

GOLDEN FLOWER CHINESE HERBS

Veterinary Newsletter Summer 2008



Dear Doctor of Veterinary Medicine,
Golden Flower Chinese Herbs was founded by John Scott, DOM and Lorena Monda, DOM in 1990. Our catalog includes acupuncture needles, books, essential oils, topical herbal products, concentrated Chinese herbal tablets, KPC concentrated herbal granules and other clinical supplies.

The use of acupuncture and Chinese herbal products has become increasingly popular and more broadly used in veterinary medicine. Our animal friends and companions benefit enormously from the same safe and effective treatments that billions of humans rely on for relief from medical problems. We have been thrilled to hear from DVMs who are getting great results using our products with their patients.

We now offer you our first Golden Flower Chinese Herbs newsletter exclusively devoted to DVMs. We hope that you find it interesting and useful. We welcome your suggestions for future newsletters.

Golden Flower Chinese Herbs offers free consultations for practitioners of Chinese Medicine at 1.800.729.8509. We would be happy to assist you with any questions or concerns that you may have.

Sincerely,

John Scott, DOM and Lorena Monda, DOM

What Do You Think?

Chinese Medicine is in its infancy in the western veterinary medical world. Though legend has it that the inception of acupuncture was when a warhorse, pierced by an arrow, achieved relief of symptoms, the majority of information available on this ancient medicine is centered on the human patient. It is up to all of us to share experiences, information, and insights with the intention of strengthening our practices. We are the pioneers in an emerging system of medicine that focuses on wellness, balance, and sustainability. Chinese Medicine is an evolving system that has withstood the tidal changes of Chinese history, from banishment to the emperor's courts. Its nature is not to stagnate but rather to grow and evolve like the natural environment that it reflects. It is a very exciting time for us, as modern medical pioneers, to embrace and explore the possibilities that the ancient wisdom of TCM has to offer us. We are making history as the science of our time meets this time-tested medical wisdom.

Please contact Golden Flower Chinese Herbs to share your experiences. We are interested in your case studies, questions, and concerns. We eagerly look forward to working with you.

VISIT US AT THESE VETERINARY SHOWS:

IVAS CONGRESS September 20-23
Keystone, Colorado

AHVMA October 11-13
Reno, Nevada

AVCA October 31-November 2
Atlanta, Georgia

IVAS BASIC COURSE... November 12-16
San Diego, California

USING TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE DIAGNOSIS IN YOUR VETERINARY PRACTICE

A TCM disease pattern is different from disease diagnosis utilized in Western medicine. As practitioners of Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) it is our job to uncover the appropriate disease pattern from the information presented to us. This information is gathered into a single picture from many different sources. The beauty of TCM is the simplicity of treatment when clear identification of a pattern is obtained.

DIAGNOSIS BEGINS THE MOMENT YOUR PATIENT COMES IN THE DOOR. Look at them. Notice their behavior, their gait, and interactions with their surroundings and with their owner. Begin now with generalities about excess or deficiencies: is the dog pulling their owner (either in or out of your clinic), are they barking at others, panting excessively or jumping on fellow patients? Is the cat pressed against the back of its kennel, growling, or aloof? These personality traits can point to generalities about the “type” of animal you are working with.

Gait is always easier to assess when the observed doesn't know that they are being watched. Observation of gait can indicate otherwise unsuspected physical misalignments. Make a mental note of areas of holding along the spine and be sure to check associated *shu* points during the physical exam. Note any areas of holding, locked up joints, and whether the neck is being wrenched from pulling on the leash.

PALPATION. Touch lightly at first. Begin at areas the animal feels comfortable with, don't zone in on “problem” areas first. Feel for patterns of heat or cold, stagnations, depressions, or sensitivities. As you touch more deeply or over a longer period of time these sensations may change but first impressions are important. Is the heat persistent or only superficial? Is the body releasing heat from the skin but cold deep to the touch or is heat coming from within the body?

Notice if there are particular channels that are affected. For example, if this animal has sinus congestion and stiff forelimbs, the lung/large intestine systems are implicated. Look further into these systems and ask about skin issues and constipation. Are the issues one sided? Are they all occurring along the Urinary Bladder channel or the Small Intestine channel? It is tempting to

focus only upon the main symptom. But maintain a soft gaze and allow tangential information to filter through and help create a more clear presentation of the diagnosis.

