



HAMPL™ Pet Formulas

Holistic Animal Remedies

PRODUCT CODE AN084	Colic (stomach pain)	6 Pages
For all species and ages.		
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HAMPL Colic Action 84 30ml

Homeopathic and nosode complex remedies for cramps and digestion and pain for quick effective e.g. any type of Gastrointestinal pain (colic), gastric bloat, twisted gut in horses, dogs or cats, farm animals (and humans). Or just stomach pain in pets.

Can add drops to food and stir into water dish, trough as prevention and casual treatment. For acute symptoms best to apply drops to body, repeating every 5 minutes.

However, the HAMPL Colic Action 84 formula drops can be given in chronic cases as well as acute emergency relief.

Active homeopathic medicine ingredient which acts on:

Flatulence and digestive weakness caused by errors in the diet with constipation, indigestion, discharge of small balls of brownish dung.

Inflammation and fever, sweating, full bounding pulse, dilated pupils and excitability.

Often a horse (or other farm animals) are seen lying on their side looking uneasy with bending towards flank, straining to pass dung and urinate.

Any condition that comes on suddenly and acute condition, or severe abdominal colic, diarrhea or dysentery, which may be due to excessive eating of greens, distention of the abdomen with rumbling of flatus. distention of the abdomen, protrusion of the rectum and animal strikes at its belly with hind feet will also alleviate these symptoms. infection and twisted gut prevention or relief.

Colic with diarrhoea, acute severe cramping of muscles, paroxysms of cramps come and go. spasms and colic type pain, if fomentation, and colic is due to gas formation i.e. flatulent colic, mucous stools, colic with severe purging and extreme prostration.

Also a natural solution to **Renal colic**.

Gastrointestinal pain (colic) in horses, dogs or cats, farm animals (and humans) can use this formula anytime needed.

The beauty of homeopathic is that if your horse (or other pets and animals) has another attack, the severity will be less and less frequent attacks to nil.

Combined with "HAMPL Acute Intestinal Bloat formula" with the "HAMPL Acute Colic formula" specifically is for **Colic condition that could progress to a twisted gut** (inherent characteristics of certain breeds like European warmblood horses, where fatal colic occurs when the strap that holds the stomach in position slips of its holding mechanism from years of stretching)

* Colic in Equines.

Initially, the horse begins to twist tail, strikes the ground with feet, looks at its flanks, throw itself on the ground, rolls about, gets up again and turns around. Due to intense pain, the horse strikes at its body with hind feet, throws itself down again. It is followed by a stretch of quietness for some minutes and the pain soon returns. There is profuse perspiration, and rapid breathing is seen. If the relief is not provided soon the animal dies perhaps in a few hours. In the chronic form, the symptoms may continue for several days. The affected horse remains quite for some time, occasionally striking at its body with feet. This form is not fatal and terminates with diarrhoea.

* Colic in Domestic pets.

Kittens & Puppies:

Just as infants (human babies) are more susceptible to colic, kittens are more prone to colic than are adult cats **Adult Pets,**

Farm animals

with colic experience stomach discomfort that usually stems from the build-up of gas, causing abdominal pain. The condition can be acute or chronic and has a variety of causes: an infection, parasites, consuming spoiled food or a toxic substance and health conditions such as kidney disease, liver failure and pancreatitis.

While symptoms vary according to the severity of the condition, there are several tell-tale signs that a dog owner can look out for to determine if her dog or cat has colic. NB. Often a cat is having a pancreatitis attack, as the two can be misdiagnosed quite a lot. So if it were my pet, I would be trying both formulas - Colic and Pancreas formulas.

Causes: Feeding low-quality commercial foods with additives and preservatives can cause colic in cats. Ingesting spoiled food, garbage or toxic substances such as household products or pesticides can cause colic in cats. Colic can also be caused by a bacterial, viral or parasitic infection; liver failure, kidney disease, ulcers, inflammatory bowel or other diseases.

