





- Cat's (or owner's) problems?
- Does it need drugs?
- What do you want the drugs to do?
  - reduce unwanted signs
- What do you want the drugs not to do?
  - not make the problem worse
  - not introduce a new problem



## unwanted behaviour

- · cats
  - spraying
  - scratching furniture
- dogs
  - aggression
  - barking
  - chewing / digging
  - fear



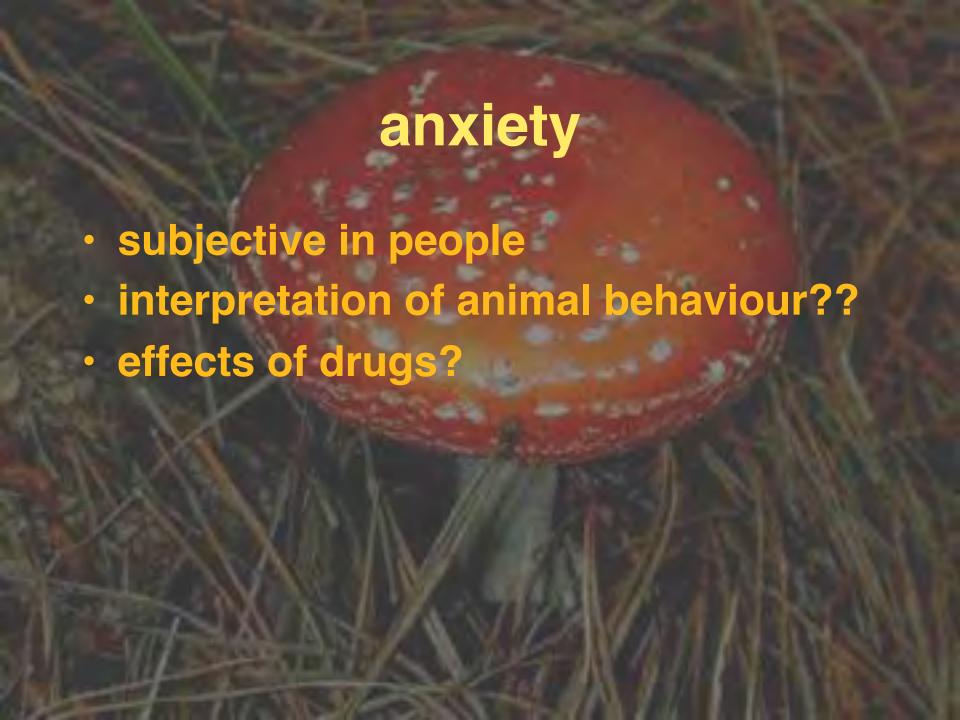




### unwanted behaviour

- boredom
  - distraction
- anxiety / fear
  - anxiolytics ± TCAs, pheromones
- (depression
  - antidepressants)
- (senility
  - stimulants)







## measuring anxiety

- animals
  - behaviour
  - response to drugs
- people
  - anxiety scales
  - autonomic resposes
  - response to drugs

# anxiety related behaviour

- · cats
  - spraying
- dogs
  - aggression
  - barking
  - chewing / digging
  - fear

# anxiolytic drugs

- benzodiazepines
  - diazepam
- 5HT₁₄ agonists
  - buspirone
- pheromones
- (barbiturates)
- (β blockers)
- (chloral hydrate, etc)
- antidepressants

## benzodiazepines

- safe
  - rarely liver failure in cats
- reduce effects of training
  - beware working dogs!
- interfere with learning?
  - block memory
- withdrawal syndrome / dependence?
- effects increase with age senility?
- tolerance?





