

Treating Animals

THE BASICS OF TREATING ANIMALS

The basics of treating animals are the same as for people in that it is a hands on treatment (there are some exceptions to this). The one thing that is different seems to be the amount of time a treatment usually lasts. On average, I have found that most animals will allow about 30 minutes for a treatment (again, there are exceptions to this). At first this concerned me, in working on people I had been taught that a treatment lasts about an hour (or more). I wondered if I was short-changing the animals somehow and then it dawned on me, they were showing me when they had received enough. I have come to believe that it is because animals are so much more in tune with the Universe and the energies that surround them than most of us are. Because of this and the fact that they do not seem to carry the same kind of mental and emotional blockages that many of us do they benefit more quickly from the Reiki than we do.

I will show and discuss hand positions with you in this book, but I also want to state that these are just suggestions. Each animal you work on will be different, each one will allow you to do some things but not others. The three most important things I have learned in doing this work with animals are:

- Staying patient
- Using my creativity
- Keeping a sense of humor

THE FIRST TREATMENT

The first time an animal experiences a Reiki treatment can be a little unsettling for your animal client. The feeling of the energy can seem over-whelming to them and they may shy away from your touch. Here are some tips for conducting a session:

- Allow plenty of time, especially for your first session with an animal. They may allow you to only do hands on for a few seconds to a few minutes. When they move away, allow them to but keep yourself accessible to them so they can come back for more when they are ready (and they usually do come back).
- Most of the animals I treat I treat in their own home as it is less stressful on them to be in their own environment. I come in the door, introduce myself (to both owner and pet) and then find the most open area of floor space and I sit down. This puts me in a position of being less threatening and it acts as an invitation for them to come over to me (especially the bashful ones). When they approach me I start by offering my hand for them to sniff and then stroking them on the side. I never start with a hand above them (this is a dominance position). I pet their side or stroke the side of the cheek area first.
- If they have a favorite spot they like to be in then I get down on floor or under the table and that is where we do the treatment. During the course of a treatment I may sit with, lay with, or even crawl around the floor with the animal. Sometimes I simply put my hands out and allow them to move

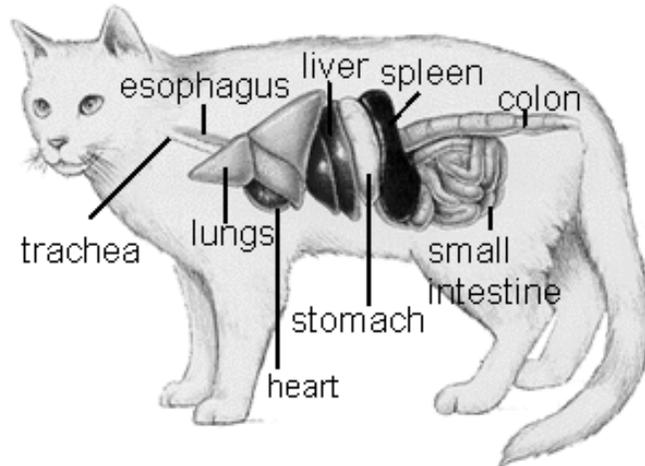
themselves to where they want my hands to be (this is an effective technique for cats). As you work on each animal you will find ways to make it as non-threatening to them as possible.

- When they do allow you to keep your hands on them for any period of time, I have found that using petting and massaging often helps to distract them from the sensations the energy causes. I always start my sessions with an animal by talking to them (both verbally and from my heart using the animal communication skills I have learned). I tell them who I am, why I am there, what I am going to be doing and why. I ask them to allow me to give them a treatment and I never force them to accept more than they are willing to take.
- Once they get accustomed to my touch I start the treatment. I always start with the body area and save the head area for last. Many of the animals I have worked on find the head positions too intense at first and react better to them once they are relaxed from the rest of the treatment.
- If the animal moves away from you, allow them to do this. Takes a few moments to play with them (it helps ease the tension), and talk to them. I find myself talking through most sessions. You can either direct your comments to the animal, or provide information to the caretaker while maintaining your eye contact and calming tone with the animal.
- In working on an animal try to cover all the major organs and joint areas of their body. If there is a particular problem the animal's caretaker has made me aware of I spend as much time as possible on that area (especially knowing that the animal may not tolerate a very long treatment).
- Lastly, always make sure you end the sessions on a happy note. Do some playing, give a treat (with the caretakers permission), tell them what a good kid they were and thank them for allowing you to do this and for teaching you.

