

Title : AN179	STRINGHALT	No. of Pages : 2
Doc Name :	Combined formula of HERBS & HOMEOPATHY	Related Products :
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Natural Approach: We provide and recommend a homeopathic combination to assist in a quick response. This formula will work on the muscle spasms release, nerve repair and prevent or treat muscle atrophy if any. A herbal treatment may take longer for results so we have opted for faster response by combing with a homeopathic formula as well.

Stringhalt HERBAL and HOMEOPATHIC combination SUPPORT

Muscle Halt 100ml. Equine Dosage suggestion: Approx. 10 drops twice daily

Please contact our office if after two weeks on our natural program you are still needing help or advice.

Various weeds like Dandelion in NSW, and Fireweed in Victoria, are blamed, but I am certain there is some fungus which inhabits these plants at times and it is the fungus which can damage the central nervous system of susceptible horses.

Treatment revolves around the herbs which physically rehabilitate damage to the central nervous system and the brain itself. The homeopathic work on muscle paralysis and weakness and inflammations.

This course is given over a 12 week period and a single dose each day of yoghurt (acidophilus) about a couple of dessertspoons is given as well.

Along with the recommendation that no Lucerne products should be fed during this time. The aim of the treatment is to clear any fungal residue and speed the recovery, which often occurs anyway over time. The treatment is also formulated to help rebuild any muscle wastage resulting from the condition and to reduce sensitivity so that the animal will be much less likely to come down again with Stringhalt

If results are not seen within a week, then a photo/ mane/tail sample test is advised as their maybe other issues that need addressing if a more complex case.

Stringhalt is a rare lameness that causes a horse to lift his hind legs higher and more rapidly than usual when he's moving. One or both hind legs may be affected, and the lameness varies from mild (just a muscle spasm) to so severe that the horse actually kicks himself in the belly when he tries to move. Conditions that make any horse's gaits more animated, such as cold weather and competing, can exacerbate the signs. There does not seem to be pain involved with the lameness, yet it is difficult to ride a horse that cannot control the actions of his hind legs.



Mainly due to their exaggerated flexion of one or both hind legs. Some horses may show only mild signs with slight flexion seen when the horse is backed or stopped suddenly. In other cases the flexion can be so severe that the front of the fetlock may hit the belly. If both back legs are affected a bunny hopping type of gait may develop. There can often be wasting of muscles around the gaskin. The condition affects the long nerves of the back which can also result in the larynx being partially paralysed. In these cases the horse cannot vocalise properly resulting in 'roaring'.

NATUROPATHIC ADVICE In conjunction with using homeopathic and herbal treatments we highly recommend - omitting all drugs (toxins) that cause liver and ill health.

Magnesium (mineral supplement)

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

Other signs of deficiency

Lack of magnesium in the diet can lead to increased respiratory rates (the horse takes more breaths per minute), muscle tremors, loss of appetite and aggressiveness or ill temper. It is thought to be linked to grass sickness, stringhalt and azoturia. More recently a link has been made between magnesium deficiency and laminitis. Because magnesium is crucial to the deposition of calcium into the bones, magnesium deficiency can also produce all of the problems associated with calcium deficiency.

Why do horses become magnesium deficient?

It's all a question of balance. Magnesium deficiency in the UK was comparatively rare before the introduction of chemical fertilisers. The most common type of chemical fertiliser is NPK which contains Nitrogen, Potassium and phosphorus, all of which will unbalance the diet when fed in excess
Magnesium (*mineral supplement*)

Magnesium Glycinate powder is a chelated 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.

*Horse. 1 flat teaspoon. DAILY for a week, increase to 2 teaspoons daily. Upon improvement, reduce back down to ½ teaspoon daily to maintain. This type of magnesium will not cause diarrhea. Some horse people use **Magnesium Chloride flakes** with good success too. Magnesium Chloride which have proven to quite literally be a lifesaver in some laminitis cases.*