

PRODUCT CODE AN072	<b>Pancreas Attacks (pancreatitis)</b>	15 Pages
Inflammation of the Pancreas – prevention and fast relief		
Last Updated: 13-12-18	Supporting all species and ages	

## Acute Attack

If your pet is in Hospital here is what to do to help get her/him out a lot quicker.

**Visit your pet and start applying the homeopathic formulas (non chemical and fine if also given chemical drugs)**

- \* [Bottle No 2](#). HAMPL Acute Pancreatitis 72-2 30ml drops
- \* [Bottle No 3](#). HAMPL LungCardiac Oedema 72-3 30ml drops

which are both homeopathic formulas – so drops are patting into fur/skin on back of body. There is no drug or treatment allopathically, your vet will only offer IV fluids and pain killer medications whilst in hospital. As antibiotics will not help the pain or inflammation as its not from any type of infection. You can help your pet now so they do not need to be there too much longer.

Using the [HAMPL Acute Pancreatitis 72-2](#) and [HAMPL LungCardia Oedema 72-3 drops](#) and alternate a dose of each bottle by \*patting in 3 – 4 drops on back of shoulders or top of head, repeat dose every 5 to 10 minutes while you are visiting your pet. Repeat at least 4 times. If possible ask Vet nurse to organize dosing each day while on the drips. If your pet is in hospital on a drip and pain relief meds, relief or prevention of secondary symptoms that can be fatal for pet if a fluid buildup around the heart and lung happens – as there are no allopathic treatment for this). This is why 24hrs of fluids is all they need. Then ask to take him/her home and start using the homeopathic medicines **bottle No 2 and 3** until back to normal wellness and energy. Then at a later stage if you have a dog start adding the herbal formula bottle no 1 into some food and hand feed it.

**Warning Chemical Drugs** e.g Prednisone and other catabolic steroids injections are also well known to cause pancreatitis. Even the diuretic Lasix (Furosemide®) drugs, has been implicated in **pancreatitis attacks in dogs and cats.**

**Stop all solid foods** when in acute attack - pain .. only offer home prepared e.g PLAIN CHICKEN BROTH, AS MUCH AS THEY WANT, FOR A FEW DAYS which will be all that it takes to bring the pancreas back to normal again using this formula. Once you start our special custom-made herbal and homeopathic formulas attacks will become a thing of the past. Be aware of certain foods that may trigger pain and inflammation. We need to look at supporting digestion and assimilation of pancreatic enzymes functions and better assimilation of carbohydrates and fats through the pancreas. For all species.... dog, cat, or other. Common for felines to have chronic pancreas issues. For canines also avoid carbohydrates and sugars ie all artificial pet foods - high in fats.

## Acute Attack

Attacks of acute pain can occur when inflammation of pancreas occurs  
Inflamed pancreas called “Pancreatitis” is very painful.

The HAMPL “Acute Pancreas” attack homeopathic drops (below) are used every 5 minutes if in pain or in hospital, repeating for 4 applications or more on the body will quickly give relief. Reduce or stop once relaxed and feeling better.

### 2. HAMPL Acute Pancreatitis 72-2 30ml (1oz) drops

*HOMEOPATHIC - drops are patted into fur/skin on back of shoulder blades or top of head and repeated for fast relief.*

**Signs of discomfort** Cats tend to hide when in pain, lethargy, vomiting, dogs drooling (nausea) and sometimes shaking is most often seen after eating.

**Other symptoms:** Fever, lethargy, dehydration, abdominal pain, anorexia, vomiting and diarrhea in both dogs and cats.

**INSTRUCTIONS Easy homeopathic animal dosing/application: Give FREQUENT Repeat Dosing:** One dose (3 to 4 drops on body/skin ie back of shoulder blades) Repeat a dose every 5 minutes for 4 repeats until settle. For assisting in the digestion and assimilation of pancreatic enzymes functions and better assimilation of carbohydrates and fats through the pancreas.