When you run your hands through the animal's coat is there a residue on your hands? Large dandruff flakes may indicate dampness. A dry coat that is lusterless and patchy or the presence of small dandruff flakes may indicate a blood deficiency. Skin tags indicate stagnation of blood, phlegm and qi. If the muscles twitch, suspect internal wind. Does the animal become itchy when certain areas are touched? If so, there may be an external wind invasion combining with an interior issue. Again, note any channel patterns.

SMELL. Odor in a well-balanced animal will be minimal. Damp-heat smells are usually strong and foul. Anal glands and yeast in the ears are classic odors of damp-heat accumulation. Be aware of those types of smells emanating from your client. The smell may not be as profound as an anal gland impaction but the essence of that smell can point to a more systemic diagnosis—damp-heat. Lift the lips to smell the breath. Stomach heat can brew up quite a foul smell as well as contribute to red/inflamed gums and excessive tartar build-up.

OTHER IMPORTANT SIGNS. Things that come out of a system are great indicators as to what is going on inside of a system. Smells, stools, urine, skin eruptions, vomit, saliva, flatulence and sounds are vital gems of information.

Skin Signs	TCM Pattern
Redness/ rashes	Heat
Scales or small dandruff flakes	Blood deficiency with dampness
Bleeding	Heat
Oozing blood	Spleen qi deficiency
Dark purple	Blood stagnation
Pus	Dampness
Yellow pus	Damp-heat
Skin tags	Blood, Phlegm, Qi stagnation
Lichenification	Dampness
Residue left on fingers after petting animal	Dampness/ turbid damp
Dullness of coat, clumping of fur	Blood deficiency

The animal's bowel movements contain important clues for TCM diagnosis. Suggest to the owner to look for signs: Is the stool excessively foul smelling (damp-heat)? Do you see mucus (phlegm), blood (heat/spleen qi deficiency) or undigested food (spleen qi/yang deficiency)? Is it shaped like a log, a pile of pebbles (dryness/liver excess), soft-serve ice cream (spleen qi deficiency, heat/damp/cold), or long thick strands of yarn (spleen deficiency)? Does it stick to the grass when you go to pick it up (dampness) or does it lift up easily with one hand? Is it consistent throughout the movement or does the quality change from beginning to end (liver invading spleen)? Does the animal strain (qi deficiency/ stagnation) or wince (dryness/heat) or turn in many circles (cold constipation/ qi deficiency) before releasing their stool? This type of detailed questioning will get the owners to pay closer attention and become more effective reporters in the future.

Urine can be more difficult to ascertain. Without directly catching it, clarity is often lost. Odor can be detected-- even out on a walk-- just by being near the animal. If damp-heat is present the odor will be stronger and a darker color may be observed. Straining, broken flow, frequency and quantity can be noted without too much difficulty if one knows what to look for.

Encourage clients to bring their animals in "as is." A freshly groomed dog doesn't yield the richness of information as does the one with crust in their eyes, stool stuck to their coat, or exudates coming from their wounds. Note these discharges for color, consistency and yes, again, odor.

TCM diagnosis is both an art and a science, based on the skills of observing, touching, smelling, and listening to our patients. Accurate TCM pattern diagnosis can produce efficacious treatment—not just of symptoms, but often of the underlying cause of the problem.

CONDITIONS THAT MAY BENEFIT FROM CHINESE HERBS

From: *CLINICAL HANDBOOK OF CHINESE VETERINARY HERBAL MEDICINE*

By Signe Beebe, DVM, Michael Salewski, DVM, Lorena Monda, DOM, and John Scott, DOM

Depending on the individual animal and the condition being treated, Chinese herbs may be used as the primary medical modality or as an adjunct to Western medicine for treating the following conditions:

BEHAVIOR DISORDERS: Aggression, fearfulness, noise sensitivity, separation anxiety.

CARDIOLOGY: Congestive heart failure, hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, canine heartworm disease, hypertension, pulmonary edema, peripheral edema, mitral valve disease.