Warning Symptoms Signs: Warning signs that a pet may have colic include abdominal pain, arched back, abdominal distention, loss of appetite and overall weakness. As abdominal pain increases, a pet may roll around or thrash on the floor or, in very acute cases, may be lethargic or lose consciousness. ~ Using the Colic formula in liquid form is best applied for small pets and canines, and infants.

FURTHER INFORMATION for Equines and Farm animals

Grass Tetany "Grazing is the meeting of animal and grass. This can be happy or unhappy, it may even be tragic, as in the case of grass tetany".

There is always a big emphasis on **adding magnesium** (Magnesium glycinate powder is a good type of magnesium) to feeds in spring to help prevent spring grass problems (one of which is the incidence of Grass Tetany) in all livestock including horses but there is a lot of more to addressing problems caused by grass than just feeding magnesium.

Equines have a unique metabolism so you really only need a small amount, same amount or close to a dose you would give a small dog. You can buy magnesium licks or dilute magnesium powder in some water and oral syringe or add to feed. Or do all methods of magnesium support.

Typical Symptoms:

- ~ Muscle stiffness, high muscle tonus, contractions of the tail, (tail clamping).
- ~ Mouth closed and difficult to open: grinding of teeth.
- ~ Eyes wild, blood-shot eyes, frequently rolling.
- ~ Head thrown back.
- ~ Sensitivity much greater.
- ~ Pulse feeble and much more rapid.
- ~ Hyper-irritability.

So you can see that Grass Tetany is right at the extreme end of "Grass-Affectedness". Many "grass-affected" horses show mild to moderate versions of these symptoms that many of you recognize. Becoming "stiff" in gait is a very common first sign of trouble.
The occurrence of full blown Grass Tetany is usually the result of a "perfect storm" scenario.

Predisposing factors include

- ~ Grass which is "new", or too rich and lush, too short and stressed, or fertilized with potash, NPK, super, urea.

Such grass tends to be far too high in potassium at the same time as being low in sodium and magnesium which typically happens in spring and autumn.

- ~ Grass which is far too high in Crude Protein or nitrates (that same grass had a very high CP content at 35%)
- ~ Grazed by livestock that have a less than optimal nutritional history since CONCEPTION.

Moral of the story is: keep ALL your horses well nourished by going to the trouble of mixing a small feed everyday the purpose of which is to make sure they get these vital minerals and vitamin with their SALT. To see a horse suffering from this is an experience you want to avoid at all costs. If anyone is interested in learning more then "google": Andre Voisin Grass Tetany.

Grass Tetany and Colic in HORSES By Jenny Paterson B.Sc (new Zealand)

I now believe various degrees of grass tetany is the fundamental root cause of most of the health and behavioural issues with our horses. Because the symptoms are so wide and varied it has taken a long time to put two and two together. Read [More Mysteries Solved](#) to learn how excess dietary potassium affects your horse while the following paragraphs explain how potassium-nitrate can become a major problem.

For those who get bamboozled by science, in very simple language, the cool, cloudy, wet weather of spring and autumn (including frosts and freezes) cause acute spikes of potassium and nitrate in the grasses our horses are eating. This grass may only be 1cm long, but under these climatic conditions it can have a drastic effect on your horse. This effect can be made worse by high protein feeds, as protein converts to nitrate which has to be somehow eliminated at the expense of your horses calcium and magnesium supply.

Fertilised Rye Grass and Clover are the worst for this scenario but ANY grasses under the 'right' conditions can have the same effect. This is why it is so important to have somewhere you can keep your horse completely OFF the grass during these times (early spring, autumn to early winter and drought breaking rains). All the literature I have read says that horses don't suffer from nitrate toxicity like other stock. Indeed I have a copy of a letter from a prominent Canterbury vet who says that there is no evidence that horses suffer from grass tetany at all! He couldn't be further wrong!

As the following paragraphs explain, it is not the nitrate directly but the fact that it enters the system as potassium nitrate. The excess potassium and toxic nitrate is excreted by latching onto calcium and magnesium indirectly, causing a serious deficiency of these vital minerals and all the associated health and behaviour issues (an extensive list!).

