

Amanda Nottke
Pan-Pan Jiang
Christine Kiely

science in the news

#### **Outline**

Amanda - Domestication of Dogs

Pan-Pan -Genetics of Dogs

Christine - Psychology of Dogs

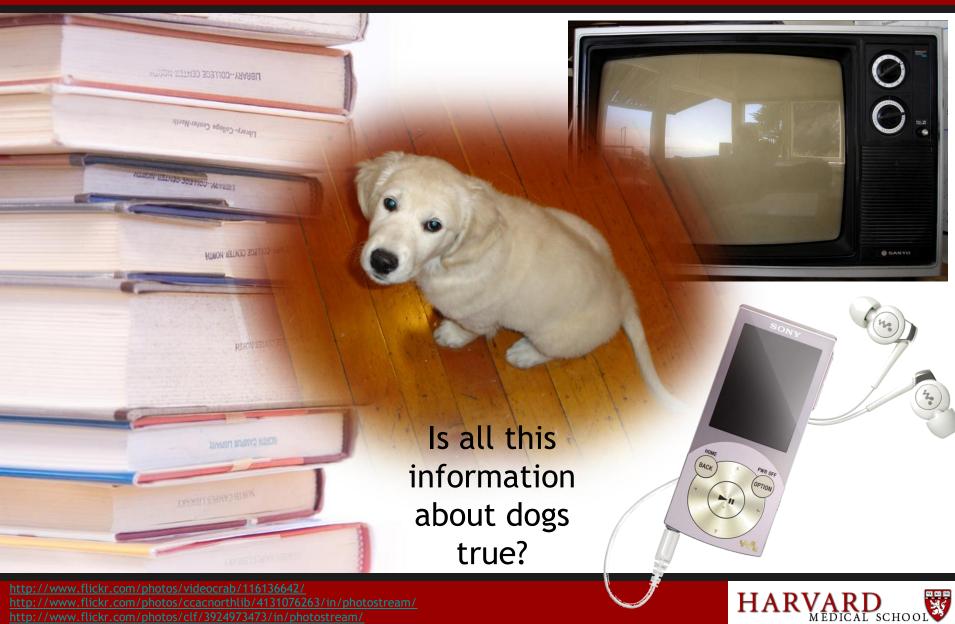


## Why dogs?





### Dogs in the media



## Dog behavior and psychology

- The psychology of dog ownership
  - What does being a "dog person" say about you?
  - Can owning a dog make you healthier?
  - The canine experience
    - Do dogs have a personality?
    - Do dogs experience emotions?
  - Canine intelligence
    - How do we communicate with dogs?
    - Smelling danger: cancer sniffing dogs