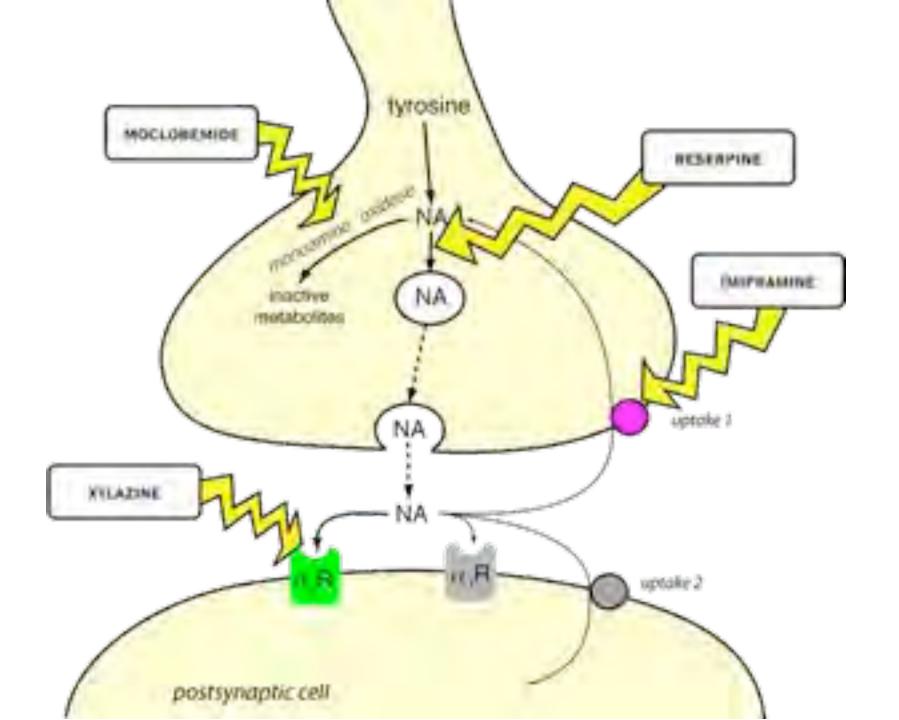






### depression

- monoamine theory
  - depression is caused by a functional deficit of monoamines
  - supported by known effects of some drugs
  - much contradictory evidence
  - manipulation of monoamines works in people



## antidepressant drugs

- tricyclic antidepressants
  - amitriptylline, imipramine, clomipramine
- selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors
  - fluoxetine, paroxetine, sertraline
- monoamine oxidase inhibitors
  - phenelzine, tranylcypromine, moclobemide (A), selegiline (B)
- atypical antidepressants
  - maprotiline, mianserin

#### side effects

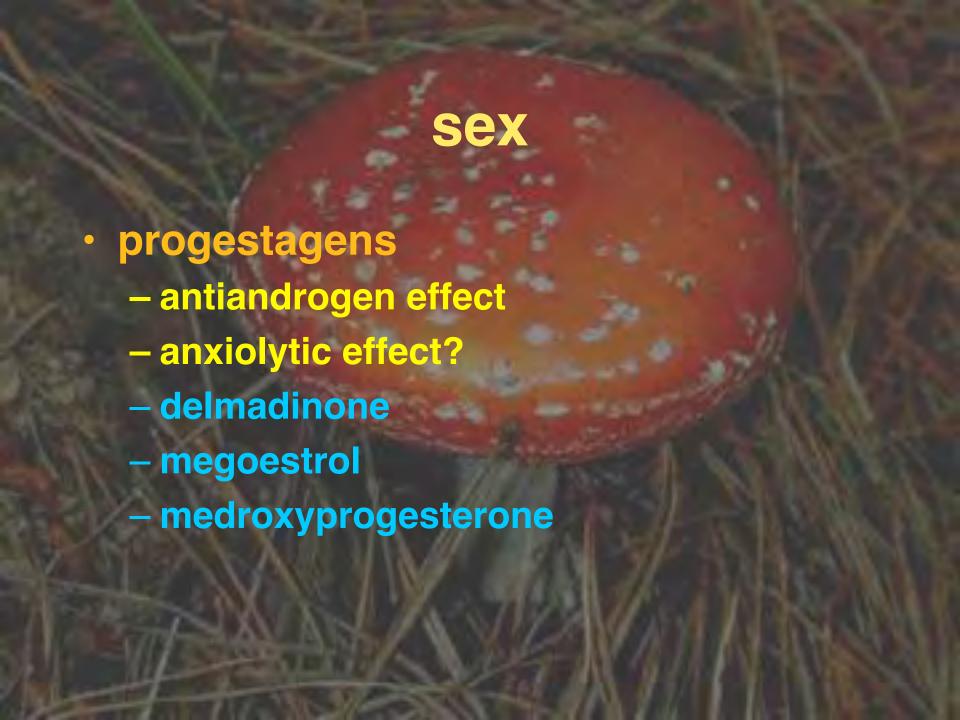
- tricyclic antidepressants
  - sedation, anticholinergic effects, arrhythmias, seizures, memory?
- selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors
  - nausea, diarrhoea, insomnia
- monoamine oxidase inhibitors
  - sedation, insomnia, weight gain, cheese reactions, pethidine reactions?
- atypical antidepressants
  - sedation, hypotension, seizures

