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Uveitis (Intraocular Inflammation)

*** See Read Page 4 - Important of providing Zinc (mineral) Supplement**

Compared to dogs, cats don't get many eye diseases. However, one of the most common eye problems in cats is uveitis, and it is usually chronic and can cause blindness and ocular pain. In fact, the three most common reasons for a cat's eye to be surgically removed (this is called "enucleation") is ocular trauma (such as a severe cat claw injury to the eye), glaucoma (increased intraocular pressure) secondary to chronic uveitis, and cancer (diffuse iris melanoma).

Uveitis in cats can be caused by serious or life-threatening generalized disease in the cat's body. Therefore, feline uveitis is an important disease to diagnose and treat correctly, to decrease the chances of the eye being blinded and possibly removed, or even of the cat dying from the disease that caused the uveitis. Uveitis is inflammation of the uveal tract, which is the pigmented, vascular part of the eye. This includes the iris (this is the colored part of the eye that forms the pupil), ciliary body, and choroids.

The uveal tract (or "uvea") is all in one piece, and is shaped like a hollow ball with a large slit in it, that fits inside the eyeball. The slit is the cat's pupil, and the rest of the ball is the iris, ciliary body, and choroid which all "blend" together as a vascular cup. Therefore, if the iris is inflamed, it is likely that the ciliary body and choroid are involved too, either slightly or severely.

Uveitis can have many clinical signs. Here is a list of common ones, that can be mixed and matched in a variety of combinations: squinting, sensitivity to light, third eyelid protrusion, tearing, redness to the white part of the eye, abnormal pupil shape or size, and altered iris color (usually a "muddy" or reddened color compared to the normal color), cloudiness, cataract, and/or enlarged eye if glaucoma is present. Blindness may be apparent, but this is often not noticeable, especially if the fellow eye is visual. The photo to the left shows severe anterior uveitis.

The tannish cloudy area covering the pupil is a clot of inflammatory debris (fibrin) in the anterior chamber. In approximately 6 out of every 10 cats with uveitis, when identified, it is usually caused from trauma, an infectious disease, or cancer – the end result from over load of toxins – resulting in a breakdown in health.



The infectious diseases that can often cause Uveitis in cats are:

Toxoplasma gondii, (parasite)
Feline infectious peritonitis (FIP) (corona virus mutated from stress or shock)
Bartonella henselae (zinc deficient)
Feline immunodeficiency virus (FIV), (poor diet, nutritionally depleted)
Feline herpesvirus-1 (FHV-1) (zinc deficient)
Cryptococcosis fungal infection

E.g. Feline leukemia virus (FeLV). The two most common types of cancer that can cause uveitis in cats are lymphoma and also diffuse iris melanoma (DIM).

It is important to know that all of these diseases can be life-threatening, with perhaps the exception of feline herpes virus. In orthodox treatment anti-inflammatory drugs (ie prednisolone eye drops on eye ball) are usually given. Natural medicines or suppressive drug treatments is needed quickly as if the elevated intraocular pressure is not controlled, the eye will become blind and painful.

The pain is a "headache" type of discomfort that is NOT obvious to the owner. Here we can provide a very effective, fast and safe healing treatment for all conditions, using Homeopathic medicines and nosodes.

Testimonies

... I ordered your FIP kit. And the Uveitis treatment. So far it has done wonders. I have a 6 month old kitten who has FIP. She had one eye with Uveitis so bad you could no longer see her Pupil or any color in that eye. I had spent hundreds of Dollars on eye meds from my vet. That did absolutely nothing to clear it up. After using the 3 Uveitis remedies, her eye is 90 % clear. My kitten had not eaten or drunk any water in a week. I was giving her Sub-Q fluids & force feeding her baby food. She had no energy to barely move. I had not seen any evidence of her even using the litter pan. Since using the FIP Nosodes and other remedies. I followed the 3 day detox diet as suggested. She is eating, drinking and starting to play. Her kidneys seem to be working great. I am just hoping that she will gain the weight she has lost soon. I only did the FIP nosodes for 4 days. And will do the once a week dose on Wednesday. Also, I am a breeder of Sphynx cats.

