

SENIOR DOG BEHAVIOR HISTORY FORM

Cognitive Dysfunction Syndrome (CDS) Diagnostic Aid

Client Name _____ Patient Name _____

Breed/Sex: _____ Patient Birthdate: _____

This checklist is intended to help facilitate the diagnosis of CDS as well as to document a patient's behavior changes. If a dog (7+ years of age) shows signs in one or more categories, CDS should be considered and a complete physical and brief neurological examination should be completed*.

	Visit .			Visit .		Vis
DATE (month/day/year)						
DISORIENTATION δ						
Wanders aimlessly						
Appears lost or confused in house or yard						
Gets "stuck" in comers, or under/behind furniture						
Stares into space or at walls						
Has difficulty finding the door; stands at "hinge" side of door; stands at wrong door to go outside						
Does not recognize familiar people						
Does not respond to verbal cues or name						
Appears to forget reason for going outdoors						
ACTIVITY AND SLEEP						
Sleeps more (overall) in a 24-hour day						
Sleeps less during the night						
Decrease in (purposeful) activity in a 24-hour day						
Increase in aimless activity (wanders, paces) in a 24-hour day						
HOUSETRAINING ψ						
Urines indoors (indicate # incidents per week)						
Defecates indoors (indicate # incidents per week)						
Urines or defecates indoors in view of owners						
Urines or defecates indoors soon after being outside						
Signals less to go outside ξ						
INTERACTION WITH FAMILY MEMBERS						
Solicits attention less						
Less likely to stand/lie for petting (walks away)						
Less enthusiasm upon greeting						
No longer greets owners (once dog is aware that owners have arrived)						

* These can be supplemented, as appropriate, with diagnostic laboratory screening to identify other unrelated medical conditions that may be contributing to the clinical signs. Primary behavior problems (in addition to, or rather than, CDS), such as separation anxiety, may also be seen in older patients. If other behavior problems are suspected, consultation with a veterinary behaviorist is suggested. *

δ The contribution of vision or hearing loss to behavior problems should be considered based upon chronicity; normal-aging (non-CDS) dogs tend to compensate for reduced vision or hearing. *

ξ For dogs previously housetrained

ψ For dogs who previously signaled (asked) to go outside