

Puppies and Parvo

A Self Help Guide

Watch out for its imitators!



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Introduction

This E-Book is not intended to diagnose, cure or prevent any disease. It is intended to help you make better decisions in the care taking of your Parvo infected puppy. Amber Technology has been in business since 1997 (working with the Parvovirus since 1995) helping puppies overcome the dreaded disease Parvo. Amber Technology has learned many techniques to help puppies when traditional treatment has failed. They have studied many different strains and imitators of the Parvovirus, which becomes critical information when treating sick puppies. They continue to keep current on recent information and because of the uniqueness of the company are able to process valuable and critical news that may be life- saving to your puppy.

You have some options in caring for your Parvo infected puppy. This book is dedicated to those who want to care for their puppy in the home. However, you can ask your Veterinarian to use the Parvaaid in addition to his or her treatment. The Parvaaid may help shorten the stay and help keep the puppy from relapsing. Relapsing is very common with Parvo puppies; however we rarely see relapses when puppies receive Parvaaid.

If you have questions regarding this E-Book contact Amber Technology at 877-727-8243.

What is Parvo?

Parvo is a viral disease that attacks the intestinal tract and immune system. It has been known and identifiable since 1978 and can be transmitted by direct or indirectly by contact with vomit or diarrhea from an infected dog. The Parvovirus can cause vomiting, diarrhea, lethargy, depression, dehydration, high fever and sudden death.

The Parvovirus is hard to kill and is shed in large numbers by infected dogs. One ounce of feces can carry millions of particles of the virus. This means a fly can land in an infected area then land in your yard and infect that space. Some kennel owners ask that their visitors bleach the bottom of their shoes, wash their hands in bleach water and put gowns on before allowing contact with the puppies. These are excellent precautions to take, and reduce the risk, but they are not a guarantee that the puppies will be protected from the Parvovirus. Many kennel owners who have taken these precautions still end up occasionally contracting Parvo in their kennel. We have seen this situation many times.

Parvo is often fatal and strikes suddenly causing your pet to become extremely ill. Without treatment the animal often dies within a few days.

Dehydration is the number one cause of death with the Parvovirus. They can also pass away from loss of blood, major organ failure, infection and low blood sugar.

Exposure

Parvo is extremely contagious. It is passed in the feces or vomit of an infected dog. It can be brought into your yard on your tires, on your feet or clothing after handling an infected animal. It can be passed from yard to yard by birds carrying the virus on their feet or people going "kennel-hopping" carrying the virus on clothing or shoes.

"We recommend that kennel owners follow a preventative protocol found in our Preventative Use section that they feel best protects their puppies including having a supply of Parvaaid on hand in case these precautions fail." We have come across a company that sells Kennel Care (safe on your carpet and furniture) that has been proven to kill the Parvovirus. Information to obtain Kennel Care:

Animal Health
800-424-7536
www.htproducts.net

Their Kennel Care has been scientifically proven to kill the Parvovirus. You can have your customers wash in the Kennel Care.

You will also want to have your customers put on a gown to protect the puppies from their clothing. After the gown has been used, wash in bleach.

Incubation

The usual incubation time for Parvo is three to fifteen days. When the virus is introduced into the body, it finds its way into the lymph glands of the animal and incubates. Eventually the virus will leave the glands and work its way into the intestinal tract where it will begin the process of eating away the intestinal lining bringing on the Parvo symptoms. It will also go into the marrow of the bones causing the puppy's immune system to be compromised. This can cause infection, which makes an antibiotic extremely necessary. Again, this process usually takes anywhere from 3 to 15 days, so the number of days between exposure and your puppy showing symptoms is quite variable.

Treatment Options

Here is a list of options you have in caring for your Parvo infected puppy (there may be other options available):

1. Veterinarian Care – Your Veterinarian will treat the symptoms of Parvo by giving fluids, supportive care and antibiotics. If your puppy is very ill your veterinarian may suggest that you end your puppies life.
2. Home care with veterinarian supportive care – It may be an option to treat your puppy at home and transport him or her to the Veterinarian for daily IV fluids.
3. A third option would be to treat your puppy at home. This book is dedicated to those who want to care for their puppy in the home.

If you have other puppies in the home that are not exhibiting symptoms start them on the preventative treatment. You will find the instructions in the [Preventative use](#) section.

You can separate the sick puppies from the others but more than likely they have already been exposed to the virus and it is incubating in the glands. Nine times out of ten Amber Technology's Parvaaid (given 4 times a day for five days) and Vibactra Plus (given twice a day for five days) may help keep your other puppies from showing / developing symptoms of Parvo. If they do develop symptoms they are generally less severe than puppies who did not receive preventative treatment using Parvaaid and Vibactra Plus. This has been proven many times over with our customers and their puppies. In most cases when the puppies do become ill on the preventative treatment the puppies have parasites in addition to the Parvo.

When doing any supportive care at home you will want to keep track of your puppies fluid intake, what you are giving and when. Create a schedule (this will be incredibly helpful for you). Here is an example of what you can do:

This puppy has Parvo and is experiencing a liver condition.

Time	Honey on the gums	Parviad 10 drops	Oat Water 1 tbs	Vibactra Plus 10 drops	Wait 15 min before	Parvo Liver Tea 1 tbs	Beef Liver 1 tbs
7:00 am	x	x			giving other teas		
15 min later	x	x	x				
8:00 am	x	x	X (1/2 dose)	x		x	
9:00 am	x	x	x				

10:00 am	x	x	x				x
11:00 am	x	x	X (1/2 dose)			x	
12:00 pm	x	x	x	x			
1:00 pm	x	x	x				x
2:00 pm	x	x	X (1/2 dose)			x	

Supplies to have on Hand

If you are going to treat your puppy at home there are a few things you may want to have on hand:

- **Amber Technology's Parvaaid**
- **Amber Technology's Vibactra Plus**
- **Pepto-Bismol**
- **Honey**
- **Baby aspirin**
- **Hot water bottle (you may need a way to provide some moist heat. Heating pads, which are dry heat, are not recommended)**
- **Beef liver**
- **Beef Broth or Chicken Broth (check the ingredients in the broth for salt or saline, it is not recommended to give salt to a dehydrating puppy)**
- **A child size disposable enema**
- **Syringes**
- **Mustard**
- **Ground cloves**
- **Amber Technology's Vaccination and Wormer Detox (if recently vaccinated or wormed).**

- **Vitamin C** (calcium or sodium ascorbate powder with bioflavonoids and rose hips OR Ester C as both are easier on the tummy. It is easier to give in the sodium ascorbate powder according to Dr. Pitcairn in his book "Natural Health for Dogs and Cats")
- **Vitamin B complex**
- **Amber Technology's Daily Support to help speed the healing process.**

Syringe size you will need if your dog weighs:

- Under 3 lbs. - 6 cc/ml
- 4-10 lbs. - 12 cc/ml
- 11-20 lbs. - 20 cc/ml
- 21-30 lbs. - 35 cc/ml
- 31-40 lbs. - 50 cc/ml
- 41-50 lbs. - 60 cc/ml

Vitamin C (for the health of the kidneys) 4 times a day and Vitamin B complex (to give added energy to fight off this disease) once a day until the dog is eating on his own will be extremely beneficial.

The Vitamin C recommendations...Vitamin C is eliminated from the body within 2 hours of ingestion, unless you buy the highly expensive Vitamin C that stays in the body for as long as 9 hours.

