## Make a liquid homeopathic remedy for my dog or cat?

1. Fill a clean dropper bottle with distilled, reverse osmosis, or spring water only to the shoulder of the bottle, leaving a little air space. *****Do not make your liquid homeopathic remedies in bottles that had herbal tinctures in them.*****
2. Place one or two pellets into the dropper bottle. It doesn't matter how many pellet, but more than 2 is not necessary.
3. Let the pellets partially dissolve. Remember, the medicine in *on* the pills, *not in* the pills. You can give the remedy before the pellets have completely dissolved.
4. Hit the bottom of the bottle against your palm 10 times, activating the remedy. This is called "succussion" in homeopathic terminology; a process that activates the water. Since our bodies are composed of over 70% water, making a water potency allows for easy absorption for you or your animal.

## How do I dose my animal with a homeopathic remedy for acute symptoms?

Make a liquid potency (as described above) in a clean glass or dropper bottle. Give 4 doses of a few drops every 5-15 minutes, depending on the severity of the symptoms. Then dose once per hour for 2 more hours. As the symptoms improve, decrease the number of doses. You can put the drops on the paw or nose to be licked off.

## How do I give a liquid remedy dose to my animal?

**For DOGS:** Gently pull out the lower lip and squirt a few drops onto the gums or tongue – anywhere in the mouth is fine. The drops do not need to be swallowed, then only need to touch any mucous membrane.

Alternatively, you can put the remedy in a bit of milk as a "treat."

**For CATS: If they are agreeable, hold their head angled slightly to the ceiling which opens the mouth naturally. Squirt 1-2 drops into their mouth. Be careful not to use too many drops or this could make your cat choke.**

Alternatively, and more easily, give the remedy in water (if you are sure they will drink it) or in goat's or cow's milk or cream (any percentage is fine). Stir the remedy into about 1 tablespoon of milk to potentize the milk (or water) and the "treat" to your cat. This is my preferred method if your cat like milk.

Alternatively, dogs and cats always lick their noses and paws if they are wet, try putting the drops on the nose or a paw and see what happens.

## How do I give dry pellet doses to my animal by mouth?

Be patient, experiment, and find the way that works best for each animal.

Keep in mind:

- The pellets do not need to be swallowed or completely dissolved, but should be in the mouth for at least 30 seconds.
- Do not touch the pellets with your hands.
- The smaller the pellets, the more likely your animal will not spit them out. Think about it this way – your cat cleans himself so there is hair and dirt in his mouth frequently. Your dog chews on all sorts of things and doesn't worry about spitting out debris. So, the #10 sized pellets, the size of poppy seeds, are the easiest to give in the dry form; however, they are not the most available at health food stores.
- Another way is to dissolve the pellet(s) in a little water and let the animal drink it.

### There are 3 ways to give dry pellets to your dog or cat by mouth:

1. Place a few pellets into the cap and tip it directly into your pet's mouth. Make sure the cap does not touch any part of your dog, especially the tongue. If it happens, rinse the lid with hot water for a few seconds, dry carefully, and replace the lid on the bottle. Caring for your remedies will insure they will care for you for generations!
2. The large pellets available at health food stores are best dissolved in water or milk (as described above), but if that is not the chosen method, place 1-2 large pellets between a folded index card and mash into a powder.

The, holding the mouth carefully, use the card to gently tip the powder into the animal's mouth. The powder will be quickly absorbed. This method requires some skill and patience!

3. Place a few pellets (by putting them in the cap) in the animal's bowl and let them lick the pellets. Many animals, especially dogs, will agree to this method.

## What should I know before giving homeopathic remedies?

How often you give the dose depends on the severity of symptoms and the potency of the remedy. If I or your homeopathic vet do not offer specific directions to you about dosing, then these general guidelines apply:

- Administer homeopathic medicine into a neutral mouth – this means *No food or drinks (other than water) 15 minutes before or after dose.*
- Keep in mind that the higher the potency, the stronger the remedy (Ordered here from lowest to highest: 6C, 30C, 200C, 1M).
- Do not touch the remedy you are dispensing to your animal. You may touch the remedy pellets if you are the one taking it.

