

EDITORIAL

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Some diseases and other health problems are common to both humans and animals. Others are unique to cats, dogs and other animals. The domestic dog's health is possibly one of the best-studied areas in veterinary medicine, since the dog has had such a long and close relationship with humans.

Animals are susceptible to various diseases; similarly to humans, they can have nutritional deficiencies, diabetes, epilepsy, cancer, arthritis, allergies, infections and emotional imbalances or traumas.

Nutritional deficiencies may be due to getting an insufficient amount of nutrients, eating the wrong food groups or having allergies which can contribute to the malabsorption and assimilation of nutrients. Only a small percentage of animals are fortunate enough to get adequate care and nutrients. In many parts of the world, especially in developing countries and third world countries, humans struggle to find enough food to feed themselves. So where will they find food for their pets who cannot explain that they are hungry? A large percentage of animals fall in the group of those who struggle to get enough food, adequate shelter and kindness from their owners for various reasons; the main reason for this in developed countries is that they cannot directly communicate with their owners about their wants and needs as humans can do with each other. Not everyone can communicate well with their animals. Many owners cannot understand their animal friends and therefore do not feed them right. This results in animals that suffer from various deficiency disorders and metabolic disorders such as diabetes and arthritis.

Infectious disease is caused by the presence of organisms such as viruses, bacteria, fungi, or parasites. In dogs, most infectious diseases are spread directly from dog to dog, while others require a vector such as a tick or a mosquito.

Certain infectious diseases are a concern from a public health standpoint because they are transmittable to humans (zoonoses). Most diseases that affect dogs or humans are not transferable between the two species. There are some exceptions of zoonoses. The most well known zoonosis is rabies, a viral infection transmitted through a bite. Genetic diseases are common in dogs due to the selective breeding necessary to produce individual dog breeds. Due to the popularity of both commercial and homemade dog foods, nutrition is also a heavily studied subject. Animals also have allergies and allergy-related diseases.

Practitioners can treat a variety of allergy-related illnesses in pets using NAET®. (Nambudripad, 2006) Most of the common everyday ailments we see in humans as well as in animals are the result of undiagnosed or untreated allergies. When allergies are left untreated they can cause acute and chronic health disorders mimicking real illnesses.

If a pet is suffering from an acute health problem, the first thing the pet-owner needs to do is determine if the problem is triggered by an allergy or another cause. Animals can have allergies to inhalants, ingestants, contactants, injectants, infectants, physical agents, mold, fungi, genetic factors and emotional stressors. All of these can cause real illnesses in pets (Nambudripad, 2006).

Unresolved emotional trauma from past or present can be the cause of many physical symptoms in pets. Pets are affected by emotions, and the pet's inability to communicate verbally with their owners makes it difficult so that many of their emotions will remain misunderstood unless the pet is seen by an animal psychologist. Strange behaviors as well as physical symptoms can result from these emotional traumas.

COMMONLY SEEN PET'S HEALTH DISORDERS

Allergies to: food, drink, environment, weather changes, vaccinations and diseases arising from these allergies.

Ascarids (large roundworms)/ Pinworms/Tapeworms
Bacterial infection
Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (Mad cow disease)
Cancer
Canine Distemper
Canine parvo virus
Chronic Wasting Disease
Cruetzfeldt-Jakob disease
Demodectic Mange Mites
Ear Mites
Eczema
Environmental illness
External Parasites
Feline Panleukopenia
Flea Bites
Food Allergies
Heartworm disease
Inhalant Allergies
Itching
Large and Small Strongyles
Mold and Fungus allergies
Parasite Infestation
Rabies
Sarcoptic Mange Mites
Separation anxiety
Skin Allergy Problems
Toxoplasmosis
Viral infection
West Nile virus

NAET® specialists have found that most of the above conditions are arising from allergies. When the particular allergy clears up, the problem also may diminish or disappear.

HAZARDS FOR PETS

Many of us are not aware how vulnerable our pets can be to products left in and around our homes. Pets may be harmed

by contacting various products that may appear harmless at first glance. We may not realize these things are dangerous for the pets and leave them out without taking any precaution. Pets can sniffle them, play with them or even eat them. We should keep all toxic products inside cabinets and lock them up or use a safety latch so that animals may not be successful in opening them. Information on such products is given in the following pages.

