BEHAVIOUR AND THE CONSEQUENCES OF RISING TEMPERATURES

PROTECT OUR FUTURE TOO

FOR VETS

As heat waves become increasingly common, veterinarians call for extra vigilance and pets are likely to require special attention.

AS TEMPERATURES GATHER PACE...

cats and dogs' habitats change dramatically. At the same time, new climatic conditions are disrupting their core behaviour patterns and triggering physical and psychological changes. Direct effects of climatic warming are related to decrements in the organism's performance in growth, reproduction, foraging, immune competence, competitiveness, and behaviours. Moreover, performance in animals falls below its optimum during cooling and warming. Since extreme weather events, including wild thunderstorms, torrential rains, and flooding, are predicted to rise in frequency and severity^{1,2,3},increased attention is necessary to identify and implement adaptation strategies^{4,5}. The consequences of rising temperatures can modify human management, and thus aggravate pre-existing behavioural problems⁴.

"

THE WEATHER GETS WORSE IN EVERY SENSE (COLD WINTER, HOT SUMMER) AND OWNERS USE MORE HEATERS AND CHANGE ROUTINES. MANY ANIMALS CAN'T MANAGE AND SO THEY SUFFER. THEY NEED OUR HELP TO ADAPT.



Prof. Clara Palestrini Veterinarian and professor at Milan University, specializing in animal behaviour problems.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Veterinarians should inform and advise owners on how to manage the consequences of rising temperatures on animal wellbeing.
- Heat-related illnesses, especially heat-stroke, are a chief concern during European summers^{6,7,8,9}.
- Small changes in routine can have far reaching effects^{10,11}.
 For example, less exercise opportunities due to warm weather can lead to obesity^{12,13,14}.
- A longer reproductive season for cats has meant an increase in abandonments¹⁵.
- As a consequence of rising temperatures, there is an increase in the frequency and intensity of storms, which can lead to phobias in dogs and cats^{16,17,18}.

HOW ELSE ARE THE CONSEQUENCES OF RISING TEMPERATURES AFFECTING PETS?

All the events linked to changes in temperature patterns are leading pets' owners to change their routine based on the weather conditions. **Changes in daily routines can create a condition of distress**¹⁰, **worsening all forms of anxiety and exacerbating problems.** In these circumstances, pre-existing pathological conditions, such as barking, hyperactivity, anxiety, separation anxiety¹⁹, fear, thunderstorm phobia, and cognitive dysfunction in older animals could worsen⁹.

WEATHER EVENT	EFFECT ON DOGS AND CATS
Heat waves	Dogs and cats can fall prey to heat exhaustion at temperatures as low as 20°C. Above 30°C, heatstroke
	becomes a risk.
	Heatstroke has an extremely high mortality of up to 50%,
	and cases increase during extreme weather events.
Extreme cold	As pets lose exercising opportunities,
	the risk of obesity increases.
Longer autumn, shorter winter	Cats' breeding frequency increases with a longer season.
	This leads to more litter abandonments.

More intense or frequent storms Thunderstorm phobias in dogs and even cats.



The rise in extreme hot weather can increase the risk of heat exhaustion and heatstroke. Similar to heat, uncomfortable weather for people can translate as reduced walking opportunities for pets¹⁴. Changes in routine can lead to mood changes and discomfort^{13, 20, 21,10}.

The rise in extreme hot weather **can increase the risk of heat exhaustion and heatstroke.** Pets can be vulnerable to these conditions in temperatures as low as 20°C, in situation such as being left in the car, and the risk becomes acute once temperatures pass 30°C^{7,8,9}. The risk is even greater for long-haired breeds normally adapted to cooler areas and for brachycephalic animals which struggle to dissipate heat through their compressed upper respiratory airways^{22, 23, 24}.



Pets with cardiac issues²⁵ and pets that are overweight, very young, or very old, can be similarly vulnerable²⁶. **Vets should advise pet owners to exercise their dogs during the cooler hours, and to take water with them on every outing.** At home, pet owners should provide shade, water, and a way for their furry friends to escape the heat.





Similar to heat, uncomfortable cold weather can translate as reduced walking opportunities for pets. Changes in routine can lead to mood changes and discomfort⁴.

BREEDING DISRUPTION 😼

The consequences of rising temperatures have an effect on breeding patterns¹⁴. This has been noted among cats, who generally reproduce during the warmer months. In some cases, cats continue to breed deep into the winter, which means more kittens are being left abandoned. The problem is borne out by tragic anecdotal evidence across Europe.