During the extremity of the illness give the Vitamin C at least 3-4 times/day (according to Dr Pit-cairn it can be given up to every 2 hours). Vitamin C powder can be done via enema...when a Parvo puppy is not keeping fluids down orally.

Dr. Wendell Belfield's book, "How to Have a Healthier Dog" advises vitamin C "maintenance dose" for dogs suggested use for Vitamin C is as follows:

Animal Weight	Vitamin C	Vitamin B Complex
Small	500 to 1500 mg / day	¼ tablet (100)
Medium	1500 - 3000 mg / day	½ tablet (100)
Large	3000 – 6000 mg / day	¾ tablet (100)
Giant	6000 to 7500 mg / day	1 tablet (100)

The Importance of Antibiotics

An antibiotic is recommended by Veterinarians for the treatment of Parvo (**due to the lack of white blood cells the body is producing**) to prevent secondary infections. The Parvo is also in the intestinal tract **EATING THROUGH THE LINING**, which can also cause secondary infections. The infections, if not treated, will cause the puppy to become extremely ill and can cause death.

Because of the changes with Parvo and its imitators over the last few years **we recommend giving Vibactra Plus (Amber Technology's antibiotic) in addition to Parvaid. Vibactra Plus has been designed to help your dog fight off parasites, viral and bacterial infections.**

Other antibiotics can be used in addition to Vibactra Plus if given at half strength. Keep in mind that antibiotics will take out both the good and bad bacteria in the intestinal tract. It is necessary for the health of the intestinal tract that the good bacteria remain. You MUST give some acidophilus (also known as probiotics) at least once a day in order to replenish the good bacteria that the intestinal tract needs. Do not give the probiotics at the same time as the Vibactra Plus or antibiotic (give at least 1 hour before or after).

What are Parvaid and Vibactra Plus?

PARVAID

Parvaid was developed in 1997 to help your animal overcome Parvo. Our customers report an 85% success rate using Parvaid. The average time before the animal has enough strength to begin eating on its own is 2 days.

Immune builders, Anti Viral products, antibiotics and other things that may help your puppy overcome Parvo are great, but may be difficult for your puppy to digest. Puppies with Parvo are extremely nauseous and dehydrate quickly. It is important to have a continual flow of fluid going through the intestinal tract. **Parvaid will help that flow to happen.** Parvaid calms the stomach, promotes the appetite and allows the fluid to pass into the intestinal tract.

The success rate of Amber Technology's Parvaid increased from 85% to over 90% after introducing the Vibactra Plus. Puppies weighing under 3 lbs and those who have recently been wormed or vaccinated make up the remaining 10% who do not survive. We have also found those who do not put their puppies on an antibiotic in due time will find it more difficult to pull their puppies out of the Parvovirus.

An antibiotic is recommended for the treatment of Parvo (due **to the lack of white blood cells the body is producing**) to prevent secondary infections. Because of the changes with Parvo and its imitators over the last few years **we created Vibactra Plus and recommend giving Vibactra Plus (Amber Technology's antibiotic) in addition to Parvaid.**

Parvaid may also be used for **vomiting, diarrhea, Corona, Campylobacter, Show Crud, E-Coli and Giardia.**

Parvaid can help your puppy (dog) with the following symptoms:

- Building the immune system (especially good for puppies who are weaning from their mother). In this situation you can give Parvaid once a day.
- Parvaid can help stop the vomiting and diarrhea caused by environment changes.
- Parvaid can stop the vomiting and diarrhea caused by changes in diet.
- Ease travel discomfort.
- Bloody diarrhea
- Lack of appetite

- Bloat
- Gas
- In some cases, bad breath.

If your puppies begin to show signs of Parvo (depression, loose stool, vomiting, etc) start them on the Parvaaid and Vibactra Plus right away. IF it is not Parvo, but just a mild stomach upset, the treatment will not hurt them. It is safe to give the full “Parvo” treatment until their bowel movements etc are normal again.

Parvaaid contains:

- **Peppermint** - Helps calm an upset stomach.
- **Spearmint** - Helps calm an upset stomach.
- **Chamomile** - It is used to prevent cramping and to calm the nerves.
- **Plantain** - Has antibiotic properties but its' main use in Parvaaid is to soothe inflamed tissues in the intestinal tract
- **Echinacea** - Builds the immune system.
- **Oregon Grape** –An antimicrobial, which kills viruses and bacteria in the blood stream.
- **Rose Hips** - Good for all infections. Helps combat stress and a source of Vitamin C.
- **Yarrow** – It is used for hemorrhaging.
- **Garlic** - Is a good source of sulfur which gives it its' antibiotic properties.
- **Golden Seal** – An antimicrobial, kills viruses and bacteria. It works mainly in the intestinal tract. Also known as Golden Seal. Golden seal contains Hydrastis, which can cause miscarriage.
- **Hibiscus Flowers** - Used for nausea
- **Alcohol** - To bring out the properties in the herbs and preserve the tincture.
- **Distilled Water.**

Warning: Keep out of reach of children. Do not give to animal if pancreas or liver disease is present.

One 1 oz bottle of Parvaaid will treat approximately 3 medium size dogs. Parvaaid has a 4-year shelf life.

VIBACTRA PLUS

Vibactra Plus was created to use specifically with Parvaoid and Kitty Distempaid. Many imitators (diseases mimicking Parvo) have come about over the last few years. Campylobacter and Coccidia are two of the imitators that are found to be very difficult to treat when treating as Parvo. Amber Labs was determined to find a way to overcome the obstacle and created Vibactra Plus. If you're not sure what you're dealing with and do not have the means to take your pet to the Veterinarian, try using the Vibactra Plus. Vibactra Plus will attack viruses, bacteria, fungus and microscopic parasites. Vibactra Plus can be used with Parvaoid and Kitty Distempaid to treat intestinal diseases.

Vibactra Plus is an antibiotic and antiviral with an anti-parasitic.

Vibactra Plus is made with olive leaf. For many years olive leaf has been known to be a powerful ant-microbial, killing viruses and bacteria on contact. The only drawback is it lasts only a few minutes in the body. Amber Labs has been able to stretch that period of time to three hours making it a very effective anti-microbial.

Do not give Vibactra Plus in addition to other antibiotics unless otherwise directed. **Other antibiotics can be used in addition to Vibactra Plus if given at half strength. Keep in mind that antibiotics will take out both the good and bad bacteria in the intestinal tract. It is necessary for the health of the intestinal tract that the good bacteria remain. You MUST give acidophilus (also known as probiotics) at least once a day in order to replenish the good bacteria that the intestinal tract needs. Do not give the probiotics at the same time as the Vibactra Plus or antibiotic (give at least 1 hour before or after).**

Vibactra Plus contains:

- **Olive Leaf** - An excellent anti-microbial that will kill viruses and bacteria across the board. It is not widely used because it oxidizes in the body and only lasts for a few minutes. We have found a way to stabilize it so it will last for 3 hours at a time.
- **Mustard Seed** - Used in fevers, colds and influenza. It will stimulate the circulation.
- **Black Seed** - An overall tonic herb known for its effects on the respiratory system, stomach and intestinal tract, kidney and liver, and the circulatory and immune system.
- **Pau D'arco** - South American herb that is used for parasites and fungus. We also use this herb for it's anti-bacterial properties. Large doses or continued use of this product can cause miscarriage in pregnant animals.
- **Cloves** - To rid the body of any microscopic parasites and soothes intestinal tract.

