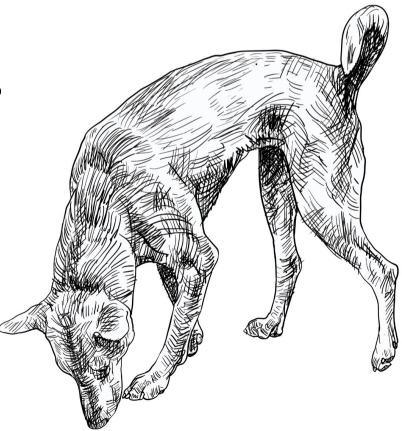
## SNIFFING TO SAFETY: Implementing a trauma-informed approach to recovery using scentwork

#### Rachel Leather BSc, MSc and Natalie Light BSc, PGDip, PGCert, CCAB

Trauma in Animals Conference 30th & 31st July 2022





#### Aim for the talk

Text

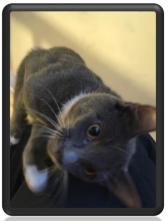






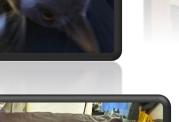


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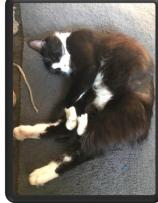
















































### Scent production in dogs

#### From Nielsen

Eccrine (sweat glands) on feet Glands in anal region Sebaceous & apocrine glands (anal sac)) Circumanal glands Supracaudal glands





## What can olfaction convey or provide?

- Emotion
- Pheromones
- Feeding & foraging
- Mate selection & reproductive behaviour
- Maternal care & offspring survival
- Disease detection & prevention
- Social recognition
- Stress
- Fear
- Housing & environmental enrichment

Olfaction is one of the earliest senses to become functional





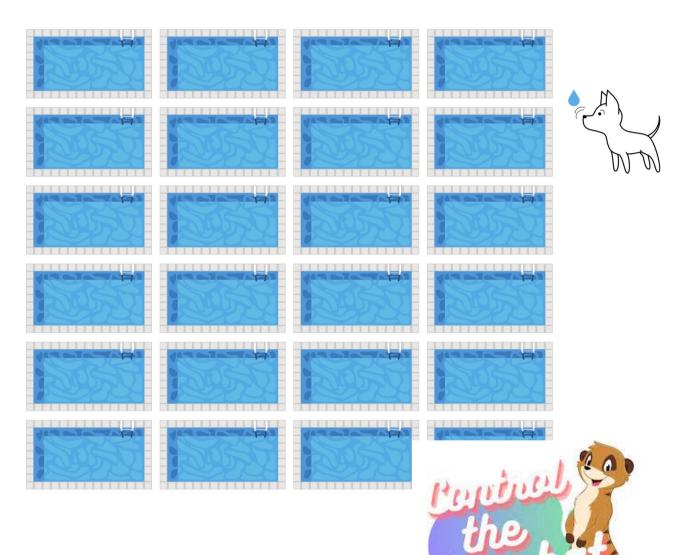
a very powerful communicator vey emotion

