



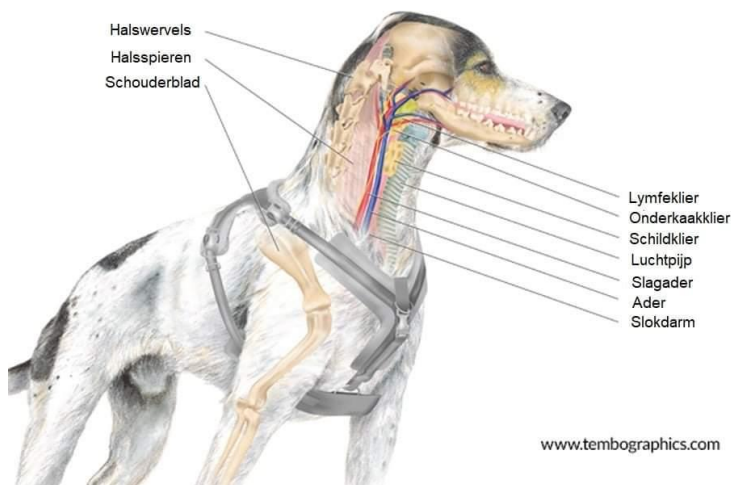
COLLAR or HARNESS for my 4 legged friend

By Darja Žnidaršič

A COLLAR Adversely influences on: the brain, trachea, pharinx, lymph nodes, thyroid gland, nerves, spinal cord, eyes, ears, the dog's psyche and is related with unwanted behaviour. We cannot expect obedience from a dog like this.

APPROPRIATE HARNESS will with every pull the dog makes remember him we are here and correct his balance. Like this the dog can think and understand our instructions. We CAN expect obedience from a dog like this.

ALWAYS PRESENT!



HOW THE COLLAR WORKS: On both sides of the neck are two arteries (carotid arteries) that bring oxygen to the brain. With every constriction of these arteries the blood flow to the brain will decrease and the brain will get less oxygen. Consequently every time the collar is pulled, even slightly, the dog will get easy. In this state a more survival instinctive drive will get turned on and the cognitive (thinking part) will get turned off. The dog is not able to obey and think anymore and will more likely be to " fight or flight" from stimuli.

That's why dogs on collars are more likely to: jump on people or dogs, pull the leash and are more aggressive.

HOW AN APPROPRIATE HARNESS WORKS: When a dog pulls the leash on a harness, his pull will break his balance. Because of that the dog has to correct his balance, look at his owner and understand the following instructions.

ADDITIONAL COMPLICATIONS

THE COLLAR CAN ALSO INFLUENCE:

PHARINX: Always present pressure on the pharinx will make it gradually thicken and decrease flexibility. The dog will not be able to swallow normally and consequently he will get problems with eating. More aggressive, sudden and constant pulls will even physically injure the pharinx and trachea.

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TRACHEA: Constant pulling can make changes to the trachea and with that decrease oxygen absorption and suffocating (many times misdiagnosed as asthma).

With even more aggressive collars like choke chains there can be even crushing of the trachea. A lot of dogs will cough and wheeze because of these collars.

Constant pulling can also decrease blood flow to the **EYES and EARS**. That will cause swelling and chronic inflammation.

Chronic pulling can also make **NERVE INJURIES ON THE FIRST LEGS** , which a dog can feel like tingling or prickling sensations in his paws and will then overly-lick them.

Chronic pulling of the dog on the collar can also cause **brain injuries**, direct **injury of the vertebrae, spinal cord injuries, paralysis**, neck and neck tissue injuries, crumbling or breaking the bones in the collar.

HOW DOES AN APPROPRIATE HARNESS WORK in the above stated matters?

The neck consists of a lot of vital tissue that needs to do active performances for a healthy body and spirit. An appropriate harness does not work directly on the neck, so your dog is safe from the above stated injuries and problems when wearing it.

PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS:

A dog that wears a collar and is thus exposed to occasional or constant tightening, is powerless in situations to which he needs to react to. Because he can't help himself, he eventually leaves the decision-making and responsibility of resolving situations to the person that leads him. People usually describe such a dog as timid, aggressive, jealous, possessive.... They soon start looking for "dog psychologists" because the reactions of dogs who are expected to be obedient and behaving "properly" are completely irresponsible and disturbing, sometimes even dangerous.

Replacing the collar with a harness in 95% solves the problem. In 50%, the dog resists the harness at first, because he becomes lost. Before, he withdrew to his world of restraint, sometimes even needing to focus on alleviating pain throughout the whole walk. When suddenly walking on the harness, the world initially becomes more dangerous because freedom also brings responsibility. The dog no longer has "instructions" on what to do in an unknown situation, but he must now react on his own, and consequently he is also responsible for his actions.

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