### 3. HAMPL LungCardiac Oedema 72-3 30ml drops \* if needed an pet is in hospital

\* pat in 3 – 4 HOMEOPATHICS drops on back of shoulder blades.

**Relief or Prevention this can happen as secondary to acute pancreatitis conditions.**

This can happen when confined to a cage if in hospital and give IV fluids for days or longer. As there are not chemical drugs to treat this painful condition.

**Stop all solid foods** when in acute attack - pain .. only offer home prepared e.g PLAIN CHICKEN BROTH, AS MUCH AS THEY WANT, FOR A FEW DAYS which will be all that it takes to bring the pancreas back to normal again using this formula. Once you start our special custom-made herbal and homeopathic formulas attacks will become a thing of the past. Be aware of certain foods that may trigger pain and inflammation. We need to look at supporting digestion and assimilation of pancreatic enzymes functions and better assimilation of carbohydrates and fats through the pancreas. For all species.... dog, cat, or other. Common for felines to have chronic pancreas issues. For canines also avoid carbohydrates and sugars ie all artificial pet foods - high in fats.

## Pancreatic Insufficiency

The pancreas is an organ nestling in the duodenum which has two principal functions.

- To produce insulin (when this is severely reduced your dog becomes diabetic).
- To produce enzymes to help digest food. These pass down a tube into the intestine where the enzymes mix with food material changing them to forms that can be absorbed through the intestinal wall.

### **There are three main groups of pancreatic enzyme.**

**Protease** to break down protein,

**Lipase** to break down fats and

**Amylase** to break down carbohydrates. Failure to produce these enzymes in adequate amounts is known as '**Pancreatic Insufficiency**'. The most common form of Pancreatic Insufficiency is caused by Pancreatic Acinar Atrophy. This is where the small glands producing the enzymes, wither and have reduced or no function. The degree of atrophy varies from dog to dog. This occurs mainly in the dog and is of unknown origin. Dogs may have a history of intermittent intestinal disease before the more chronic symptoms develop.

Exocrine pancreatic insufficiency (EPI), also called pancreatic insufficiency and maldigestion syndrome is thought to be rare in cats. However, according to dvm360, new research suggests veterinarians should look more closely at EPI as a potential cause of diarrhea and chronic weight loss in kitties and adult cats. **STOP ALL SOLID FOODS.**

**\* Apply the "acute pancreatitis 72-2 drops" for fast relief.**



## The pancreas has many functions.

It produces not only insulin but also various enzymes that provide for the digestion of food. Many people are aware the pancreas plays a role in insulin production and diabetes; relatively few people realize the role the pancreas can play in digestive diseases. Exocrine pancreatic insufficiency means there is a decrease or lack of digestive enzymes being produced by the pancreas. In kitties with the disorder, proteins, starches, and fats from the diet aren't broken down sufficiently to be absorbed through the intestinal wall. This means nutrients can't get into the bloodstream to supply nourishment to the body's tissues. Much of the food that is eaten remains undigested in the GI tract and ultimately leaves the body in feces.

**If left untreated, a cat with EPI can literally starve to death despite how much food is consumed.**

**Causes, Symptoms, and Diagnosis of EPI.**

Pancreatic insufficiency signs a may be dealing with EPI include:

- ~ weight loss;
- ~ constant hunger;
- ~ lots of watery, loose or semi loose stools that may have a foul odor and contain large quantities of undigested fat
- ~ and poor coat condition.

Cats with this disorder look and behave as though they are starving to death because they are.

## Pancreatitis (acute pancreas inflammation)

is inflammation of your pet's pancreas that can disrupt its normal functions. This is often a serious issue, as the pancreas has two vital functions: it secretes insulin, which balances blood sugar, and it secretes digestive enzymes -- amylase, lipase and proteases. It is painful to have this condition.

**Chemical drugs like .... Prednisone** and other **catabolic steroids** are also well known to cause pancreatitis.

Even the **diuretic Lasix** (Furosemide®), has been implicated in pancreatitis attacks in dogs and cats.

