



HAMPL™ Pet Formulas

Holistic Animal Remedies

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For all species and ages		
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Diabetes is a man made disorder – our pets are not born with this condition, it is acquired through inappropriate diet, and over vaccinations.

Diabetes is more common in older animals. Does the report then make the point that since diabetes occurs primarily in older animals - but isn't a disease of aging - it is, therefore, a disease brought on by lifestyle obstacles?

Pet owners can *prevent* unhealthy lifestyles for their pets.

Type 1 diabetes is

The most common form of the disease in dogs, insulin-dependent diabetes, which occurs when the pancreas is incapable of producing or secreting adequate levels of insulin. Dogs who have Type I require insulin therapy to survive.

Type II diabetes is

found in cats and is a lack of normal response to insulin.

MIDDLE AGE

Your cat or dog is much more likely to develop **Type II (adult-onset)** diabetes around middle age or in his senior years **from a life on dry food and over vaccinations.** (causing as a result of a lifestyle that has led to decreased production of insulin or the inability of his body to use it efficiently).

You can help your dog regain health with a diet consisting primarily of a variety of veggies and fruit (sugar in fruit is fine) and avoiding fats (meat and dairy) (lean meat in moderation - only 3 x weekly), and specific nutritional supplements as necessary.

* See Help Sheet for further support.

Help your Cat's with a new diet which must be "fresh meat" daily, omitting all junk foods (dry or wet food in a tin). * See Help Sheet for further support.

YOUNG AGE

Type 1 diabetes, the form of the disease that **strikes the young**, is actually quite rare in companion animals.



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HERBS

Bottle 4. **HAMPL Pancreas Adrenal Tonic herbs 100ml.**

*** *OPTIONAL FOR FELINES, if too difficult to give to them in meals.***

Works on gently reducing high blood sugar levels and supporting adrenal glands.

Without question the emotions and stress affect the pancreas and spleen, and most often the kidneys and adrenals are already under stress.

1. Pancreas, spleen, adrenal and digestive system, we recommend the Pancreas Adrenal Tonic which is in this set.
2. For the kidneys and adrenals we recommend the herb Licorice Root tea or tincture or powder from capsule. Add to meals daily – 2 weeks on 1 week off.

PANCREAS

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.

Many people have exhausted their pancreas by working it too hard while denying it the proper nourishment to do the job. This often leads to digestive disorders, hypoglycemia, diabetes or both. The problem canters in the digestive tract, with a focus in the pancreas.

Frequent attacks of pancreatitis can finally result in a lack of insulin, leading to diabetes.



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IMPORTANCE OF DIET

Your pet has “no biological requirement” for grains or most other carbs (which are refined sugars)

A study into popular vet recommend dry kibble for dogs and cat showed as much as 56-58 % of carbohydrates – sugars. Excess refined sugar leads along with too much protein leads to diabetes, cataracts, obesity, heart disease, cancer....

CANINE DIET

Dogs are CARNIVORES, they are capable of eating certain fruits and vegetables too, with limit meat (protein). As like us humans we need to more alkaline (less meat which is high acidic).

Omit ALL artificial foods (which ALL are high carb foods and harmful chemicals) .

E.g. Hills Prescription Kibbles are* 56-58% carbs (refined sugars).

If already on a raw or cooked meat diet, we need to reduce the amount of protein (meat).

Excessive protein in meats (is too acidic) it also raises blood sugars and high blood sugar.

FEED more fruits and vegetables:

at least 4 times a week and only 3 times a week feeding a "low fat" lean meat and veg. (e.g. human grade Roo meat, avoid chicken). generally Meat is FAT. It may take time to swap over the food your pet is on now to a better one, with less meat, but they will get used to the taste and food over a period of a month.

FRUIT meals are feed separately from meat meals.

(organic if possible)

frozen or fresh... blue berries, spinach, celery, papayas, kale, raspberries (I buy them frozen and use when needed, just putting some in hot water)

Add some coconut shreds over top of food may help too to get her to eat it.

***The natural glucose (sugars) in fruit is pure form and has no issues in raising blood sugars, as we all need to have some sugars for energy and brain function.**

AVOID - cheese, milk, cream, eggs, citrus fruits, saltanas. Reducing meat intake per week (high acid and protein raises blood sugar) Completely avoiding ALL - dry kibble (refined sugars & carbs).



