNESDAY 13 JULY

MORNING SESSION

ROOM 1



Dogs as aides for social reinsertion

Nathalie Simon¹ and Christophe Blanchard¹, ¹*Sciences de l'Éducation, Sherbrooke, Québec, Canada*

This workshop will show attendees how to effectively present, organize, and run a social reinsertion program for homeless people owning dogs.

It is important to amend the way in which society generally views people without a home or in tough social or financial circumstances who are also dog-owners. No matter where they live (street, squat, shelter) or how advanced they are in the social reinsertion process (housing, job, medical aide, everyday skills), the people concerned are in vital need of concrete support.

By considering and presenting the ownership of a dog as an advantage, and by assessing the potential of both dog and owner, dog professionals and social workers can work together to overcome many of the crises and persistent challenges involved in social reinsertion. Effective collaboration between these two groups of professionals will facilitate a person's transition from the street to collective or individual housing and social reinsertion.

The workshop presents a global approach to this issue involving collaborative assessment and educational schemes. The animal-assisted initiatives involved contribute to preventing all types of dog abuse (negligence, abandonment, violence). They are designed to foster and strengthen amical human-dog relationships despite difficult life conditions.

WEDNESDAY 13 JULY

AFTERNOON SESSION

ROOM 1



Video : "A treatment partner called horse".

Agnès Molard¹, [Brigitte Martin¹](#), ¹FENTAC, Vincennes, France

This 20 minutes video, suggested by the federation "FENTAC", is entitled "A treatment partner called horse". This video reflects a committed position: it doesn't aim at presenting patients, but students experiencing relational practice usually used as part of a horse therapy.

The commentary gives tracks of work and leads about what is at stake in different situations involving a horse, as we usually work with patients. Different relational situations are filmed: how meet à horse with the nose at nose ritual, grooming, work in freedom, with long reins, holding experiences, individuation work to be self-sufficient. The film lasts twenty minutes and may apply to forty people at each presentation. Agnes Molard and I can initiate a discussion and answer questions from the audience.



Examining the relationships between animal abuse and child abuse

Brinda Jegatheesan^{1,3}, Marie-Jose Enders-Slegers^{2,3}, Phil Arkow⁴, Paula Boyden⁵,
¹University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, USA, ²Open University the Netherlands,
³International Association of Human-Animal Interaction Organizations, USA, ⁴National Link
Coalition, USA ⁵Dogs Trust, U.K.

Background and Purpose: Inform participants on background of animal abuse and its relationship to child abuse, impact on children's development
Research has found evidence for strong links between animal abuse and child abuse. Studies have documented that significant number of abusers establish control over a family member by threatening to abuse (punching, killing) their pet if the family member leaves them to a family violence shelter or reveals the abuse to outsiders. Mothers attempting to escape abuse often return with their children to their perpetrators in order to protect their pets from cruelty because shelters often don't allow victims to bring their pets along or they postpone their flight for that reason. There is also evidence of a relationship to children's exposure to animal cruelty and aggression from children towards animals. Children who are abused will often than non-abused children, maltreat animals. Furthermore, children removed from abusive homes often are forced to leave their pets behind because foster homes are not required to house the child's pet, thus causing additional emotional trauma in the child's life. Animal abuse by children is a marker for possible psychopathology and in all cases a marker that 'something is not going well' with the child.

In this workshop we will share information on backgrounds, critical tools to identify the connection, assessment methods to determine AW, cross-reporting of animal abuse and child abuse, and the actions to harmful behavior that professionals (including veterinarians) and others can take to prevent future abuse.

2 hours; 30 participants

WEDNESDAY 13 JULY

AFTERNOON SESSION

ROOM 2



Positive or Negative? Understanding and Application of Learning Theory in the Handling and Training of Animals Involved in AAI

Nina Ekholm Fry¹, Robin Foster^{2,3}, Drew Webster¹, ¹University of Denver, Denver, Colorado, USA, ²University of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Washington, USA, ³University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, USA

When animals who are involved in human-animal interactions are directly handled, such as in most animal-assisted interventions, a question of ethical training and handling practices comes into play. Conflicts arising from training that is inconsistent, handling practices that cause high levels of stress, or insufficient preparation for the animal's work role all lead to welfare and risk management issues, which, in turn, affects the sustainability of the whole AAI field.

