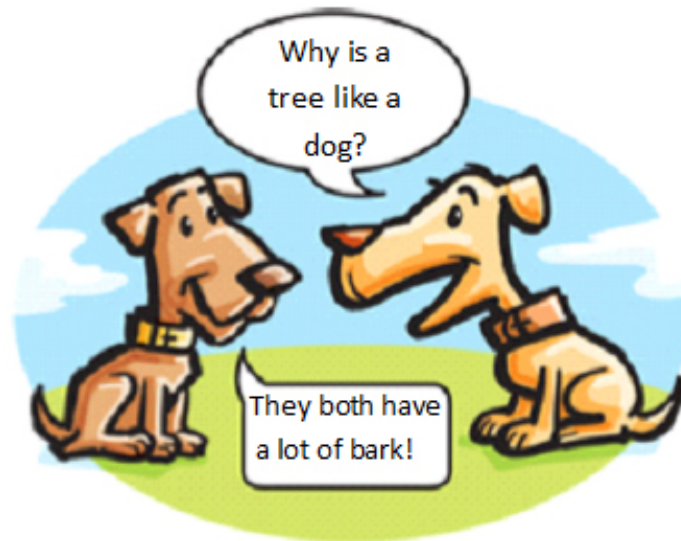


Directions for

Canine Kibitzing

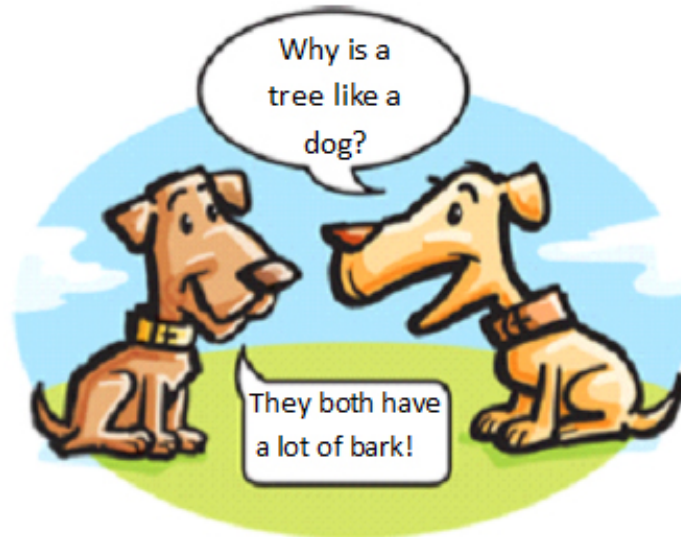


- WELCOME!
- Did you start your morning with a cup of coffee and a goodie?
- Did your dog GET a paper ball for you? In one piece? 😊
- Read the Research abstract below.
- Seek out a fellow CCI Facility Dog Team. Share with them Your Name, Your Dog's Name, Your Specialty (OT, PT, Speech, Teacher, Courthouse, etc.), Where You Work and the Number of years you have been working at your profession and with your dog/s. Share what you found interesting or not about the research article.
- Share with more Teams if there is time.

Dilek Tuncay Elmaci and Sibel Cevizci (2015) Dog-Assisted Therapies and Activities in Rehabilitation of Children with Cerebral Palsy and Physical and Mental Disabilities. Int J Environ Res Public Health, 2015 May; 12 (5); 5046-5060

The aim of the present study was to evaluate dog-assisted therapies and activities in the rehabilitation of children with cerebral palsy and physical and mental disabilities who have difficulties in benefiting from well-being and health-improving services. This descriptive-explanatory study was conducted in disabled children of various ages between 2008 and 2011 by an experienced team in a private training and rehabilitation center in Antalya (Turkey). In this study, five study groups were formed among the children with physical and mental disabilities. During the therapy studies, three dogs were used. For each therapy group, the goals for the children and therapist were defined, and the activities were determined according to these goals. The entire study process was followed using audio-records and photographs of patients. The expected targets were reached in all study groups. The children who experienced fear, anxiety and difficulties due to their disabilities in daily life learned to cope with their anxieties and fears, set goals and make plans to achieve their aims. During this study, the children improved their abilities to use their bodies according to their capabilities. Accordingly, they improved their ability to develop empathy between themselves and a therapy dog, to receive and present help, and to communicate. The results of the present study revealed that dog-assisted therapies and activities can be a supportive method for routine treatment procedures in the rehabilitation of children with cerebral palsy and physical and mental disabilities.