PHOBIAS AND ANXIETY 分

An increase in extreme weather events may worsening all forms of anxiety and exacerbating problems. In these circumstances, pre-existing pathological conditions, such as fear and thunderstorm phobia could worsen^{9, 19}. Storm phobia in companion dogs is a common disorder that significantly impacts dogs' welfare. Subjects who previously suffered from fears or phobias toward loud noises can worsen the symptoms during sudden and violent thunderstorms¹⁷. Phobic reactions may have extended consequences since dogs exposed to loud noises may not recover and may show signs of behavioural disorders even weeks after the exposure. For these reasons storm phobias are a real concern for the dog's wellbeing and health¹⁶.

Furthermore, changes in owner routines could be disadvantageous to dogs by **increasing their potential risk of developing separation-related behaviours**^{27, 11}.



Moreover, many factors within the environment have been suggested to **influence the incidence or development of age related cognitive decline.** Exposure to cognitive stressors such as sudden noise or light (thunderstorms) have been identified as variables that may affect cognitive function throughout life ^{28, 29, 30, 31}.



PETS AND NATURAL DISASTERS 🖓

One feature of the consequences of rising temperatures is an increase in natural disasters like flooding, landslides and forest fires. When these natural disasters displace humans, pets suffer, are separated from their families and never reclaimed.

PROTECT OUR FUTURE TOO.COM

REFERENCES

1. John, D. A., & Leventhal, J. S. (1995). Bioavailability of metals. Preliminary compilation of descriptive geoenvironmental mineral deposit models, 10-18. US Geological Survey. https://pubs.usgs.gov/of/1995/0831/report.pdf

2. Rousi, E., Kornhuber, K., Beobide-Arsuaga, G., Luo, F., & Coumou, D. (2022). Accelerated western European heatwave trends linked to more-persistent double jets over Eurasia. Nature Communications, 13(1), 1-11.

3. Taszarek, M., Allen, J., Púčik, T., Groenemeijer, P., Czernecki, B., Kolendowicz, L., ... & Schulz, W. (2019). A climatology of thunderstorms across Europe from a synthesis of multiple data sources. Journal of Climate, 32(6), 1813-1837.

4. Adams, G. J., & Johnson, K. G. (1993). Sleep-wake cycles and other night-time behaviours of the domestic dog Canis familiaris. Applied Animal Behaviour Science, 36(2-3), 233-248.

5. Moon, K. E., Wang, S., Bryant, K., & Gohlke, J. M. (2021). Environmental Heat Exposure Among Pet Dogs in Rural and Urban Settings in the Southern United States. Frontiers in Veterinary Science, 8, 742926.

6. Lewis, A. M. (2007). Heatstroke in Older Adults: In this population it's a short step from heat exhaustion. AJN The American Journal of Nursing, 107(6), 52-56.

7. Krause, K. L., MacDonald, E. M., Goodwill, A. M., Vorstenbosch, V., & Antony, M. M. (2018). Assessing safety behaviors in fear of storms: Validation of the Storm-related Safety Behavior Scale. Journal of Psychopathology and Behavioral Assessment, 40(1), 139-148.

8. Shih, H. Y., Paterson, M. B., & Phillips, C. J. (2019). A retrospective analysis of complaints to RSPCA Queensland, Australia, about dog welfare. Animals, 9(5), 282.

9. Protopopova, A., Ly, L. H., Eagan, B. H., & Brown, K. M. (2021). Climate change and companion animals: identifying links and opportunities for mitigation and adaptation strategies. Integrative and Comparative Biology, 61(1), 166-181.

10. Palestrini C. (2010). Situational Sensitivities. In, Horwitz, D. F. & Mills D. S. (Eds.), BSAVA Manual of Canine and Feline Behavioural Medicine (2nd ed., pp. 169–181). BSAVA Publications.

11. Harvey, N. D., Christley, R. M., Giragosian, K., Mead, R., Murray, J. K., Samet, L., ... & Casey, R. A. (2022). Impact of changes in time left alone on separation-related behaviour in UK pet dogs. Animals, 12(4), 482.

12. Hurley, K. J., Elliott, D. A., & Lund, E. (2011). Dog obesity, dog walking, and dog health. In Johnson, R. A., Beck, A. M., & McCune, S. K. (Eds.), The health benefits of dog walking for pets and people: evidence and case studies (pp. 125–146). Purdue University Press.

13. Kobelt, A. J., Hemsworth, P. H., Barnett, J. L., & Coleman, G. J. (2003). A survey of dog ownership in suburban Australia—conditions and behaviour problems. Applied Animal Behaviour Science, 82(2), 137-148.

14. Schneider, K., Guggina, P., Murphy, D., Ferrara, C. M., Panza, E., Oleski, J., ... & Lemon, S. C. (2015). Barriers and facilitators to dog walking in New England. Comparative Exercise Physiology, 11(1), 55-63.

