

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION

Pets' Impact on Your Patients' Health: Leveraging Benefits and Mitigating Risk

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Over two thirds of Americans live with pets and consider them important members of the family. Pets benefit human health (zooeyia) in 4 ways: as builders of social capital, as agents of harm reduction, as motivators for healthy behavior change, and as potential participants in treatment plans. Conversely, pets can present risks to their owners. They are potential sources of zoonotic disease and injury. Pets can also challenge a family's prioritization of financial and social resources. To activate the benefits of zooeyia and appropriately calibrate and mitigate zoonotic risk, physicians first need to know about the pets in their patients' families. Asking about pets is a simple and feasible approach to assess patients' environmental history and social capital. Asking about pets is a nonthreatening way to build rapport and demonstrates an interest in the whole family, which can improve the physician–patient therapeutic alliance. Physicians can use an interprofessional, collaborative approach with veterinarians to address zoonotic health risks and leverage zooeyia. (J Am Board Fam Med 2015;28:526–534.)

Keywords: Collaboration, Communication, Pets, Primary Health Care, Social Determinants of Health, Zooeyia

Some 68% of North Americans live with at least 1 pet.¹ Over three quarters of children in the United States live with pets. Children are more likely to live with a pet than live with their biological father or a sibling.² In Canada, 15% of families expect to acquire a new pet in the coming year.³ Companion animals are a source of health benefits and risks for the families with whom they live. Family physicians who are aware of pets already living with their patients are better able to address this potential.

Pet is a term of endearment reflecting the bond people have with their companion animals.⁴ While dogs and cats are the most popular pets, people keep multiple domestic species as companion animals, including birds, rabbits, hamsters, horses, guinea pigs, ferrets, and gerbils. The dog was the first animal to be domesticated, beginning over 10,000 years ago.⁵ Domestication of animals has been a long and complex process of reciprocal evolutionary pressures affecting both humans and animals.^{6,7} Other animals that have not been domesticated, such as fish, lizards, snakes, and turtles, also are kept as pets. Owners can be strongly bonded with these animals as well.

This article reviews the roles of pets in families, explores zooeyia⁸ (pronounced “zoo-AY-uh”)—how pets benefit human health—assesses the potential risks of pet ownership, outlines simple communication to identify which patients already have a pet, and describes an interprofessional collaborative approach to improving care for patients with pets.

Evidence of the benefits of pets in families is plentiful, consistent, and reasonably strong (Strength of Recommendation Taxonomy level

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B),⁹ based on multiple, patient-oriented studies. The wide range of protocols, including randomized controlled trials and systematic reviews, represents the full spectrum of Strength of Recommendation Taxonomy levels of quality (1 through 3).⁹ The consistency of results and variation in study quality support a call for rigorous study of human–animal interactions.¹⁰

The significance of pets to human health has long been acknowledged by many, including the US National Institutes of Health. Their consensus statement on the health benefits of pets concluded with a call for all future studies in human health to consider the presence or absence of a pet in the home and the nature of the relationship with the pet.¹⁰ Asking about pets opens communication, empowers zooeyia, and can strengthen the physician–patient therapeutic alliance.

Pets in the Family

People acquire pets for many reasons, including companionship, recreation, and protection.¹¹ Most pet owners—regardless of the family’s culture—consider their animal companions part of the family.¹² Pets are actively integrated with everyday living.^{4,13,14} They participate in family rituals and ceremonies. Many families buy holiday gifts for their pets and often celebrate their birthdays.¹⁵ In times of family transition, such as illness or death, pets support coping, resilience, and recovery.^{13–17} Military families report that pets provide significant support and stability during the disruption caused by the relocation of a family member.¹⁵

Contrary to stereotype, pet lovers seldom supplant humans with animals in their relationships; rather, they generalize their capacity for love, empathy, and compassion to all species.¹⁷ All family members bond with their companion animals, particularly children. The human–animal bond is especially significant for children in single-parent families^{15,18} and those without siblings.¹⁹ Children often consider relationships with their pets to be more important than some human relationships.²⁰ Pets provide comfort and act as confidants.²⁰ Pets foster positive psychosocial development in children.¹⁷ Children with pets demonstrate enhanced empathy, self-esteem, cognitive development, and greater participation in social and athletic activities.^{17,21} They exhibit increased trust, community feeling, sense of safety, and self-confidence.¹¹

