

Mary-Sue Wrote:

My corgi, Sailor, has had hay-fever lifelong. In a dog this usually takes the form of extreme dermatitis and skin inflammation. The dog exacerbates the condition by constant scratching in an attempt to deal with the itch, and this can result in loss of fur in patches and skin lesions during ragweed season (August until heavy frost, whenever that occurs, sometimes as late as November).? Due to his April birth date and the usual timing of vaccinations, it is possible that his allergies were worsened in early life by administering these drugs during hay-fever season.



After making this connection about the immune system stress from vaccines occurring during hay-fever season, I discontinued allowing vaccines at that time of year. And after doing the antibody titer test (somewhat pricey) I was able to prove that he didn't need vaccines on that schedule and stopped them altogether. If he has any further such injections I will ensure that this is done only outside the key months in which his allergies are active.

I have never seen any worthwhile effect from giving him antihistamines; the ones prescribed didn't seem to work at dosages appropriate for a thirty-pound animal.

Bathing with special shampoo after every outing is also quite time-consuming and burdensome with a thirty-pound dog who has to be lifted into and out of the tub. That approach also has the drawback of removing the natural protective oils from his coat.

Vet visits cost about \$100 even before any prescriptions or tests are done, and the lack of results didn't make the expenditure seem worthwhile.

In September of 2003, when he was seven years old, a routine test turned up crystals in the urine. I wrote to the dog-food company which stated that their food contained the standard proportions of minerals required by regulations and they could not explain this outcome. The vet couldn't offer a reason either. That winter

I noticed that on the fresh white snow his urine looked reddish, which can indicate kidney damage.?

I don't believe in throwing more chemicals at a problem without first trying to find out if removing some could make a difference.

In February of 2004, after hearing Valerie mention that horses could be give an IonCleanse treatment, I asked whether this applied to dogs. She said yes, if you can get him to stand still. After I spent a few minutes a day for ten days training him to stand quietly, Valerie came to our house to administer the first session. For that one, he was standing in a basin in the bathtub, so that afterwards I would be able to use dog shampoo and the shower-head to rinse him off.



That first session apparently only kidneys were being cleared, judging from the colour of the water. Five days after that session, when he peed on the snow, the urine colour reverted to being a normal yellow.

That outcome suggested that removal of toxins had allowed the body to do some self-repair of the organs in question.

I therefore brought him to the clinic for a second session about two weeks later. In that one, he again cleared kidneys. A further urine test by the veterinary clinic showed substantive reduction of mineral-crystal formation to below significant levels. There has been no repetition of visible blood in urine as seen on the snow in the following winters.

In September of 2004, as he was suffering the usual hay fever effects including reddening of the skin and frequent frantic scratching, I decided to try IonCleanse to see if reducing overall stresses from toxic load might help. I based this decision on my awareness of the principle that allergies are known to be cumulative. If any area of exposure can be removed, the overall reactivity tends to diminish.

Sailor clearly recognized the clinic entrance and exhibited signs of pleasure and excitement at the prospect of returning. While a dog may consider it strange that he's being asked to stand with his back feet in water, he's very happy about being given frequent tidbits of dried liver or other favourite treats to help keep his attention. Thus he forms a positive association with the venue where this desirable activity occurred.

Five days after that session, his skin inflammation was visibly reduced, as the skin went from being quite reddish to a normal skin tone. The amount of scratching was also greatly reduced. However, he did continue to lick one of his forelegs and got one patch of skin irritated to the point of removing fur and opening up a sore. This may have been emotional, or due to another factor; a visit to the veterinary chiropractor Dr. Alison Sealy (Carp Road animal hospital) led to a finding that subluxation in his shoulder area could have disrupted signals to nerves in that leg. The skin then healed.



In September of 2005, also five days after a single session of IonCleanse, a similar alleviation of allergic dermatitis was repeated, with skin colour reverting to normal and again greatly-reduced scratching. However, he again focused licking on one spot on his foreleg, with a similar outcome to the previous year.

Therefore in August of 2006, I decided to try bringing my now ten-year-old dog for IonCleanse earlier in ragweed season to see if I could "head it off at the pass" and therefore also nip in the bud his tendency to lick one spot obsessively as a lingering behavioural effect.

He apparently cleared some liver after initially clearing kidneys, based on observing colour change sequence. That first session of 2006 was successful in that he was doing very little scratching as ragweed came into full bloom early and pollen readings were rising.

However, on being taken for a routine teeth cleaning near the end of August 2005, he was found to have a slab fracture, and required an extraction. Dental work on a dog means, on top of a huge expenditure several times that required for comparable dental work in a human, total anaesthesia and follow-up medication. Following his course of antibiotics that the vet insisted he must take, I noticed an increase in the scratching. I was concerned that as foreign chemicals these drugs might have re-triggered the allergic response to pollen exposure.

Therefore I brought Sailor back for a second IonCleanse as early in September as could be arranged -- remembering to bring a camera this time (see photos attached). In this case, based on seeing brownish debris in the water, we concluded that it was mostly his liver which was being cleared. By the fifth day, his scratching behaviour was again substantially reduced. For some reason the benefit response seems to take about that long; the body takes a few days to do enough self-repair and re-ordering of its functions to be visible to an outside observer.



The first photo from above and rear, taken by Valerie, shows at top right the transfer plates and electrical connection to the ion-generator. This device should be kept upright and undisturbed; therefore it's important that the pet remains quiet. Apparently toxic matter beginning to be expelled by dog's system into water as it's developing a noticeable tint after only two or three minutes.