- **Grapefruit Seed Extract-** It is used to kill microscopic parasites, fungus, viruses and bacteria.
- **Alcohol** - To bring out the properties in the herbs and preserve the tincture.
- **Distilled Water.**

One 1 oz bottle of Vibactra Plus will treat approximately 2 medium size dogs and 3 adult cats. Vibactra Plus has a 4-year shelf life.

Many of our customers want to use their Veterinarian for treatment in addition to the Parvaaid, so we have separated the Parvaaid and Vibactra Plus. This gives our customers a choice.

Something to remember: The antibiotic from the Veterinarian will treat bacterial infections and Parvo is a virus. Even though the antibiotics do not treat the Parvo itself, Parvo can cause secondary infections making it very important for the use of an antibiotic. **Vibactra Plus** will treat viral and bacterial infections. Using Parvaaid and Vibactra Plus will help calm your puppy's stomach and allow for the immune builders in the Parvaaid and the Vibactra Plus to pass into the intestinal tract also fighting off the viral and bacterial infections.

Preventative Use

If your puppy has been exposed to parvo:

1. Give Parvaid 4 times a day and Vibactra Plus 2 times a day for five days.
2. If you have other puppies in the household that have had Parvo in the last six weeks do the following:
 - a. Give Parvaid 4 times a day for 5 days and Vibactra Plus twice a day for 5 days. Then Give Parvaid and Vibactra Plus once a day for six weeks. Puppies who have parvovill shed the virus for 6 weeks after they have recovered.
3. After you have finished your preventative treatment with Parvaid (after the 6 weeks) do a thorough clean then discontinue use. For more instructions on cleaning your property go to [Cleaning up after Parvo](#).

Bringing a puppy into an environment that may be contaminated with Parvo:

1. Go to [Cleaning up after Parvo](#) and follow the steps of cleaning your yard and home thoroughly.
2. Wait 2 days then start giving Parvaid 4 times a day and Vibactra Plus 2 times a day for 5 days. It takes 3 days for the incubation process to take place. We need to let the puppy expose itself to the virus so it can build its immunities. We will then stop the virus from reaching the intestinal tract by giving the Parvaid and Vibactra Plus. If the puppy does not have the opportunity to build an immunity to the virus, as soon as we stop the preventative treatment the puppy can contract the illness, either immediately afterwards or in the future. If this occurs you should begin the full dose recommended for treating Parvo.

When Preventative Use Does Not Work?

Animals react differently to disease. Your puppy may not have a very strong immune system. Some breeds of dogs with a black and brown coat such as Rottweilers have a weakness for intestinal diseases. Your puppy could already be in a weakened condition from a routine vaccination or have an infestation of parasites. At the same time it could be possible you are facing multiple conditions (very common).

Tea Recipe's

When doing any supportive care at home you will want to keep track of your puppies fluid intake, what you are giving and when. Create a schedule (this will be incredibly helpful for you). You will find a sample in the [Treatment Options](#) section of this book.

Amber Technology has a tea recipe that you can get your dog started on while you are waiting for their products to arrive. It is the [Parvo Emergency Tea Recipe](#).

Warning: Do not use this recipe with other treatments where the ingredients are unknown. **Doing so could be fatal to your dog.** Always check with a qualified or knowledgeable person before combining treatments.

For those who cannot get hold of an antibiotic for their puppy Amber Technology has developed resources for [Antibiotic Substitutes](#). It is vital you put your puppy on an antibiotic when treating for Parvo. Keep in mind some of these substitutes are only temporary until you can get hold of some Vibactra, Vibactra Plus or an antibiotic from your veterinarian.

We have given some sugar stabilizers. Puppies (especially those who are smaller than 3 lbs) have a difficult time keeping their blood sugars up. Pedialyte is not going to be enough. We have had good result with those who put honey on the gums before each Parvaaid feeding, using Oat Water in place of the Pedialyte and using Beef Liver as part of the protocol. The Beef Liver is a tonic to the puppies according to Dr Pitcairn. It will do many things for the puppies (i.e. absorb toxins from vaccinations or wormers, give Vitamin A, a source of iron and stabilize the sugars). You will find the recipes for [Oat Water](#) and [Beef Liver](#) in this section.

If your puppy has been vaccinated or wormed recently (within a week of becoming ill) you will want to do a Detox. We have found Beef Liver to be an excellent Detox. If you cannot get hold of Beef Liver we have included a recipe for a [Mild Detox](#) in this section.

It is common for a puppy to develop Parvo in addition to Coccidia or Giardia (or other microscopic parasites). It is difficult to pull a puppy out of Parvo when it is overcoming a parasite. Or a puppy is not going to overcome a parasite when it is being treated for Parvo. We have developed a [Parasite Tea](#) that has helped many puppies overcome Parvo and a parasite (or just a parasite).

Parvo can affect the liver. If the liver is being affected you may see an orange tinge or white past in the stool. Our [Parvo Liver Tea](#) will help strengthen the liver so the puppy can overcome the Parvo. When the liver is weak it cannot pull the toxins out of the body caused by any illness or from injection (the puppy will get very weak). If you see the orange or white paste in the stool, do not delay. Get the puppy started on this tea as soon as possible. You may also want to check out the food your dog ate. There has been a recall on some diamond brand food (generic in some names include: Cosco "Kirkland"

brand pet foods, "Chicken Soup" also made by "Diamond, Country Value and Professional) that is affecting the liver. Go to http://www.livescience.com/animalworld/060106_dog_deaths.html and see if your dog has been a victim of this circumstance.

* Go to Supplies to have on Hand to ensure you have everything you need to treat your puppy at home. This will relieve you from the added stress of needing to go to the supermarket when your puppy is extremely ill.

Parvo Emergency Tea Recipe

Use this tea if you do not have the Parvaid. You can also use this tea if your puppy continues to vomit while giving Parvaid (take out the garlic and Echinacea, they are in the Parvaid).

You will need these ingredients (these ingredients can be found in most major supermarkets with pharmacies):

- 1 cup **Pedialyte** (or electrolyte fluid)
- 2 tea bags **herbal Peppermint with Spearmint tea** (We recommend Bigelow's Mint Medley but if you can't find Bigelow look for one that has both peppermint and spearmint. If you cannot find the mixture then a peppermint and a spearmint tea is fine – use 1 tea bag of each. If you can only find one of the mint teas (i.e. :Peppermint) use 2 tea bags) **DO NOT GET TEA WHICH CONTAINS CAFFEINE.**
- 2 teabags of **chamomile tea** / **DO NOT GET TEA WHICH CONTAINS CAFFEINE**
- 2 capsules **Echinacea** (This can usually be found at Wal-Mart or your pharmacy if it carries a line of natural products)
- 2 Teaspoons Finely chopped **garlic. This needs to be fresh garlic not dry (you can use the garlic packaged in a jar sitting in water or oil). If your puppy has worms increase the garlic to 2 tablespoons.**

Heat 1 cup of Pedialyte until hot but **DO NOT BOIL**. Add 2 tea bags of mint tea, 2 tea bags of chamomile tea, empty 2 capsules of Echinacea, and add 2 Tsp. of fresh garlic.

Stir and let cool for 20 min.

As per the following table give one dose, wait 15 minutes then give another dose, then give a dose every hour after that.

Amount of tea to administer:

- Under 3 lbs give 1 teaspoon
- 4-10 lbs. give 2 teaspoons
- 11-20 lbs. give 1 tablespoon

- 21-30 lbs. give 2 tablespoons
- 31-40 lbs. give 3 tablespoons
- 41- 50 lbs. give 4 tablespoons
- Add an additional 1-tablespoon to the 4 tablespoons for each 10 lbs of body weight over 50 lbs.