Directions for Canine Kibitzing



- WELCOME!
- Did you start your morning with a cup of coffee and a goodie?
- Did your dog GET a paper ball for you? In one piece? 😊
- Read the Research abstract below.
- Seek out a fellow CCI Facility Dog Team. Share with them Your Name, Your Dog's Name, Your Specialty (OT, PT, Speech, Teacher, Courthouse, etc.), Where You Work and the Number of years you have been working at your profession and with your dog/s. Share what you found interesting or not about the research article.
- Share with more Teams if there is time.

O'Haire Marguerite E., McKenzie Samantha J., McCune Sandra, and Salughter Virginia. Effects of Classroom Animal-Assisted Activities on Social Functioning in Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder. The Journal of Alternative and Complementary Medicine. March 2014, 20(2):162-168.

Objective: The objective of this study was to implement and evaluate a classroom-based Animal-Assisted Activities (AAA) program on social functioning in children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD).

Design: This was a multisite, control-to-intervention design study.

Settings/location: The study was conducted in 41 classrooms in 15 schools in Brisbane, Australia.

Subjects: Sixty-four (64) 5- to 12-year-old children diagnosed with ASD comprised the study group.

Intervention: The AAA program consisted of 8 weeks of animal exposure in the school classroom in addition to 16 20-minute animal-interaction sessions.

Outcome measures: Teacher- and parent-reported child behavior and social functioning were assessed through standardized instruments at three time points: upon study entry (Time 1), after an 8-week waiting period during the week prior to the AAA program (Time 2), and during the week following the 8-week AAA program (Time 3).

Results: Significant improvements were identified in social functioning, including increases in social approach behaviors and social skills, and decreases in social withdrawal behaviors, from before to after the AAA program, but not during the waitlist period. Over half of parents also reported that participants demonstrated an increased interest in attending school during the program.

Conclusions: Results demonstrate the feasibility and potential efficacy of a new classroom-based Animal-Assisted Activities model, which may provide a relatively simple and cost-effective means of helping educators and families to improve the social functioning of children with ASD. hod for routine treatment procedures in the rehabilitation of children with cerebral palsy and physical and mental disabilities.

Directions for Canine Kibitzing



- WELCOME!
- Did you start your morning with a cup of coffee and a goodie?
- Did your dog GET a paper ball for you? In one piece? 😊
- Read the Research abstract below.
- Seek out a fellow CCI Facility Dog Team. Share with them Your Name, Your Dog's Name, Your Specialty (OT, PT, Speech, Teacher, Courthouse, etc.), Where You Work and the Number of years you have been working at your profession and with your dog/s. Share what you found interesting or not about the research article.
- Share with more Teams if there is time.

Bernstein, S.H. (2010) Effect of the presence of a therapy dog on the language of preschoolers. ASHA Convention, Philadelphia, PA.

Four out of five children showed increased linguistic complexity and utterance length in the presence of the therapy dog/handler variable. Three of the children (G1, B2, B3) were afraid of the dog but only one child (G1) spoke less. Subject G2 freely interacted with Luke, the dog, conversing with him, giving him voice and gestural commands and playing fetch. This subject showed marked increase in MLU (Mean length of utterance) and number and variety of illocutionary acts (complete speech act—example command). The results of this pilot align with the AAT studies performed in other health-related professions, and show promise for successful inclusion of therapy dogs within the speech and language field

Directions for Canine Kibitzing



- WELCOME!
- Did you start your morning with a cup of coffee and a goodie?
- Did your dog GET a paper ball for you? In one piece? 😊
- Read the Research abstract below.
- Seek out a fellow CCI Facility Dog Team. Share with them Your Name, Your Dog's Name, Your Specialty (OT, PT, Speech, Teacher, Courthouse, etc.), Where You Work and the Number of years you have been working at your profession and with your dog/s. Share what you found interesting or not about the research article.
- Share with more Teams if there is time.

Rondeau L, Corriveau H, Bier N, Camden C, Champagne N, Dion C. Effectiveness of a rehabilitation dog in fostering gait retraining for adults with a recent stroke: A multiple single-case study NeuroRehabilitation 27(2010) 1-9

Gait retraining approaches and walking aids currently used for patients with recent stroke present limitations regarding their utilization in clinical and real life settings. A rehabilitation facility implemented an innovative approach using a rehabilitation dog for gait retraining and as a walking aid.

Objective: To explore the effectiveness of rehabilitation dog, both as a gait retraining approach and as a walking aid, to improve walking speed and gait pattern.

