



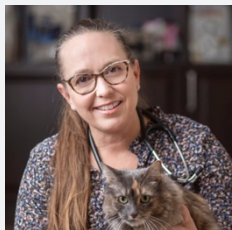
Overview/description

Designing a Healthy Feline Environment: Evidence-Based Strategies to Support Emotional Well-being

Are homes truly “cat-friendly” or just “cat-habitable”? Join Dr. Kelly St. Denis for a webinar that moves beyond the medical vs. behavioural divide to explore a holistic framework for feline health and well-being. In this webinar, she will introduce the Health Triad, where physical, cognitive, and emotional health intersect, and the Five Pillars of a Healthy Feline Environment, showing how these frameworks help you understand and address behavioural challenges in practice. We will explore feline communication, including pheromones, scratching and other marking behaviours, connecting these concepts to real-world challenges, including house soiling, intercat tension, and the introduction of a new cat into the home.

Attendees will gain knowledge on identifying deficiencies in environmental management, and understanding cats’ territorial blueprints, helping to guide clients toward a more harmonious home. Register now to elevate your feline behaviour expertise.

Speaker’s bio and credentials



Kelly St. Denis, MSc, DVM, Dipl. ABVP (feline practice)

Dr. St. Denis is board certified with the American Board of Veterinary Practitioners in the specialty of feline practice. In her early career she trained in molecular biology and immunology, working in the field of cancer research. In 1999 she graduated from the Ontario Veterinary College and in 2007 she opened a feline specialty hospital, completing her ABVP certification in 2013. Dr. St. Denis is co-editor of the Journal of Feline

Medicine and Surgery and JFMS Open Reports and medical co-editor of the AAFP Feline Practitioner Magazine. Currently she works in clinical practice 2 days a week, is a consultant on the Veterinary Information Network and lectures internationally on all things feline.



Questionnaire

1. Why is it important to provide a healthy feline environment?

- There is a strong tie between a healthy environment and a healthy cat
- Deficient environments can promote undesirable behaviours
- Deficient environments can predispose to health problems
- All of the above

2. Which of the following are desirable to the domestic cat?

- Having another cat for company
- Sharing food from the same bowl with other cats in the home
- Routines, consistent and ample resources, and a safe space to consume prey
- Travelling away from their defined territory for adventures

3. The domestic cat's personal defined territory

- Includes a core territory, territory and home range
- Can be shared with other cats with no detrimental effects
- Includes a core territory that is sheltered and safe for eating, sleeping, rest or play
- Includes a core territory, territory and home range and includes a core territory that is sheltered and safe for eating, sleeping, rest or play

4. The health triad

- Highlights that illness or injury are the only consideration in feline well-being
- Includes physical, cognitive and emotional health
- Is not important when considering patient quality of life
- Does not include emotional health

5. Feline Emotions

- Include positive (engaging) and negative (protective) emotions
- Enhance and ensure survival
- Include pain, which is both a sensory and emotional experience
- All of the above

6. The 5 pillars of a healthy feline environment

- Is a concept which describes environmental enrichment for cats
- Does not consider the cat's sense of smell and other senses
- Is the guiding criteria to prevent and manage intercat tension
- Describe the cat's need to cooperate with humans at all times



- 7. Pillar 1 of the 5 pillars of a healthy feline environment states 'Provide a safe place for each cat'. This includes the following considerations:**
 - Pillar 1 is fulfilled if a cat is strictly indoors, because indoor cats are safe at all times
 - A sense of safety is defined by the cat, not the caregivers
 - 3-dimensional spaces, hidey holes and other spaces provided in ample numbers in multicat households helps minimize intercat tension
 - A sense of safety is defined by the cat, not the caregivers and 3-dimensional spaces, hidey holes and other spaces provided in ample numbers in multicat households helps minimize intercat tension

- 8. Synthetic feline pheromones play an important role in**
 - Minimizing the risk of and treating intercat tension
 - Reducing fear-anxiety triggered by changes in the environment
 - Facilitating reduction of fear-anxiety during travel away from home
 - All of the above

- 9. Foe (agonistic) behaviours between co-habiting cats are often overlooked by caregivers. Examples of agonistic behaviours include:**
 - Facial rubbing, tail wrapping and nose touching
 - Living in separate areas of the house
 - Playing together
 - Allogrooming

- 10. Undesirable behaviours such as house soiling and destructive scratching**
 - Signal that the cat is angry with the caregiver
 - Occur when the cat is tired of their litter box
 - Signal a disturbance in the health triad
 - Should be called inappropriate behaviours



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PERSONAL INFORMATION:

First name:

Last name:

Type:

(Veterinarian, Technician)

Licence number:

Province where you practise:

Email:



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CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION

Educational webcast

**Designing a Healthy Feline Environment: Evidence-Based Strategies
to Support Emotional Well-being**

Presented by

Kelly St. Denis, MSc, DVM, Dipl. ABVP (feline practice)

This document confirms that

Dr. Lorem Ipsum

has viewed the above-mentioned webcast and has answered and submitted the
questionnaire meant to evaluate the understanding of the content.

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