Once the tea has been made, put it in the refrigerator. It will be good for 3 days refrigerated. It would be best given to the puppy warmed (after putting the tea in the syringe you can run the syringe under warm water until the tea is warm). Or you can put the tea (the recommended dose) in a small glass then put the small glass in another bowl containing hot water allowing the tea to warm up. Do not microwave the tea.

If your puppy is on IV fluid, reduce the IV drip to half the dose and give only half the amount of the tea.

Antibiotic Substitutes (These are only temporary, until you can get hold of Vibactra, Vibactra Plus or an antibiotic from your veterinarian)

We recommend you put your dog on an anti-biotic to prevent secondary infections such as pneumonia.

There are a few things you can do while waiting for the Vibactra Plus (Amber Technology's natural antibiotic alternative). They may not be as affective but will be better than using nothing at all.

- The better of alternatives would be **Colloidal Silver**. It can be found in most herbal stores. However, in some countries it has been banned.
- Look for an **Olive Leaf** herbal oral treatment in your local herbal store.
- **Golden Seal** can be used if the puppy is holding down the Beef Liver (for more information go to the recipe found in this section) (unless your puppy weighs less than 5 lbs). You can add 2 capsules to the Parvo Emergency Tea Recipe. Remember, this is only temporary.
- **Rosemary** – Is a tonic, antidepressant, stimulant, analgesic, expels intestinal gas, antispasmodic, antioxidant, **antimicrobial**...strongest affinities: nervous system, digestive tract, circulatory system (good for the heart too), respiratory tract, skin. You can add 2 capsules to the tea.
- **Sage** – **antiseptic**, antispasmodic expels intestinal gas – strongest affinities: mouth, digestive tract, and skin. You can add 2 capsules to the tea.
- **Thyme** – **Antimicrobial** expels intestinal gas, antispasmodic, cough suppressant, expectorant, and expels worms – strongest affinities: digestive and respiratory tracts. This you will want to make a separate tea using 1 cup boiling water and 2 tablespoons Thyme. Give half the amount on the chart recommended for the

Emergency Tea Recipe.

- **Oregon Grape** – **antimicrobial**, stimulates bile production, anti-inflammatory, tonic, and antiparasitic – strongest affinities: liver, digestive system, and mucous membranes. You can add 2 capsules to the tea.

Beef Liver

It is difficult to maintain a puppies sugar levels. Pedialyte is not going to always be enough for the puppy. If a puppy is less than 3 lbs you will find the sugar levels needing constant attention. Beef Liver and Oat Water (recipes are found in this section) are two things we have found very helpful to very tiny puppies. We did a study for 2 months and 8 out of 11 puppies all under 3 lbs recovered using the Oat Water and Beef Liver. Beef liver will act as a tonic to puppies according to Dr Pitcairn. It will support the puppy in many ways (help stabilize the blood sugar, provide energy to fight illness, absorb any toxins that may be in the body, help care for his intestinal tract, a good source of Vitamin A). If your puppy can keep the beef liver down he or she will be 5 steps ahead. **If your puppy has been wormed or vaccinated it would be a good idea to give the beef liver. It will help absorb all the toxins from the chemicals.**

There are a few ways you can prepare the beef liver. Depending on how sick the puppy is will depend on how you will need to prepare it.

- You can chop the beef liver up into small bits and fry it.
- You can try it raw
- You can puree it
- If your puppy will not keep it down you can use the juice from boiling the liver.

Pureed Beef Liver

- 1/2 tub beef liver (from the meat department in a supermarket)
- Water or electrolyte fluid

Boil the beef liver until thoroughly cooked. Put it in a blender and blend. Add enough water or electrolyte fluid until the beef liver is thin enough to suck up in a syringe.

Give the beef liver every 3 hours according to the chart below. Put honey on the gums then give the Parvaaid or Parvo Emergency Tea Recipe (the peppermint and spearmint in the tea will help calm the stomach and stimulate the appetite). This will prepare the body for the beef liver. Wait 15 minutes and give the beef liver. If they want more than what is recommended on the chart below, let them have more (a little at a time) unless they begin to vomit (use your best judgment).

- Under 2lbs give 1/8 teaspoon
- 2-3 lbs give 1/4 teaspoon
- 4-10 lbs. give 1/2 teaspoon
- 11-20 lbs. give 1 teaspoon
- 21-30 lbs. give 2 teaspoons
- 31-40 lbs. give 1 tablespoon
- 41- 50 lbs. give 2 tablespoons
- Add an additional 1-tablespoon to the 2 tablespoons for each 10 lbs of body weight over 50 lbs.

Oat Water (your substitute for Pedialyte)

Use this if your puppy is less than 3 lbs or anytime you are struggling with sugar levels.

1/2 gallon of water

1 cup oats

1 tsp salt

1/3 cup honey

Boil the water. Add the oats, salt and honey. Let it sit for 20 minutes then strain the oats off. This is your Oat Water (substitute for Pedialyte). Use this when making the tea or giving the Parvaaid.

Another thing you can do if you have recently wormed or vaccinated your puppy is to put them on a detox. If the puppy cannot keep the beef liver down and you don't have access to Amber Technology's Blood Cleansing Detox try giving this mild detox.

Mild Detox

Mix together:

1-cup warm water

1 lemon (squeezed)

2 tablespoons molasses

<u>Animal Weight</u>	<u>Detox</u>
Under 3 lbs.	1 tsp
3-10 lbs.	2 tsp
11-20 lbs.	1 tbsp
21 –30 lbs	2 tbsp
31 – 40 lbs	3 tbsp
41 lbs and	4 tbsp

Give every two hours for 8 hours then 4 times a day for 2 days. You may want to give some supportive care to help sustain his system. Vitamin C (for the health of his kidneys) 4 times a day and Vitamin B complex (to give the energy he needs to fight off this disease) once a day until the dog is eating on his own will be extremely beneficial.

The Vitamin C recommendations...Vitamin C is eliminated from the body within 2 hours of ingestion, unless you buy the highly expensive Vitamin C that stays in the body for as long as 9 hours. During the extremity of the illness give the Vitamin C at least 3-4 times/day (according to Dr Pitcairn it can be given up to every 2 hours). Vitamin C powder can be done via enema...when a Parvo puppy is not keeping fluids down orally.

Dr. Wendell Belfield's book, "How to Have a Healthier Dog" advises vitamin C "maintenance dose" for dogs suggested use for Vitamin C is as follows:

Animal Weight	Vitamin C	Vitamin B Complex
Small	500 to 1500 mg / day	¼ tablet (100)
Medium	1500 - 3000 mg / day	½ tablet (100)
Large	3000 – 6000 mg / day	¾ tablet (100)

Animal Weight	Vitamin C	Vitamin B Complex
Giant	6000 to 7500 mg / day	1 tablet (100)

Electrolyte Fluid Substitute

If the puppy is less than 3lbs use the Oat Water (recipe found in this section)

- 1 gallon distilled water
- 2 squeezed lemons
- 2 tablets potassium
- 1 ½ tablespoons sea salt

Parasite Tea

Use this tea if you believe your puppy has microscopic parasites like Coccidia or if your puppy continues to worsen and you have tried the sugar stabilizers and hydration methods. Many times we don't know our puppies are suffering from a parasite.

