

# ASAP

## Pet Evaluation Matrix

Updated 10/7/2022

### Healthy

*The term "Healthy" means and includes all dogs and cats eight weeks of age or older that, at or subsequent to the time the animal is taken into possession, have manifested no sign of a behavioral or temperamental characteristic that could pose a health or safety risk or otherwise make the animal unsuitable for placement as a pet, and have manifested no sign of disease, injury, or congenital or hereditary condition that adversely affects the health of the animal or that is likely to adversely affect the animal's health in the future.*

### Medical

Cats and dogs who meet the definition of "healthy" are reasonably healthy, well-adjusted pets over eight weeks. These animals do not need medical, behavioral, or foster care and are ready to be made available for adoption.

These include but are not limited to the following:

- Animals may be old, deaf, blind, scarred, or disabled but are not in any pain,
- They do not require medical treatment and are social, healthy, and friendly pets.
- Age, breed, and time at the shelter do not affect the definition of "Healthy."

### Behavior

Healthy categorization includes animals with no identified behavioral problems, including animals with normal levels of species-typical behaviors. These include but are not limited to the following:

- Scratching inanimate objects-cats
- Jumping on elevated perches – cats
- Play
- Digging - dogs
- Vocalization – barking/meowing
- Initial shyness/submissive behaviors when exposed to novelty (new people, objects, situations)

### Treatable-Rehabilitatable

*The term "treatable" means and includes all dogs and cats who are "rehabilitatable" and all dogs and cats who are "manageable."*

*The term "rehabilitatable" means and includes all dogs and cats who are not "healthy" but who are likely to become "healthy" if given medical, foster, behavioral, or other care equivalent to the care typically provided to pets by reasonable and caring pet owners/guardians in the community. (The prognosis must be fair to good to meet this definition. The following are only examples and are not inclusive.)*

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## Medical

- URI/kennel cough
- Parasitic infestation
- Conjunctivitis
- Fracture < \$750 to treat
- Ringworm
- Mange, localized
- Bite wound
- Acute Dental Issues
- UTI
- Dermatitis, mild, non-allergic
- Pregnant
- Kittens and puppies 5 weeks and older **without mom**
- Kittens and puppies 8 weeks of age or under **with mom**
- Other health conditions with a reasonable prognosis to return to healthy state. <less than \$750 to treat

## Behavior

Species' typical/ normal behaviors which are excessive or problematic. These behaviors can be alleviated or controlled through training, neutering, or environmental changes. This includes but is not limited to behaviors such as:

- Barking in response to environmental noises/territorial breeches (someone walking by house/someone ringing doorbell)
- Excessive digging
- Poor leash manners (e.g. pulling)
- Play/exploratory chewing
- Mounting
- Roaming
- Exuberant / Mouthy play / Scratching while playing
- Excitement urination
- Submissive urination
- Break or lack of house-training
- Urine marking
- Destructive scratching
- Defensive behaviors (hiding, hissing, avoidance)
- Frozen in kennel
- Litterbox misuse

Aggressive or Anxious Behavioral conditions where the Trigger Levels are 1 or 2 and the Intensity Levels are 1 or 2.

## Treatable-Manageable

*The term "**manageable**" means and includes all dogs and cats who are not "healthy" and who are not likely to become "healthy," regardless of the care provided; but who would likely maintain a satisfactory quality of life if given medical, foster, behavioral, or other care, including long-term care, equivalent to the care typically provided to pets by reasonable and caring pet owners/guardians in the community; provided, however, that the term "manageable" does not include any dog or cat who is determined to pose a significant risk to human health or safety or to the health or safety of other animals. (The prognosis must be fair to good to meet this definition. The following are only examples and are not inclusive.)*

## Medical

- FIV
- IBD
- Arthritis
- Diabetes
- Feline chronic renal disease
- Thyroid disease
- Dermatitis, allergic, minor
- Urinary Stones
- Cystitis, chronic
- Stomatitis (chronic)
- Manx Syndrome