Psychologists and social workers recognize the importance of pets in families and often include them in their therapeutic approach.^{17,22} The roles of pets evolve through the family’s life cycle. Pets can complement the family structure, fitting into the human dynamics and adjusting to the developmental stages of their families. Pets sometimes have the role of a child; sometimes the pet can be a working partner or companion. Pets can also act as replacements for human family members, either augmenting or interfering with human dynamics.¹⁴

People are deeply affected by the loss of a pet; their responses can echo those to the loss of a human family member or companion.^{18,22,23} Grief may be severe, affecting the owner’s health and well-being. For elderly pet owners, the death of a pet can disrupt activities of daily living and distance owners from their social support system.²⁰ This normal mourning process does not reflect a pathologic attachment.^{17,18,23,24}

Zooeyia: The Health Benefits of Pets

Zooeyia—the human health benefits of companion animals—affects the physical, emotional, and community spheres.⁸ *Zooeyia* is taken from the Greek root words for animal (*zoion*) and health (Hygeia was the ancient Greek goddess of health, the same source as “hygiene”). Zooeyia is the positive inverse of zoonosis (from the same *zoion* and *nosos*, or disease). Pets are important companions who affect the health of the families with whom they live. Pets affect determinants of health by enhancing feelings of happiness, security, and self-worth and reducing feelings of loneliness and isolation on a daily basis.²⁵ Having pets benefits individual health by encouraging regular exercise and healthy eating patterns,²⁶ and by improving physiologic parameters such as hypertension.²⁷ Pets augment social interactions in groups, fostering generalized reciprocity and encouraging social trust.²⁸ In the community pets catalyze civic engagement, perceptions of neighborhood friendliness, and a sense of community.²⁹ Pets can aid a patient’s health in 4 ways: as builders of social capital, as agents of harm reduction, as motivators for healthy behavior change, and as active participants in treatment plans.

Pets develop networks among people that lead to cooperation and beneficial outcomes; they build social capital. Walking a dog bridges private and public spaces, facilitating social contact and reci-

procity between neighbors.^{30,31} Pets encourage participation in organized and casual activities. Pet owners are more civically engaged than people without pets.³¹ Over half of dog owners get to know their neighbors as a result of their pet; over 80% converse with other pet owners on their walks.³¹

A sense of belonging is an indicator of health.³² Pets create feelings of attachment and emotional and social well-being, and decrease feelings of isolation.

Stressful events can escalate in the lives of the elderly as their social supports and physical capabilities diminish. The accumulation of stressful events is associated with increased doctor contacts for patients without pets—but not for pet owners. Pet ownership among seniors enrolled in Medicare reduced their demand for medical services, alleviating costs to the health care system.³³

Pets can be agents of harm reduction. Patients who engage in high-risk behavior can be adamantly unwilling to harm their pets. Exposure to tobacco smoke is a widely recognized risk factor for many diseases.³⁴ Secondhand smoke also affects pets: Cats are susceptible to oral squamous cell carcinoma and mammary cancer; dogs are susceptible to lung cancer and nasal cancer. The risks of pets' exposure to secondhand smoke can motivate pet owners to quit smoking, attempt to quit smoking, encourage other members of the household to quit, and/or prohibit smoking inside the home.³⁵ This identifies a novel motivator to amplify smoking cessation messages, of particular significance for smokers who live alone with a pet.

Pets can motivate healthy behavior change. Physical inactivity is such a significant predictor of disease that in one analysis, reducing this risk factor by a mere 10% would save a projected \$2.1 billion, or 2.5% of total direct health care costs.³⁶ It is estimated that if adults engaged in 60 minutes of physical activity per day, 33% of all deaths related to coronary heart disease, 25% of deaths related to stroke, 20% of deaths related to type 2 diabetes, and 20% of deaths related to hypertension would be avoided.³⁷ Dog ownership is a reliable indicator of increased physical activity.²⁹ Children with dogs spend more time in vigorous physical activity and take more steps per day than those without pets.³⁸ Dog owners participate in about 300 min/wk of moderate activity, compared with the average 170 min/wk of non-dog owners.³⁹

Exercise advocates frequently recommend a "buddy system" for physical activity programs. Where a human exercise buddy can both encourage and discourage regular exercise, a dog is a consistently positive influence, initiating exercise and adding enjoyment.³⁹ Walking one's dog is also a source of parental pride, a display of the care the owner takes of the animal and of their positive relationship. Parental pride is a motivator to exercise and to interact with others.³⁹ Dogs provide a social support system for exercise.