- 1 cup **Pedialyte** (or electrolyte fluid)
- 2 tea bags **herbal Peppermint with Spearmint tea** (We recommend Bigelow's Mint Medley but if you can't find Bigelow look for one that has both peppermint and spearmint) **DO NOT GET TEA WHICH CONTAINS CAFFEINE.**
- 2 teabags of **chamomile tea** / **DO NOT GET TEA WHICH CONTAINS CAFFEINE**
- 2 capsules **Echinacea** (This can usually be found at Wal-Mart or your pharmacy if it carries a line of natural products)
- ¼ teaspoon ground cloves
- ¼ teaspoon mustard (can be the mustard you cook with or the kind you put on your hotdog)
- 2 Teaspoons Finely chopped **garlic. This needs to be fresh garlic not dry (you can use the garlic packaged in a jar sitting in water or oil). If your puppy has worms increase the garlic to 2 tablespoons.**

Heat 1 cup of Pedialyte until hot but do not boil. Add 2 tea bags of mint tea, 2 tea bags of chamomile tea, empty 2 capsules of Echinacea, and cloves and mustard.

Stir and let cool for 20 min.

Give in place of the Emergency Tea Recipe or if using with **Parvaid** give in place of the Pedialyte (to keep from over hydrating).

As per the following table give one dose every hour.

- Under 3 lbs give 1 teaspoon
- 4-10 lbs. give 2 teaspoons
- 11-20 lbs. give 1 tablespoon
- 21-30 lbs. give 2 tablespoons
- 31-40 lbs. give 3 tablespoons
- 41- 50 lbs. give 4 tablespoons
- Add an additional 1-tablespoon to the 4 tablespoons for each 10 lbs of body weight over 50 lbs.

If your puppy is on IV fluid, reduce the IV drip to half the dose and give only half the amount of the tea.

Parvo Liver Tea

There is a strain of Parvo that attacks the liver. Use this tea if you see any orange or white paste in the stool.

This tea has 2 parts when making it.

Cabbage water:

Boil 2 quarts water with ½ head of cabbage. Boil the cabbage until the cabbage is soft. Now strain off the cabbage. This is your cabbage water.

Tea:

1 cup cabbage water

1 capsule Milk Thistle (I believe you can find this at Wal-Mart or any of your herbal stores)

1 tablespoon Oregano

¼ tsp cloves (ground)

¼ tsp mustard (powder or the kind you put on your hotdog)

Bring the Cabbage water to a boil then take it off the stove. Add the remaining ingredients and let sit for 20 minutes.

Give the tea every 3 hours according to the chart below (do not give at the same time you give the beef liver):

- Under 3 lbs give 1 teaspoon
- 4-10 lbs. give 2 teaspoons
- 11-20 lbs. give 1 tablespoon
- 21-30 lbs. give 2 tablespoons
- 31-40 lbs. give 3 tablespoons
- 41- 50 lbs. give 4 tablespoons
- Add an additional 1-tablespoon to the 4 tablespoons for each 10 lbs of body weight over 50 lbs.

If the puppy begins to bleed excessively add $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp Cayenne to the tea. As soon as the bleeding stops make a new batch leaving the Cayenne out.

While treating a liver problem and Parvo you may want to use the Oat Water (as the Pedialyte substitute), the Beef Liver and the Parvo Liver Tea (be sure not to give the Parvo Liver Tea and the Beef Liver at the same time). Make sure you include the Parvaaid and Vibactra Plus. We have tried using the recipes alone and the puppies do not do as well. Also watch the fluid intake. You do not want to over hydrate. When you give the Parvo Liver Tea give half the dose of the Oat Water. You will find a sample schedule in the Treatment Options section of this book.

If your puppy is on IV fluid, reduce the IV drip to half the dose and give only half the amount of the tea.

Once Parvaid and Vibactra Plus Arrives

You will want to take your puppy off of the tea recipe. **Give your puppy one dose of the Parvaid and wait 15 min. Then give the Parvaid again with the Pedialyte according to the weight chart on the instruction sheet. Do this every hour.**

Give the Vibactra Plus **4 times a day**.

It is OK to mix the Parvaid with the Pedialyte. Although, the Vibactra Plus would be best given undiluted to retain its strength.

If your puppy is on IV fluid, reduce the IV drip to half the dose and give only half the amount of the Pedialyte.

It is **EXTREMELY** important your puppy gets the Parvaid and fluid every hour **even through the night**. If the infection is not being taken care of it will worsen. The intestinal tract will bleed more severely and the puppy can die from loss of blood. Occasionally one will sleep in a couple of hours and if that happens to you start the hydration method found in the What to Do When Your Puppy is Dehydrated section as soon as possible (if your puppy is showing signs of dehydration).

If your puppy continues to worsen it may be possible the virus has reached the large intestine (the Parvo normally stays in the small intestine). If this is the case you will want to do a couple of enemas (until the puppy shows some kind of improvement, perhaps lifting its head or wagging its tail). To perform an enema:

Use the tea if you do not have the Parvaid, or use the Parvaid with electrolyte fluid.

1. For a puppy or small dog use a syringe. For a medium to large dog use a child size enema bottle. Lube the tip with KY jelly or Vaseline.
2. Fill the syringe/bottle with Pedialyte and PARVAID drops according to size.

Size	Pedialyte/Water	PARVAID
Under 3 lbs.	1 tsp.	2 drops
4 - 10 lbs.	2 tsp.	5 drops
11-20 lbs.	1 tbsp	5 drops
21-30 lbs.	2 tbsp	10 drops

31-40 lbs.	3 tbsp.	15 drops
41-50 lbs.	4 tbsp.	15 drops

Add an additional 1-tablespoon to the 4 tablespoons for each 10 lbs of body weight over 50 lbs.

3. Place the dog in the tub and administer the solution **slowly**.
4. Make sure the puppy's spine is straight. You cannot give an enema to a puppy that is curled up.
5. Hold the buttocks together for at least two minutes.
6. Release the buttocks and let the water out.

There may or may not be much water released from the dog. The colon may absorb all the fluids so don't worry if nothing comes back out.

Giving your puppy fluids every hour around the clock is **EXTREMELY** important. The fluids keep your puppy hydrated and help the infection to drain. Just like when you have a bad cold, the flu or a sinus infection it is recommended that you take in fluids, the same holds true for Parvo puppy. Fluids keep the system hydrated and help the body to move the infection out. In the case of Parvo if there is a lack of fluids the infection will back up in the system, specifically the digestive tract, and the virus will begin to eat through the walls of the intestine causing severe bleeding and increasing the possibility that your puppy will not make it. Be sure to follow the specific recommendations on how much fluid to give your puppy for their body size. Fluids are necessary but giving too much fluid can stress the system and create problems of its own.

You are this puppy's caretaker and you are responsible for its support. However if you do everything you can to keep this puppy alive and the worst happens do not blame yourself. This virus is life threatening and very difficult to treat. This E-Book is designed to help you care for your puppy at home. Not all cases are going to be successful (at least 85% will). You do have the option of calling Amber Technology at 877-727-8243 if you have done all you can and your puppy continues to decline.

Symptoms

The symptoms may not appear in order. Every dog is different and will begin the symptoms in different stages.