## Behavior

- Aggression or Predatory Behavior in which the motivating circumstances (triggers) can be reasonably avoided by a reasonable and caring pet owner
- Roaming (if neutering does not alleviate)
- Resource Guarding Levels 4, 5, 6 (see below for examples)
- Aggressive or Anxious Behavioral conditions where the Trigger Levels are 1 or 2 and the Intensity Levels are 1 or 2 (see below for examples)
- Aggressive or Anxious behavior where the Intensity level is 1, and the Trigger level is 3 (see below for examples)

## Unhealthy & Untreatable

*The term "Unhealthy & Untreatable" means and includes dogs and cats who, at or subsequent to the time they are taken into possession (and whose medical or behavioral prognosis would be poor, guarded, or grave to meet this definition):*

- *Have a behavioral or temperamental characteristic that poses a health or safety risk or otherwise makes the animal unsuitable for placement as a pet, and are not likely to become "healthy" or "treatable" even if provided the care typically provided to pets by reasonable and caring pet owners/guardians in the community*
- *Are suffering from a disease, injury, or congenital or hereditary condition that adversely affects the animal's health or is likely to adversely affect the animal's health in the future, and are not likely to become "healthy" or "treatable" even if provided the care typically provided to pets by reasonable and caring pet owners/guardians in the community*
- *Are under the age of eight weeks and are not likely to become "healthy" or "treatable," even if provided the care typically provided to pets by reasonable and caring pet owners/guardians in the community.*

*(The following are only examples and are not inclusive.)*

## Medical

- FeLV
- FIP
- Canine chronic renal disease
- Neoplasia with poor prognosis (under 90 days)
- Severe Kidney disease
- Parvovirus
- Feline Distemper
- Canine Distemper
- Kittens and puppies 4 weeks of age and under **without mom**
- Congestive heart failure, end-stage
- Medical conditions requiring treatment in excess of \$750

## Behavior

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- Dogs determined to be dangerous in accordance with state or local law
- Animals that are used for illegal purposes (such as fighting with no rehoming alternatives)
- Multiple (more than 3) and overwhelming TR or TM behavioral conditions
- Aggressive or Anxiety conditions that have Intensity Level 3 (see below for examples)
- Aggressive or Anxiety conditions that have Intensity level 2 and Trigger level 3 (see below for examples)
- Resource Guarding Level 7, 8 (see below for examples)

### **Prognosis**

Prediction of the probable course of a disease or condition in an individual and the chances of recovery.

1. Good – Favorable outcome is expected and/or may be easily managed
2. Fair – Favorable outcome possible and/or manageable
3. Guarded – Possible outcome is unknown
4. Poor – Non-favorable outcome is expected
5. Grave – Death is imminent

# **ASAP Evaluation Matrix**

## **Appendix A**

### **Behavior – Aggression Levels/Resource Guarding**

#### **Healthy**

##### Resource Guarding Level 1

The ideal and safest response when you approach the dog at his food bowl is that he stops eating, wags his tail, and comes over to greet you. Happy to share toys, food, etc.

##### Resource Guarding Level 2

A slightly less perfect but still very safe reaction is that the dog looks at you, wags his tail, and continues eating but is still relaxed about your presence in the food zone.

#### **Treatable Rehabilitatable**

##### Resource Guarding Level 3

Dog's body may tense as you approach, and he may also wag his tail; however, the speed of the wag will increase as you get closer to him.

##### Resource Guarding Level 4

Dog's discomfort escalates, and so does his behavior. You may see a glare in his eye when he looks at you, perhaps lifting his lip in a snarl, maybe a low growl, and an obvious increase in eating speed.

#### **Treatable Manageable**

##### Resource Guarding Level 5

If food or item is portable, the dog may carry the item under a chair, bed, or into his crate. He may growl when you come closer. If he cannot pick the item up, he may move the item farther away from you.

##### Resource Guarding Level 6

A serious food guarder is more than willing to put some teeth into his warnings. A snap is a next step on the continuum – no contact with your flesh, but a no uncertain-terms statement that the dog is not prepared to share his food with you.

#### **Unhealthy/Untreatable**

##### Resource Guarding Level 7

As the dog's protectiveness increases, so does the threat to your safety (or the safety of a child passing by). More serious than a snap is the actual bite. Rarely does a food-guarding bite not break the skin – the contact is usually very quick and hard and may consist of several puncturing bites that move up the transgressor's arms or face.