#### antidepressants

- take 2 4 weeks to work in people
  - spontaneous recovery
  - lack of efficacy
  - huge placebo effect
- dogs?
- cats???
- many active metabolites in people

# depression related behaviour?

- cats
  - spraying
  - scratching furniture
- dogs
  - aggression
  - barking
  - chewing / digging
  - fear









#### stereotypies

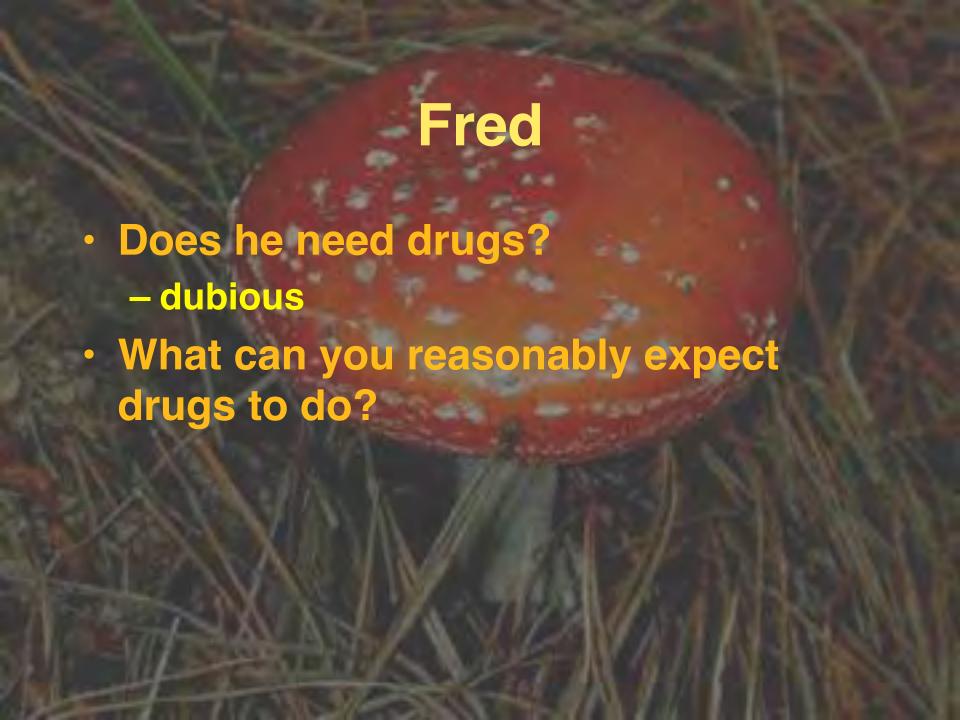
- inappropriate repetitive behaviour
  - -boredom?
    - provide distraction
  - inappropriate stimulation of reward pathway?
    - opioid antagonists
    - dopamine antagonists