- You may notice your dog is not playing as much and seems to be lying around a lot more.
- Vomiting - The vomit is yellow froth (bile)
- Diarrhea - Diarrhea has a very foul odor (a cancer like smell). It starts out with a yellowish or greenish looking stool then turns into a dark-brown-runny stool. That would be the normal Parvo looking stool. You may see a clear, gelatin with red streaks or grayish looking stool. Go to Stool Color and Its Meaning if the stool does not match the normal Parvo looking stool.
- Depression
- Your dog may or may not have a fever
- They will dehydrate very quickly becoming skin and bones in a very short time.

Very few dogs survive without intervention of some kind.

Stool Color and Its Meaning

The stools of a puppy will tell the story of what is going on inside. It is very important to keep track of what the stools look like:

1. The consistency
2. The color (probably the most important)
3. How often the puppy is going
4. Do you see any white particles in the stools?
5. Any red, fresh looking blood (old blood, dark brown and runny, is common for Parvo)

The normal Parvo looking stool will start out with a yellowish or greenish looking jelly-stool turning into a dark-brown-runny stool. The dark-brown-runny stool is old blood from the small intestine (very normal). This is the type of stool we would like to see verses the other various versions we have encountered. Puppies that exhibit classic dark brown runny stools tend to respond to treatment better than those who exhibit other types of stools.

If the puppy's stool is gelatin, clear with red fresh looking blood and has tested positive for Parvo you are probably dealing with the F Strain or the Parvovirus in addition to something else (which is very common). Amber Technology has created a product called Vibactra Plus to help these puppies overcome such an obstacle. Amber Technology found too many people were treating their dogs for Parvo when they indeed had Coccidia, Parvo and Coccidia, Parvo and worms, or another disease exhibiting the same symptoms as Parvo (we call these diseases imitators). Vibactra Plus will treat viruses, bacteria, fungi, and microscopic parasites such as coccidian or giardia protozoan. Designing the Vibactra Plus to treat this spectrum enables us to cover many of the imitators of Parvo.

If your puppy has a light-brown-looking stool and tends to whimper or cry out (and has possibly been around or eaten bird and or has been to a dog show), it is possible you are dealing with Campylobacter, a painful bacterial infection, and not Parvo (Parvo puppies tend to be quiet). It is highly contagious and also known as show crud. The puppy will whimper or cry which is not common in Parvo. Do not over hydrate during the fever stage if your puppy has Campylobacter. It is important you get your puppy on the right antibiotic. Penicillin will not do anything for this infection. Tetracycline, Cephalexin or erythromycin are some of the known antibiotics that are helpful. You can use Vibactra Plus in addition to these antibiotics if you give acidophilus. For more information go to:

http://www.houstondogwalkers.com/canine_flu.htm

<http://www.vetmed.wisc.edu/pbs/zoonoses/Glk9fel/campylobacter.html>

<http://yorkieviews.com/campylobacteriosis.htm>

<http://www.avma.org/noah/resources/zoonosis/zncampyl.asp>

http://www.biologico.sp.gov.br/arquivos/V70_3/modolo.PDF

If your puppy is exhibiting a gray looking stool you may be dealing with a sort of parasite. We have had the most success with the Parasite treatment. The parasite treatment consist of:

- Parvaid
- Vibactra Plus
- Parasite Tea(found in Tea Recipe's)

Fresh Blood Stools.

If you see red-fresh-looking blood in the stools it can be an indicator the Parvo has reached the large intestine. Normally the Parvo will stay in the small intestine, attacking the lining causing the dark-brown-runny stools (old blood). Anything we feed the puppy by mouth will go into the small intestines. The small intestines will absorb all the good substance (basically filtered through water will enter the large intestine therefore not being able to treat it). We found by doing an enema and treating the large intestine directly the puppy will begin to feel better (usually within 2 – 4 hours). You should see some kind of an improvement (the puppy lifts its head, wags its tail or barks). It may not be a dramatic improvement.

You will need to give the enemas until the red-fresh-looking stool is gone (at least 2 two hours apart). You can stop after you see an improvement in the puppy. Usually more than three enemas are not needed unless the puppy's condition worsens.

For instructions on how to do an enema go to [Once Parvaid and Vibactra Plus Arrives.](#)

Absence of Stools

Eight times out of ten if the puppy is not having any stools the puppy has worms. If the puppy is straining to pass a stool, this can be very dangerous to the heart, which can be weakened by the presence of the Parvo virus. Go to [Treating Parvo and Parasites](#).

Lack of bowel movements may also be a sign that the puppy's intestinal tract is inflamed. Try gently massaging the belly in a clockwise motion.

If you do not have the Parvaid, get the puppy started on the [Parasite Tea](#) found in the [Tea Recipe's](#) section increasing the garlic to 2 tablespoons. This will help stop the worms from attacking the intestinal tract by tainting the flavor (worms do not like the garlic taste). Give them the Beef Liver found in the [Tea Recipe's](#) section every 3 hours (this help regulate the intestinal tract movement as well as stabilize the blood sugar). Their stomachs are very upset because of the worms and Parvo so rub a little honey on their gums before giving the Parasite Tea. Then wait 15 min before giving the beef liver.

If you have the Parvaid and the puppies continue to worsen give the Parvaid in addition to the Parasite Tea found in [Tea Recipe's](#). The Parasite Tea will replace the Pedialyte. Also give the puppy Beef Liver (recipe found in [Tea Recipe's](#) every 3 hours (this help regulate the intestinal tract movement as well as stabilize the blood sugar). Their stomachs are very upset because of the worms and Parvo so rub a little honey on their gums before giving the Parasite Tea. Then wait 15 min before giving the beef liver.

Be consistent with the Parvaid and Vibactra Plus, giving the doses every hour around the clock.

If you have gone through all these suggestions and your puppy does not exhibit a stool after an 18-hour period you may want to take your puppy to your Veterinarian to check for blockage. A blockage is life threatening.

Treating Parvo and Parasites

It is common for puppies to contract multiple diseases or one disease with other health conditions. Puppies contracting Parvo and having worms at the same time is very common.

In our experience puppies with Parvo or Parvo and parasites combined present a grave outcome if they receive a Parvo shot and/or de-wormer while ill. The companies that manufacture vaccines and de-wormers recommend that only healthy animals receive them. Introducing these drugs into the system of an ill animal puts further stress on their immune system making them far more difficult to treat and greatly diminishing the possibility of a positive outcome. If your puppy has been vaccinated or de-wormed within a week to 10 days of presenting with Parvo (during the time they were incubating the virus) or has received a vaccination or chemical wormer while sick with Parvo we highly recommend putting your dog on a Mild Detox or Beef Liver.

When a puppy has Parvo and other health issues at the same time the “symptom picture” the puppy presents is not normal for Parvo. The “symptom picture” becomes more complicated, and a little confusing, because there is more than one disease present at one time.

Coccidia are parasites that, if not caught early enough, will work their way into the brain. The traditional treatment for Coccidia is an antibiotic called Albon (in the USA) or a sulphur drench. If you suspect your puppy has Coccidia or Coccidia in addition to Parvo here is list of things you can do:

1. Get the puppy started on Parvaid, Vibactra Plus or Amber Technology’s Kocci-Free and Pedialyte
2. You can give Parvaid, Vibactra Plus or Kocci-Free, Pedialyte and Albon if you will put the puppy on acidophilus (to put the good bacteria back into the intestinal tract). Acidophilus can be purchased at any supermarket with a pharmacy.
3. In addition to the Parvaid, Vibactra Plus or Kocci Free, you can use the Oat Water [recipe](#) in place of the Pedialyte found in the Tea Recipe’s section to help stabilize the blood sugar.
4. Go to the Things You Can Do to Increase the Survival Rate of Your Parvo Infected Puppy section of this book.