## What influence can scent have?

From Cat Warren Trained dog 1 drop water in 20 Olympic pools

Nielsen

Prenatal exposure may exert a life-long influence on olfactory preferences





#### What is 'scentwork'?

#### Smelling vs sniffing...



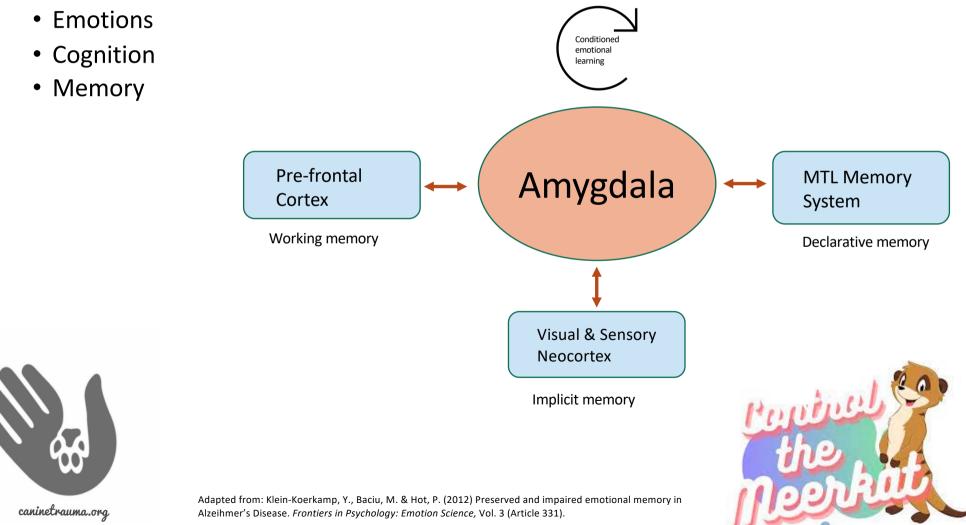
NON-CUED	CUED
Enrichment	Scent games
Free-work	Formal searches
Scent games	Ad-hoc
Searches	Behaviour modification





### Why is scentwork important?

#### Trauma and olfaction



# Why is scentwork important?

#### BRAIN

different areas of the brain analyse odours in detail and give them an emotional value; this process takes place in the amygdala, among others

#### **OLFACTORY BULB**

Rights to the graphics – Laboratorium DermaPharm Sp. z o.o. Substantive supervision: PhD Agata Kokocińska-Kusiak, veterinarian Martyna Woszczyło.

in this region of the brain, the initial chemical odour stimuli are interpreted

> an impulse associated with the reception of pheromones is transmitted via sensory cells running from the vomeronasal organ to the olfactory bulb

> > VOMERONASAL ORGAN (JACOBSON'S ORGAN)

its pheromone receptors detect pheromones

#### THE MOUTH OF THE VOMERONASAL CHANNEL located on the hard palate in the incisive dust, responsible for the uptake of pheromones





## The 'most important' sense for dogs?

- AOS: Accesory Olfactory System
- Adult neurogenesis
- Relative size of olfactory bulbs
- Olfactory neurons

RESPIRATORY EPITHELIUM IN THE NASAL PASSAGE air is preheated

and cleaned

**OLFACTORY EPITHELIUM** 

epithelium; the stimulated receptors send a signal to the olfactory bulb

odour particles attach themselves

to the receptors in the olfactory

NOSTRILS air and odour particles / are inhaled through the frontal nostril slits

> OTHER ODOURS

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## General principles of trauma informed therapy. . .

- Have knowledge, understanding & empathy for the traumatic experience "Fear & trauma have to be transformed or they will stay in the mind like an unsheathed knife"
- Have low expectations & be prepared to lower them "Be intentional but not intense"
- Have patience & focus on feelings, not doings "Trauma treatment isn't training"
- Create a consistent, predictable environment "Be a companion not a captor"
- Prevent re-traumatisation
  "Build trust & resilience by providing choice & control"









#### Trauma recovery & choice

Treatment can be as complex and long-lasting as the trauma itself.

"Clinicians have learned to focus on issues of safety, affect regulation, coping and self-management skills as well as on the therapeutic relationship itself<sup>8</sup>"

Key elements:

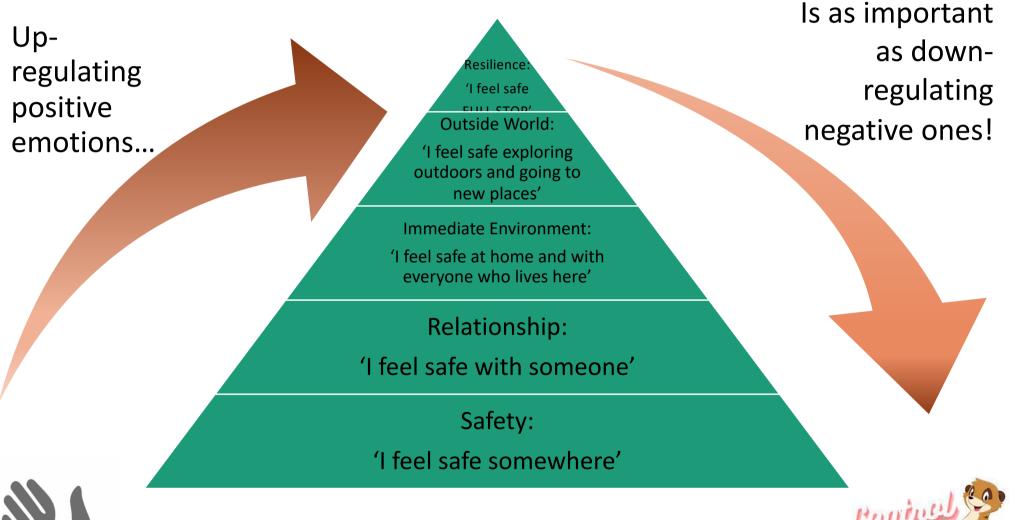
- Control
- Predictability
- Ability to moderate timing, duration & intensity of experiences<sup>8</sup>

Scentwork is perfect for this!



8. B. Van der Kolk., C. Courtois (2005). Complex developmental Trauma. Journal of Traumatic Stress, 18(5), 385-388.

# How scentwork may facilitate trauma recovery





## How scentwork may facilitate trauma recovery

**Relaxation:** 

If we want to encourage relaxation we have to do relaxing things!

#### The Dog Field Study:

Pulse rate is inversely correlated to intensity of sniffing

Olfactory enrichment may improve welfare:

- Lavender & chamomile increased resting behaviours and decreased movement and vocalisation (Graham et al., 2005).
- Lavender & rabbit scent decreased stress behaviours and increased exploration (Murtagh et al., 2020).



Graham, L., Wells, D. L. & Hepper, P. G. (2005) The influence of olfactory stimulation on the behaviour of dogs housed in rescue shelter. Applied Animal Behaviour Science 91 (1-2) pp 143-153. Murtagh, K., Farnworth, M. J. & Brilot, B. O. (2020) The scent of enrichment: Exploring the effect of odour and biological salience on behaviour during

enrichment of kennelled dogs. Applied Animal Behaviour Science 223



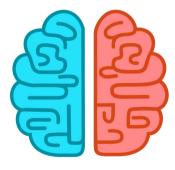


# How scentwork may facilitate trauma recovery

**Sensory Integration** 

Vertical Integration:

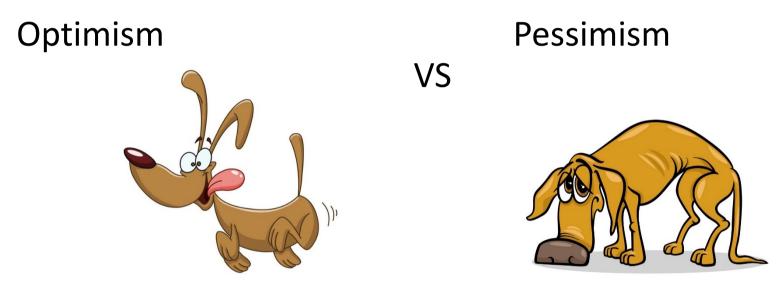
Horizontal Integration:







#### How scentwork may facilitate trauma recovery



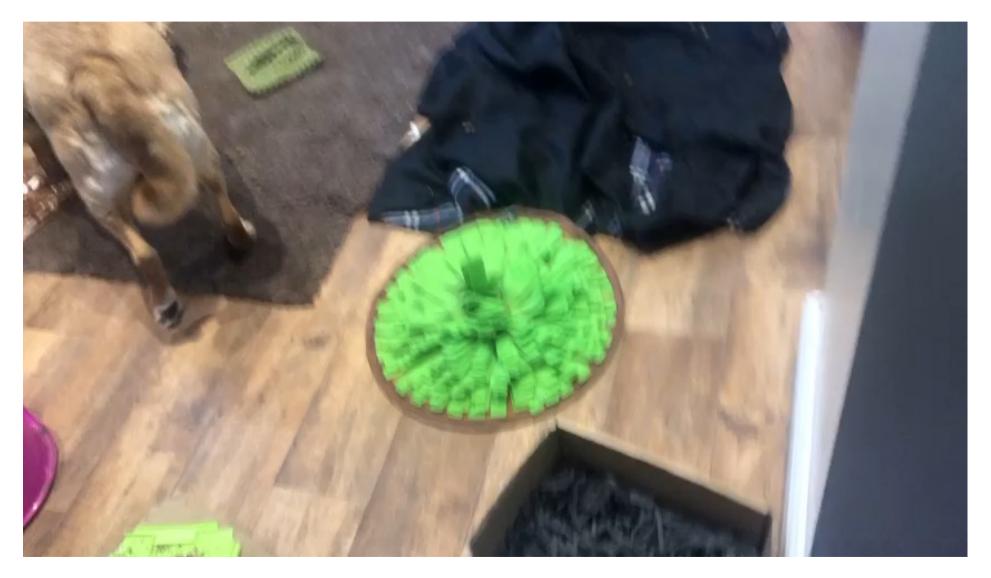
- Scentwork induced a more positive emotional state and optimistic reaction to ambiguous novel stimulus (Duranton & Horowitz, 2019)
- Essential oils led to improved affective state and more optimistic bias (Uccheddu *et al.*, 2018)



Duranton, C. & Horowitz, A. (2019) Let me sniff! Nosework induces positive judgement bias in pet dogs. Applied Animal Behaviour Science 211 pp61-66

Ucheddu, S., Mariti, C., Sannen, A., Vervaecke, H., Arnout, H., Rufo, J. G., Grazzano, A. & Haverbeke, A. (2018). Behavioural and cortisol responses of shelter dogs

to a cognitive bias test after olfactory enrichment with essential oils. Dog Behaviour 2 pp1-14.