15. Aguilar, G. D., Farnworth, M. J., & Winder, L. (2015). Mapping the stray domestic cat (Felis catus) population in New Zealand: Species distribution modelling with a climate change scenario and implications for protected areas. Applied Geography, 63, 146-154.

16. Bleuer-Elsner, S., Medam, T., & Masson, S. (2021). Effects of a single oral dose of gabapentin on storm phobia in dogs: A double-blind, placebocontrolled crossover trial. Veterinary Record, 189(7).

17. Dreschel, N. A. (2010). The effects of fear and anxiety on health and lifespan in pet dogs. Applied Animal Behaviour Science, 125(3-4), 157-162.

18. Grigg, E. K., Ueda, Y., Walker, A. L., Hart, L. A., Simas, S., & Stern, J. A. (2021). Comparative Assessment of Heart Rate Variability Obtained via Ambulatory ECG and Polar Heart Rate Monitors in Healthy Cats: A Pilot Study. Frontiers in Veterinary Science, 8, 741583.

19. Gunn-Moore, D. A. (2011). Cognitive dysfunction in cats: clinical assessment and management. Topics in Companion Animal Medicine, 26(1), 17-24.

20. Bennett, P. C., & Rohlf, V. I. (2007). Owner-companion dog interactions: Relationships between demographic variables, potentially problematic behaviours, training engagement and shared activities. Applied Animal Behaviour Science, 102(1-2), 65-84.

21. Curb, L. A., Abramson, C. I., Grice, J. W., & Kennison, S. M. (2013). The relationship between personality match and pet satisfaction among dog owners. Anthrozoös, 26(3), 395-404.

22. Ladlow, J., Liu, N. C., Kalmar, L., & Sargan, D. (2018). Brachycephalic obstructive airway syndrome. The Veterinary Record, 182(13), 375.

23. Davis, M. S., Cummings, S. L., & Payton, M. E. (2017). Effect of brachycephaly and body condition score on respiratory thermoregulation of healthy dogs. Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association, 251(10), 1160-1165.

24. Hall, E. J., Carter, A. J., & O'Neill, D. G. (2020). Incidence and risk factors for heat-related illness (heatstroke) in UK dogs under primary veterinary care in 2016. Scientific Reports, 10(1), 1-12.

25. Mattin, M. J., Boswood, A., Church, D. B., López-Alvarez, J., McGreevy, P. D., O'Neill, D. G., ... & Brodbelt, D. C. (2015). Prevalence of and risk factors for degenerative mitral valve disease in dogs attending primary-care veterinary practices in England. Journal of Veterinary Internal Medicine, 29(3), 847-854.

26. Su, B., & Martens, P. (2018). Environmental impacts of food consumption by companion dogs and cats in Japan. Ecological Indicators, 93, 1043-1049.

27. Christley, R. M., Murray, J. K., Anderson, K. L., Buckland, E. L., Casey, R. A., Harvey, N. D., ... & Upjohn, M. M. (2021). Impact of the first COVID-19 lockdown on management of pet dogs in the UK. Animals 11 (1), 5.

28. Petrosini, L., De Bartolo, P., Foti, F., Gelfo, F., Cutuli, D., Leggio, M. G., & Mandolesi, L. (2009). On whether the environmental enrichment may provide cognitive and brain reserves. Brain Research Reviews, 61(2), 221-239.

29. Chouliaras, L., Rutten, B. P., Kenis, G., Peerbooms, O., Visser, P. J., Verhey, F., ... & van den Hove, D. L. (2010). Epigenetic regulation in the pathophysiology of Alzheimer's disease. Progress in Neurobiology, 90(4), 498-510.

30. Day, M. J. (2010). Ageing, immunosenescence and inflammageing in the dog and cat. Journal of Comparative Pathology, 142, S60-S69.

31. Lahiri, D. K., & Maloney, B. (2010). The "LEARn" (Latent Early-life Associated Regulation) model integrates environmental risk factors and the developmental basis of Alzheimer's disease, and proposes remedial steps. Experimental Gerontology, 45(4), 291-296.

32. Bowen, J., García, E., Darder, P., Argüelles, J., & Fatjó, J. (2020). The effects of the Spanish COVID-19 lockdown on people, their pets, and the human-animal bond. Journal of Veterinary Behavior, 40, 75-91.

33. Hargrave, C. (2020). COVID-19: Implications of self-isolation and social distancing for the emotional and behavioural health of dogs. Companion Animal, 25(4), 1-8.

34. Zhang, Y., Zhao, Q., Zhang, W., Li, S., Chen, G., Han, Z., & Guo, Y. (2017). Are hospital emergency department visits due to dog bites associated with ambient temperature? A time-series study in Beijing, China. Science of The Total Environment, 598, 71-76.