Basic Anatomy

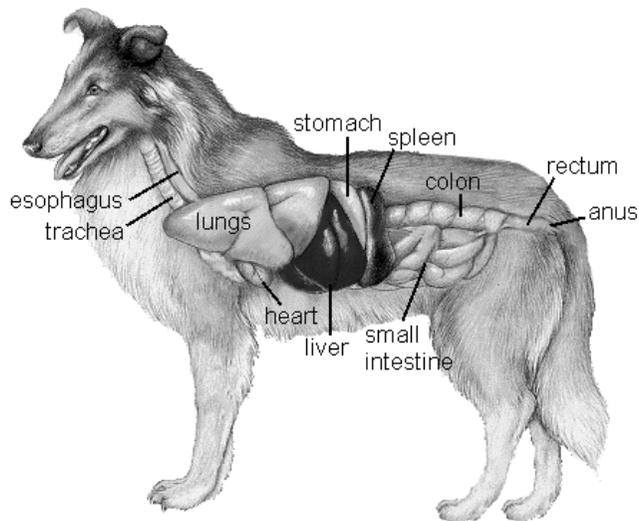
This section provides information on basic anatomy.

FELINE ANATOMY



Basic feline anatomy

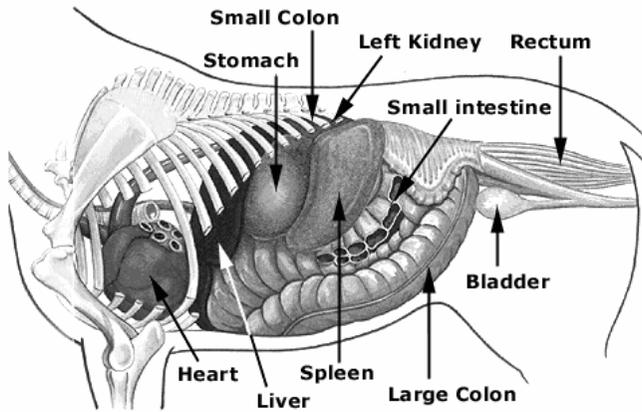
CANINE ANATOMY



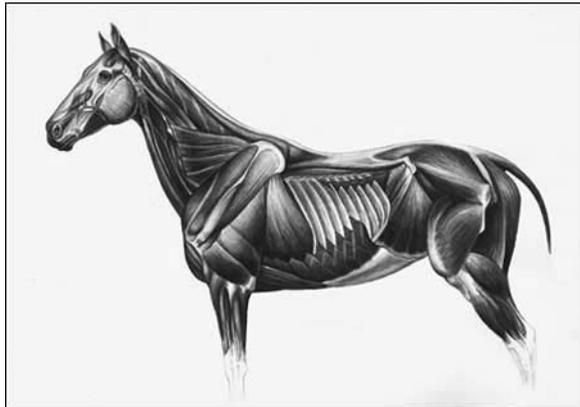
Canine Anatomy

EQUINE ANATOMY

Equine Anatomy Organs



Equine Anatomy Muscle





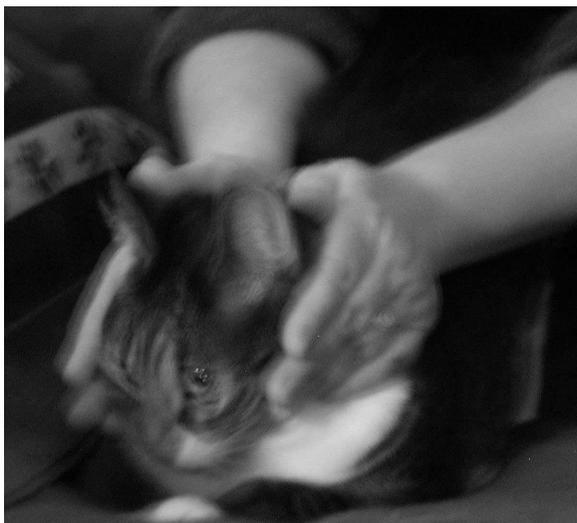
FELINE STOMACH POSITION

Digestive system, intestines, liver, spleen, ovaries, tip of the bladder, valves of the colon, lymph nodes.



FELINE SHOULDERS

Shoulder blade, shoulder joints, muscles.



FELINE HEAD

Sides: Ears, inner ear, brain, jaw, teeth, eyesight

Top: Sinuses, send energy down the spine, pineal gland