While there are many different methods of training, all sound training relies on a few basic principles of learning. Confusion about the meaning of learning theory terms such as negative reinforcement, positive reinforcement and desensitization lead to misunderstandings about their use. A solid understanding of training concepts and terminology is the basis for establishing best practice standards and overall ethical guidelines in the AAI field, and will help practitioners to practice more ethically and effectively.

This interactive workshop provides practical information about training and learning theory within an AAI context. Through videos and experiential exercises, workshop participants learn about basic principles and concepts within learning theory such as habituation, positive and negative reinforcement, and punishment, and how this relates to therapy animals.

Time needed: 1 ½ - 2 hours (flexible)

Number of participants: up to 60 (flexible)

WEDNESDAY 13 JULY

MORNING SESSION

ROOM 3



Bond-centred veterinary practice: the key to compassionate care and successful practice

Elizabeth Ormerod^{1,5}, Belinda Johnston^{2,1}, Alicia Kennedy, Roger Mugford^{3,1}, Bradley Viner^{4,1}, ¹*Society for Companion Animal Studies, UK*, ²*Our Special Friends, Suffolk, UK*, ³*The Company of Animals, London, UK*, ⁴*President, The Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London, UK*, ⁵*IAHAIO, Colorado, USA*

Bond-centred veterinary practice (BCVP), also called “family practice”, has developed in response to changing attitudes as a result of research into the human-animal bond which documents associated health and social benefits.

Through short presentations with case studies speakers will lead discussions on key elements of BCVP, including client education, pet loss support, supporting vulnerable clients and multidisciplinary working. Behaviour problems often threaten the HAB. Proactive practice protocols to prevent and address these will be discussed with advice on when to make behaviour referrals.

Good communications and client education underpin this approach. The entire practice team should be committed to delivering compassionate care to patients and clients. Veterinarians with experience of BCVP can extend their work to a wider population through community outreach. This can involve engagement with AAI programmes, teaching humane education in schools and prisons, interface with housing providers, addressing issues of environmental concern.

Creation of a collaborative multidisciplinary professional network with colleagues from the other health and social care professions is strongly recommended.

Benefits of this One Health approach will be discussed. These include higher standards of animal welfare, better quality of life for clients and a safer community. Benefits for the BCVP include better client retention and compliance, reduced staff stress, good public relations and increased profitability.

BCVP epitomises the vision of Claude Bourgelat (1712-1764), French veterinarian and founder of the veterinary profession who stated that veterinarians should also “be of service to the human species.»



POSTERS

Theme 1

Innovations in HAI practices across disciplines, cultures and societies around the globe

POSTERS

P1 Equine assisted psychotherapy for three children with Smith-Magenis Syndrome: effects on frustration intolerance

Isabelle Le Hénaff¹, Marine Grandgeorge², ¹*Société Française d'Equithérapie, Soulligné-Flacé, France*, ²*UMR 6552 Laboratory of Animal and Humane Ethology, University of Rennes 1, Paimpont, France*

P2 Parkinson's disease and horse-assisted therapy: an innovative experience with many advantages for the overall management of this disease

Mislin Cloe¹, ¹*Amae, Flaxlanden Alsace, France*

P3 Animal Mediation and how it can help soldiers and veterans overcome Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD):
The Horse and The Soldier

Vanessa Lee-Jones^{6,4}, Wanda Lee-Jones^{6,2}, ¹*EAGALA, Utah, USA*, ²*Licorne et phénix, Paris, France*, ³*EAHAE, Knüllwald, Germany*, ⁴*HorseDream, Knüllwald, Germany*, ⁵*Foncation AP Sommer, Paris, France*, ⁶*Association Vivre a plein temps, Aude, France*

P4 Interests and limitations of an equine mediation program for the prison staff in a French penitentiary

Jessie Ansoerge Jeunier¹, ¹*E/SPE Toulouse, Toulouse, Midi Pyrénées, France*

P5 Comparison of client-professional interactions within sessions of interventions assisted or not by animal

Mélie Daverède², Martine Auriacombe³, Marine Grandgeorge¹, ¹UMR 6552 Laboratory of Animal and Humane Ethology, University of Rennes 1, Paimpont, France, ²University of Rennes 1, Rennes, France, ³Animal and senses, Pedagogic farm of Ibos, Ibos, France

P6 Challenges for animal wellbeing in animal assisted interventions: does Tellington TTouch help?