**Symptoms: Fever, lethargy, dehydration, abdominal pain, anorexia, vomiting – (not that common in felines) and diarrhea in both dogs and cats can all have root issues of pancreatitis.**

What's even more interesting about pancreatitis is that inflammation of the pancreas can be very, very mild or it can be extremely life-threatening and even fatal in some cases. Inflammation of the pancreas is becoming more recognized in the USA Vets, as a problem in veterinary medicine and in fact brand new research states that up to 40 percent of cats that were autopsied had lesions of pancreatitis.

However, Australian vets are still not recognizing this condition and as the symptoms are so acute they often diagnose as possible poisoning.

Pancreas is not only a vital organ but one that may be increasingly prone to injury and damage secondary to other disease processes. Quite often the foods that we feed our dogs and cats are entirely processed and devoid of natural enzymes, which help supplement your pet's diet and reduce pancreatic stress. Or as a pet ages they are less deficient in enzymes and need either a herbal or powder enzymes added to their meals.

So, the pancreas really may live in a state of chronic inflammation and stress because the average American pet diet is dead (processed at high temperatures to create an extensive shelf life) and is therefore devoid of any naturally occurring amylase, lipase and protease enzymes that would naturally be found in raw foods.

The canned or kibble (dry food) diet that you feed your pet causes the pancreas to have to secrete an abundance of digestive enzymes. If the pancreas fails to perform adequately, pancreatitis results.



## Chronic PANCREATITIS (meaning inflammation of the pancreas)

**1. HAMPL Pancreas Tonic 100ml** \* OPTIONAL FOR FELINES, if too difficult to give to them in meals. This is a herbal formula drops are added to some food. (**Refer to Bottle Label**)

**Works on providing vital nutrition that supports the digestive system the Liver, spleen, pancreas. For better digestion and immunity, naturally. Some of these vitamins are...** vitamins A and C, vitamin B12 (malabsorption syndrome), along with other B-complex vitamins. Herbs also contains mucilaginous fiber, calcium, potassium, phosphorus, iron, magnesium, sulphur, copper, zinc, selenium, and germanium. This mix will quickly bring back into balance a pancreas which is beginning to experience problems.

### HERBAL DOSING

Special Instructions for: Feline, Toy dog or other small animals.

Oral dosing of " Vitamin supplements, Herbal liquid, slippery elm powder etc"

I know cats are difficult to add vitamins and herbs to their food. So don't worry, here is a easy and simple method is to add them to some liquid and oral syringe side of mouth. Once to twice a day. Upon improvement you can reduce to once a day dosing. **Note"** Felines cannot metabolize alcohol, so it is vital that before making up the dose of herbal treatments, we add some hot water to the amount we are going to use, so the alcohol will vaporize. (Alcohol is used a preservative). All herbal formulas must be diluted first before adding to meals or orally. All species.

### TO MAKE UP A MIX THAT YOU CAN USE FOR MORE THAN ONE DAYS TREATMENT.

First add herbal drops (brown liquid) (e.g. **HAMPL Infection Fighter 71 or HAMPL Pancreas Tonic or otherS**) add at least three times) the recommended dose amount. (e.g. 20 drops-50 Drops). add 1/4 teaspoon of slippery elm powder (this will help hid the taste) IMPORTANT – to then add some boiled hot water from the kettle around 50ml, let mix cool.

This will vaporize the alcohol content in the herbs. – if we need to add other supplements - once herbs are cool only then should we add any type of **vitamins and minerals or liquid supplements, probiotics**, a alkaline greens powder, super digestive enzyme powder etc - stir well. If it is summer, I would leave the small bowl of mixture in the fridge.

After 4 to 5 days through away liquid and remake a fresh batch. You can squirt a little into you mouth to see what it tastes like. If too strong and distasteful add a little more fluid of say salmon juice or slippery elm powder ( a pinch). Keep the liquid as runny as possible.