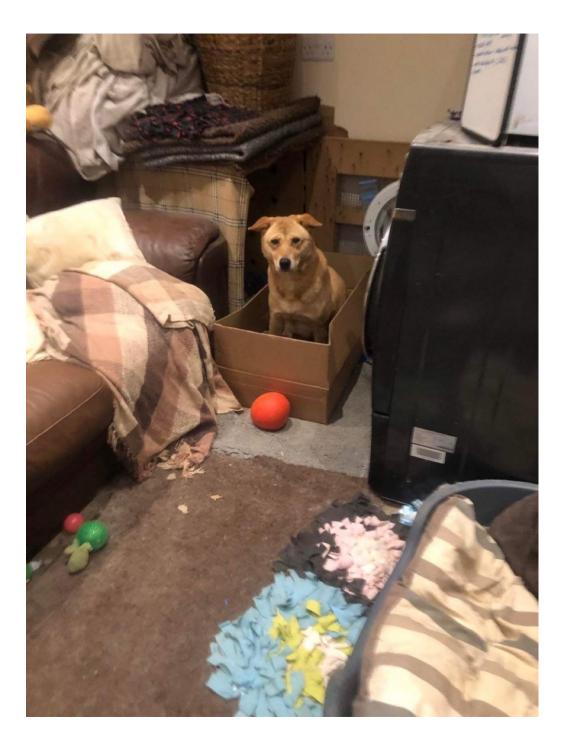






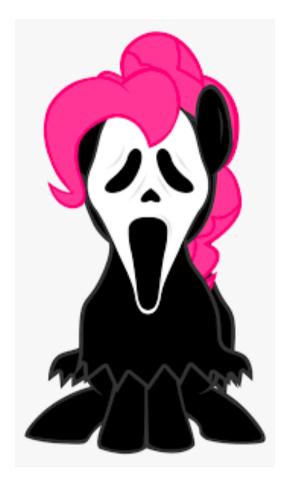






#### Potential barriers to scentwork









### Scent as a "ghost" stimulus

#### Marc Bekoff

#### Nielsen

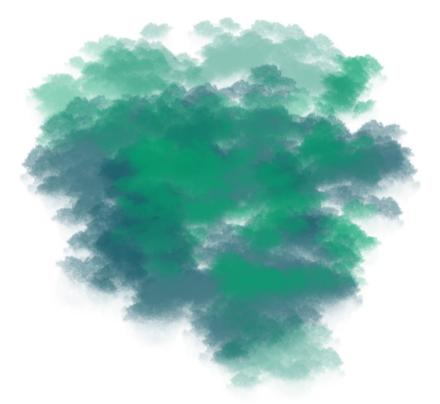
Prenatal exposure may exert a life-long influence on olfactory preferences

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## Welfare assessment tools

#### 'Five Freedoms'<sup>4</sup>

- need for a suitable environment
- need for a suitable diet
- need to be able to exhibit normal behaviour patterns
- need to be housed with, or apart, from other animals
- need to be protected from pain, suffering, injury and disease



#### Maslow's hierarchy of needs<sup>5</sup>





Animal Welfare Act. (2006).
 A. H. Maslow (1943). Psychological F



## Sniffing as a welfare indicator

#### Marc Bekoff

"scent can be a very powerful communicator Scent can convey emotionSensory blocking, disassoci

From Nielsen Pheromones Feeding & foraging Mate selection & reproductive behaviour Maternal care & offspring survival Disease detection & prevention Social recognition Stress Fear Housing & environmentall enrichment



ie of the earliest senses to become fund





#### What to observe . . .







### Sniffing as a welfare indicator

Body & head remain still, nostrils move Body & head remain still, mouth open



Body remains still, head moves upwards and nostrils/mouth move Body lean towards but weight remains backwards, nostrils/mouth move Body lean towards with equal stance, nostrils/mouth move Step towards but weight remains backwards, nostrils/mouth move Step towards with equal stance, nostrils/mouth move Step towards with equal stance, nostrils/mouth move Several slow steps towards, nostrils/mouth move Trot towards, nostrils/mouth move





How can we implement scentwork to safety with traumatised dogs in a pet home setting?







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General considerations:

Every dog is different! The importance of titration at each stage Trauma-related cues (TRCs) – observation and recording



Severely traumatised dogs may panic if our chosen scent masks scents that are important to them...

proceed with caution.





Provision of positive emotional experiences (Stage 1)







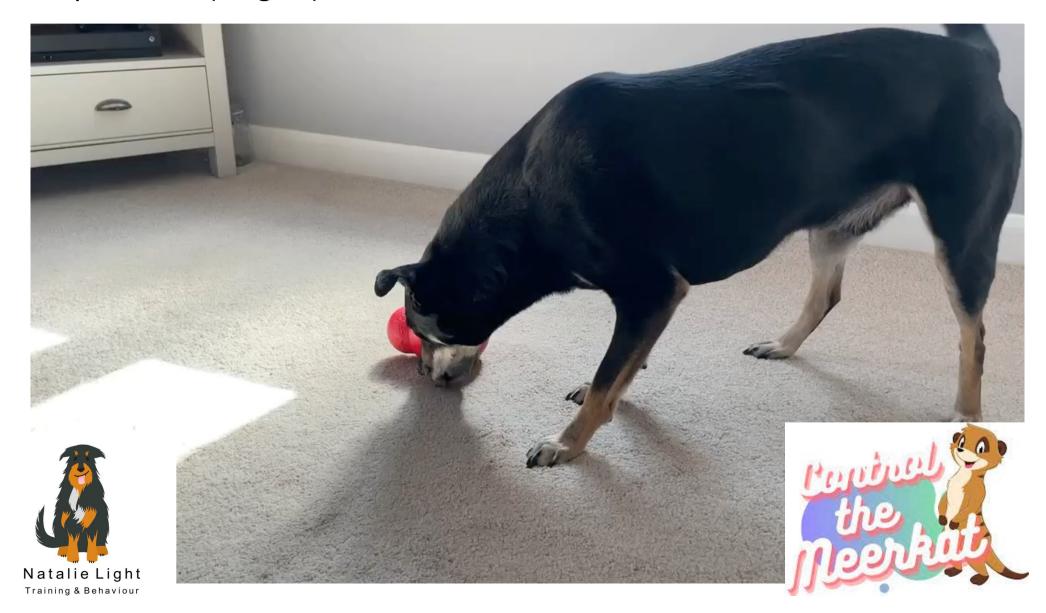
Provision of positive emotional experiences (Stage 2)