*Thank you very much,
Jenny*



Bottle No 2. "EYE 0 RINSE" –herbal formula

***For topical application eye drops.** This mix stores indefinitely and will provide you with several years supply of occasional usage. Eye infections irritations and injuries are best treated by providing nourishment healing and antiseptic herbs, directly to the eye itself. **Our EYE 0 RINSE** wash formulation just doses this, and is made up of equal quantities of the herbs: **Celandine, Golden Seal, Euphrasia, Rue** which together are antiseptic, soothing healing and high in Vitamin A. They also nourish the blood vessels of the eye and reduce the shock that accompanies damage to the eye. The eye can be used effectively against corneal problems as well as cataracts, keratitis, shingles dry eye conjunctivitis, injuries and infections. **Please Note:** There maybe a little discomfort with the application, this quickly subsides leaving the patient in increased comfort. Sometimes if there is a secondary fungal or antibiotic resistant infection present I recommend using Colloidal Silver to dilute the herbal treatment (rather than diluted in water) *** Colloidal Silver is available from Health food stores**

Caution: The Eye rinse is super concentrated extract and **must only be used diluted.**

Instructions: Eye Rinse "MUST DILUTE BEFORE APPLYING"

Cat, Toy Dog 5 drops in 1/4 cup of boiled hot water from kettle - let cool then use warm.

Med, Large Dog 10 Drops in 1/4 cup of boiled hot water from kettle - let cool and use warm. Apply twice daily. Using an oral syringe OR soak cotton wool and drip liquid over eye lid area for cat, dog and other animals.

Horse 20 drops in a soft mist spray bottle of 100ml warm water. Repeat daily rinse until improved, then reduce to daily rinse until completely healed.

If you are still having problems resolving this condition, please contact us after 2 weeks of using the natural treatments. (or sooner if acute issues still happening and pet is stressed.

Zinc (mineral) Supplement

How important is Zinc?

Very important ..If you cat, kitten, puppy or dog have some or many of the below issues then now is the time to add some Zinc into daily meals.

RESPIRATORY - *Mouth ulcers, diarrhea, low immunity, chlamydia bacterial infection (internally or eyes), sinus or flu, bronchitis, emaciation, vomiting, debility, poor health in general, retarded growth, and tendencies to have allergies, abscess type sores, or little scabs here and there, slow healing sores and recovery from illness, prostate problems in older canines.*

ALLERGIES - *tendencies to have allergy reactions to foods, grass or other inhalants etc*

EYES - *conjunctivitis or corneal inflammation*

SKIN - *Mange (skin mites), ringworm, unhealthy looking skin, dry skin poor coat, skin sores, skin allergies issues, extra zinc is required until skin is healing and good health has resumed. Then reduce to zinc a couple times a week for a little longer.*

BACTERIAL INFECTION- e.g. **Chlamydia bacterial infection** is usually harmless unless you or your pet are Zinc (mineral) deficient. As this infection seems a common occurrences with infant kittens and teenager cats, this would be pointing the fact that this maybe a common deficiency amongst our feline friends.

Especially the malnutrition cats and kittens that have had a lot of stress – breeders, rescue centers and other life saving pet rescue groups.

This mineral helps in fighting off infections and also helps in the production of cells in the body. It boosts the body's immunity and helps to heal wounds and injuries faster. It helps the kitten or puppy to grow. e.g. runt of the litter. E.g. Malnutrition mum and kittens, frequent infections, and appetite and weight loss.

Prolonged deficiency then starts to show more serious signs.

In the skin, deficiency causes a disruption to normal cell division, and the skin becomes dry and flaky. As it progresses, the skin can become grossly thickened and scaly looking (hyperkeratosis), similar to human psoriasis. Hair growth is also retarded, and eventually hair-loss spreads over the body (alopecia). In conjunction with the skin changes, the entire animal's immune system is severely depressed, and secondary bacterial skin infections and pustular dermatoses occur, along with increased susceptibility to all manner of bacterial and viral infections.