After the puppy is eating and the stools have turned back to a normal color and consistency drop the Vibactra Plus or Kocci-Free dosage down to twice a day for the remainder of the ten days. After the ten days stop giving the Vibactra Plus or Kocci-Free for five days then put the puppy back on for another ten days twice a day. This will kill the remaining eggs laid by the parasite.

If you are dealing with Parvo and a parasite use the suggested treatment for Coccidia.

If you are not sure what you're facing or the puppy does not have the normal Parvo looking stool (starting out with a yellowish or greenish turning into a dark-brown-runny stool) get your puppy started on the Parvaaid AND Vibactra Plus. Vibactra Plus was created to use specifically with Parvaaid. Many imitators (diseases exhibiting the same symptoms as Parvo) have developed over the last few years. Campylobacter and Coccidia are two of the imitators that are found to be very difficult to treat when treating as Parvo. Vibactra Plus kills single celled organisms such as microscopic parasites (i.e., coccidian protozoan).

Be consistent with the Parvaaid and Vibactra Plus, giving the doses every hour around the clock.

Continued Vomiting

There are several things that can cause a puppy to vomit, low blood sugar and dehydration being the most common for Parvo puppies. If your puppy begins to vomit here is a list of things you can do to help stop your puppies vomiting (try these things in order):

1. Put some honey on the gums (to check for low blood sugar). If this works go to the Tea Recipe's and get the puppy started on the Beef Liver.
2. Put honey on the gums before every dose of Parvaaid.
3. Check the gums of the puppy. If they are white then check the skin (pinch together the skin on the back of the neck). If it sticks together and does not go back to its original place more than likely the puppy is dehydrated. There a couple of things you can try. You can go to your Veterinarian and have the puppy put on IV fluids or you can begin to do a series of hydrating enemas. Go to the [What to Do When Your Puppy is Dehydrated](#) section for further instructions.
4. Some puppies need more mint than other puppies. You can put your puppy on the Parvo Emergency Tea Recipe found in Tea Recipe's. You will want to stop using the plain Pedialyte and use the tea in conjunction with the Parvaaid.
5. If your dog is vomiting and will not keep the tea down you can give some Pepto-Bismol, wait 15 minutes, and then try the tea again. Do not do this treatment more than 4 times a day because the Pepto-Bismol can thin the blood and promote bleeding.
6. Give the Oat Water in place of the Pedialyte. We have found the puppies (especially those under 3 lbs) stabilize more so on the Oat Water.
7. Movement can trigger vomiting, just as when we have the flu and get up out of a chair and our heads get woozy and our tummies do somersaults. So limit the activity of your puppy.
8. Excitement can trigger vomiting. Likely because a puppy was in a laying position and then saw us walk in the door and they are so happy to see us, they momentarily forget they are sick. Let the puppy know you're coming into the room before you enter. This will lessen the excitement.
9. Do not force-feed your puppy. Force feeding them can cause vomiting and will make the puppy regress. Your puppy can live on electrolyte fluid for over a week. **As long as you are consistent with the treatment plan** your puppy will not suffer from lack of food.

Some dogs may require several of these steps in order to stabilize. So as you go down the list be sure to continue with the previous steps.

Lethargy / Weakness

Lethargy is a sign of weakness. Here is a list of things that can cause your puppy to become lethargic:

1. Excessive bleeding – Give the fluids every hour to prevent excessive bleeding. If the puppy begins to bleed excessively you can put fluids back into the body (usually by enema) or take your puppy to your Veterinarian for a blood transfusion. When the puppy begins to leak blood out of the rectum it is generally a sign of internal bleeding. At this point there is not a whole lot you can do but make your puppy comfortable.
2. Dehydration – Give the hydrating enemas (instructions found in What to Do When Your Puppy is Dehydrated section)
3. Infection – It is critical that you put your puppy on an antibiotic. Parvo will cause secondary infections. Puppies generally pass away from the effects caused by Parvo and not by the Parvovirus itself.
4. Parvo can attack any of the major organs – This is more common on the heart. The Parvo will attack the major organs in their weakened state. The heart can become weak if the puppy is over hydrated, or over exerted. The liver, kidneys and other organs can also be at risk. Supportive care is important. We have listed Vitamin C to help strengthen the kidneys, Vitamin B to help keep the puppy strong, and Pureed Beef Liver to strengthen and support the liver. The beef liver acts like a tonic to the body and will support many of the other organs in the body including the intestinal tract. Go to Things You Can Do to Increase the Survival Rate of Your Parvo Infected Puppy section for all the supportive care ideas.
5. Low blood sugar – Give your puppy a constant support to the blood sugar. Pedialyte is not going to be enough. If you can get your puppy to keep beef liver down you will be 5-steps ahead. You can also put some honey on the gums before giving the Parvaaid or Parvo Emergency Tea Recipe.

Giving your puppy fluids every hour around the clock is EXTREMELY important. The fluids keep your puppy hydrated and help the infection to drain. Just like when you have a bad cold, the flu or a sinus infection it is recommended that you take in fluids, the same holds true for Parvo puppy. Fluids keep the system hydrated and help the body to move the infection out. In the case of Parvo if there is a lack of fluids the infection will back up in the system, specifically the digestive tract, and the virus will begin to eat through the walls of the intestine causing severe bleeding and increasing the possibility that your puppy will not make it. Be sure to follow the specific recommendations on how much fluid to give your puppy for their body size. Fluids are necessary but giving too much fluid can stress the system and create problems of its own.

Protocol for the Vaccinated & / or De-wormed Parvo Puppy

Your puppies systems can only take on so much. Parvo is a serious and deadly disease. Adding toxins to the disease is quite dangerous. It is very difficult to pull a puppy out of Parvo if given a vaccination or wormer. Amber Technology has assembled some helpful tips to give you some hope in achieving this obstacle.

- Beef Liver is like a tonic to the puppy according to Dr Pitcairn. If you can get your puppy to hold down the beef liver (give it 15 min. after giving the Parvaid) you will be 5 steps ahead. The beef liver will absorb the toxins from the wormer or vaccination. The recipe can be found in the Tea Recipe's section.
- [Mild Detox](#) recipe found in the Tea Recipe's section. If the beef liver is not keeping the puppy stable try the mild Detox. You can also go to the index of this E-Book and search the headings for the symptom your puppy is having and try the recommended treatment.

Duration of Parvo?

Parvo puppies treated with Parvo are generally ready to eat on their own within 2 days (less than ½ the time of the puppies not treated with Parvaaid who survive).

If the puppy has recently been vaccinated or wormed before becoming sick the time frame will be longer, up to 1 week, depending on the puppies immune system.

When a puppy is trying to overcome more than 1 obstacle (Parvo and worms, Parvo and Coccidia etc.) it can take over a week. If treated early the average is 4 – 5 days.

Be patient, CALM and consistent with your puppy. If you are stressed and upset your puppy will feel this too. Try to keep the environment as quiet and relaxed as you can, so that your puppy feels safe and secure. A calm and soothing environment supports our immune system too.

Things You Can Do to Increase the Survival Rate of Your Parvo Infected Puppy

Supportive care is important. Many things can happen when the body gets sick. Amber Technology has assembled a list of ideas to help you increase the chance of survival for your puppy.

1. Give Vitamin C ascorbic acid (for the health of his kidneys and immune care) 4 times a day and Vitamin B complex (to give the energy he needs to fight off this disease) once a day until the dog is eating on his own.

