

Summaries of Reports in Veterinary Medicine

Homeopathic Therapy of Canine Dermatological Disorders

J. Mayer, D.V.M.

Biomedicina Veterinaria (1998 Jun): 52-58.

Canine dermatological disorders are important among the group of pathological conditions which follow from a genetic predisposition. The multifactorial etiologies and variety of symptoms often pose a problem for the veterinarian. Skin diseases need to be considered as part of the entire organism.

Alopecia must be considered as a true illness which, when effectively treated, leads the patient to an improved state of health. Capillary fragility may be related to hormonal disorders.

Allergies may result from external irritants or from endogenous causes. This pathology is defined as the tendency of the organism to overreact to endogenous and exogenous stimuli. Allergies are conventionally treated with antihistamines and cortico-steroids. However, biological therapy with homeopathic remedies offers better possibilities of detoxification and increases the capacity for regeneration. In addition to homeopathic therapy, an improvement of the diet is critical.

Canine dandruff is also described along with certain of the methods useful for its treatment.

Treatment of Endometritis with Homeopathic Medications

J. Anetzhofner, D.V.M.

Biomedicina Veterinaria (1998 Jun): 60-68.

Endometritis groups all the inflammatory illnesses of the uterine mucosa and is understood as one of the fertility disorders. It therefore has important economical consequences in cattle. In this article, a classification of this complex condition is presented and its different forms discussed. In cases where diagnosis and treatment are started early, the prognosis is favorable. Conventional treatment is given by intrauterine application of antibiotics, chemotherapeutics, sulfonamides, and other chemical substances with antibacterial and astringent action. It is important to direct the treatment against the infection itself and not at the processes resulting from the infection.

For specific treatment of symptoms of endometritis, veterinarians can also make use of single and combination homeopathic preparations, especially *Mucosa compositum*®.

Treatment of Feline Atheromatosis

R.E. Metz, D.V.M.

Biomedicina Veterinaria (1997 Feb):25.

A female cat suffered from alterations of equilibrium which disappeared after her neutering. The same symptoms reappeared two or three years later. She was given a treatment for epilepsy which was unsuccessful. Then she was given tablets of *Vertigoheel*® which brought about a remission of her symptoms. The tablets were pulverized and given to her 3 to 5 times daily. Any time the treatment was interrupted the symptoms reappeared immediately. The cat died suddenly 15 months after the start of the *Vertigoheel*® treatment.

Autopsy revealed enlargement of the aorta and all the arterial vessels, including the coronary. A severe atheromatosis was seen with great weakness of the vascular walls and heavy cholesterol deposits. The abdominal aorta showed isolated calcification. Also noted was a subacute purulent bronchitis and a desquamative pneumonia.

Homeopathic Treatment of Juvenile Cataracts in a Female Doberman

A. Lambardt, D.V.M.

Biomedicina Veterinaria (1998 Jun): 69-70.

A young Doberman of eight months of age began to experience lessening of visual acuity due to slow development of a bilateral corneal opacity. By the age of two she was nearly blind. Homeopathic treatment was begun consisting of mixed injection of the following:

1 ampule each of *Oculus totalis suis-Injeel*®, *Lens suis-Injeel*®, *Corpus vitreum suis-Injeel*®, *Nervus opticus suis-Injeel*®, and *Retina suis-Injeel*®

For the first three weeks the injection was given twice weekly, then once a week for an additional four weeks.

The opacity in both eyes disappeared. The dog regained vitality along with improvement of her vision. She could move more freely than ever before.

In addition to therapeutic success, this case demonstrates the economic advantage of *Heel* combination homeopathic medications, a factor to consider in veterinary practice.