##### Resource Guarding Level 8

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Severe food guarding can be triggered even at a distance. At the strongest level, even a person on the far side of the room can be perceived as a threat to the highly valued food or item, and the dog's behavior can escalate very quickly and alarmingly with a seemingly innocuous movement, even from far away.

# **ASAP Pet Evaluation Matrix**

## **Appendix B**

### **Aggressive and Anxiety Related Behavioral Conditions: Assessment and Categorization**

To fulfill the Asilomar Accords, we have been asked to categorize behavioral problems in pets into four different categories: Healthy (no behavior problems), Treatable-Rehabilitatable, Treatable-Manageable, and Unhealthy & Untreatable. This is a difficult task since behavioral problems are often complex conditions whose ultimate outcome is variable and dependent on many factors. However, in an attempt to fulfill the mandate of the Asilomar Accords, a proposal for categorizing aggressive (with the exception of possessive aggression, which is categorized in a separate document) and anxiety-related conditions in dogs and cats is outlined below.

Please also keep in mind that the classification does not imply a case outcome. For example, a dog whose behavioral problem falls into the "unhealthy and untreatable" category does not dictate that the condition cannot be resolved. It just means that a reasonable and caring pet owner in our community would be unlikely to pursue treatment for that condition. An example may be a severe case of separation anxiety where the 60 lb. dog was chewing through doors, barking, and house-soiling every time it was left home alone. While it may fall into the "unhealthy and untreatable" category, interventions such as behavioral modification, drug therapy, and pheromone therapy may improve the dog's welfare and reduce destruction, creating a successful outcome. These definitions are only for the purpose of coming up with a common language for use between animal care agencies in our community.

For an animal with an anxiety or aggression behavioral concern, two things should be identified:

1. What starts (triggers/initiates/prompts) the aggressive or anxious behavior
  - a. Examples include:
    - i. A child nearby, other cats in the area (could be fear aggression/fear)
    - ii. A squirrel for a dog or a cat attacking someone as they try to leave the room (predatory aggression)
    - iii. A loud noise (noise phobia)
    - iv. Being left alone (separation anxiety)
    - v. An unfamiliar person walking onto the dog's territory or going into a cat's kennel (territorial aggression)
2. A description of what the animal does when aggressive/anxious

- a. This may include a description of past injuries that the dog or cat has inflicted, past damage on inanimate objects that the dog or cat has caused, behavior that has been witnessed by the staff (e.g., when you walked in the room, the dog growled at you, or the cat flattened their ears and hid).
- b. The description of the behavior will be classified into mild, moderate, and severe levels of aggressive or anxious behavior.

## **Aggressive Behavior**

### **Behavioral Triggers:**

Triggers (what sets off) the Aggressive Behavior:

If we can clearly identify what sets off the aggressive behavior and how easily it is avoided, this influences how the behavior is classified, with well-defined and avoidable triggers receiving a lower ranking than poorly defined and/or unavoidable triggers receiving a higher ranking.

Level 1: Well-defined (discrete) triggers and avoidable triggers

- Dog Example: The dog is only aggressive when you trim its nails; it is a clear trigger and can be avoided (take the dog to a groomer/veterinarian for nail trim).
- Cat Example: Cat displays defensive behaviors (hiding, hissing, avoidance, etc.) when approached by unfamiliar animals or people.

Level 2: Well-defined (discrete) triggers but unavoidable in some households

- Dog Example: The dog is only aggressive to toddlers; in households without children, close contact with toddlers is avoidable; in households with young children, it is difficult to avoid contact with the toddlers.
- Cat Example: The cat displays defensive behaviors (hiding, hissing, avoidance) to a new baby in the home, prefers man or woman, removal of dishes, litter box, etc., that provokes a defensive behavior from the cat.

Level 3: Poorly defined/unidentifiable triggers and/or unavoidable triggers

- Dog Example: The dog is aggressive to all men (impossible to avoid all men); the dog will growl when you walk by it.
- Cat Example: Cat solicits the caretaker's attention and switches to defensive behaviors with the intent to injure.