Breeds that seem more susceptible to pancreas disorders are:

**CANINES** Miniature Schnauzers, Dachshunds, Poodles, Cocker Spaniels, Fox Terriers, Laikas, Alaska Malamutes

Dogs with - *high triglyceride, high blood calcium* (***because your pet is deficient in magnesium***)

Dogs with - *diabetes mellitus, - chronic kidney disease, - neoplasia, - congestive heart failure, - autoimmune disorders, - inflammatory bowel disease*

Dogs from - *previous surgery - other than neutering*

Dogs on - *azathioprine, - potassium bromide, - sulfonamides, - N-methyl- glucamine, - anticholinesterases, - L- asparaginase*

Dogs: *spayed / castrated*

Body Condition Dogs: *overweight, obese*

Concurrent Metabolic Disorders

Age Dogs: *7 years and up*

Fatty foods Dogs: *ingestion of unusual food items, getting into trash, ingestion of table scraps*

**Chemical Medications** - *prednisone and other catabolic steroids injections are also well known to cause pancreatitis. Even the diuretic Lasix (Furosemide®) drugs, has been implicated in pancreatitis attacks in dogs.*

**However, diet also plays into recurrent pancreatitis episodes.** Many cats and dogs eat a diet that is much too high in fat and we know that fat is also an inciting cause of low-grade, recurrent pancreatitis. **Certain breeds**, such as Miniature Schnauzers may also have a genetic predisposition to having recurrent pancreatitis, and German Shepherds can be born with pancreatic insufficiency causing enzyme deficiency symptoms from birth.

## Canine - Clinical signs

These vary depending on the cause and severity. Dogs with a chronic history of poor digestion, “mucous coated” stools and soft formed stools will show improvement.

### Consider For:

#### pancreatitis

Chronic Pancreatitis

Chronic **Diarrhea** or constipation, mucous covered stools, some specs of blood.

Acute Chronic Soft Formed Stools

Birds with seeds in droppings

Chronic vomiting cat (animals)

#### Bad Breath

Maldigestion / Malassimilation / Malabsorption syndrome

However, in the most common manifestation, have marked increase in appetite and will often have increases in volume and frequency of faeces passed.

**The faeces are often soft to loose, usually pale in colour and often have a foul odour, rather like rancid cheese. Increased flatulence may also occur.**



## For Canines - symptoms may include

shaking or trembling (from pain) with acute “abdominal” pain and “severe colic” as well as increased thirst. If your dog is vomiting several times a day, has severe diarrhoea and passing copious amounts of wind (flatulence) we would advise a rapid consultation with your veterinarian for IV or sub Q fluid dehydration.

However, in the majority of cases owners present their dog with flatulence, intermittent diarrhoea and looking perfectly well in themselves.

These animals can usually be treated at home with digestive enzymes, a strict natural non fatty diet.

Possible complications as mentioned above can be more serious with chronic disease problems of the pancreas and small intestines. Severe flatulence will lead to further disturbance in the bowel bacteria and sufficient gas build up to cause marked colic pain (i.e. stomach pain).

**Diagnosis** Many laboratory tests have been described for Pancreatic Insufficiency but few have any degree of reliability. More recently a test known as a TLI test (serum trypsin-like immunoreactivity) has become popular and is reliable. This is a blood test for dogs which measures the serum concentrations of the enzyme precursor, trypsinogen. Marked reduction in this level indicates Pancreatic Insufficiency.