Walking is an accessible exercise for most people, including the obese. More than one third of adults and almost 17% of youth were obese in 2009 to 2010.⁴⁰ Annual associated medical care costs are estimated at \$147 billion (2008 US dollars).⁴¹ Obesity increases the risk of developing serious health conditions such as type 2 diabetes, hypertension, hyperlipidemia, cardiovascular disease, and certain forms of cancer.⁴² Companion animals, particularly dogs, encourage regular exercise, especially walking. Walkers with companion dogs are more likely to maintain any weight loss over a year.³⁹

Pets can actively participate in a patient's treatment plan. Chronic diseases place a great burden on patients, their families, the health care system, and society.⁴³ Many controllable health risk factors can be positively affected by having pets: physical inactivity, obesity, smoking, hypertension, and the social isolation of chronic disease and psychiatric disease.

One in 3 American adults has high blood pressure.⁴⁴ According to the American Heart Association, the presence of a pet has a significant and positive effect on their owner's cardiovascular reactivity to stress.²⁷ Pets provide nonjudgmental social support that buffers pathogenic responses to stress.^{8,11,21,45} Simply stroking a pet lowers blood pressure and serum triglyceride and cholesterol concentrations.^{8,17,19,46–48} In a randomized controlled trial, pets were more effective than angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors in controlling hypertension in response to a stressful event.⁴⁵ Cat ownership in particular significantly reduces the risk of cardiovascular disease and associated death.⁴⁹ This holds true regardless of the patient's age, sex, ethnicity, systolic blood pressure, cigarette smoking, diabetes mellitus, serum cholesterol concentration, and body mass index.

For patients with mental health conditions, pets offer multiple benefits. One of 4 adults in the

Table 1. Themes of health benefits and risks of companion animals across the life span*

Life Cycle Stages [†]	Infant	Toddler	Child	Adolescent	Independent Adult	Mature	Elderly
Potential zoeyia (health benefits of pets)	Strengthen development of immune system						
	Positive psychosocial development						
	Motivate regular exercise →						
	Support coping, resilience and recovery →						
	Catalyze social interactions and sense of community →						
	Agent of harm reduction (eg, smoking) →						
	Encourage activities of daily living →						
Common zoonotic risks from pets	Augment treatment plans for chronic disease →						
	Effects of toxoplasmosis on fetus						
	Bite wounds →						
	Allergenic triggered asthma						
	Salmonellosis from turtles						
	Toxocariasis larvae migrans						
	Fungal dermatophytosis						
	Grief of pet loss →						
	← Zoonotic infections of the immunocompromised →						
	← Pressure on allocation of family resources (financial, social, and emotional) →						

*Note that risks are not age-restricted among patients at high risk: the young, old, pregnant, immunocompromised, and mentally challenged.

[†]Adapted from Hodgson and Darling.¹⁴

United States has a mental illness.⁵⁰ Anxiety disorders are the most common, affecting 40 million adults (18% of the population).⁵¹ Interactions with pets alter patients' tendency to focus negatively on themselves, increasing their motivation to engage. This can result in a better quality of life.¹⁵

Exactly how human-animal interactions ameliorate mood disorders is unknown, but activation of the oxytocin system has been hypothesized.⁵² Among the effects of oxytocin are decreased stress, blood pressure, anxiety levels, and depression symptoms, and increased social interaction, self-confidence, memory, and learning.⁵³ Oxytocin concentrations in dog owners increase significantly when their pets gaze at them.⁵⁴ A single interaction with a companion animal triggers oxytocin release; the effect is stronger and more sustained with close and repetitive interactions.⁵²

Use of cardiovascular, cholesterol-lowering, and anti-anxiety drugs is on the rise, with concomitant increases in cost and the adverse effects of polypharmacy.⁵⁵ Incorporating patient activities with their pets as an adjunct to current therapy capitalizes on resources already in place and enhances the patient's perception of normalcy without additional cost. The physician's acknowledgment of the im-

portance of pets in a patient's life can also strengthen the therapeutic alliance.⁵⁶

Potential Risks of Pet Ownership

The influence of pets is not entirely positive. Pets can infect people with disease, cause injury, and challenge resource prioritization within the family. The health benefits of companion animals change across the life span, as do the attendant risks of pet ownership (Table 1).