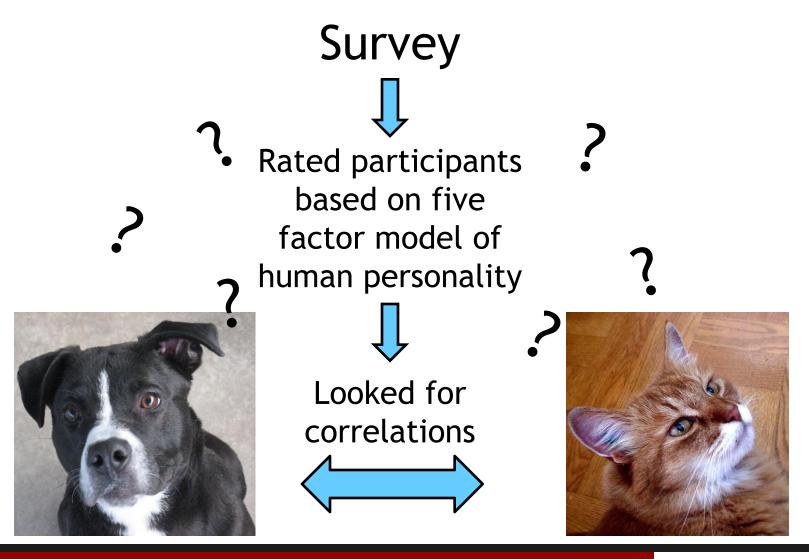


## "Dog people" vs. "cat people"



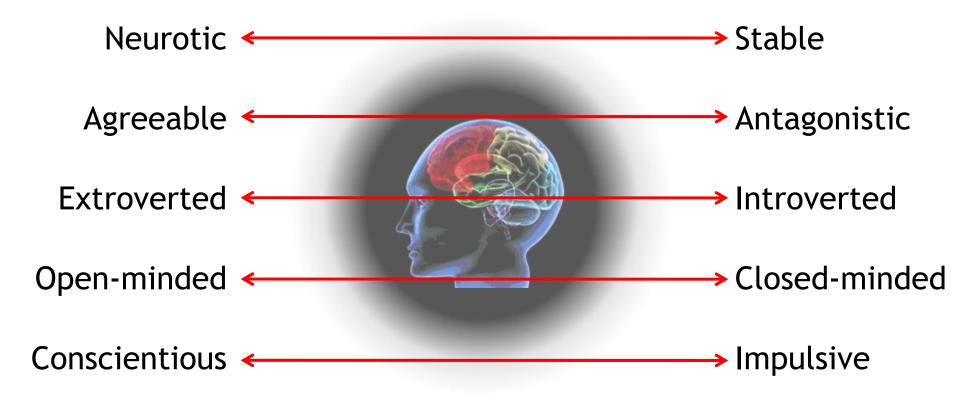


## Dog people vs. cat people



#### Five factor model of human personality

# Questionnaire assigns you a numerical value on five spectrums:



#### Dog people vs. cat people



15% more extroverted13% more agreeable11% more conscientious



12% more neurotic11% more open-minded

#### Dog people vs. cat people

#### What does this actually mean?

- First study to demonstrate a quantitative personality difference between dog and cat people
- Based on self-reporting of personality traits
- Differences are fairly small and are an AVERAGE!

#### Health & psychological benefits?

- Short term effects: stress relief
  - Lowered blood pressure
  - Slowed heart rate
  - Regular breathing
  - Muscle relaxation
  - Lower stress hormone levels



- Long term effects of dog ownership
  - Better heart health and recovery after heart attacks
  - Lower blood pressure and cholesterol levels
  - Lower levels of depression and anxiety

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### The canine experience

#### What can we know about dogs?



### Anthropomorphism

(n.) an interpretation of what is not human or personal in terms of human or personal characteristics

-Merriam-Webster dictionary



Ancient Egypt: Anubis



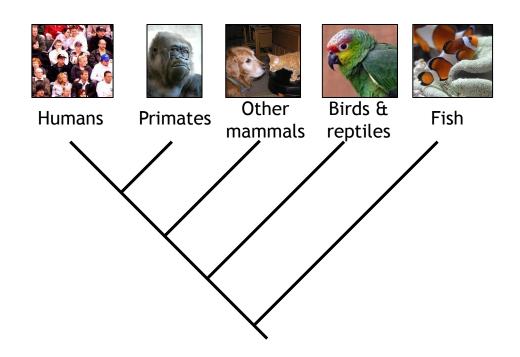
Modern: Coolidge's Dogs Playing Poker paintings



## Anthropomorphism

# What makes us anthropomorphize animals?

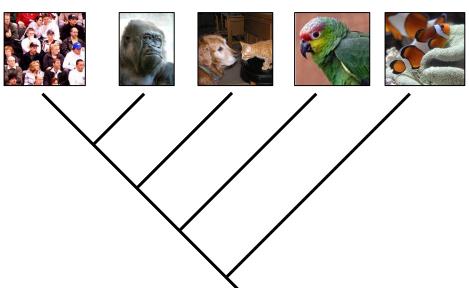
#### 1.) Relatedness



#### Anthropomorphism

# What makes us anthropomorphize animals?

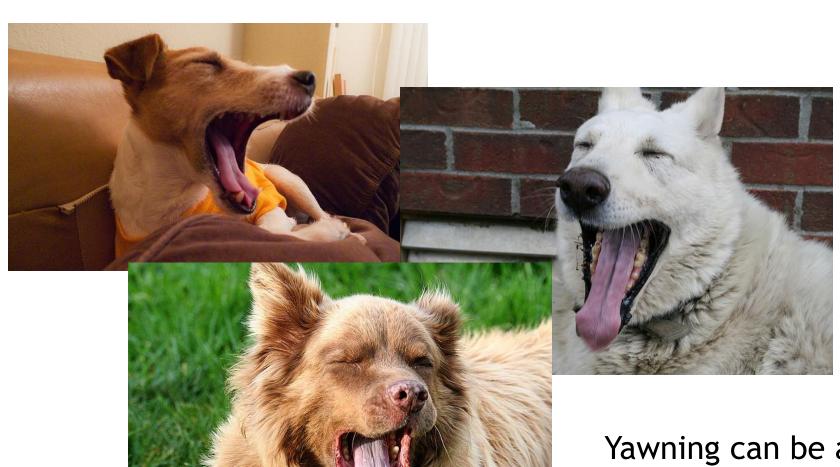
- 1.) Relatedness
- 2.) Physical features
  - 3.) Behavior



Empathy		Communication
Human	1	Human
Dog	2	Dog
Monkey	3	Monkey
Cat	4	Chimp
Chimp	5	Gorilla
Gorilla	6	Cat
Cheetah	7	Parrot
•••	•••	•••
Trout	28	Trout
Cockroach	29	Cockroach
Worm	30	Worm



### What are these yawning dogs thinking?



Yawning can be a sign of stress!