Methods: Four participants, post recent stroke with hemiparesis, were recruited in a rehabilitation unit. A multiple single-case ABA design was used. The three-week training period focused on gait retraining using a rehabilitation dog. For each session, walking speed with the rehabilitation dog and the cane was documented. In each phase (ABA), the gait pattern was analyzed. Results: Mean (SD) age of the participants was 58 (3.2) years old; time since stroke was 88 (61.41) days. For three participants, walking speed was significantly increased after retraining with the dog. The four participants showed improvement of their gait pattern across phases and walked significantly faster with the dog than with the cane.

Conclusion: This pilot study suggests that a rehabilitation dog is an interesting gait retraining approach for a clinical setting and an effective walking aid following stroke.

Directions for Canine Kibitzing



- WELCOME!
- Did you start your morning with a cup of coffee and a goodie?
- Did your dog GET a paper ball for you? In one piece? 😊
- Read the Research abstract below.
- Seek out a fellow CCI Facility Dog Team. Share with them Your Name, Your Dog's Name, Your Specialty (OT, PT, Speech, Teacher, Courthouse, etc.), Where You Work and the Number of years you have been working at your profession and with your dog/s. Share what you found interesting or not about the research article.
- Share with more Teams if there is time.

Howell-Forbes E., Marxen K. Animal-Assisted Therapy: A Dog's Influence on Occupational Therapy Outcomes of a Child with Cerebral Palsy (2014) School of Occupational Therapy, University of Puget Sound, Collins Library

Objectives: The purpose of this pilot study was to compare differences between traditional occupational therapy (OT) and OT delivered with a dog and handler, or animal-assisted therapy (AAT), on selected treatment goals for a 3-year-old child with cerebral palsy.

Methods: This mixed-methods research study included an A-B single subject design to collect data related to the child participant's OT goals and qualitative interviews to understand the subjective experiences of the occupational therapist and the child's parent.

Results: Visual and statistical analysis of the graphed data revealed that the child produced significantly more vocalizations when the dog was present. Visual analysis also indicated improvements in maintaining head at midline while seated. Two themes related to the child's participation in therapy emerged from the interviews, including: Increased Enjoyment and Participation in Therapy with the Dog and Greater Improvement in Skills with the Dog. Two additional themes emerged from the occupational therapist related to the delivery of treatment, including: Incorporating AAT in OT is Challenging for the Therapist and Planning and Coordination is Critical for AAT Success in OT.

Conclusion: Overall, the results suggest that AAT is at its best when all of the individuals involved in the therapy are collaborating and activities utilize the strengths of each individual. This occurs when the child is motivated by the dog, is able to interact with the dog without excessive effort, and when the therapist is able to utilize both her own skills and the skills of the dog.

Directions for Canine Kibitzing



- WELCOME!
- Did you start your morning with a cup of coffee and a goodie?
- Did your dog GET a paper ball for you? In one piece? 😊
- Read the Research abstract below.
- Seek out a fellow CCI Facility Dog Team. Share with them Your Name, Your Dog's Name, Your Specialty (OT, PT, Speech, Teacher, Courthouse, etc.), Where You Work and the Number of years you have been working at your profession and with your dog/s. Share what you found interesting or not about the research article.
- Share with more Teams if there is time.

Beetz A., Uvnas-Moberg K., Julius H.,Kotrschal K. Psychosocial and Psychophysiological Effects of Human-Animal Interaction: The Possible Role of Oxytocin, Front Psychol. 2012; 3:234

During the last decade it has become more widely accepted that pet ownership and animal assistance in therapy and education may have a multitude of positive effects on humans. Here, we review the evidence from 69 original studies on human-animal interactions (HAI) which met our inclusion criteria with regard to sample size, peer-review, and standard scientific research design. Among the well-documented effects of HAI in humans of different ages, with and without special medical, or mental health conditions are benefits for: social attention, social behavior, interpersonal interactions, and mood; stress-related parameters such as cortisol, heart rate, and blood pressure; self-reported fear and anxiety; and mental and physical health, especially cardiovascular diseases. Limited evidence exists for positive effects of HAI on: reduction of stress-related parameters such as epinephrine and norepinephrine; improvement of immune system functioning and pain management; increased trustworthiness of and trust toward other persons; reduced aggression; enhanced empathy and improved learning. We propose that the activation of the oxytocin system plays a key role in the majority of these reported psychological and psychophysiological effects of HAI. Oxytocin and HAI effects largely overlap, as documented by research in both, humans and animals, and first studies found that HAI affects the oxytocin system. As a common underlying mechanism, the activation of the oxytocin system does not only provide an explanation, but also allows an integrative view of the different effects of HAI (human-animal interactions).