## FELINES

Siamese, Domestic Shorthair

Cats with - *high blood calcium (lack of inadequate magnesium), Reproductive status*

Cats with - *inflammatory bowel disease, - inflammatory liver disease (e.g. cholangiohepatitis)*

Cats with - *Liver flukes (e.g. Eurytrema procyonis, Amphimerus pseudofelineus!) - Toxoplasmosis, - Calici virus*

Cats: - *bile reflux - duodenal reflux: Both: - common bile duct obstruction, - ischemia, - pancreatic tumors*

Cats: *Organophosphates (e.g. cholangiohepatitis - fatty liver)*

**Chemical Medications** e.g. *Prednisone and other catabolic steroids injections are also well known to cause pancreatitis. Even the diuretic Lasix (Furosemide®) drugs, has been implicated in pancreatitis attacks in cats.*

## Felines Symptoms

### What are the symptoms of pancreatitis in cats?

Pancreatitis can be acute (sudden onset) or chronic (persistent/long lasting). Cats with pancreatitis often exhibit vague/non-specific signs. Gallbladder blockages or obstructions can be seen when a Feline or Canine has suffered from **Pancreatitis conditions** or unknown to you that your pet may have one or both conditions. Symptoms of vomiting and abdominal pain are often seen as gastric upsets. Felines can be known to vomit off and on, but really this is not a natural thing for them to display. **Usually, an underlying condition has not yet been diagnosed.** So I have added the HAMPL Gallbladder Aid formula to the HAMPL Acute Pancreas 72-2 drops so we are covering all basis.

**Both acute & chronic pancreatitis can range from mild to severe - life-threatening in a cat or dog.**

Some signs may display include;

*Anorexia*

*Lethargy*

*Dehydration*

**The above three are the most common symptoms.**

Other less common symptoms in a dog or cat may include;

*Fever*

*Abdominal pain*

*Vomiting is commonly seen in dogs & humans (but not that common symptom in cats)*

*Diarrhea*

*Ataxia (loss of coordination)*

*Weight loss*





## Treatment comprises of three areas

- **Enzyme Replacement:** Formula 1. **Pancreatic Tonic 72-3 100ml (herbal brown liquid)**
- **Dietary type Control:** This is essential. A low fat, highly digestible, low fibre diet is required (which is no kibble at all and look at a healthy homeprepared diet)
- **Vitamin B 12 Treatment:** Malabsorption of vitamin B12 occurs commonly in conjunction with this condition. We have added the herb Comfrey to formula 1 which contains B12.

**Vitamin B12** is essential for red blood cell production and deficiency leads to anemia and further reduction in bowel function. To keep your dog or cat bright and aid blood cell production you need to give a B12 vitamin supplement. OR ask a friendly Vet give your dog an Vitamin B12 injection every 2 months. You can buy the vitamin also from the Health food store. Always crush tablets then add to meals. ( a pinch for cats toy dogs)

**Optional** (A Vet can do the first one via injection if your pet is already in hospital, there is no conventional treatment for pets with acute pancreatitis, so if you have a natural alternative support, you can safely help your pet much quicker while pet is at home)

\* Plus use the homeopathic “Acute Pancreatitis” drops, when attack and pain. Some people add stir in several drops to water dish once a week as a prevention, or to a cats meal daily.

### Extra Supplement:

~ ReMyte Minerals solution drops – provides all the 12 minerals.

~ ReMag Magnesium solution or Magnesium Glycinate powder – provides magnesium mineral on going.

~ The Super Enzymes Capsules (NOW FOODS) adding the powder to meals for canines, and a pinch in meals for felines as ongoing support, once your pet is stable and doing well again.



## FOOD

### **PLEASE READ:** To prevent PANCREATITIC ATTACKS.

**AVOID:** chicken mince, and other foods that may have fatty pieces on it, if feed a all natural home prepared diet. Making sure you remove any fat from meat or raw chicken necks. Avoiding all commercial foods, biscuits and kibble, plus chicken mince and all diary foods.

**Dogs:** Fresh Raw chicken necks are fine as snacks, but leave out the fatty PARTS of MEAT. (round lumps hanging of the bones). We have found many dogs and cats do well on a meal in the mornings and less food at evening.

**Cats need fresh raw or slightly cooked, but dogs do not need much meat per week to stay healthy.** In Australia our Roo meat is lean (fat free meat)

### FEED your CAT or DOG RAW MEAT DIET

i.e. fresh chicken pieces chopped, kangaroo meat, lamb - always cut any fat off. Once again avoiding all dairy products.

