

Title : AN200	Megacolon Conditions (Set of 2)	No. of Pages : 4
Doc Name :	Chronic Constipation due to stretched or poor muscle and nerve tone	Related Products :
Last Updated: 13-01-17	ALL SPECIES - Except Equines	

STRAINING TO EXPEL STOOLS – STOOLS CAN APPEAR TO BE “HARD” “DRY” and “KNOTTY” or can become IMPACTED STOOLS, making it very difficult to release stools at all.

If your pet or animal has IMPACTED STOOLS - unable to produced stools after 24 hours of homeopathic treatment (HAMPL Constipation drops), and your pet is showing pain/discomfort, we would then suggest helping them with a natural home enema. [See page 4](#)

Constipation is often misinterpreted as a lack of fiber, but that is not the case – it reflects failed transition to healthy bowel flora and mineral deficiencies.

Bottle 1. HAMPL MegaColon 200-1 50ml

HOMEOPATHIC FORMULA

LIQUID - PAT into fur/skin - 3 to 4 drops on body as one dose (back of shoulder blades, top of head – or for wildlife, farm animals, feral animals add a dose to food or water trough (fine if others share water bowl or trough) repeat dose in drinking water once a week or domestic pets had each week you change water. **PILL:** Or crush one pill (or whole pill if larger pet) and put in gum of mouth to dissolve in saliva.

REPEATING APPLICATION

* **Acute symptoms** dosing: apply one dose – every ½ hourly.

Repeat for 4 applications, and then wait. If no movement after 5 hours re apply acute dosing application.

* **Chronic symptoms:** apply one dose - once daily to three times weekly. – can add to meals or on body.

Continue to use the constipation remedy for acute assistance, or use a couple times a week for chronic patients

Item 2. Magnesium Citrate Powder 100mg

Constipation – is often a deficiency of this minerals.

Magnesium citrate powder is magnesium with citric acid, which has laxative properties. Can be given long term.

Cat, toy dog, small animal, infant animal: add a “pinch” of magnesium citrate (mineral) powder.

Dog: **mix in** ½ a teaspoon of magnesium citrate powder supplement, into some water and add to daily meals.

Or if acute symptoms of constipation, dilute in some milk and oral syringe small sips in side of mouth.

And the also Magnesium Oxide powder which is a non-chelated type of magnesium, bound to an organic acid or a fatty acid. Contains 60 percent magnesium, and has stool softening properties. This is only given a short term.

Note: **Magnesium Glycinate** powder is a chelated form of magnesium that tends to provide one of the highest levels of absorption and bioavailability and is typically considered ideal for those who are trying to correct a deficiency. **This form of magnesium WILL NOT CAUSE DIARRHEA** if taking a larger therapeutic amount. Nor does **Magnesium liquid (ReMag magnesium solution)**, is the most absorbable form and has no additives to this solution. 1 teaspoon = 300mg of magnesium. *HAMPL sells this Magnesium. **This form of magnesium WILL NOT CAUSE DIARRHEA** if taking a larger therapeutic amount. Other liquid mags often have other preservatives in them, which I would avoid.

Extra assistance

Please request this herbal formula - if needing extra help.

Mild Laxative “Herbal” formula for Constipation (also very effective for chronic conditions)

Herbal laxative “HAMPL HerbaLax” - 100ml

Canine: 20 -40 drops mixed well into meals.

If you need to, instead of adding to meals can dilute in some apple sauce oral syringe or sardines hand feed it.

Toy dog, small animal, Feline: 10 drops in a 20ml of hot water to dissolve in hot water as cats cannot metabolize the alcohol that’s in the herbal medicines used as a preservative. Then use 1 to 2ml in meals. Can also add the prepared herbal liquid to slippery elm liquid mix as well and oral dosing small amount until 1 to 2ml is taken. Repeat once to twice a day. Then once regular repeat couple times a week or try adding less prepared herbal liquid to meals three times a week – depending how bad constipation has got.

Magnesium Deficiency Symptoms

The following are a list of symptoms that are directly related to Magnesium deficiency according to the scientific literature of the past hundred years.