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Caution: Feeding grains to a pet i.e rice or products containing rice (dry kibble) – must be avoided. NOTE: GRAIN FREE Kibble are still high in refined carbs-sugars. If your vet has suggested glucose syrup and carbohydrates which convert to glycogen and is stored in the system. The body draws on these supplies during times of sleep and between meals, where it is then released into the bloodstream. This is the simple explanation.

You can achieve balance by giving more "small frequent" meals.

To help the endocrine system, you could also start using the homeopathic diabetes drops. When changing over new raw meat diet and supplements – if only been brought up on commercial tin foods, then gradually change over. Adding a little raw finely chopped with tin food. Add a pinch of the Vitamin supplements/ digestive enzymes etc once or twice a week until used to the new taste. But less meat per week – only 3 x weekly of lean meat only – with cooked vegetables (e.g pumpkin or pre-frozen spinach, kale, blue berries, spinach, celery, papayas, kale, raspberries, melon)

SUPPLEMENTS

Vitamin C (wholefood vitamin C),
magnesium glycinate powder or magnesium chloride (ReMag liquid) ,
Zinc picolinate powder from capsules (Thorne Research),
Spirulina powder (from Hawaii),
B complex (Bee Pollen granules).
... add a good pinch of everything to daily meals.

Another Food example: Incorporate less meat if already feeding cooked or raw meat meals. (or omit or reduce tin food and definitely dry foods- kibble -all together)

Incorporate less meat if already feeding cooked or raw meat meals.
Two weeks of 50/50 Veg & Meat Ratio with fruit meals separate.

Incorporate mono meals.

Eventually leading to a 3 x week raw meat meals if you can. If not just alternate between fruit meals and veggie & meat meals. In general, we see dogs do better on 25-30% raw meat, 10% meaty raw bone (e.g lamb shank or chicken necks if a small dog), and the rest Veggies and Fruits. e.g. SMOKED kangaroo, SMOKED lamb necks from fruit and veg markets if you can find someone that does this. Avoid commercially sold type of dried treats.

Other: Organic Turmeric powder, Coconut oil, Dates, Raw Carrots, Dried Fruit (no sultanas or raisins) Nuts, Seeds, Squashes, Spinach, Kale, Lightly Steamed Broccoli etc. Pulverise all the veggies for optimal absorption. **NO - acidic type vegetables, no pork, fatty meat pieces, chicken mince or wheat or kibble foods, dried pigs ears etc.**

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FELINE Diet

Cats, are obligate carnivores (meaning Obligate means "by necessity)

Feeding a high-quality protein of "fresh" meat - white and red. Which is not commercial cat food. **E.g. Hills Prescription Kibbles are* 56-58% carbs (refined sugars).** Cats are even more sensitive to Carbohydrates (refined sugars in commercial dry kibble) than dogs are. However, cats need a more acidic diet than humans and canines.

FELINES with Diabetes

Diabetes mellitus is, unfortunately, a too-common disease in older cats and is especially prevalent in kitties fed dry food diets (*HIGH in Carbs – sugars, with the added toxic burden chemical drugs, and over vaccinations*)

Diabetes mellitus is a common disease in older cats and is especially prevalent in kitties fed dry food diets. If the disease is diagnosed early and proper treatment is given, it's possible to normalize blood glucose levels and put diabetes into remission.

Symptoms of feline diabetes: include increased thirst and urination, urinating outside the litter box, increased hunger, weight loss, sweet-smelling breath, lethargy, dehydration, poor coat condition, urinary tract infections, muscle weakness, and diabetic neuropathy.

Symptoms of diabetes in pets in general

The symptoms of diabetes can develop very gradually and include the following:

1. Increased urination and increased thirst. These two signs are hallmarks of a diabetic condition, so you'll want to watch closely for them, especially as your pet ages. Unfortunately, increased thirst and urine output are also signs of other serious health problems, so regardless of the age or condition of your dog or cat, you should make an appointment with your veterinarian (and bring a urine sample) if you notice these symptoms.

2. Increased appetite. Your pet might grow hungrier over time because the amino acids and glucose needed inside the cells aren't getting there, or aren't being used appropriately.