### **Intensity of Aggression (Historical or Witnessed):**

Level 1

- Dog Example: Warnings such as stare/tension/growl/snarl/head threat (turning head quickly around in the direction of the intended target)/snap at air, but you suspect or have knowledge that the dog is unlikely to bite.
- Cat Example: Warnings such as hissing, growling, spitting, and/or airplane ears with no contact.

Level 2: Bite with contact, but it does not cause a skin abrasion or any blood, or it causes just a superficial skin abrasion (scratch) with minimal bleeding; also includes animals with barriers in place to prevent contact (behind fencing/wearing a muzzle) that exhibit level one warnings with such intensity that you anticipate that if a barrier were not present, the animal would be likely to inflict injury.

- Cat Example: Swat, bite, lunging with contact causing a superficial skin abrasion with minimal bleeding with quick recovery from the cat.

Level 3: Bite with significant wound/blood drawn; single or multiple bites; also includes animals with barriers in place to prevent contact (behind fencing/wearing a muzzle) that exhibit level one warnings and then actively attack (bite/swat) the barrier.

- Cat Example: Bite or scratch with significant wound/blood drawn: single or multiple bites/scratches with no recovery or minimal recovery from the cat.

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## **Anxiety Related Conditions**

### **Triggers (what sets off) Anxiety:**

Level 1: Well-defined (discrete) triggers and avoidable triggers

- Dog Example: The dog is scared of flags waving in the wind.
- Cat Example: Cat is fearful of other cats, litter box misuse without a medical condition present (dirty box, litter preference, location of box), shows some FAS with the initial approach but recovers, high-energy frustration (can't get enough physical or mental exercise to return to a healthy FAS). Socialization kitten freezes at exam but allows pets in the kennel without freezing. Used to one home, but will quickly adjust.

Level 2: Well-defined (discrete) triggers but unavoidable in some households

- Dog Example: The dog is scared of loud noises.
- Cat Example: Cat is fearful of handling (vet office, admissions exam), cat reactive (doesn't like to see or smell other cats), unexpected everyday noises, litter box misuse multiple times with appropriate intervention, moderate FAS with unavoidable triggers that are not removed, and high energy frustration with appropriate intervention. Socialization kitten hides or defends kennel/siblings but can be safely handled for the exam. The kitten should be easy to socialize with two weeks of foster care.

Level 3: Poorly defined/unidentifiable triggers and/or unavoidable triggers

- Dog Example: The dog is nervous all the time. The dog is always upset when left alone and has to be left alone.
- Cat Example: Cat reactive – redirect aggression to person or another cat, litter box avoidance, a constant state of high FAS (freeze, avoidant of people, feigning sleep, airplane ears, avoidance at all costs), unsocialized community cat. Kittens are hard to handle without safety equipment (towel, gloves, feral den, netting), unsocialized with need more than two weeks to become social.

### **Intensity of Anxiety:**

Level 1

- Dog Example: mild anxiety with mild destruction/mild vocalization.
- Cat Example: Shows some FAS with the initial approach but recovers, high-energy frustration, scratches furniture, cries when alone but settles self down.

Level 2

- Dog Example: Moderate anxiety with moderate destruction/moderate vocalization.
- Cat Example: Moderate FAS with unavoidable triggers removed, high-energy frustration with appropriate intervention, consistent vocalization (could be periodic).

Level 3

- Dog Example: The animal is sustaining self-injury. Its welfare is compromised or inflicting serious damage/putting others at risk.
- Cat Example: Constant state of high FAS (freeze, avoidant of people, feigning sleep, airplane ears, avoidant at all costs), escape seeking that could result in injury of the cat or a person.

**Categorization Based on the Level of Trigger and Intensity for Anxiety Related and Aggressive Behaviors:**

	<b>Trigger Level 1</b>	<b>Trigger Level 2</b>	<b>Trigger Level 3</b>
<b>Intensity Level 1</b>	TM / TR	TM / TR	TM
<b>Intensity Level 2</b>	TM / TR	TM /TR	UU
<b>Intensity Level 3</b>	UU	UU	UU