### Curing the Litter Box Blues: Feline Elimination Disorders THE FINAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O

### Agenda General information Inappropriate elimination vs. urine marking Causes Resolving feline behavior problems Diagnosis and treatment Shelter program Curting the Litter Box Blues: Feline Elimination Disorders Creature Counseling Vicerioury Animal Behavior Counseling Services

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





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

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

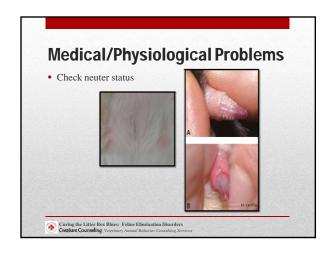
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### Resolving Feline Behavior Problems Cause Artificial social situations Involves the slow reshaping of the cat's natural behaviors To solve the problem, must understand the problem MUST rule out physical problems first

### Diagnosis and Treatment • Behavioral history • Medical/Physiological problems • Environmental changes • Attraction therapy • Aversion therapy • Aversion therapy • Behavioral modification • Shaping the cats behavior • Behavioral products • Behavioral pharmacology Curting the Litter Box Blues: Feline Elimination Disorders Creature Counseling Vicensiny Asimal Bibeauer Canading Services

# Behavioral History Thorough behavioral history Essential to a successful diagnosis and behavioral therapy program Include the following information: Amount of time spent outside Outdoor stressors? Brand and type of litter used Number and location of litter boxes Style of litter boxes Covers and liners used? Frequency of scooping and cleaning Areas and surfaces that are soiled Products used to clean litter box and soiled areas History of urinary tract problems? Have client complete questionnaire prior to appointment

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



# Medical/Physiological Problems • Spay/Neuter unaltered pets! • 90% of male cats no longer mark after neutering • 95% of female cats no longer mark after spaying • Guring the Litter Box Blues: Felline Ellinination Disorders Creature Counseling Verricus Animal Behavior Communing Services

### Medical/Physiological Problems

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

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### **Environmental Changes**

### Attraction Therapy: Making Litter Box More A

Making Litter Box More Attractive - Encourages Cat

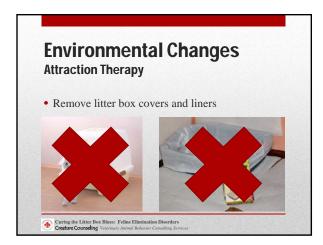
- Scoop out litter boxes <u>daily</u>
- Clean litter boxes on a regular schedule
- Try a variety of litter box styles and sizes larger the better
- Provide at least one litter box per cat (may share)
- Provide at least one litter box for every level of the house
- Place litter boxes in private accessible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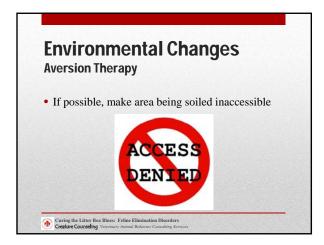


### Environmental Changes Aversion Therapy: Making Unsuitable Sites Undesirable – Discourages Cat • Place deterrents at the soiled area site(s) • Clean soiled areas with a cleaner that is specifically formulated to break down (neutralize) urine and/or stool • If possible, make area being soiled inaccessible

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### Behavioral Modification Shaping the Cat's Behavior

- Take cat to the litter box frequently ⇒ praise use
- Do not use physical punishment
- Temporarily place a litter box over the soiled area(s)
- Avoid, eliminate, or at least reduce awareness of outdoor stressors
- If caught in the act ⇒ interrupt and redirect
- · Confine cat to a small area
- Keep a behavioral diary
- For inappropriate defecation, feed the cat twice a day
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### Behavioral Pharmacology Only an adjunct to treatment plan Usually more successful for motivated behavior (e.g., urine spraying) and stressed animals No drugs approved by the FDA for the treatment of inappropriate elimination Many psychotropic drugs have human abuse potential

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### **Behavioral Pharmacology** Source: Landsberg G, Hunthausen W, Ackerman L. Handbook of Behavioral Problems of the Dog and Cat (Philadelphia, PA: Elsevier Science, 2003), pp. 532-535. Lass Drug Name Dose for Cats (PC) Freq. Potential Side Effects (PC) SID/TID 0.5 - 1.0 mg/kg Irritability, aggression, alterations in social behaviors 0.125 - 0.25 mg/cat SID/TID Sedation, idiopathic hepatic necrosis (? BID/TID 0.2 - 0.5 mg/kg 0.5 - 1.0 mg/kg 0.5 - 1.0 mg/kg 0.5 - 1.0 mg/kg Sedation, anticholinergic effects, cardia-conduction disturbances Amitriptyline (Elavil) 0.3 - 0.5 mg/kg SID Sedation, anticholinergic effects, cardiac conduction disturbances SID = Once per day, BID = Twice per day, TID = Three times per day Key: Curing the Litter Box Blues: Feline Elimination Disorders Creature Counseling Veterinary Animal Behavior Consulting Serv

# Shelter Program Identifying litter box problems in the shelter Medical/Physiological problems Treatment — how? Environmental changes Attraction therapy Aversion therapy Behavioral modification Shaping the cats behavior Behavioral products Behavioral pharmacology Placement Curring the Litter Box Blues: Feline Elimination Disorders Centure Counseling Venerinary Animal Behaviors

### Identifying Litter Box Problems in the Shelter Intake questionnaire Include questions about history of litter box use Can be used as a screening tool Example: Cat Intake Profile from Animal Rescue League of Boston http://www.arlboston.org Intake interview Opportunity to develop rapport Questions are not "blaming" Help manage the cat

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# Medical/Physiological Problems Shelter Environment Minimal database for inappropriate urination/urine marking Physical exam Determination of neuter status Urinalysis via cystocentesis H-/- urine culture, abdominal radiographs Minimal database for inappropriate defecation Physical exam (including a rectal exam) Determination of neuter status Fecal exam (floatation and smear) H-/- Expressing of anal sacs and cytological evaluation of contents Other tests may be warranted (e.g., Blood Glucose, BUN, Creatinine, thyroid level) Curing the Litter Bulber: Feline Ellimination Disorders Centure Counseling Viserinary Animal Backnets Counseling Services

### **Treatment – Foster Care**

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

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





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### **Treatment**

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

The Good News!
Following standard recommendations usually prevents reoccurrence

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