## How do I dose the remedies for acute and chronic illness?

Dosing remedies depends on the nature of the illness, the strength (potency) of the remedy, the availability of the person dosing the animal, and the compliance of the animal to take the remedy.

**For Acute illness, accidents, sudden onset of symptoms:**

- Give the remedy as often as every 5 minutes until you see an improvement in symptoms. Improvement in symptoms could mean your animal is more relaxed, stops panting, closes their eyes, wants to be close to you, wants to eat or drink – anything that tells you they feel better.
- Continue to give the remedy (this varies with remedy potency and situation) 2 more times, once per hour. You may need to repeat this once per rhythm for a few more doses if the situation seems appropriate. For example, if your dog has a nose bleed, you give Phosphorus 30C every 5 minutes for 4 doses, with a great decrease in bleeding. Repeat the remedy about every 15-30 minutes for one to two doses. Then wait about 1 hour or so until you're sure the bleeding has stopped. If the bleeding returns, repeat remedy once (or twice) as needed to complete the healing process.
- The treatment of acute illness with homeopathic remedies requires you, the pet parent, to be observant, and to trust what you're seeing and feeling. The treatment is not rote – give the remedy frequently then back off and evaluate the response. If the response is good, then repeat only if the symptoms return. If there is no response, change the remedy and repeat the process.

**For Chronic illness:**

It's best to consult with a practitioner to give guidance on dosing remedies. Frequent dosing is not indicated if using high potencies (above 30C) but might be given early in treatment for very short periods.

## What are the things that don't matter about homeopathic remedies but are important to know?

- **The number of pellets in each dose *does not* matter at the potencies we most frequently use (X, C, M) but you will use up your supply if you give more than is needed.** Giving more than one or two pellets (no matter the size of the remedy) is not needed. Directions on the bottles are just guidelines and required by the FDA, but are not needed to initiate the full effect of the remedies. One pellet is really all you need!
- **The time of day/night for each dosing is not important unless your practitioner clearly defines when to dose.** Some remedies are best given during certain times of the day or night, but this suggestion should be left to the practitioner. For acute situations, give the remedy immediately.
- **The amount of milk or water used to dissolve the pellets is not critical except when using the LM potencies, which are the more typically prescribed for chronic ailments.** For the more common remedy potencies (X, C, M), diluting the pellets in any amount of water is fine. The animal does not have to drink that entire amount, only a few drops. Even one drop is enough for the body to recognize the potentized water or milk. It is the Vital Force, or the energy the body, that recognizes the remedy and is stimulated to start the healing process.
- **Dissolving the pellets completely is not important because the medicine is *on* the pellets, *not in* the pellets.** Just dissolve the pellets a bit by stirring vigorously (I prefer a wooden spoon) or succussing a dropper bottle against the palm of your hand about 10 times.

## What are the important things to remember when using remedies?

It is possible to contaminate the remedy by touching the dropper on your pet's mouth or on yourself. Rinse it under hot water for a few seconds before returning the dropper to the bottle.

The use of perfumes, essential oils, scented candles, or pet shampoos may antidote your pet's remedy.

Cell phones, microwave ovens and computers are the most common ways to antidote your remedies. Keep them at least 8 feet away.

## How should I store my homeopathic remedies?

**Store all homeopathic remedies in a neutral cabinet or drawer!**

- NOT anywhere hot or cold; no refrigeration, no hot or cold cars or outdoor storage stalls.
- NOT near computers, cell phones, electrical outlets, etc.
- NOT near herbs, spices, or other strong-smelling substances, essential oils, incense, etc.

**my one year old pup ate some cortizone cream. took to vet, she gave cerenia for the vomitting..for 2 days, once done, she started vomitting again, and wont eat, but is drinking some water. every thing i give she throws up .**
**———**

**Nux vomica is the remedy to use. 30C once per hour for 3 doses, or 200C once her hour for 2 doses.**

Also activated charcoal – about 1/2 tsp for about 25# of body weight.