3. Weight loss. When the cells of your pet's body are being starved of essential nutrients, the result is often an increase in appetite. But because the energy from food is not being used efficiently by the body's cells, your pet can lose weight even though he's taking in more calories.

4. Lack of energy and increased need for sleep. When the cells of your pet's body are deprived of blood sugar, he's apt to show a general lack of desire to run, take a walk with you, or engage in play.

5. Vision problems. Another symptom of diabetes in companion animals is blindness, which is seen primarily in dogs, but cats can also develop blindness as a result of diabetic cataracts.

6. Weakness in rear limbs (cats only). This symptom is unique to kitties with diabetes. It's called the plantigrade stance. Instead of walking high up on the pads of his feet, which is how cats normally walk, a cat with plantigrade stance will drop his hind quarters low and actually walk on his back ankles. Fortunately, this symptom can be reversed once your kitty's diabetes is under control.

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7. Urinary tract infections. It's not at all uncommon for diabetic dogs and cats to acquire secondary urinary tract infections. This happens because the more sugar there is in the urine, the greater the likelihood that bacteria will grow in your pet's bladder.

8. Kidney failure. Kidney failure, especially in cats, is also a common secondary symptom of diabetes. Often the first diagnosis for a diabetic kitty is chronic renal insufficiency or acute kidney problems. The sugar that is meant to be retained in your pet's bloodstream spills over into the urine and is very damaging to the kidneys.

There are a number of conditions we need to be aware of when our pet has diabetes condition.

- Many diabetic cats can achieve remission with appropriate supplements and real food.
- A major component of diabetes treatment involves transitioning to a low-carbohydrate diet; often the reason a kitty's diabetes "falls out of" remission is diet-related
- Prescriptions diets for diabetes should be avoided, as they are often low-quality and high in carbohydrate content and high fat content with sugar.
- Transitioning a dry food-addicted diabetic cat to a high-quality protein, fresh meat diet can be challenging, but very beneficial
- Primary causes of feline diabetes are a high-carb sugar diet that's in ALL artificial foods.
- avoid any further vaccinations, instead titer test instead, to see if your cat or dog actually needs another vaccination. Same with Rabies.

Pets with Diabetes (auto immune disease) may also acquire "Necrotizing Ulcerative Stomatitis" (Trench Mouth).

This is an extremely painful stomatitis caused by a bacteria-like pathogen, a spirochete. There is a characteristic offensive mouth odor, usually accompanied by a brown, purulent, slimy saliva that stains the front of the legs. The gums are beefy red and bleed easily. Trench mouth occurs in pets with auto immune disorders.

The frontal sinus infection can occur as a complication of trench mouth.

1. Necrotizing Ulcerative Stomatitis

Use **HAMPL Inflammation 11-2 30ml**

Trench mouth is another name for this condition and it is caused by the bacteria spirochete. Cats with a rundown immune system frequently suffer from trench mouth; additionally, cats with severe periodontal disease are also at risk. There are several symptoms of this including, pus-filled, brown and slimy saliva, which may actually stain the front legs; beefy red gums; and gums that bleed easily. Some cats with trench mouth may also contract a frontal sinus infection. We use the same treatment as is used for Ulcerative Stomatitis with the addition of **herbal antibiotics**.

2. Frontal Sinus Infection

Use **HAMPL Infection Fighter 71 50ml**



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Stroke

Pets with kidney problems, heart disease, Cushing's disease, diabetes or thyroid dysfunction are at higher risk for strokes.

Strokes in our beloved pets are also called "**CerebroVascular Accidents**" (CVAs) or "**Transient Ischemic Attacks**" (TIAs) depending on the type and severity of the event.

Similar symptoms may be seen in other types of brain injury as well as "**Canine Vestibular Syndrome**". Head trauma, tumors in the brain or tumors metastasizing to the brain and some congenital clotting dysfunctions may also contribute to canine strokes. This formula may assist with repair for all cases, age, and species.

Signs

Signs of an animal that has had a stroke include head tilt, a loss of balance and/or vision with circling and falling episodes. Unlike human stroke cases, facial weakness resulting in drooping of the eye or mouth is rarely seen in dogs. Head tilt and circling are generally considered to be the result of **disorientation and dizziness rather than limb weakness**.

What happens to cause a stroke.

