

**Record of Achievement of Knowledge and Understanding
Clinical Animal Behaviourist**

Standard	Learning Experience e.g. Qualification, Course or Experience	Provider	Date(s)	Hours
Animal Behaviour				
1. The ethology of vertebrate animals, including perceptual abilities, maintenance and social behaviours and communication, their function and their motivational basis in the most commonly kept domestic species.				
2. How to recognise, evaluate and report on the behavioural states of the most commonly kept domestic animals and those that most commonly contribute to the caseload of a clinical animal behaviourist, to include signals indicative of key behavioural states such as fear, nervousness, aggression, ill-health, threat-reduction, play and relaxation.				
3. Behavioural ontogeny; to include sensitive periods, socialisation and attachment theory.				
4. The interaction between biological and evolutionary influences and the environment in which an animal is kept, and their roles in the development of behavioural disorders for a range of the most commonly kept domestic animals.				
5. The process of domestication and its effects on the behaviour of animals and the common interactions between animals and humans and how these can contribute to the development of problematic owner/animal relationship, to include animal abuse, abandonment, animal-hoarding.				
Animal Health and Welfare				
6. The key ethological, psychological and physiological concepts that underpin animal welfare.				
7. The physiological and behavioural indicators of welfare in vertebrate animals and their limitations				

and how to use these practically to assess welfare in the commonly kept domestic species.				
8. Welfare considerations in the management and training of animals and in clinical practice.				
Animal Learning and Training				
9. The theory of animal learning to include habituation; sensitization, classical conditioning, operant conditioning, insight and social learning, animal cognition and the concept of consciousness.				
10. The theory underlying learned problem behaviour and training techniques.				
11. The principles and rationale behind the use of the range of behavioural modification techniques, to include systematic desensitization, counter-conditioning and the use of clickers.				
12. The techniques most appropriate for the treatment of a range of common behavioural disorders and learned problem behaviours, the rationale for their use/application, and the strengths and weaknesses of each.				
The Interaction Between Health and Behaviour				
13. The functional anatomy and physiology of the vertebrate nervous and endocrine systems and their role in mediating behaviour. 14. The concept of neural plasticity and the relevance and influence of environmental and genetic factors in the development of the nervous system. 15. The signs of ill-health and common conditions influencing behaviour and associated veterinary terminology. 16. The interaction between health and behaviour in vertebrate animals. 17. The behavioural consequences of medical disorders. 18. The evidence for and against a medical component contributing to competing explanations of a behaviour. 19. Psychopharmacology and the mode of action of the major classes of drugs used in clinical animal				

<p>behaviour, their role and correct application, and constraints and contra-indicators to their use.</p> <p>20. The ethics of psychopharmacological intervention and legal position of the clinical animal behaviourist, veterinary surgeon and others regarding the diagnosis, prescription and use of drugs and provision of advice.</p>				
<p>Clinical procedures</p>				
<p>21. The range of common behavioural disorders in animals to include phobias, aggression, stereotypies, anxiety related behaviours, and how to identify and critical evaluate contributing factors.</p> <p>22. The appropriate application of the principles of ethology and learning theory to the diagnosis and treatment of common problems.</p> <p>23. The key principles in human and family psychology, to include attitude theory, processes of interpersonal relationships, grief and bereavement.</p> <p>24. The principles of effective counselling and how to apply to facilitate and maintain behavioural change.</p> <p>25. The range of effective communication skills, both in the collection of relevant information and provision of advice in face to face consultations and communication via telephone, email, letters and reports with clients and relevant professionals, and how to assess and resolve issues relating to client understanding.</p> <p>26. The interactions appropriate in professional relationships and how to apply these in practice.</p> <p>27. The common professional, ethical or other issues that need to be considered or may arise before, during and after a consultation; and the action that is appropriate to address these, including an appreciation of the value of further referral.</p> <p>28. Methods for gathering and recording information relevant to the diagnosis of a behavioural disorder and how to critically evaluate and appraise it.</p>				

<p>29.The construction and delivery of appropriately structured treatment regimes that are likely to be effective for behavioural disorders identified.</p> <p>30.How to identify situations where further action may be necessary, including ways in which compliance with an extended treatment regime may be encouraged.</p>				
<p>Law and Ethics</p>				
<p>31.UK and European legislation that relates to the ownership and use of animals and the role and duties of the clinical animal behaviourist, veterinary surgeon, paraprofessionals, owners and others within it; to include the legal implications and duties associated with the provision of advice and professional liability and client confidentiality.</p> <p>32.Employment law, health and safety legislation and the Data Protection Act; and their implication for the clinical animal behaviourist, their clients and others.</p> <p>33. The ethical guidelines that relating to the use of animals.</p>				
<p>Research Methods</p>				
<p>34.The design and implementation of programmes of original inquiry in which data are collected and subjected to appropriate quantitative and/or qualitative analysis and critical evaluation.</p> <p>35.How to contribute to the science and knowledge base that underpins developments in the field of clinical animal behaviour.</p> <p>36.Methods for the assessment of the effectiveness of appropriately structured treatment regimes, including the use of analytical tools and statistics.</p>				