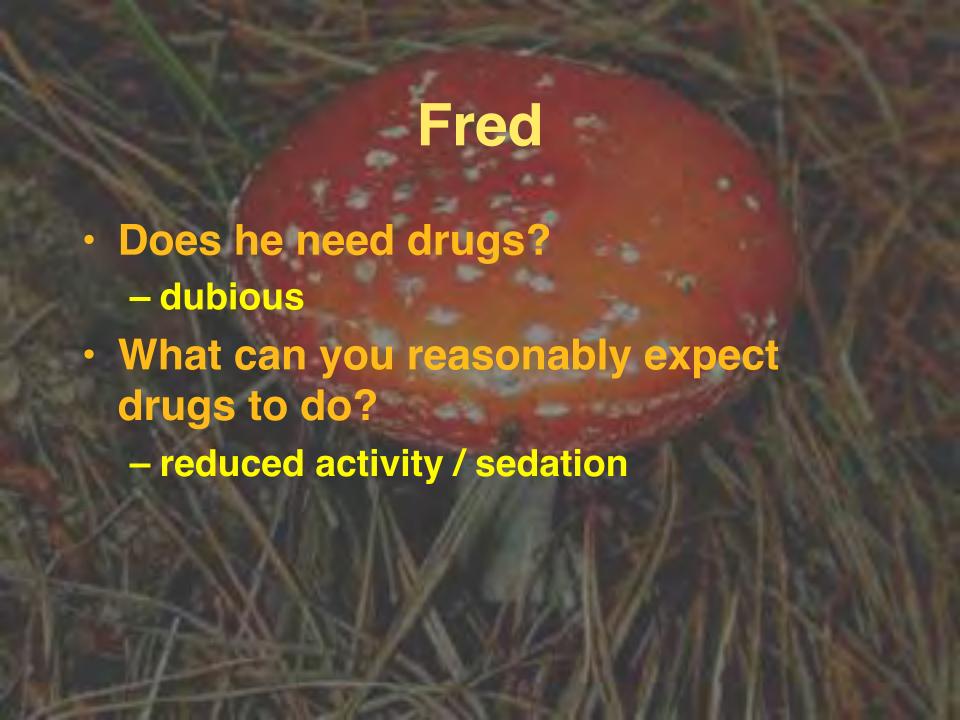


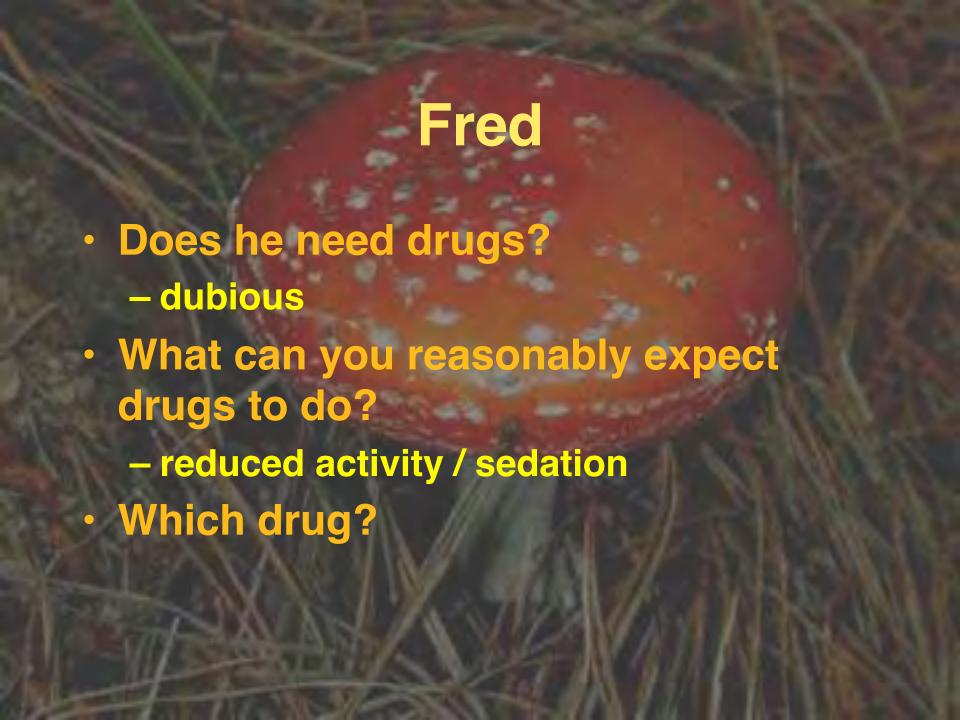












- Does he need drugs?
  - dubious
- What can you reasonably expect drugs to do?
  - reduced activity / sedation
- Which drug?
  - benzodiazepine?

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  - antidepressant?
  - pheromone?

# behaviour altering drugs

- the cause of altered behaviour should be addressed – the problem may be the owner!
- psychotherapy is usually better than drugs
- drugs seem to work best in combination with psychotherapy
- benzodiazepines and antidepressants are used for anxiety related problems
- beware side effects!!!