Zoonotic diseases affect both humans and animals and can spread from one to the other. Of infectious diseases affecting humans, 61% are zoonotic; 75% of new or emerging diseases around the world are zoonotic.⁵⁷ Contributing factors include increasing urbanization, human encroachment on wildlife habitat, climate change, international travel, and increasing intimacy of animals with humans.³ The young, old, pregnant, immunocompromised,⁵⁸ and mentally challenged are at higher risk of contracting diseases, including zoonoses. Zoonotic injury, including dog bites, cat scratches, and traumatic injury caused by other species, is considered a largely preventable form of noninfectious zoonotic concern.

Zoonotic disease is species-specific.⁵⁹ Different animal species carry different zoonoses. For example, turtles often carry *Salmonella*. Zoonotic diseases seen in primary health care include ringworm (dermatophytosis), bite injuries, toxocarasis, *Salmonella* infection, and avian psittacosis.^{3,59} All mammals are susceptible to dermatophytosis; the most common source for people is infected cats.⁵⁸ Treatment of dermatophytosis is straightforward; however, health care practitioners may not link a patient's recurrent dermatophytosis with a pet's infection. They are simply unaware of pets in the household because they have never asked.^{3,60}

Assessment of zoonotic risk from pets should be informed by evidence. For example, most health care providers are aware of toxoplasmosis, which can cause severe and fatal disease in fetuses and immunocompromised individuals. Yet many physicians provide simplistic advice to their pregnant patients, disproportionately focusing on the risk from their cats.⁶¹ The primary sources of toxoplasmosis are contaminated soil or food. Susceptible people can take simple precautions of proper food hygiene, avoiding handling or eating undercooked or raw meat, and wearing gloves while gardening or cleaning a cat's litter box.

Childhood asthma is a common pet-related concern among family physicians. Asthma has many diverse environmental triggers.⁶² The role of pets may relate to age at exposure. Contact with dogs and cats has a protective effect on respiratory tract symptoms and infections during early childhood development.⁶³ Early exposure to pets strengthens the development of the immune system in infants and toddlers and lowers the likelihood of their developing allergies and asthma.¹¹ Children in families with dogs have a lower risk of allergic disease; the timing of allergen exposure seems to play a role.^{64,65} Exposure to dogs or cats in the first year of life may actually reduce subsequent risk of allergic sensitization to multiple allergens during childhood.^{65,66}

Maintaining pets' health reduces the risk of zoonotic disease in pet-owning families. Both animal and human health care professionals alike play a pivotal role. Vaccinating domestic animals against rabies builds an effective buffer around their families.⁶⁷ Proactive deworming programs for dogs and cats can prevent common intestinal parasites in patients at higher risk. Veterinary examinations can identify and treat zoonotic infections, preventing

infection and/or reinfection of members of the household. Veterinarians can provide advice and recommend trainers for a pet's behavioral issues. Appropriate strategies can prevent bite injuries from pets, which is particularly important in families with infants, toddlers, and children.

Pet ownership can create other risks to patients' health by draining family resources: financial, social, and emotional. The cost of caring for a pet may challenge owners' finances, causing an unsustainable imbalance of priorities. Emotional concern for a pet may adversely affect decision making. People may avoid medical care for fear that hospitalization will separate them from their pet.⁴⁸ Patients have been known to leave a hospital or refuse residential long-term care if their pets are not looked after.

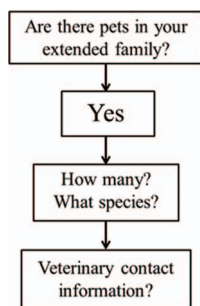
When addressing an issue of health or resource allocation that may be related to an animal, physicians sometimes recommend removing the pet from the home. This should be considered only as a last resort. It will assuredly cause serious conflict within the home. Less than a third of patients will comply because their pet is a member of the family.⁶⁸ It can be devastating to children.⁶⁹ Patients may also mislead caregivers, saying they have disposed of the pet without doing so.⁶⁸ Regardless of outcome, the physician-patient therapeutic alliance can be irreparably damaged. Physicians may become frustrated because the patient (predictably) does not follow their advice. Patients may be distressed that their doctor has such little understanding of their family. Trust is breached.

Asking about Your Patients' Pets

To activate the benefits of zoeyia and recalibrate zoonotic risk, physicians need to know about pets in their patients' families. Asking about pets can significantly strengthen the physician-patient therapeutic alliance. This simple query demonstrates interest in the patient's entire family and home life. Knowing about pets in the family informs a physician's assessment of a patient's social capital, home environment, and nonmedical determinants of health. Talking about pets is a nonthreatening way to build rapport.