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**Question:**

**My 17-year-old neutered male cat has recently begun marking in various places around the house. This started mid September, in response to having some renovations done and workers in here for about two weeks. Behavioral intervention is only successful part of the time. His anxiety builds over the course of a couple of days and then he just needs to mark. I've been recommended to use homeopathic phosphorus. He has hyper thyroid and takes Felimazole, and he takes Cosequin for his arthritis. Is there any reason that I should not give him the homeopathic phosphorus? I checked with my vet, but he said that since he's not a homeopath, he's not comfortable that he has the knowledge to answer the question.**

**Answer:**

**Because your kitty has a chronic situation it is really best you work with someone who can drill down on all the symptoms, history, diet, etc for your particular cat. Phosphorus might help, but there might be other remedies that are more helpful. Clearly the upset in the home was the etiology of his spraying but with his thyroid disease you definitely want someone to follow everything including the arthritis.**

And you need to make sure that he doesn't have a urinary tract infection, which your regular vet can help diagnose.

I don't know who recommended Phosphorus, maybe they know your cat quite well and thought it fit many symptoms. You could try a couple doses of a 30C and see how he does. It probably won't hurt

**Question:**

**Hello, my 3 almost 4 year old dog was just diagnosed with mild left sided hip dysplasia and the onset of an early CCL injury. As of now the CCL is still stable but the ligament is "angry". I am trying my best to avoid a future surgery. Ive been seeing wonderful things about Rhus tox and ruta graveolens, as well as calcarea**

**carbonica and comfrey. Can I give all of these simultaneously? Is there something you recommend?**

**Answer:**

**can't give you specific directions because there are subtleties to the treatment of ACL injuries. I have used Rhus tox and Ruta grav, but also other remedies as well.**

And I do think you should look into Platelet Rich Plasma or Stem Cell injections. The results with this type of therapy, although can still be expensive, can be very dramatic. I have seen results with various clients, even large dogs that did very, very well.

**Question:**

**our 14 year old mixed breed dog is reverse sneezing quite a bit. It started last November. Now with allergy season in full spring it seems to be increasing, especially at night. The vet said her heart and lungs all sound fine. The humans here all take Bioron histaminum hydrochloricum for allergies with wonderful results. Can we give it to our dog and see if it helps? Thanks!**

**———**

**Answer:**
**Yes, absolutely you can. But also add Vitamin C and quercetin.**

**Lymphoma:**

**send cancer cases to Dr Charles Loops<https://www.charlesloopsdvm.com/> in North Carolina. He has a website and is listed. He will do a mix of homeopathic remedies as his treatments**

**Dr. Charles Loops: http://www.charlesloopsdvm.com/home (he also treats many various types of cancer using homeopathy) Dr. MaryBeth Minter: mariposavet@wyoming.com<mailto:mariposavet@wyoming.com> phone: 435-644-7546 Dr. Todd Cooney: https://www.animalwellnesskokomo.com/ phone: (765) 455-4411<https://www.google.com/search?q=dr+tood+cooney&oq=dr+tood+cooney&gs_lcrp=EgZjaHJvbWUyBggAEEUYOTIPCAEQLhgNGK8BGMcBGIAEMgYIAhBFGEAyBggDEEUYQNIBCDM1NjBqMGo0qAIAsAIA&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8#>**

Here are some websites where you might find other holistic resources and practitioners: drpitcairn.com<http://drpitcairn.com/> (homeopathy) theavh.org<http://theavh.org/> (homeopathic professional association) ahvma.org<http://ahvma.org/> (holistic medical association) vbma.org/<http://vbma.org/> (veterinary botanical professional association)

# REMEDIES FOR CATS

**Remedies usually given as a single substance. C30 and C200 dilutions are most common. In acute cases like accidents and traumas, the homeopathic medicine can be given every 30 min. whereas in general the frequency of 1-3 times daily is more common.**