#### The canine experience



Do dogs have personality and emotions...

OR

...are we projecting human characteristics on them?

#### Do dogs have personalities?

**Personality:** an individual's distinctive pattern of behavior that is consistent across time and situations (Family Dog Project)



What traits are measured in dogs?

- Dominance
- Aggressiveness
- Activity
- Impulsivity

...and others

# Genetic differences may underlie some of these personality traits!

Ex. German Shepherds: dopamine receptor gene



### Dog emotions: can dogs feel guilt?



#### Experiment:

- —Dog is told not to eat a treat
- Owner cannot see if dog obeys
- Owner is told to scold or praise the dog
- Outcome: all dogs act "guilty" when scolded, whether or not they ate the treat!
- Conclusion: Dogs do not experience guilt!

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#### **Human-dog communication**

- Communication: behavior from one individual that produces a predictable response from another
- Dogs often rely on communication with humans while trying to solve problems



Hand gestures



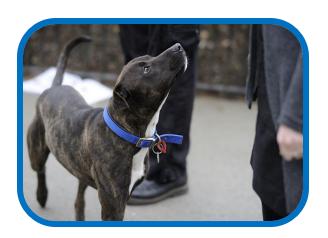
Duke Canine Cognition Center (Brian Hare)

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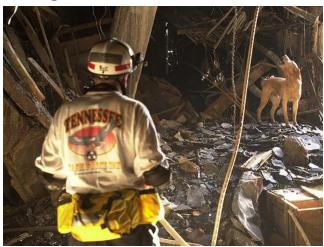


Eye contact

#### Dogs can smell...



Missing humans...



Drugs...



Explosives...



Bedbugs...

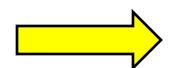


- Anecdotal evidence: dog owners have claimed to have sought medical care because their dogs have obsessively sniffed at moles or regions of their bodies that were revealed to have internal tumors
- Scientific studies: the caveats
  - Very new field of study
  - Studies were small in size
  - Results are cautiously optimistic
  - Larger, better controlled studies are necessary



Pine Street Foundation





**Training period:** dogs are rewarded for identifying cancerous samples

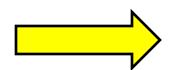
**Testing period:** dogs are presented with new samples and their accuracy is assessed

- Trial 1: Identifying bladder cancer from urine samples
  - Tested 6 dogs, 54 times total
  - Dogs are presented with sets of 7 samples, 1 cancerous
  - If selection is random, expect 14% success rate

Observe a success rate of 41%







**Training period:** dogs are rewarded for identifying cancerous samples

**Testing period:** dogs are presented with new samples and their accuracy is assessed

- Trial 2: Identifying lung & breast cancer from breath samples
  - Tested 5 dogs on about 80 cancer samples and 80 healthy samples

Observe a success rate of 88% for breast cancer, 99% for lung cancer



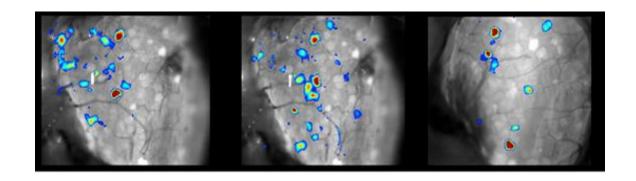
• Conclusion: Dogs, with variable accuracy, do seem to be able to use scent to detect cancer

 How is this possible? Cancerous cells produce chemicals dogs, but not humans, can smell

What does this mean for medicine?
 We can now try to identify these chemicals & design an "electronic nose" that can detect them

#### Want to learn more about the sense of smell?

## LAB TOUR: Datta Lab



The Datta Lab studies how the brains of lab mice respond to odors and other environmental signals



#### Summary: The Science of Dogs

#### Domestication:

- Dogs evolved from wolves ~15,000 years ago, probably in East Asia
- Domestication can be recapitulated within 60 years by selection of non-fearful animals

#### Genetics:

- Dogs are genetically diverse between, but similar within, breeds
- Dog and human genetics can be used to inform and advance each other

#### Psychology:

- While it is important to remember that dogs are not people, they are clearly complex, intelligent creatures
- Humans benefit personally and as a society from our relationship and communication with dogs



#### Thank you!

SITN would like to acknowledge the following organizations for their generous support:

- Harvard Medical School
  - Office of Communications and External Relations
  - Division of Medical Sciences
- The Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences (GSAS)
- The Harvard Biomedical Graduate Students Organization (BGSO)
- The Harvard/MIT COOP
- Restaurant Associates
  - SITN is a student organization at Harvard GSAS-