Mild Daily Challenge	Greater Daily Challenge	Severe Daily Challenge
Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Fatigue	Anxiety & panic attacks	Arteriosclerosis
Constipation	Arthritis	Blood clots
Dizziness (vertigo)	Asthma	Bowel disease
Dysmenorrhea (excessive menstruation)	Attention Deficit Disorder	Calcified mitral valve (mitral valve prolapse)
Facial twitches	Backache, upper back: excess cortisol	CFS/ME (Chronic Fatigue Syndrome / Myalgic Encephalomyelitis)
Food cravings (especially sugar, caffeine, simple carbs)	Backache, lower back: emotional	Celiac disease
Headaches	Cystitis	Cerebral palsy
Heart palpitations	Ear infections	Chronic kidney disease
Hiccups	Gluten sensitivity	Concussion
Hyperglycemia	Hyperlipidemia (high cholesterol, triglycerides)	Depression
Hypoglycemia	Hypertension	Diabetes
Irritability	Insomnia	Epilepsy/seizures
Loss of appetite	Insulin resistance (pre-diabetes)	Endothelial dysfunction (dysfunction of lining of blood vessels)
Mood swings	Migraines	Failure to thrive
Muscle cramps, spasms	Multiple pregnancies (exacerbates Magnesium deficiency)	Heart arrhythmias
Nausea	Nerve problems	Hormonal imbalance
Nervousness	Obesity	Hyperparathyroid
Poor memory / concentration	Osteopenia (precursor to osteoporosis)	Hypothyroid
Pregnancy (exacerbates Magnesium deficiency)	PMS	Kidney disease
Raynaud's syndrome	Poor concentration	Liver disease
Weakness	Pre-diabetes; insulin resistance	Metabolic Syndrome
	Sinusitis	Miscarriage
	TMJ disorder	Mitral valve prolapse (Calcified mitral valve)
	Weight gain (especially on waist)	Multiple sclerosis
		Obesity, severe
		Osteoporosis

Feline Megacolon (chronic constipation)

Megacolon is a **bowel disorder**.

The colon of the cat is chronically dilated or enlarged because the nerves in the colon do not function properly. The causes of feline megacolon can be acquired through trauma for instance, congenital, or idiopathic (unknown).

Clinical signs of feline megacolon in the cat can be simply **chronic constipation**. Other signs could be distended abdomen, not eating, weight loss, vomiting, nausea, straining to defecate (tenesmus), painful defecation (dyschezia), and rectal prolapse from constant straining.

What is megacolon?

The gastrointestinal tract terminates in a tubular organ called the colon. The colon serves as a site for absorption of water and storage of fecal material. It is continuous with the rectum. The walls of the colon contain muscles which are stimulated to contract by nerves from the spinal cord. When the colon contracts, fecal material is pushed out of the body. If the nerves to the colon do not function properly, the muscles of the colonic wall will not contract properly. If this happens, the muscles stretch and the colon enlarges in diameter. In addition, the fecal material is not moved out of the body and severe constipation may result. This massive enlargement of the colon and the resulting constipation is called megacolon. The colon may have a diameter 3-4 times that of a normal cat.

How does it occur?

An injury to the spinal cord can result in formation of megacolon. Also, mechanical obstruction caused by tumor, foreign bodies, hairballs, and strictures can lead to megacolon. However, in most cases, we cannot determine the reason that the nerves to the colon quit functioning. This disease generally occurs in middle-aged to older cats, but has also been seen in cats only 3-4 years old.

How is it treated conventionally?

Usually, a medical approach is tried first, with surgery reserved for unresponsive cases. A medical approach involves the use of laxatives, stool softeners, colon wall stimulants, and high fiber diets. These do not correct the underlying cause, but they do allow fecal material to pass so the cat does not become constipated and ill. The medical approach may be successful for several months or years, but will generally fail at some time. When this happens, surgery is considered. A procedure called subtotal colectomy removes the non-functioning part of the colon. Although this procedure involves removal of most of the colon, the anal sphincter (valve) is left intact so the cat should not lose bowel control.