\* Only feed very small meals each time, or beef broth only, until inflammation has come down. But can repeat small mouth size meals throughout the day when they are asking for food.

## ~ Occasionally, cats with EPI may also Diabetic!

See [Diabetes natural formulas \(AN074 Set of 4\)](#) for support if your cat has diabetes.

## ~ Toxoplasmosis parasite

Many cats that were diagnosed with a specific parasite called Toxoplasmosis also had Pancreatic symptoms. It maybe worth also treating your pet from this parasite as well.

[HAMPL Toxo 203-1 Support drops \(prevention or relief\)](#)

## ~ GallBladder Stones

We have been dealing with some animals (after seeing an Animal Specialists) that Pancreatitis inflammation is a secondary symptom of the primary cause in having Gallbladder Stones. Therefore I have also added [HAMPL GallBladder 270-1 drops \( homeopathic formula\)](#) as a prevention or support... as **symptoms are similar** (vomiting, attacks of acute pain off and on) Often the pain is so bad we take our pets to the Hospital and your Vets gives pain relief and places them on an IV drip. This is all a Vet can offer, hoping the pet recovers in time. **However what can happen, is during this time on IV and inactive a secondary condition can appear, which is a build-up of fluids can form in the chest or lung area.** Therefore we have also included the homeopathic formula to give support or protection from secondary symptoms **Cardiac or Lung Oedema** that can be fatal for a pet. However, if you use the homeopathic HAMPL Acute Pancreas drops formula 2. whilst pet is in Hospital he/she will make a faster recovery and will not need the IV, thus no secondary conditions will occur.

## ~ Liver

Cats that have pancreatitis inflammation attacks and have not had support with homeopathics, diet etc can cause liver issues, due to lack of food for long period of times. Liver failure in cats is called **hepatic lipidosis (fatty liver)** which is one of the most common severe feline liver conditions in cats. See [HAMPL LiverDetox 36 drops](#). Can use the homeopathics same time as other remedies, to treat or as prevention.

~ Often this condition can be secondary to a systemic problem, such as Hyperthyroidism, Diabetes mellitus, Urinary tract conditions, Upper respiratory infections, Illness e.g. [pancreatitis attacks](#), flu, (due to loss of appetite intake of nutritional food, Periods of stress, Changes in diet, Kidney damages disease, Aggressive weight loss attempts by owners. Being lost (away from home and meals) Cats have high nutritional requirements for proteins, as they are strictly meat eaters, so that a lack of protein or inability to process proteins will quickly develop into *malnutrition*. Primarily affects middle-aged cats.

### Symptoms and Types

**Prolonged anorexia – often of several week duration**

**Rapid weight loss**

**Vomiting**

**Diarrhea**

**Constipation**



**Muscle wasting**

**Depression**

**Downward flexion of head and neck**

**Jaundice (e.g., yellowing of eyes and inside of ears)**

**Drooling of saliva**

The next most common cause is **Cholangiohepatitis (Bile duct of the liver)**. **The natural treatment OR prevention for ALL these types of Liver conditions use **HAMPL Liver Detox 36** formula (AN036) if showing signs of jaundice (yellow ears and yellow whites of eyes) also use in conjunction **HAMPL Jaundice Solution** (AN045) drops. Both natural medicines are given on body and are homeopathic medicines.**

## Etiology

1. Several infectious agents have been implicated including feline parvovirus, Toxoplasma organisms (of 45 pancreata examined in 100 cats infected with Toxoplasma, 38 had lesions), feline herpesvirus I, Eurytrema procyonis (a fluke), feline infectious peritonitis (FIP), and, rarely, Amphimerus pseudofelineus. **Look for toxoplasmosis.**
2. Other causes include trauma, organophosphate toxicity, and experimentally by infusion of the pancreatic duct with infected fluids.
3. Numerous drugs have been associated with causing pancreatitis in people. If your pet is on glucocorticoids and has been in pain causing acute pancreatitis in dogs or in cats!