A ruptured blood vessel or any type of bleeding into the brain can result in hemorrhagic stroke. An aneurysm, a sac or out pouching created in the weakened wall of a blood vessel, is a common place for a rupture to occur. In this type of hemorrhagic stroke, the blood may leak into the pet's brain causing direct damage to brain tissue. The blood may also become trapped between the brain and the skull, resulting in pressure on brain tissue, which causes necrosis (or tissue death).

Iliac Thrombosis, Aortic Embolism, Saddle Thrombosis

(e.g feline thrombus).

Occurs in different forms in different species, all resulting in poor contractile function and cardiac chamber enlargement. The **hypertrophic form is common in cats**.

Secondary forms of cardiomyopathy can stem from nutritional deficiencies, infections, drug reactions, metabolic problems, and tumors. The condition is characterized by sudden-onset paraplegia (hind quarter paralysis), usually with cold hind limbs and possibly cyanosis (blueness) of the skin. The precise cause is unknown but the condition has been associated with cardiomyopathy.

As prevention or Solution

1. HAMPL Thrombosis 295 50ml drops

in meals as prevention or on body for treatment.

And The amino acid L-Taurine deficiency may be implicated. Change to a natural diet of raw meat which has a good supply of natural occurring **Taurine powder in daily meals**.
ie. Magnesium Taurate supplement.



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FELINE Supplements

EXAMPLE: Add a pinch of each supplement after you have diluted **the Bottel 4. Pancreatic Tonic Herbal Formula**

e.g HAMPL Pancreas Tonic 100ml mixing 20 or more drops as suggested on the bottle label. Then add approx. 20ml of hot water, allow to cool, then add any vitamins and minerals suggested, then add 2ml to meals, or give small sips side of the mouth with an oral syringe until 2ml is taken.

Repeat daily, then once improved, see if you can start adding to meals. 1 - 2 ml per daily

NOTE: Cats with Diabetes may have **low potassium levels.** Add a pinch to every meal given - if possible.

Suggestion

Supplements to maintain optimum health:

1. Mineral **Magnesium Taurate (powder from capsule)**
add a pinch in felines daily meals.
2. Add a pinch of the **Potassium bicarbonate** powder.
3. Thorne Research Brand for **Zinc Picolinate** Capsules (a pinch from a cap of powder) and others suggested in [your naturopathic Diabetes Information package.](#)

CAN ADD SUPPLEMENTS TO HERBAL MEDICINES

Your cat may need **acute Pancreas homeopathic** drops and **SubQ fluids** therapy (if drinking a lot of water ie. Kidneys) Contact us if needing extra help and guidance.

* Cats can be difficult to supplement meals, so if anything just add the ReMag magnesium drops and then try to add a tiny bit of Spirulina powder as well – or dilute supplements in some filtered water and oral syringe 0.5ml once a day side of mouth.

Liver Stress

Liver failure in cats is called **hepatic lipidosis (fatty liver) which is one of the most common** severe feline liver conditions in cats. ~ Use **homeopathic Liver Detox 36** drops as prevention or treatment



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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 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*.

Infectious diseases that involve the liver include:

feline infectious peritonitis (FIP)

Toxoplasmosis parasite infection

Feline leukemia

cancers that begin in liver

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)**.

NATURAL TREATMENT:

For prevention and or treatment 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.



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Other Naturopathic Information about supplements

Manganese *(trace mineral supplement)*

Apparently Manganese Chloride is the best type to get and use.

DOSAGE:

Med to Large Dog. Eg give 25mg every half an hour for four repeats.

Toy dog or Cat: add 5mg (a pinch) Repeat again following day. As we need to give a therapeutic amount to get faster response and result. Reduce after a week or add more if no results are being seen. Once improved wellbeing for a month, reduce to half doses on going. Best not with food.

Signs of Manganese Deficiency has been linked to:

The classic physical signs of low Manganese are:

Infertility, male impotence

Loss of hearing,

Dizziness and fainting

Stunted growth

Ataxia

Weak tendons and ligaments

Possible link to **diabetes as a deficiency** impairs glucose metabolism and reduced insulin production

Confusion

Hypertension (high blood pressure)

Sprains / strains

Fatigue / Weakness

Cognitive dysfunction

Irritability nervousness

Diabetes

Epilepsy

Osteoporosis

Arthritis



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Magnesium (mineral supplement)

* can buy the "ReMag" Magnesium drops - on-line USA supplier.

