



Homeopathic management of dogs' severe gastroenteritis

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Abstract

Background: Dogs with a variety of etiologies have an 11.51% frequency of gastroenteritis, and some of the organisms that cause it may spread to their pet pals.

The goal is to investigate how Nux vomica CH200 and ipeca cuanha CH 200 affect dogs with acute gastroenteritis.

Materials and Methods: Nux vomica CH 200 and Ipeca cuanha CH 200 were used in the study of thirty-four dogs with gastroenteritis who were brought to Sreepathi Veterinary Services, Kadapa, between 2008 and 2016.

Results: Every dog that received treatment ultimately recovered, with the exception of one. In conclusion, Ipeca cuanha and Nux vomica successfully treated dogs' acute gastroenteritis.

Keywords: Acute gastro-enteritis, dogs, Nux vomica CH 200, Ipecacuanha CH -200

Introduction

It is impossible to overestimate the value of dogs to humans. They are the most common pets that have been taught to do a variety of tasks and even live in the same space as people. Inflammation of the gastrointestinal system, primarily the stomach and intestines, is referred to in medicine as gastroenteritis.

Counts taken from the Outpatients clinic records for the six years, 1988 to 1993, are used to report the number of ill dogs with and without gastroenteritis that were brought to the Onderstepoort Veterinary Academic Hospital, which is located north of Pretoria. 11.51% of ill dogs were found to have gastroenteritis on average [1]. During a one-year period, a bigger investigation of private veterinary offices in the United States found that the incidence of vomiting was 2.1% and diarrhea was 2.2% [2]. Companion animals, however, may be a significant cause of gastrointestinal infections [3]. Due to their increased risk of gastroenteritis [5] and the amount of time they spend in close proximity to their pets [4], children are thought to be especially vulnerable. Over 200,000 instances of gastroenteritis are thought to occur annually as a result of pet-human transmission, most likely via fecal-oral contact [6]. In order to rescue the suffering dogs and prevent the sickness from spreading to the handlers, this circumstance necessitates quick corrective action to block the gastrointestinal system.

If diarrhea persists for less than 14 days, it is considered acute. If it continues for more than 14 days, it is considered chronic. Armstrong A sickness known as "acute gastroenteritis" is defined by the abrupt start of vomiting and/or diarrhea brought on by inflammation of the gastrointestinal mucosa [7].

According to Banfield, the diagnosis was often made primarily on a consistent clinical presentation and the rejection of alternative possible explanations for the patient's clinical indications rather than being verified by histopathological study. Although it wasn't confirmed, mucosal inflammation was thought to exist. Thus, the term "acute gastro-enteropathy" could have been more suitable [7]. The current clinical investigation was designed based on his judgment.

Saevik et al. conducted a longitudinal research on vomiting and diarrhea in young dogs of four major breeds and found that both conditions were somewhat prevalent in young dogs, with the first few months of life being the most common. There were notable differences in the prevalence of vomiting and diarrhea amongst



the breeds. Males and canines that lived in cities were more likely to have diarrhea. Additionally, a positive correlation between vomiting and diarrhea in the same dog was discovered. There was a seasonal change in the incidence of both vomiting and diarrhea, with a larger frequency during the summer [8].

According to a 2011 assessment of diagnoses from more than 2 million dogs, "colitis" and "gastroenteritis (GI upset)" were among the top 19 illnesses for dogs [7].

It may be brought on by bacterial, viral, or parasitic infections, as well as by adverse drug or dietary responses. Any liquid, solid, or allopathic medication was seen to be rejected and vomited up by dogs suffering from gastroenteritis. They would only take Homeo drops or tablets. As previously stated, there are a number of etiological agents that can cause gastro-enteritis in dogs. When early diagnosis is not possible or available, the veterinarian will face a difficult task in choosing an appropriate treatment from a variety of antiemetics, gastroprotectants, antibiotics, antivirals, antifungals, and other medications [9]. Homeopathy could be able to help him in this case. Based on Simulium, he could have to choose one or two.

Particularly after the stomach has been emptied, the vomit may include frothy, yellowish bile. Many pet owners notice "dry heaving" or "gagging" after meals or beverages. Large amounts of diarrhea are often generated three to six times a day. The diarrhea is often light in color and may have a "soft ice cream" consistency. Many dogs may reject having their stomach and hindquarters handled, or they can be sensitive when lifted up around the belly. The majority of dogs with gastroenteritis will show signs of reduced activity and hunger. Low-grade fevers are frequent. If the diarrhea and vomiting continue for more than 24 hours, dehydration may happen rapidly [10].

A variety of homeopathic medications, including Antimonium crudum, Arsenium album, China, Colocynthis, Cuprum metal, Ferrum phos, Mercurius corrosivus, Nux vomica, and Veratrum album, were tested in veterinary medicine since there are no references to homeopathy and no repertory is accessible. Ipecacuanha and Nux vomica, two medicines that were almost identical to the symptoms of acute gastroenteritis, were examined.

Allen's key notes for 1) Ipeca cuanha state that in all diseases characterized by persistent and continuous nausea, excessive salivation, and large-scale, unrelieved vomiting of white, glary mucus, the stomach feels connected, as though it is hanging down, clutching, squeezing, and gripping, as if from a hand, with each finger pressing sharply into the intestines; worse from motion. Stools, grassy green, of white mucus, bloody, fermented, foamy, slimy like frothy molasses, with flatulent colic near umbilicus. Autumnal dysentery: chilly evenings after hot days. For 2) Nux vomica catarrh, nausea, vomiting, irritable, impatient attitude, lack of activity, and stomach and abdominal ailments, the first signs of Asiatic cholera are mostly nausea and vomiting [11].

Materials

Thirty four dogs brought to Sreepathi veterinary services, Kadapa. during 2008 to 2016 With the symptoms of gastroenteritis, were included for clinical study.

Table 1

Number of dogs brought	Number of dogs treated	Number of dogs cured	Remarks
34	34	33	One dog died, as the dog was brought in critical condition

Methods

The selected remedies were administered, every 30 minutes, alternately till complete cure was witnessed. In addition to, homeopathic treatment. On the second day, suitable ambulatory measures were adopted, to overcome dehydration and to give sufficient strength to dogs. Depending on the degree of dehydration, the fluid replacement was given orally,



subcutaneously (beneath the skin) or by intravenous (IV) treatment. Food (and sometimes water) was withheld during the initial stages of treatment and then slowly reintroduced. Small, frequent feedings of a bland diet were prescribed.

Results

The selected medicines of gave tremendously results. The dogs were relived of distressing diarrhea and vomition. Out of 34 dogs, one dog brought with severe dehydration did not respond to homeopathy and succumbed; the dogs were active and healthy. Prior to medication, it was observed that dogs were reluctant to take any fluids, forcible medication were thrown out immediately resulting Great weakness and prostration. After the medication, the dogs accepted the fluids offered to them.

Discussion

The dogs responded well to homeopathic treatment. Unlike in allopathic, the treatment is simple, cheap and easy to administer. The assistance of veterinarian or para veterinarian is not required. The selected medicines of gave tremendously results. The dogs were relived of distressing diarrhea and vomition. The dogs were active and healthy. Prior to medication, it was observed that dogs were reluctant to take any fluids, forcible medication were thrown out immediately resulting Great weakness and prostration. After the medication, the dogs accepted the fluids offered to them. The dogs responded well to homeopathic treatment. Unlike in allopathic, the treatment is simple, cheap and easy to administer. The assistance of veterinarian or para - veterinarian, is not required.

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