- **Abscesses In Cats**
  - Hepar sulphur is used where there is puss from a wound, boil or other infection under the skin.
  - Silicea can be used to help resolve abscesses which have burst and to heal discharging sinuses or fistulae.
- **Aggression in Cats**
  - Belladonna for aggressive cats that do not calm easily or are aggressive
- **Allergies**
  - **Echinacea stimulates immune**
  - **Nat mur for sneezing, cough**
  - **Allium cepa for watery eyes, dripping nose, mucous membranes problems**
  - **Ferrum phos for swelling**
- **Anal Glands Issues in Cats**
  Problems with anal glands associated with skin or other health problems.
  - Hepar sulphur for infected glands.
  - Silicea for blocked glands.
- **Bites in Cats**
  - *Gunpowder* for wounds with low-grade infection that do not heal.
  - Hepar sulphur will prevent the formation of an abscess.
  - Ledum is for puncture wounds.
  - Silicea for a bite is a few days old or where an abscess has already started to form.
- **Broken Bones in Cats**
  - Symphytum is useful in speeding up and in ensuring that fracture heal well. It is also extremely useful in helping with joint, cartilage, ligament and tendon injuries in genera. It is often used alongside other remedies.
- **Cat Fights**
  - Scratches to the cornea will use Aconite, Ledum and Symphytum.
- **Cystitis in Cats**
  - Sarsaparilla is used for an acute blockage. Cystitis is often linked to small stones in the bladder.
  - Cantharis
  - Berberis vulgaris
  - Sp;odagp vorgairea
- **Constipation in Cats**
  - Nux Vomica is used constipation. It works well where the cat strains, but either little or nothing is passed. If straining is absent then this is not the correct remedy. This is also a remedy for the liver and for helping restore the digestion after an upset.
- **Dental Issues in Cats**
  - *Fragaria* helps to dissolve dental plaque form plaque from teeth and prevents the build up of plaque after teeth have been cleaned.

- **Dermatitis (itching, scratching, skin allergies, flea allergy)**
    - **Sulphur**
    - **Histaminum Hydrochloricum**
- **Diarrhea In Cats**
    - Arsenicum album is used for diarrhea. Also used for gastrointestinal issues from eating spoiled food or garbage. There is nausea, vomiting and food is refused. There is thirst for small quantities of water, which may be vomited back immediately. The vomit can contain blood, bile, food or mucus. Simultaneous diarrhea is offensive and may also contain blood. The animal is very cold and seeks warmth. Symptoms are often worse around midnight.
- **Digestive Issus in Cats**
    - Lycopodium is used to improve digestion.
    - Nux Vomica is used vomiting and digestive issues.
    - Sulphur is used for any types of skin ailments include rashes and flakey skin.
- **Eczema in Cats**
  The underlying cause frequently lies in the emotional sphere in the cat's environment.
    - Nat mur is used for grief
    - Staphysagria is used for mortification and suppressed anger.
- **Eyes and Ears Issues in Cats**
    - Arnica and *Hamamelis* for ear flaps that fill with blood using alternating doses.
    - Mercurius solubilis for ulceration in the ear
    - Silicea for chronically inflamed ears.
    - Symphytum for general injuries to the eyes.
    - *Tellurium* when there is a strong fishy smell to any discharge.
- **Eyes - Watering in Cats**
    - Argentum nitricum for infected conjunctivitis.
    - Euphrasia is used or watery runny eyes
- **Fear In Cats**
    - Arsenicum album is the remedy for anxiety or restlessness especially where this is a problem at night with pacing around.
    - Phosphorus is one of the remedies useful in dealing with fear of thunder, sudden noises like fireworks. It also acts on the nerves and can help where there is nerve weakness affecting the back legs.
- **Foreign Material Imbedded in Cats**
    - Silicea is well known for helping expel foreign material body like a thorns or seeds or other imbedded objects under the skin.
- **Gingivitis in Cats**
    - Carbo veg can help in the milder case.
    - Hepar sulphur should be used where there is pain on eating.
    - Mercurius solubilis is used where there are red ulcerated gums, much salivation and bleeding ulcers.
    - Others:  Belladonna, Acitum nitricum, Arsenicum album, Kreosotum, Echinacea
- **Joint Issues In Cats**
    - Bryonia helps joints and the chest. It is used for treating arthritis where the symptoms are better for rest and in cool weather and worse in hot weather and for using the leg. Affected joints are sometimes hot or visibly swollen.
- **Kidney Issues in Cats**

Dehydration in cats can also occur if eating dry food.