**A noteworthy difference between the dog and cat** is the recommendation to feed, rather than fast, those patients suspected of (or confirmed as) having pancreatitis unless they are vomiting. Even with the vomiting cat, designing a nutritionally supportive protocol is of great importance due to this species ease of developing **lipidosis**.

**Do not fast cats for longer than 48 hours.** Use anti-emetics as necessary. In these few intractably vomiting cats, total parenteral nutrition or jejunostomy tube feeding may be advisable for 7-10 days.

**\* However, if you are using the Bottle 2. Acute Pancreatitis 72-2 drops on body frequently, feeding tube or fasting will not be needed.**

The pancreas is a key organ in two very important bodily functions—the digestive process and the regulation of carbohydrate metabolism. The pancreas is responsible for producing our digestive enzymes and insulin. This often leads to digestive disorders, hypoglycemia, diabetes or both. The problem centers in the digestive tract, with a focus in the pancreas. We have formulated excellent herbal and homeopathic support for the digestive process and to assist the pancreas. **Frequent attacks of pancreatitis can finally result in a lack of insulin, leading to diabetes.**

**Diet and supplements:** (Adding supplements to your cats meals, may prove difficult, so avoid certain foods and provide herbal and homeopathic pancreatic formulas should be helpful from now on) **MUST STOP ALL DRY FOOD (KIBBLE)** they contain over 58% of sugar – carbs. Which leads the acute pancreas attacks to diabetes, obesity and other chronic health conditions.

**Magnesium** (*mineral supplement*) provide the highest levels of absorption and bioavailability and is typically considered ideal for those who are trying to correct a deficiency.

**DOSAGE: Toy dog or Cat:** Mix ¼ teaspoon in ¼ cup of water, and add 1 teaspoon into meals.

**Small to Med to large dogs and horse:** mix ½ teaspoon in ¼ cup of water or coconut milk or plain yoghurt. Add 1 teaspoon in meals or syringe orally.

**PLEASE NOTE:** When you mix up the HERBAL Pancreas Tonic – you can add these supplements to the mix. E.g. For felines – add ¼ teaspoon in ¼ water and add a teaspoon of this Magnesium Glycinate Powder, and a pinch of the digestive enzyme (powder from caps)

**Signs of Magnesium Deficiency** The classic physical signs of low magnesium are:

<p><b>Neurological:</b> Behavioral disturbances irritability and anxiety, Lethargy Impaired memory and cognitive function, Anorexia or loss of appetite, Nausea and vomiting, Seizures</p> <p><b>Muscular:</b> Weakness, Muscle spasms (tetany), Tics, Muscle cramps, Hyperactive reflexes, Impaired muscle coordination (ataxia), Tremors, Involuntary eye movements and vertigo, Difficulty swallowing</p>	<p><b>Metabolic:</b> Increased intracellular calcium, Hyperglycemia, Calcium deficiency, Potassium deficiency</p> <p><b>Cardiovascular:</b> Irregular or rapid heartbeat, Coronary spasms</p>
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If and when needed any time give fluids under the skin (aids wellness, energy, appetite, flush kidneys if kidneys are poor, helps all pets have eating issues or dehydrated or they dont have to be dehydrated to use this method.. Many Vets only do IV fluids (in vein) this simple fluids under the skin is better and easy to do at home to promote wellness when needing extra help.

## Sub Q fluids

**(WARMED UP PLAIN SALINE SOLUTION DRIBBLED JUST UNDER THE SKIN)**

please get this done at vets or at home – very important for recovery. HAMPL can supply the SubQ fluid set and easy instructions, takes less than 5 minutes to give warm fluids under the skin with a very small needle under the loose skin.

## Easy SubQ Fluid therapy – home

**(takes 5 minutes to dribble fluids just under the skin)**

What we can/have supplied (or you will need to get from a medical supplier or a friendly Vet).