Movement towards



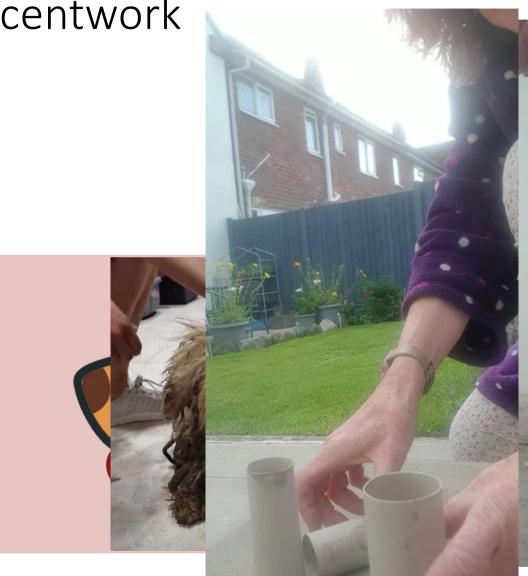


#### Therapeutic uses for scentwork Provision of positive emotional experiences (Stage 3)



**Relationship Building:** 

- Trust
- Cooperation
- Secure attachment
- Case Study: Benji







### Self-Soothe Box

- Control
- Choice
- Self-soothing







## Conditioned Emotional Response

- Olfaction is a powerful way of inducing positive emotional states
- By repeatedly pairing a specific scent with a relaxing activity we can use that scent therapeutically
- Predictability
- Case study: Finn

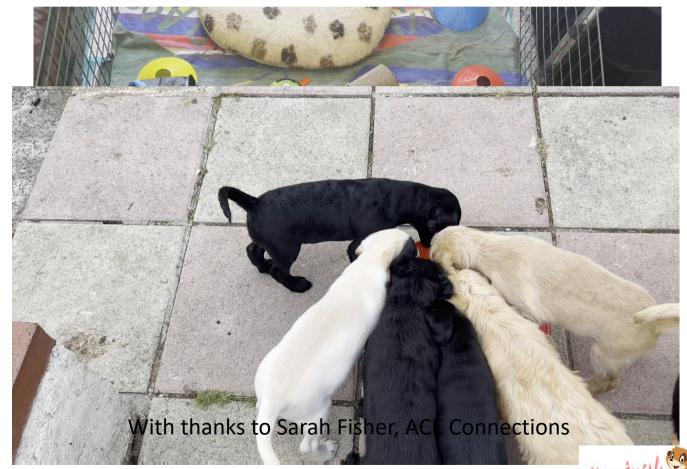






## Free-Work

- Control
- Choice
- Increased window of tolerance (focus)
- Planned, titrated
  exposure (SD/CC)
- Introduce gentle challenge (physical & psychological)





#### **Behaviour Modification**

- Gateway to counter-conditioning (lower arousal = takes food)
- 'Ad-hoc' distraction (safety) &
  CC using a conditioned emotional experience
- Planned, titrated exposures with a specific goal in mind
- Case study: Rocky







Summary





Period S the Deerkat

## Thank you

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Natalie Light BSc, PGDip, PGCert, CCAB <u>www.natdogs.com</u>

