

Service dog work and tasks Veronica Morris, PhD and Bradley Morris, MA, CPhil

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Things to take home

- There are infinite service dog work and tasks
- Terminology is not standard
- Owner-trainers can train any type of work or task





 Most common work or task for psychiatric service dogs is pressure therapy





- issue, or to help them through the issue
 - Anxiety attacks
 - Mood swings
 - Flashbacks
 - Seizures
 - Blood sugar issues
 - Heart conditions/rate



• Alerts and responses are also commonly used to warn a handler of an impending





 Hallucination discernment allows the handler to perceive which of the things they are seeing are real, and which are not



• Grounding keeps a handler present in space and time









 Tactile stimulation is often used to interrupt behaviors, ground the handler, remind of routines, do alerts, and respond to medical conditions



- Section summary
 - Any list you might find of work/tasks is incomplete
 - The most important factors are that the person has a limitation due to their disability, and that the dog is trained to do something to help
 - Since every person is affected uniquely by their disability, every dog can work differently
 - Two people with the same diagnosis might use different work or tasks



- Even among programs, they use different terms for the same action
- With owner-trainers, the names of work and tasks become even more varied
- People who speak English as a second language, or who have disabilities that affect their cognition or ability to communicate in written English might use terms that seem "off" or "strange" to native English speakers (e.g. "touch me when I feel sad")
- Preconceived ideas or emotional reactions can get in the way



- Pressure therapy has many names
 - Hugs
 - Deep pressure therapy
 - Lying on parts of the body





- Tactile stimulation is called many things
 - Licking \bullet
 - Kisses
 - Pawing
 - Nudging
 - Bumping \bullet
 - Paws-up







- Pressure therapy and tactile stimulation are just two examples
- Always give people a chance to explain what they mean, as there are no standardized terms
- Two yellow flags by themselves: "emotional support" or "comfort"; get clarification



- Many people think there are some things only programs can do
- In fact, owner-trainers can train anything a program can!





• Guide dogs can be trained by using a cane, using familiar routes, during times of the day where the person has more vision, or with the assistance of a friend, family member, or pet dog trainer





surgical gloves, respirators, ziptop baggies, and baby food jars



Allergen detection dogs can be trained using protective equipment like



 Alert and response dogs can be trained by: faking the episode, training during an episode, or enlisting the help of friends, family, or a pet dog trainer





- breeders or the shelter
- techniques
- the dog, avoiding scam programs, and for cost effectiveness

People might have pet dogs that they want to train, or obtain dogs from

 They may have varying levels of support from others in the service dog community, and so have varying knowledge of "standard" terms and

Owner-training is often better than program training for customization of



Conclusion

- to someone else when their dog is working/doing tasks
- rights

• There is such a wide variety of things a service dog can do, what those things are called, and how to train them that the possibilities are infinite

• If something doesn't make sense, ask them to describe what it looks like

• The point is access, not maximum barriers—err on the side of disability







Questions?