

# Exploring Microbial Community Alterations during Hospital Animal-Assisted Intervention Programs

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### Background

- Animal-assisted interventions (AAI) are increasingly used by healthcare facilities
- Numerous benefits to patients
- Pathogenic and commensal microbes could be transferred between patients and therapy animals

### Objectives

- Quantify microbial sharing between patients and therapy dogs
- Determine if contact level and a dog decolonization intervention modifies sharing

### Methods

- Sampled nares of kids and therapy dogs before and after AAI visits
- Contact based on interaction time and key behaviors between kids & dogs
- Control and intervention visits with a dog topical chlorhexidine intervention
- Sequenced the 16S rRNA gene V1-3 region



### Summary

- Microbes are shared between pediatric patients and therapy dogs during AAI visits**
- Therapy dog can serve as vector in microbial sharing between patients
- Higher kid-dog contact linked to greater microbial sharing
- Intervention blocked dog pathway, but microbial sharing still occurred between patients
- Infection control efforts should reflect all possible pathways of microbial transmission

### Results

- 105 samples (79 patient, 26 dog) over 13 visits
- Increased alpha diversity in patients and dogs in control visits, and decreased in intervention visits



### Future Directions

- Multi-center randomized clinical trial
- Temporal stability of microbial changes and health outcomes