HOUSE CLEANING PRODUCTS

Many household cleaners can be used safely around cats and dogs. However, the key to safe use lies in reading and following product directions for proper use and storage found on the labels. For instance, if the label states "keep pets and children away from area until dry," follow those directions to prevent possible health risks.

Always keep garbage out of a pet's reach, as rotting food contains molds or bacteria that can produce food poisoning.

INSECTICIDES/RODENTICIDES

Read and follow label instructions before using any type of pesticide in your pet's environment. For example, flea and tick products labeled "for use on dogs only" should not be applied to cats or other species, as serious or even life-threatening problems can result. Always consult with your veterinarian about the safe use of these products for your pet.

If a pet ingests rat or mouse poison, potentially serious or even life-threatening illness can result; therefore, when using any rodenticide, it is important to place the poison in areas completely inaccessible to pets.

SOAPS AND OTHER BATH ACCESSORIES

Bath and hand soaps, toothpaste and sun blocks should also be kept away from your pets. They can cause stomach upset, vomiting or diarrhea. Keep toilet lids closed to prevent your pets from consuming treated toilet bowl water that could irritate their digestive tracts.

MEDICATIONS

Medications that treat human medical conditions can make pets very sick. Never give your pet any medication unless directed by your veterinarian.

HAZARDS IN THE BEDROOM AND LIVING ROOM

While they may smell good, many liquid potpourri products contain ingredients that can cause oral ulcerations and other problems, so keep them out of the reach of your pets. Just one mothball has the potential to sicken a dog or cat and

mothballs that contain naphthalene can cause serious illness, including digestive tract irritation, liver, kidney and blood cell damage, swelling of the brain tissues, seizures, coma, respiratory tract damage (if inhaled) and even death (if ingested).

HAZARDS IN THE GARAGE AND YARD

Antifreeze, Herbicides, Pesticides, and Insecticides, Ethylene glycol-containing antifreeze and coolants, even in small quantities, can be fatal to both dogs and cats. While antifreeze products containing propylene glycol are less toxic than those containing ethylene glycol, they can still be dangerous. In addition to antifreeze, other substances routinely stored in the garage including insecticides, plant/lawn fertilizers, weed killers, ice-melting products and gasoline also pose a threat to your pet's health if ingested. When chemical treatments are applied to grassy areas, be sure and keep your pet off the lawn for the manufacturer's recommended time. If pets are exposed to wet chemicals or granules that adhere to their paws, they may lick it off later; stomach upset or more serious problems could result.

PAINTS AND SOLVENTS

Paint thinners, mineral spirits, and other solvents are dangerous and can cause severe irritation or chemical burns if swallowed or if they come in contact with your pet's skin. While most latex house paints typically produce a minor stomach upset, some types of artist's or other specialty paints may contain heavy metals or volatile substances that could become harmful if inhaled or ingested.

INDOOR & OUTDOOR PLANTS

There are many household and yard plants that can sicken your pet. Some of the most commonly grown greenery that should be kept away from pets includes:

Lily of the Valley, oleander, azalea, yew, foxglove, rhododendron and kalanchoe may cause heart problems if ingested. For a complete listing of common toxic and non-toxic plants, visit www.apcc.aspca.org.

OTHER HOUSEHOLD HAZARDS

Small items that fall on the floor can be easily swallowed by a curious cat or dog. Such items include coins, buttons, small children's toys, medicine bottles, jewelry, nails, and screws. This may cause damage to your pet's digestive tract and may need for surgical intervention.

While electrical cords are especially tempting to puppies who like to chew on almost anything, even an adult dog or cat could find them of interest; burns or electrocution could result from chewing on live cords. Prevent this by using cord covers and blocking access to wires.

HOLIDAY HAZARDS

Don't forget that holidays and visitors can pose a special challenge to your pets. Discourage well-meaning guests from spoiling pets with extra treats and scraps from the dinner table. Fatty, rich or spicy foods can cause vomiting and diarrhea and lead to inflammation of the pancreas. Poultry or other soft bones can splinter and damage your pet's mouth or esophagus.