For those who need a more scientific explanation, whilst the article refers mainly to cattle, Dr. Swerczek has since done trials on horses which prove they are affected by the same process. Grass, even if it is very short, can be dangerous under certain conditions which include a drought breaking rain.

Read Dr. Swerczek's brilliant article, [Don't Short Salt](#).
Nitrate Toxicity, Sodium Deficiency and the Grass Tetany Syndrome

Excerpts from "Nitrate Toxicity, Sodium Deficiency and the Grass Tetany Syndrome"
by **Dr. Swerczek, DVM, Ph.D.**

Numerous researchers have found that grass tetany occurs most often in older brood cows grazing lush growth of pastures in early spring. The triggering of the grass tetany syndrome includes environmental conditions of cool, cloudy and wet weather, promoting rapid, lush growth of cool season grasses.

These environmental conditions, which also include frosts and freezes, will cause acute spikes in potassium as well as nitrate in affected growing pastures. Analysis of these affected pastures during and after periods of frosts and freezes revealed elevated levels of potassium and nitrate.

Nitrate in the form of potassium nitrate is reportedly the form which herbivores are exposed to nitrate. During periods of stress to pastures forages, the acute spike in potassium and nitrate is seemingly causing an electrolyte and mineral imbalance in affected herbivores.

If nitrate is excessive, a hypomagnesia (**magnesium deficiency**) and/or hypocalcaemia (calcium deficiency) may develop as the body is eliminating magnesium and calcium with the excessive anionic nitrate. However, if there is adequate sodium in the diet, organs and tissues, the excessive anionic nitrate is removed by the gut, kidneys and mammary glands in lactating animals, as a ionic complex associated with sodium, magnesium and calcium are maintained at physiologic levels and hypomagnesia and/or hypocalcaemia will not occur.

For this reason adequate levels of sodium in the body and ration will lessen or prevent the drastic effects of nitrate toxicity. Also, it explains why adequate sodium in the diet will aid in the prevention of grass tetany, which is associated with high potassium & low magnesium levels.

It is apparent that nitrate toxicity in herbivores is much more prevalent than previously reported. A well documented form of nitrate toxicity occurs in ruminants when nitrate is converted to nitrite by the microflora of the gastrointestinal tract and then the nitrite induces a methemoglobinemia and anoxia. However, it is hypothesised that a much more common mode of nitrate toxicity, and previously not recognised, is when nitrate toxicity induces a severe electrolyte and mineral imbalance in ruminant and non-ruminant herbivores. This form of nitrate toxicity is an important factor in the pathogenesis of the grass tetany syndrome and likely other syndromes in herbivores, including reproductive disorders in all herbivores, including horses. Seemingly, adequate dietary sodium not only protects against nitrate toxicity, but also aids in the prevention of the grass tetany syndrome in herbivores and other metabolic and reproductive disorders induced by nitrate in herbivores.

The high nitrate in the milk may also explain why neonates seemingly are affected with a multitude of opportunistic gastrointestinal diseases, including gastric ulcers and other intestinal disorders. Conversely, dams fed a low protein diet and adequate sodium rarely have neonates suffering from these gastrointestinal disorders.

Potassium promotes the overgrowth of saprotrophic (micro-organisms that normally grow on dead matter), commensal (organisms that live together but don't harm each other) and pathogenic (microbes that cause disease) micro-organisms in plants, especially plants damaged by droughts, frosts and freezes.

Thus, such forages become the source of many opportunistic, potentially pathogenic bacteria and fungi.

After ingesting them, livestock face an overgrowth of opportunistic, pathogenic organisms in the gut. The organisms rapidly proliferate to produce toxic by-products, like excessive ammonia, which is acutely toxic to foetuses and the immune system. These pathogens infect not only the foraging animals but their foetuses.

Early and mid-term foetuses may abort, while near-term foetuses may suffer premature birth, and/or septic weak neonatal birth. Similarly, it's felt that high-potassium forages encourage excessive growth of endophytic and other pathogenic fungi, especially in Fescue and Rye Grasses.

The toxins these fungi produce add to the reproductive problems in cattle and horses.