ENDOCRINOLOGY: Addison's disease, Cushing's disease, diabetes mellitus, hypothyroidism, hyperthyroidism.

GASTRO-INTESTINAL: Anorexia, diarrhea, vomiting, acute and chronic pancreatitis, megacolon, inflammatory bowel disease, feline gingivitis-stomatitis, gastric ulcers, mal-absorptive, mal-digestive diseases.

GERIATRIC: General strengthening/tonification of aging organ systems.

HEMATOLOGY: Anemia, regenerative and non-regenerative, leukopenia.

HEPATOBIILIARY: Acute or chronic hepatitis, cholangio-hepatitis, hepatic lipidosis, hepatotoxicity, jaundice.

IMMUNOLOGY: Discoid lupus, immune-mediated hemolytic anemia, immune mediated thrombocytopenia, immune mediated polyarthritis, general immune deficiency.

DERMATOLOGY: Alopecia, allergic dermatitis, demodectic mange, pruritis, seborrhea, otitis, perianal fistula, anal sacculitis, eosinophilic granuloma, miliary dermatitis.

MUSCULOSKELETAL: Spondylosis, canine hip dysplasia, osteoarthritis, degenerative joint disease.

NEUROLOGIC: Paresis and paralysis from intervertebral disk disease, fibrocartilaginous embolism, degenerative myelopathy, traumatic nerve disease, canine epilepsy, geriatric vestibular disease.

ONCOLOGY: Primary and adjunctive therapy.

OPHTHALMOLOGY: Keratoconjunctivitis sicca, cataracts, chronic conjunctivitis, episcleritis, glaucoma, progressive retinal atrophy, uveitis.

REPRODUCTIVE: Infertility, anestrus, prostatitis, vaginitis.

RESPIRATORY: Asthma, cough, bronchitis, nasal discharge, sinusitis, pneumonia, upper respiratory tract infection.

URINARY: Acute and chronic renal failure, cystitis, cystic and renal calculi, glomerulonephritis, pyelonephritis, urinary incontinence, nephrotic syndrome.



**GOLDEN FLOWER
CHINESE HERBS**

2724 Vassar Place NE
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87107

Presort Standard
US Postage Paid
Albuquerque, NM
Permit 1453

Veterinary Newsletter Summer 2008

www.gfcherbs.com 505. 837. 2040 800. 729. 8509

THE CLINICAL HANDBOOK OF CHINESE VETERINARY HERBAL MEDICINE is a valuable resource for the application of Chinese herbs in the Western veterinary clinic, and only the second book of Chinese veterinary herbal medicine written in the English language. Authored by veterinarians with training and experience in acupuncture and Chinese herbal medicine, it is intended to be a practical, all-inclusive handbook for veterinary practitioners, containing sections on Chinese veterinary medicine theory, the use of Chinese herbs, and a reference of commonly used Chinese veterinary herbal formulas.



Clinical Handbook of

CHINESE VETERINARY HERBAL MEDICINE

Signe Beebe, DVM, Michael Salewski, DVM,
Lorena Monda, DOM, John Scott, DOM

The formula section features an in-depth description of each herbal prescription, including ingredients, Chinese medicine energetics, Western biomedical indications, contraindications, and clinical notes. The formulas found here are animal-friendly, easy-to-use, and readily available in tablets and granules. Indexes at the end of the book make prescribing easy for the veterinarian integrating Chinese herbal medicine into clinical practice.

FEATURES:

- Introduction to traditional Chinese veterinary medical theory
- Usage of Chinese herbs in veterinary practice
- Safe application of Chinese herbal medications
- Dosage recommendations
- Equine considerations
- Conditions treatable with Chinese herbs
- Exposition of Chinese herbal formulas commonly used in modern veterinary practice, including Western biomedical indications, contraindications, and clinical notes
- Formula ingredients in pinyin, Latin, and common names
- Small Animal and Equine Quick Guides
- Chinese Energetic, Symptom, and Zang-Fu Indexes
- Glossary of Chinese Medical Terms Used

© 2006 Herbal Medicine Press.

Available from Golden Flower Chinese Herbs.

Trade Paperback. Dimensions: 8.5"x 11". 208 pages. \$24.95