**1 x 1 litre Bag of Hartmans plain fluid saline solution.** (for international residents sometimes the fluid is called Ringer's Lactate solution)

**1 x needle 20g 1 TW (0.9mm x 25mm) 2 x 30ml or 2 x 40ml syringes**

**Plus 10 to 12 small 21 gauge butterfly needles to use for giving fluids under the skin (2 - 4 weeks supply – depending how often you give fluids)**

Usually with Pancreas attacks you may need the fluids initially for a few days or so, but once you start using HAMPL homeopathic pancreas formulas this acute pain and attacks will be no longer such a issue.

## HOW MUCH FLUIDS AND HOW OFTEN?

**FELINES:** Give 80ml of warm fluids under the skin once a day or once every second or third day (if not too unwell), depending on how unwell your cat is, however continue assist your cat with fluids until you see improvement.

**Example:** more energy, sleeping comfortably, back to themselves, shiny fur again and bright eyes. Then can stop or repeat again if and when needed.

**(SubQ fluids are different to I.V. fluids.** Sub-Q can hydrate as well as flush toxins from body, kidneys etc, pancreas issues, loss of fluids – acute or chronic ill health situations)

## SubQ Instructions

**Step 1** Attach the “large needle” to one of the 30ml or 40ml syringe

**Step 2** Then gently insert the needle into the fluid bag via the white banded teat.  
(this is a one-way valve so will not cause leakage)

**Step 3** Slowly draw up (fill up) the two syringes with fluids **TIP:** do both syringes one after the other.

**Step 4** Remove the large needle and put cap on it (keep in safe place to use again next time)

**Step 5** place in hot boiled water for 5 -10 minutes. (test to assure that the fluids are **warm** - not “hot” or “cold”, easy way to get the right temp is to hold a digital thermometer against the syringe before administering to check.

A cats average body temperature for a cat is **101.4 degrees Fahrenheit** - about **38.6 degrees Celsius** -- (a good three degrees warmer than ours). this is warmer than room temperature. Slowly draw up (fill up) the two syringes with fluids **TIP:** do both syringes one after the other. Remove the large needle and put cap on it (keep in safe place to use again next time) Place in hot water for 5 -10 minutes. (test to assure that the fluids are **warm** - not “hot” or “cold” . Important to warm the fluids to at least 85 -100F which is 38 - 40 Celsius. *(I use a digital thermometer to check the temperature of the large syringes of fluids that I am warming up in a sink of hot water)*

**Step 6** Place a Butterfly needle onto the syringe remove any air bubbles from syringe, now ready for use.

**Ready to give warm fluids just under the skin.** This needs to be done in a calm manner and normally only take 5mins total to complete the session. To do this, go to the place your pet is sleeping or resting and give the fluids there, so not to disturb them too much. The best site to put the needle and administer the fluids is around an 1 inch either side of the spine in the shoulder area. (never directly over the spine area.)

**Tip:** place some food in front of your pet, and they may like to eat while you are giving them fluids. Create a routine.

**Step 7** Gently and slowly grab some loose skin with forefinger and thumb and gently pull up a little form a tent of skin.

**Step 8** Slow gentle but firmly insert the butterfly needle horizontally into the base of the skin tent (go slow and steady) as it does not go very far or deep. Just under the skin pocket. *\* The butterfly needle has a bevel at its point this need to be facing up when inserted.* Gently apply consistent pressure to the syringe plunger, patting and reassuring the animal as this is done. (go slowly - it should take approx 2 to 3 mins )

**Step 9** Remove the first syringe from the butterfly needle and place the second one in its place. Proceed as above. (go slowly, so it takes about 2 to 3 mins )

**Step 10** Then once you have completed the required amount of fluids for your size of pet, gently pull out the butterfly needle and remove it from the syringe. (discard the butterfly needle into the bin, these needles get blunt normally after one use)

Store the bag of fluids in cupboard.