Poor wound healing is also a **notable sign, as is damaged and brittle nails, and thickened and crusty nasal pads and digital pads.** Deficiency of zinc during pregnancy and foetal development can lead to severe growth retardation, limb abnormalities, swollen joints, and poor skeletal formation. Brain development is retarded, and learning and cognitive functions are inhibited. **Long term deficiency can result in premature ageing, senility (cognitive), vision loss (especially night blindness), and hearing loss.**



DIET - Diets high in fresh meats should not require additional zinc supplements. Zinc is important because it is heavily involved in enzyme function and protein digestion. Most premium commercial pet foods have zinc added to the ration, however, the damage/loss during heat processing may have very little minerals and vitamin in it. For home prepared diets, additional zinc, in the form of Zinc Picolinate, can safely be added at a rate of 10mg per 25kg bodyweight daily which is below the therapeutic amount for healing. It is important to add Magnesium drops or powder as well, so the Zinc is not an issue we a pet has alot of hidden stored calcium (that is not being absorbed or distributed through the body) this calcium issue happens when we don't get enough of the mineral magnesium. Magnesium helps balance out and absorb calcium deposits.

However, cats and kittens who lived in the city and had to survive by eat old contaminated scraps of food with no protein (without protein cats and kittens will not survive or thrive – lack of taurine in protein is critical). **Taurine deficiencies** - Shortness of breath, Loss of appetite, Lethargy, Poor vision- blindness, Rough looking coat, Dental problems, Poor growth.

Felines need to eat quality protein (fresh meat) will need to be supplement with minerals. All dry foods aren't because they often rely on plant-based sources to comprise much of the protein in the food. In foods that have primarily plant-based protein sources, a chemically derived taurine supplement.

We have found this through experiences, many are deficient in vital minerals to help them grow and stay healthy. If you are a rescue shelter or have a rescued kitty or cat, then look into supplementing your cat or kittens diet, even though they maybe getting a fresh meat diet now, it will help, but they need that extra support with this mineral now.

Types of Zinc Supplements

There are several types of zinc supplements, some better than others, that can be purchased most anywhere.

Some types of zinc supplements include: Zinc sulphate (which can cause stomach irritation), Zinca chelate Amino acid (which may be a little expensive), Zinc gluconate (which is a good type).

Some types of zinc that are best absorbed include: zinc citrate capsules, zinc acetate capsules, zinc picolinate capsules, zinc orotate capsules.

* We, personally recommend **Thorne Research brand- Zinc Piconate 30mg Capsules**. www.iherb.com

DOSAGE - SUGGESTED THERAPEUTIC DOSING

Kitten, Teenager, Cat - Open capsule and mix in ¼ of the powder into a kitten's meal twice a day.

Or, if, say you are feeding say 4 kittens in the one bowl add 1 full powder of the capsule.

Puppy - Add ½ capsules of powder to meals twice a day.

Adult dog- Add 1 capsules of powder to meals twice a day

There seems to be a pattern I have noticed with rescue groups and kittens, they have symptoms of mineral deficiencies.

Zinc deficiency - affects many other hormones, and can be involved in hypothyroidism, diabetes, and dwarfism. Its effect on suppressing the immune system has also been documented to prove that it makes animals more susceptible to developing a large range of degenerative diseases, including cancer. **The first, and most easily missed, sign of zinc deficiency is reduced appetite and gradual weight loss.** During early post-natal development, the puppy's immature immune system begins forming from bone marrow tissue. These immature immune cells leave the bone marrow and migrate to the Thymus gland, where they are "educated" to become mature immune cells (called thymic cells or "T" cells). These T cells are responsible for a significant part of the immune system, and are able to differentiate between normal body cells and "foreign" cells (i.e bacteria, viruses, fungi, and cancer cells). The T cells are critical to normal immune function (these are the cells destroyed by the HIV virus leading to immune failure). Zinc is essential for the growth and development of the thymus gland, and for the proliferation and "education" of T cells