Few resources have been designed to assist health care practitioners in understanding the roles of pets in a family.^{4,14,22} Asking about pets (Figure 1) is a simple and valuable communication ap-

Figure 1. Asking about pets is a practical, nonthreatening way to open a conversation about the patient's home life.



proach.⁵⁶ Enquiries about the patient's home life, including pets, is appropriate when taking a patient's environmental history to update the cumulative patient profile, especially during the initial visit and periodic health reviews. These simple questions are a practical, nonthreatening way to open a conversation about the patient's home life.

- Are there pets in your extended family? If the answer is no, the conversation on this topic is completed. This question is less intrusive than many routinely asked by physicians. The physician's openness on the subject of pets is established. A patient who acquires a pet in the future may recall the interest and advise their physician about the new member of the family.
- How many? What species? Both the benefits and the risks of pets in a patient's life vary by species.
- Veterinary contact information. This creates the potential for interprofessional consultation and collaboration in health matters involving both patients and pets. It will facilitate timely coordinated care, particularly when accompanied by a business card for the patient's veterinarian.

The patient should be advised that no health issue will be discussed with the veterinarian without their express permission to do so, and only if the issue is pertinent to the animal's affect on health care. We understand that permission must be written in specific terms to comply with the Privacy Rule of the US Department of Health and Human Services: "All authorizations must be in plain language, and contain specific information regarding the information to be disclosed or used, the person(s) disclosing and receiving the information, ex-

piration, right to revoke in writing, and other data."⁷⁰

Issues concerning pets are valid concerns of the family physician. For example, a new kitten may be the source of a child's dermatophytosis. Immunosuppressive therapy elevates the importance of the pet's preventive health care.

An Interprofessional, Collaborative One Health Approach to Recalibrating Risk

The worldwide One Health⁷¹ initiative recognizes that the well-being of humans, animals, and the environment are inextricably connected. Collaborative efforts of human and veterinary health care professionals to improve human, animal, and environmental health operate at international, federal, and state levels.

Your pet-owning patients value their relationships with their animals but are unlikely to understand the zoonotic risks of pet ownership, preventive measures, or management strategies.⁷² They may not even know to ask.

Physicians are neither primarily nor solely responsible for managing zoonotic disease. Suspicion or a diagnosis of a zoonotic disease is a manifest opportunity for interprofessional collaboration with the family's veterinarian.

Primary care providers' reluctance to ask about pets may arise from concern that they will not be able to properly advise their patients. Yet patients seek advice from their physician on how to manage their health in the company of their pets.⁴⁷ Many patients do not consider veterinarians to be a source of information on human health, and physicians are generally uncomfortable discussing zoonotic transmission of disease.⁷³ They may not recognize and prioritize common, species-specific zoonotic diseases.⁸

The solution lies in interprofessional collaboration. Zoonotic health issues parallel all other situations in which physicians are faced with managing health issues at the edge of their own scope of practice. A veterinarian is a specialist in pet care, just as a pediatrician is in childhood health problems. Family physicians should feel free to confer with and refer to their patients' veterinarians.²²

Interprofessional collaboration can also leverage zootherapy. A patient may be reluctant to commit to an exercise program without motivation. The primary care provider can suggest the patient consult with

the veterinarian on how to develop a safe and effective exercise program for the pet that also increases the patient's physical activity. A depressed patient can develop a healthier daily routine by focusing on their pet's exercise requirements and feeding schedule. A hypertensive patient can be encouraged to set aside time every day to spend with their cat.

Conclusion

Healthy pets contribute to healthy families. Pets enhance emotional well-being and physical health, are sources of social capital, and strongly affect nonmedical determinants of health. Family physicians who know of pets in their patients' families have identified a motivator for the patient to make positive and healthier lifestyle choices and have discovered another potent contributor to treatment plans.

Application in practice is simple, straightforward, and noninvasive. Asking about pets gives physicians a new approach to exploring a patient's home life with a few simple and innocuous questions when taking an environmental history. Further, the demonstrated interest in a pet strengthens the physician-patient therapeutic alliance.

Asking about pets enables realistic recalibration of zoonotic risk. Knowing about pets in the family can influence health care decisions, especially when managing patients with weakened immunity. As in all other circumstances when a primary care provider is at the edge of their scope of practice, interprofessional collaboration can mitigate risk and improve care. Veterinarians are expert in the health care of companion animals and would welcome collaboration with their clients' physicians.⁷⁴ Referrals between these professions, although unusual,⁷⁴ can maximize the quality of patient care.⁷⁵

By knowing about pets in the family, family physicians can activate an existing resource to improve patient care. Just ask.

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