

ABTC Standard - Animal Behaviour Technician

Overview

This standard is at Level 5.

This standard relates to working with animals and/or in human-animal interaction settings to provide prophylactic behavioural advice to owners/handlers/keepers, and to assess animal behaviour to devise behaviour modification and/or environmental modification plans to improve animal welfare, and/or refers to other animal behaviour professionals as appropriate.

Dealing with behaviours that are of a dangerous, abnormal (pathological) nature, or are resistant to change, are beyond the scope of this standard. Behaviours which are within the normal range, especially for younger animals, are the focus of this level.

This standard involves understanding how to evaluate, prevent or address inappropriate or problematic behaviours within individual animals, through the development of suitable environments and training regimes that are likely to be effective, based on best practice and scientific evidence. These may be for training rehabilitation or prevention purposes, when caring for the animal or when assisting and advising another person or organisation on undesirable behaviour in their animal/s.

This standard is suitable for those working in the animal care sector, with responsibility for planning and managing humane approaches to the behaviour of animals and may work in conjunction with Clinical Animal Behaviourists, Animal Trainers and Animal Training Instructors. The Veterinary Surgeons Act limits the activities which may be carried out by those who are not qualified veterinary surgeons. All activities should be carried out within the constraints of the Veterinary Surgeons Act.

Performance Criteria

You must be able to:

1. Evaluate the needs of a range of animal species and how these may be provided for whilst under your duty of care.
2. Identify the appropriate animal health and welfare legislation, associated codes of practice and other legislation relevant to the animals being worked with and take any action necessary to ensure these are followed.
3. Undertake risk assessments in line with current health and safety legislation
4. Identify and act in ways that best ensures the well-being of the animal, protecting and promoting welfare both within the short and long term.
5. Gather evidence about the behaviour of the animal from all sources identified as likely to provide relevant information. This could include direct observation, discussion with

owner/keeper, assessments supplied by veterinary surgeons, case history. Evaluate the quality of this evidence and act appropriately to remedy any areas of concern or deficiency in it.

6. Evaluate the effect of physical factors on the animal's behaviour including species, breed, parentage, sex, age, medical conditions, physiological status, developmental history and identify those most relevant to the problem(s) and areas of concern identified.
7. Evaluate the impact of external factors on the behaviour of the animal, the problem(s) and areas of concern identified, to include: immediate surroundings, wider environment, environmental pressures, ethological requirements, previous experiences.
8. Evaluate the impact of husbandry/management practices on the behaviour of the animal, and any problem(s) and areas of concern identified, including: presence/absence of environmental enrichment, social contact, physical activity, interactions and relationship with owner/keeper and other humans, diet.
9. Evaluate issues concerning the safety, efficacy and reliability of complementary and alternative or non-prescription or prescribed therapies or products.
10. Demonstrate skill and competency in the selection and use of a wide range of behaviour promotion and/or behavioural modification techniques and training aids to address undesirable and problematic behaviour and be able to teach others how to use these effectively as appropriate, to ensure their effective use, and protect against their misuse, and ensure owners/keepers protect the welfare of the animal.
11. Apply the principles of animal learning theory to humane training methods to achieve agreed goals.
12. Demonstrate the ability to train an animal to do the exercises appropriate to the animal species, context and desired behaviour, in a number of different ways, taking into account the animal's species, breed, type and physical capabilities.
13. Justify why a particular behaviour promotion and/or modification programme has been selected to promote behaviour or address issues identified, against any other possible regimes.
14. Devise and implement a structured behaviour promotion and/or modification programme, that identifies and sets realistic goals and time scales for monitoring of its progress and assessment of its success.
15. Discuss and agree behaviour promotion and/or modification programme with the owner/keeper and others involved with the animal, rectifying areas of misunderstanding, confusion or concern where appropriate, and obtaining their informed consent.
16. Ensure the owner/keeper understands their role in the delivery of an effective behaviour promotion and/or modification programme and the importance of maintaining the desired change to behaviour once it is achieved.

17. Identify and liaise with other professionals (e.g. veterinary surgeons, and clinical animal behaviourists) and organisations involved in the care of the animals to ensure a consistent and appropriate approach that both promotes animal welfare and is legally compliant.
18. Identify any professional, ethical or other issues that have arisen when working with the animal, owner/keeper or other individual and take appropriate action to address these.
19. Explain to the owner/keeper of the animal, through written guidelines or other appropriate system of feedback the areas of concern regarding their animal that have been identified, their possible causes and the rationale behind the treatment regime selected to remedy these and any other associated issues that have been identified.
20. Evaluate the effectiveness of the behaviour promotion and/or modification programme through appropriate follow-ups which may include direct observation of the animal and/or liaison with the owner/keeper and others involved with the animal. As appropriate, revise the programme in response to this feedback to ensure its effectiveness and success.
21. Maintain required records on each animal so that it is possible to critically reflect on the appropriateness and success of different treatment regimes; identify any improvements to practice that could be made.
22. Maintain a high level of professional conduct including an awareness of own limitations and refer cases on when appropriate.
23. Identify gaps in own knowledge and understanding; and plan, record and evaluate a personal Continuing Professional Development (CPD) programme to address these.

Knowledge and understanding

You need to know and understand:

- **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.

- **Animal health and welfare**

5. The key ethological, psychological and physiological concepts that underpin animal welfare.
6. 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.
7. Welfare considerations in the management and training of animals.
 - **Animal Learning and Training**
8. The theory of animal learning to include habituation; sensitization, classical conditioning, operant conditioning, insight and social learning, animal cognition and the concept of consciousness.
9. The theory underlying learned problem behaviour and training techniques.
10. 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.
11. The techniques most appropriate for the promotion of appropriate behaviour and modification of problematic behaviour, the rationale for their use/application, and the strengths and weaknesses of each.
 - **The Interaction between Health and Behaviour**
12. The functional anatomy and physiology of the vertebrate nervous and endocrine systems and their role in mediating behaviour.
13. The concept of neural plasticity and the relevance and influence of environmental and genetic factors in the development of the nervous system.
14. The signs of ill-health and common conditions influencing behaviour and associated veterinary terminology.
15. The behavioural consequences of medical disorders.
16. Psychopharmacology and the mode of action of the major classes of drugs used in clinical animal behaviour, their role and correct application, and constraints and contra-indicators to their use.
17. Commonly used complementary and alternative or non-prescription or prescribed therapies or products and their claimed/potential benefits.
 - **Clinical Procedures**
18. The range of common behavioural disorders in animals to include phobias, aggression, stereotypies, anxiety related behaviours, and how to identify contributing factors.
19. The appropriate application of the principles of ethology and learning theory to the promotion of appropriate behaviour and/or modification of problematic behaviour.

20. The range of effective communication skills, both in the collection of relevant information and provision of advice and communication via telephone, email, letters and reports with clients and relevant professionals, and how to assess and resolve issues relating to client understanding.
21. The interactions appropriate in professional relationships and how to apply these in practice.
22. The common professional, ethical or other issues that need to be considered in animal care settings and the action that is appropriate to address these, including an appreciation of the value of further referral.
23. The construction and delivery of appropriately structured behaviour promotion and/or modification programmes that are likely to be effective for target behaviours identified.
24. How to identify situations where further action may be necessary, including ways in which compliance with an extended behaviour promotion and/or modification programmes may be encouraged.
25. UK and European legislation that relates to the ownership and use of animals and the role and duties of the behaviour technician, 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.
26. Employment law, health and safety legislation and the Data Protection Act; and their implication for the behaviour technician, their clients and others.
27. The ethical guidelines relating to the use of animals.

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