Frijke Dijkstra¹, Bibi Degn², ¹own practice and working as a freelancer for BultersMekke, Warffum, The Netherlands, ²Tellington TTouch Verein Deutschland e.V., Animal Ambassadors e.V. DHVE e.V., Neunkirchen-Seelscheid, Germany

P7 Ethics as a Psychotherapy Intervention - A Mechanism Unique to Animal-Assisted Psychotherapy (AAP)

Nancy Parish-Plass^{1,2}, ¹University of Haifa, Haifa, Israel, ²»Ahava» Emergency Shelter for At-Risk Children, Kfar Bialik, Israel

P8 Emotional stimulation of a patient with alexithymia through AAT interventions

Lucia Francesca Menna¹, Antonio Santaniello¹, Federica Gerardi¹, Annamaria Di Maggio², Vincenzo Caputo², Annalisa Di Palma², ¹Department of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Productions, University of Studies of Naples Federico II, Naples, Italy, ²ASL Napoli 1 Centro, CRIUV, Naples, Italy

P9 Animal assisted interventions in Italy: the opinion of medical practitioners

Anna Pinto¹, Marta De Santis², Carlo Moretti³, Giulia Mascarello¹, Luca Farina², Licia Ravarotto¹, ¹Health Awareness and Communication Department, Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale delle Venezie, Legnaro, Padua, Italy, ²Italian National Reference Centre for Animal Assisted Interventions, Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale delle Venezie, Legnaro, Padua, Italy, ³Department of Pediatrics, Hospital-University of Padua, Padua, Italy

P10 Pets in hospital: Health and Hygiene Guidelines

Klaus Peter Biermann¹, Francesca Mugnai², Roberto Schiatti³, Marianna Scollo Abeti⁴, Laura Mugnai⁵, ¹Meyer Children's University Hospital, Florence, Italy, ²Antropozoa Association, Florence, Italy, ³Meyer Children's University Hospital, Florence, Clinical Laboratory, Florence, Italy, ⁴Paediatric Intensive Care Unit, Meyer Children's University Hospital, Florence, Italy, ⁵Pain Management and Palliative Care Service, Meyer Children's University Hospital, Florence, Italy

**P11 Animal-assisted therapy(AAT) in a child psychiatry unit:
A report from Japan**

Takako Hisaeda¹, Yohei Yamamoto¹, Yoshimi Tanase¹, Yoko Maruyama², Naoko Yoshida^{3,4}, Daijiro Hara^{3,4}, Yasuaki Arai¹, ¹Aichi Children's Health and Medical Center Hospital, Aichi, Japan, ²Kohseikai Mikatahara Hospital, Hamamatsu, Japan, ³NPO CANBE, Child Animal Nature Bond Education, Aichi, Japan, ⁴Jyutokukai Animal Medical Center, Aichi, Japan, ⁵JAHA, Japan Animal Hospital Association, Aichi, Japan

P12 Equine assisted psychotherapy for military patients with post-traumatic stress disorder

Céline Barthelemy Vojacsek¹, ¹*Hôpital d'instruction des armées Legouest, Metz, France*

P13 Characteristics of Animal Assisted Activities of Japanese Animal Hospital Association (JAHA)

Hiroko Shibana^{1,2}, Etsuko Nakanishi¹, ¹*Japanese Animal Hospital Association, Tokyo, Japan*, ²*Akasaka Animal Hospital, Tokyo, Japan*