Can the cat function without its colon?

Since one of the colon's primary responsibilities is to remove excess fluid from the fecal material, the cat that has had a subtotal colectomy will have rather soft stools immediately after surgery. In addition, there may be several bowel movements each day. However, after 1-2 months, most cats have soft, but formed, stool and average 3 bowel movements every two days. There should be no loss of fecal control.

Giving Enemas with Natural liquid detox – at home.

If your cat or dog is badly constipated with symptoms of colic pain, straining (sometimes straining causes vomiting and not wanting to eat) there is certainly no safer or gentler way to alleviate the problem than giving enema.

Especially for the **older animal** who may have back muscle weakness or dehydrated which frequently accompanies constipation, in the older cat. This natural method is a bonus of having an effect of allowing the body to absorb needed fluids via the intestinal walls. So, if your pet is constipated and you don't want to use the Vet chemical treatment or stress of going off to the Vets, perhaps you would try the gentle enema.

Here's what you'll need:

- (USA)Fleet enema bottle for a baby (I could only find the larger infant/adult one here in Australia) maybe too large a tubing for a cat, but would definitely be suitable for dogs. If you find a fleet bottle yourself, be sure to throw out the fleet enema fluid inside and give a good rinse under hot water. (this fluid is a chemical not suitable for animals)
- Liquid acidophilus (from the dairy section of the health food store) Or if you can't find this, then buy the capsules and make a liquid paste with water and powder.
- liquid chlorophyll (available at health store)
- distilled or filtered or spring water
- KY Jelly or petroleum jelly (pharmacy)
- a medium – size bowel
- towel

Read through the entire procedure before you begin.

Play with the enema bottle and get used to it. Hold it on its side as you would when giving an enema, and see how to keep the air bubble in back of the water so you don't squirt air into the rectum (harmless but also totally ineffective)

Practice rolling the bottle up like a toothpaste tube as the water goes out.

Okay - Using a small glass or cup

Measure out and 1/8 of cup of liquid acidophilus (or water with powder acidophilus) and 1/8 of cup of chlorophyll, and one-half cup distilled or spring water.

Put this cup or glass into a bowl of hot water until it reaches ' warm bath' temperature. May take a few minutes.

Then pour this warm liquid into the fleet bottle, and then let this bottle sit in the same bowl of hot water. You may need to refresh the hot water in the bowl.

Then communicate to you cat that what you are going to do to make him/her more comfortable.

Then coat the tip of the enema with lubricant. You can do this in the bathroom or small room, have a kitty litter tray in same room. You can let your cat relax and lay on his side, or if you have an assistant, you can do it with pet standing up. The assistant will help keep pet still while you work at gently insert the enema nozzle, and some else to stroke or tickle his back end of the rump. Slowly insert a short way, sometimes you can feel the hard stool that is blocking, so don't force the enema past through this, then just gradually empty/squeeze the liquid out, counting at least sixty to do so, can roll up the bottle as you do it. This liquid will fill up the small intestines and put pressure on the colon to expel the stool.

Gently and slowly remove the enema out.

A. Your pet may step into the litter box and pass stool and liquid.

B. Or if not, your pet may walk away, and lay down. No stool or liquid will appear. This usually means that the pet was dehydrated as well as constipated. All the liquid was needed by the system and is being absorbed. Fine.

Let him absorb that good mixture of fluids. Wait an hour or two and try again: or he may pass the stool later.

In addition, remember that your cat was dehydrated and give him one or two servings of chicken soup between meals every day, and perhaps ask a Vet to take a blood test to check the kidney function, the pancreas, the intestine, or even the thyroid.

Periodic subcutaneous hydration will ease the situation considerably even if the kidney failure is not the problem.

Request (or ask you Vet) for the **"Sub-Q fluids" instructions (and fluids)** if needed, especially for kidney patients, who will need this natural home therapy when crisis of kidney failure happens. (stops eating or losing a lot of weight and drinking water).