- Apis, Nat mur, Phosphorus, Mercurius solubilis and Lycopodium are used for kidney problems.
- Pulsatilla type of cats (Pulsatilla constitution) prefer dry food and do not feel the need to drink. Any sudden and marked increase in thirst in a cat should be taken seriously.
- Kidney Failure: diet should be low levels of phosphorus, sodium, and high quality protein. Medications incl. Blood pressure meds, appetite stimulants, anti-nausea meds. Phosphate binders help reduice diet phosphorus intake. Fluids can be given under the skin subcutaneously at home if needed. Causes are cancer, stones, bacterial infection, high blood pressure, systemic infection eg. In bladder, lungs, and polycystic kidney disease which are fluid filled cysts that replace a kidney's normal internal anatomy.

- **Pancreatitis in cats**
  - **Pulsatilla**
  - **Phosphorus**
  - **Arsenicum album**
  - **Nux**
  - **Iris versicolor**

- **Respiratory Issues in Cats**

Respiratory problems can arise following pet vaccination.

- Pulsatilla when the discharge is whitish.
- Kali bich when it is thick and yellow.
- Silicea is used in chronic cases where the discharge is white.
- Nat mur is used for a thinner more watery discharge rather like egg white.
- Arsenicum album is a constitutional type commonly seen in cats and useful for respiratory conditions.
- Thuja is used if there is an obvious link of respiratory issues to vaccination.

- **Skin Problems in Cats**
  - Arsenicum album is a major skin remedy with itching, redness and flaking or dandruff. This is often allergy related.
  - Bacillinum treats ringworm.
  - Rhus tox is well known for use on itching skin. Contact causes intense itching with redness and blistering.
  - Sulphur is used for any types of skin ailments include rashes and flakey skin. It can help with cases flea allergies, or allergies. Used for itching, scratching, nibbling and rubbing as well as dandruff, scabs, sores and smelly greasy skin.
  - Sepia also treats ringworm.
  - Silica for skin abscesses to help open the abscess, removal of foreign bodies from skin
  - Rhus tox for infections
  - Cantharis for scalds, burns

- **Spraying & Resentment in Cats**

Changes in emotional balance the cause urinary problems. When a cat is spraying there is deliberate choice of targets. Jealousy of a new family member or pet arrival or added stress in the household can trigger the behavior. If there is a particular area the cat likes to spray in – try putting the food or drink or bedding there, they don't mess where they sleep or eat.

- Staphysagria for feeling of resentment regarding the situation.
- Hyoscyamus has jealousy and cats will deliberately spray while they are being watched.

- **Surgery In Cats**
  - Nux Vomica It is useful after surgery where it helps detoxify the liver and stimulates the appetite.

- **Trapped Toes and Tails in Cats**
  - Hypericum is used for bruised and damaged nerves.
  - *Secale* is used affected area goes cold after the injury and blood supply is damaged.
- **Ulcers**
  - Symphytum for healing ulcers.
- **Urinary Problems in Cats**
  - Causticum or Pulsatilla may be required for more chronic cases.
  - Cantharis is useful for acute attacks where there is much straining, pain and blood.
- **Vaccinations Reactions in Cats**
  - Thuja is used if there is an obvious reaction to cat vaccinations.
- **Vomiting in Cats**
  - Nux Vomica is used for vomiting caused by overeating, change in diet or rich food and for colitis induced by similar problems.
  - Phosphorus is also used for vomiting. It is useful where there is thirst for large quantities of water, but as soon as the fluid becomes warm in the stomach it is vomited back. If food is brought back, this happens soon after eating and is returned in large amounts and is mostly undigested. Phosphorus is a constitutional type seen in cats that respond well to this remedy tend to be bouncy and bright, craving affection and company.
- **Weak Back Legs In Cats**
  - Nux Vomica is indicated for strengthening weak back legs where there is a tendency to drag the feet and for low grade lower back pain.
  - Phosphorus is acts on the nerves and can help where there is nerve weakness affecting the back legs.