P14 Pouchka & Co. One game, two types of interaction

Sylvie Mckandie¹, ¹*Association avec l'animal, Saint Martin d'Uriage, France*

P15 No one can feel responsible and desperate

Thierry Boissin, Julien Ardon, ¹*Université d'Auvergne, Clermont ferrand, France*

P16 Horse-intervention: A tool for prison psychologists

Catherine Mercier, ¹*Prison Administration, Rennes, France*

P17 The equine mediation: support of the process of change and desistance

Catherine Mercier¹, Jessie Ansoerge Jeunier¹, Charles Balhouane¹, Thierry Boissin¹, Christopher Valente¹, ¹*prison administration, Rennes, France*, ²*prison administration, Arles, France*, ³*psycho criminology university, Rennes, France*, ⁴*National Prison Administration School, Agen, France*

P18 The Nordic Green Care Research Network - Health & Welfare for Animals and Humans

Ingela Wikman¹, Bente Berget², Karen Thodberg³, Anna-Maria Pálsdóttir⁴, Lena Lidfors⁵, ¹*University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland*, ²*Agder Research and University of Agder, Kristiansand, Norway*, ³*Aarhus University, Aarhus, Denmark*, ⁴*Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Alnarp, Sweden*, ⁵*Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Skara, Sweden*

P19 **'Our Special Friends' Community Outreach Programme: multi-disciplinary collaboration and support for vulnerable human-companion animal relationships leading to increased human wellbeing and increased welfare of animals in their care**

Belinda Johnston¹, *¹Society for Companion Animal Studies, Plymouth, UK*

P20 **Animals as partners in palliative and end of life care**

Daniele Berthelot¹, *¹François Mitterrand Hospital, PAU, France*

P21 **QOL Enhancement of Severely Disabled Youths Through Animal Assisted Therapy**

Hiromi Noguchi¹, Tomomi Noshita², Kenji Iida³, Etsuko Sunada⁴, Keiko Yamazaki⁵, *¹Nagoya Isen, Nagoya, Aichi, Japan, ²Daiyukai Hospital, Ichinomiya, Aichi, Japan, ³The Japan association for the promotion of Canine Good Citizens, Hachioji, Tokyo, Japan, ⁴Mutumi Green House, Nagoya, Aichi, Japan, ⁵Companion Animal Study Group «GO», Kiyose, Tokyo, Japan*

P22 **The Psycho-Social Effects of Service Dogs**

Hiromi Noguchi^{1,3}, Aya Yoshida², Koto Mizukami³, Tomoko Takayanagi³, *¹Nagoya Isen, Nagoya, Aichi, Japan, ²Osaka Health Science University, Osaka, Japan, ³Japan Service Dog Association, Nagakute, Aichi, Japan*

P23 **The impact of increase of housing living with companion animal on a relationship between human and companion animals**

Kasumi Susaki¹, *¹Ryukoku University, Kyoto -city, Kyoto prefecture, Japan*

P24 **Establishing Best Practices for Therapy Dog Programs in Airports**

Jennifer Henley¹, Carol Singh², *¹San Francisco SPCA, San Francisco, CA, USA, ²San Francisco SPCA, San Francisco, CA, USA*

Theme 2

Innovative research in different populations and settings

P25 Depression, loneliness and pet attachment in homebound elderly cat vs. dog owners

Sandy Branson¹, Lisa Boss¹, Stan Cron¹, Dennis C. Turner², Duck-Hee Kang¹,
¹UTHHealth School of Nursing, Houston, Texas, USA, ²Institute for applied Ethology and
Animal Psychology, I.E.A.P., Horgen, Switzerland, Switzerland

P26 Frustrations and rewards in children's play with animals

Tamar Axelrad Levy¹, Ainat Guberman¹, Sharon Almaliyah¹, Michal Motro¹, ¹David
Yellin College, Jerusalem, Israel

P27 Handlers' Evaluation of a Dog-Assisted Program regarding Social Interactions in a Japanese Prison

Naoko Koda¹, Yoshio Miyaji², Shigehisa Yoda³, Kumiko Arakawa³, Chiemi Miyaji²,
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