During Halloween time, some children feed their pets with treats. This can be hazardous to pets. Halloween treats such as chocolate or candy sweetened with xylitol can make a harmful snack. Certain Halloween and Christmas decorations (especially tinsel, ribbons and ornaments) also pose a hazard to pets, so make sure nothing is left on the floor or on tables within reach.

FOR BIRD OWNERS

Just like dogs and cats, most hazards listed here apply to your pet bird, particularly if it is allowed to roam freely outside of its cage. In addition, birds have unique respiratory tracts that are especially vulnerable to inhaled particles and fumes from aerosol products, household cooking smells, smell from frying, seasoning, cigarette smoking, tobacco products, certain glues, paints, air fresheners and any other aerosolized matter. Birds should never be allowed in areas where such products are being used. As a rule, birds should never be kept in kitchens because cooking fumes, smoke and odors can present a hazard.

IF YOUR PET IS POISONED

Time is critical for successfully treating accidental poisoning. Pick up the phone and call your veterinarian or the ASPCA Animal Poison Control Center (1-888-426-4435); a consultation fee may apply). Be prepared to state your pet's breed, age, weight and any symptoms. Keep the product container or plant sample with you to assist in identification so the appropriate treatment recommendations can be made.

HOW DOES EMOTION AFFECT AN ANIMAL?

Let's look at these two cases below:

Maria, my patient had two pets: Lisa was the cat and Robby was the dog. Robby was kept as an outdoor dog. Once in a while Maria tried to bring Robby indoors into the living room. But even though Robby was an intelligent Alaskan Husky, she was unable to train him to urinate in the right place. Even though Maria liked to bring Robby inside, she hated to do that because of his nasty behavior. The moment he came

into the living room, he would urinate anywhere. So she didn't want to bring him inside. One day during her NAET® treatment I happened to treat her for her frustration about her pets. When I heard this story, I checked the dog for the reason he was doing that (urinating everywhere inside). I found out that Robby had seen Lisa, the cat, wandering freely inside, sitting on Maria's lap and getting all the attention. Therefore, Robby became very angry, jealous, felt inferior and resentful towards his owner for treating both pets differently. Using NAET®, we treated for all these emotions through Maria for her dog. A week later, Maria reported that her Husky hadn't urinated indoors at all since the NAET® treatment.

John and Cary were going home through a valley and found a cute dog lying on the side of the road. The dog was alive but dehydrated, sick, fatigued, and unable to move. So they took the dog immediately to a hospital and got her admitted for a few days. When she got better, they took her home and nursed her back to health. Later when the dog was completely well, the couples wanted to take her for rides in the car and to the mountain for vacation for a couple of days. But the dog refused to go with them in the car anywhere. One day Cary asked me if we could do anything to help the dog. When I tested the dog through NAET® testing procedures, I found out that she was scared of abandonment. The previous owner had taken her in a car from home and threw her in the forest to fend for herself and drove away. The dog wandered in the wilderness for a while. Without finding any food, drink, or people, she struggled and found her way to the valley. By this time she was too sick to walk anymore and fell on the curb. She thought she was going to die. As luck would have it this loving couple found her and brought her back to life. She didn't want to get inside a car anymore because of she was afraid of being abandoned again. She was comfortable in her new home and she didn't care to go anywhere else.

The dog was treated for the emotional fear of abandonment using NAET® technique. On the next appointment Cary brought the dog to the clinic in her car for us to meet her. The dog was not afraid of getting inside of the car or going for rides anymore.

If your pet is behaving strangely and if you cannot find a food or environmental allergy, you can check for emotional issue or trauma. Pets and animals do not behave strangely without a good reason. They suffer from emotional problems as much or more often than humans. Now we have a way of checking our pet's emotions and if we find emotional blockages we also have an excellent technique to help them eliminate their emotional traumas from unhappy events through NAET®. They too can have a second chance to lead a better life.

There are trained people who can talk to animals. They have always fascinated me with their ability to communicate with animals. Even though one of the animal psychics tried

to teach me the techniques to communicate with animals, I still cannot do a very effective job of that. But I am very happy that I am able to communicate with any animal through NAET® procedures.

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