Magnesium Ion solution (ReMag) is a form of magnesium that tends to 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:

APPROX 5 drops. **Small to Med to large dogs and horse.** APPROX 10 drops.

More if needed initially for the first 4 days to get the therapeutic effect straight away into meals. (with food. * do not use other magnesium's as there are several other types)

Signs of Magnesium Deficiency

The classic physical signs of low magnesium are:

Neurological:

Behavioral disturbances
Irritability and anxiety
Lethargy
Impaired memory and cognitive function
Anorexia or loss of appetite
Nausea and vomiting
Seizures

Muscular:

Weakness
Muscle spasms (tetany)
Tics
Muscle cramps
Hyperactive reflexes
Impaired muscle coordination (ataxia)
Tremors
Involuntary eye movements and vertigo
Difficulty swallowing

Metabolic:

Increased intracellular calcium
Hyperglycemia
Calcium deficiency
Potassium deficiency

Cardiovascular:

Irregular or rapid heartbeat
Coronary spasms

Importance of good “stomach acid” enzyme.

Pureed or blended organic **Celery juice** added to meals – if possible will help gut and digestive enzyme.

Canine - 1 tablespoon or more if possible.

Felines - add 1 teaspoon to daily meals if possible, or less if not eating food with celery juice in it.

Only give the homemade juice, not store bought juice as these juices have a high sugar content of additives etc to them.

Further information on grains feed to pets by Dr Billinghamurst and Dr Russell

(which are just a couple of the reasons not to feed any sort of grains)

Dr. Ian Billinghamurst, DVM states, ... *"Unfortunately, starch, once cooked, has a reaction in the body not much different to feeding pure sugar. That is, such products fed over a long period of time are likely to cause any disease which can be attributed to a diet high in soluble carbohydrates particularly sugar diabetes. This is particularly true of breads, especially white breads. Of the grains, it is the very popular rice which acts most like sugar. "The excess sugar means that the body has to deal with getting rid of this "energy". It can store it as fat, or it can use it as energy, or it can get rid of it as "waste". It means the body has to work harder to use this excess energy. Why put it in the body if it doesn't need it?"*

The body gains energy much easier from fat. Fat is found in many whole foods such as flaxseed and meat. As well, energy can come from protein. Protein and fat are much better energy sources for your dog or cat. As well, when you have too much sugar in the body, the hormones insulin and glucagon have to work harder to manage the excess.

"Unfortunately, rice, the most popular of the grains that people feed their dogs, is the one with the lowest levels of protein, and possibly the poorest quality protein."

Dr. Russell Swift DVM comments ...

"Carnivores cannot maintain long term production of the quantity of amylase enzyme necessary to properly digest and utilize the carbohydrates. In addition, the proteins in grains are less digestive than animal proteins. As a result, the immune system becomes irritated and weakened by the invasion of foreign, non-nutritive protein and carbohydrate particles.

Allergies and other chronic immune problems may develop. The pet's pancreas will do its best to keep up with the demand for amylase. What does this pancreatic stress do over a long time? I don't know, but it cannot be good. I suspect that dental calculus may be another problem promoted by grain consumption. "

Also, continue to use the **blood sugar balance** homeopathic formula from our **Diabetes set**.

Please note:

Try not to chop and change healing program etc. As the animal's system is delicate and does not handle big changes all the time. Stick with it and gradually add other healing herbal medicines and Homeopathic medicines.

We all know about the Pancreas because we know it is involved in Diabetes and that it is somehow responsible for managing blood sugar through producing a substance called insulin.

While the Liver and Kidneys are crucial organs and we cannot survive without them working, there are all sorts of other member organs involved in our metabolism which don't seem to be so critical. These include the Pituitary, Thyroid, Spleen and Adrenals as well as the Pancreas.

Life can continue, even with serious damage to one or more of these organs, as the other partners share amongst them some of the load but these secondary organs are by no means unnecessary and perfect health cannot be experienced without all member organs being healthy, supported and working well.

There is a finely balanced harmony between all the systems of the body including all the organs above and the other major systems like the Urogenital System, the Digestive System, the Nervous System, the Cardio Vascular System and the Immune System.