The Vitamin C recommendations...Vitamin C is eliminated from the body within 2 hours of ingestion, unless you buy the highly expensive Vitamin C that stays in the body for as long as 9 hours. During the extremity of the illness give the Vitamin C at least 3-4 times/day (according to Dr Pitcairn it can be given up to every 2 hours). Vitamin C powder can be done via enema...when a Parvo puppy is not keeping fluids down orally.

Dr. Wendell Belfield's book, "How to Have a Healthier Dog" advises vitamin C "maintenance dose" for dogs suggested use for Vitamin C is as follows:

Animal Weight	Vitamin C	Vitamin B Complex
Small	500 to 1500 mg / day	¼ tablet (100)
Medium	1500 - 3000 mg / day	½ tablet (100)
Large	3000 – 6000 mg / day	¾ tablet (100)
Giant	6000 to 7500 mg / day	1 tablet (100)

2. Give beef liver to help stabilize the blood sugar, provide energy to fight illness, absorb any toxins that may be in the body, help care for his intestinal tract and a good source for Vitamin A. The recipe can be found in the Tea Recipe's section.
3. If your puppy is running a fever over 104 give some baby aspirin (not Tylenol, Advil or Motrin). It has to be pure aspirin. A puppy's normal temperature is between 100.5 and 101.5.

4. If the temperature is low provide the puppy a moist heat source. Be sure to wrap the water bottle in a light towel and to replace the water when it starts to get cooled down.
5. If the puppy has a low-grade fever, you can heat the oral and/or enema doses, as doses given at room temperature of 70 degrees will lower the puppy's body temperature even more.

What to Do When Your Puppy is Dehydrated

You can check your hydration 3 ways (we suggest doing both).

- 1) Take some of the puppy's scruff of their neck between your fingers and GENTLY pull up and twist. In a well hydrated dog the skin will immediately go back into place once you release it. In a dehydrated animal the skin will remain sticking up or only partially go back down very slowly.
- 2) **Check the puppy's gums frequently.** If they are pale pink or white this is an indication of dehydration.
- 3) If your puppy begins to vomit and you have done gone through the list in the Continued Vomiting section then it could be a sign of dehydration.

If your puppy is dehydrated.... It is CRITICAL!!! You need to do something NOW!!! You can do one of two things.

Hydrating enemas. The large intestine will act the same as the small and will absorb fluids so doing an enema is another way of putting fluids back into the body.

or

You can go to your Veterinarian and have the puppy put on IV fluids

Keep in mind when you are administering the enemas it may upset the stomach. So, the best solution is to give the enema before giving the fluids by mouth. To start hydrating your puppy:

Only do the series of enemas if your puppy is dehydrated. You do not want to over hydrate your Parvo puppy.

1st hour-

- Give an enema every half hour (follow the chart below for proper dose).
- Give Parvaid **only** by mouth every fifteen minutes. Do not worry about overdosing on Parvaid. It is designed so you can give it safely every hour (more if needed).

2nd hour

- Continue to give the enema every half hour.
- Give Parvaid and half the amount of recommended fluids by mouth every half hour.

3rd hour

- Give an enema every hour.
- Give the Parvaid and the full dose of fluids every hour.

4th hour and on

- Continue to give the enema and Parvaid with full dose of fluids every hour until the puppy has held 2 full doses down by mouth.
- Once the puppy has held down 2 full doses by mouth stop the enemas

To do a series of enemas you will either use the tea (if you do not have the Parvaid) or use the Parvaid with electrolyte fluid.

7. For a puppy or small dog use a syringe. For a medium to large dog use a child size enema bottle. Lube the tip with KY jelly or Vaseline.
8. Fill the syringe/bottle with Pedialyte and PARVAID drops according to size.

Size	Pedialyte/Water	PARVAID
Under 3 lbs.	1 tsp.	2 drops
4 - 10 lbs.	2 tsp.	5 drops
11-20 lbs.	1 tbsp	5 drops
21-30 lbs.	2 tbsp	10 drops
31-40 lbs.	3 tbsp.	15 drops
41-50 lbs.	4 tbsp.	15 drops

Add an additional 1-tablespoon to the 4 tablespoons for each 10 lbs of body weight over 50 lbs.

9. Place the dog in the tub and administer the solution **slowly**.
10. Make sure the puppy's spine is straight. You cannot give an enema to a puppy that is curled up.
11. Hold the buttocks together for at least two minutes.
12. Release the buttocks and let the water out.

There may or may not be much water released from the dog. The colon may absorb all the

fluids so don't worry if nothing comes back out.

Over Hydrating and Under Hydrating

It can be dangerous to over hydrate your puppy. If any organ is over worked it becomes weak. The Parvo will attack the weak organs. When the heart has to work harder to pull the fluids through the body it becomes overworked. Many times we see an over hydrated puppy go out to have a bowel movement then the puppy become very weak. Within a couple of hours the puppy has passed. Symptoms of over hydration can be:

- If the puppy is doing well then (if you know you have been giving extra fluids) the puppy becomes weak/lethargic.
- If you have been allowing the puppy to drink fluids without monitoring the intake there can be a risk of over hydration.
- Vomiting can be symptomatic.
- The puppy can decline quickly (within hours).

If you suspect your puppy is over hydrated stop giving fluids for a few hours. If your puppy begins to improve then slowly begin the therapy.

To avoid over hydrating if your puppy is on IV fluid reduce the IV drip to half the dose and give only half the amount of the Parvaid.

The dangers of under hydrating are just as fatal. If you suspect your puppy is dehydrating either take your puppy to your Veterinarian or begin the series of hydrating enemas.

Giving your puppy fluids every hour around the clock is EXTREMELY important. The fluids keep your puppy hydrated and help the infection to drain. Just like when you have a bad cold, the flu or a sinus infection it is recommended that you take in fluids, the same holds true for Parvo puppy. Fluids keep the system hydrated and help the body to move the infection out. In the case of Parvo if there is a lack of fluids the infection will back up in the system, specifically the digestive tract, and the virus will begin to eat through the walls of the intestine causing severe bleeding and increasing the possibility that your puppy will not make it. Be sure to follow the specific recommendations on how much fluid to give your puppy for their body size. Fluids are necessary but giving too much fluid can stress the system and create problems of its own.

First Foods

Keep in mind the intestinal tract is raw. The Parvovirus has eaten away at the lining causing bleeding. Once the puppy begins eating you may notice some cramping. The Parvaaid has ingredients to help ease the cramping and help that intestinal tract heal.

You will want to start the puppy on a bland diet such as:

- Baby food with rice (include some type of meat such as chicken, ham or beef)
- Cook up some rice with meat (such as ham, chicken, lamb or hamburger). Rice will help firm up the stool of the puppy.
- Science Diet has some easy-to-digest food
- Check around for other brand name foods that are easy digestible foods (preferably with rice)

You will want to keep your puppy on a bland diet for at least one week. Do NOT over feed your recovered puppy. Small meals spaced throughout the day are bigger than one or two large meals. Overeating can cause a relapse.

Why You Should Continue to Give Parvaaid after the Puppy Begins Eating

Relapsing is very common for Parvo puppies. A relapse is when a puppy begins to show signs of improvement then suddenly gets very ill. The improvement and decline are significant. It is more difficult to pull a puppy out of a relapse than it is the initial Parvovirus.

When your puppy begins eating and is able to hold it down for 6 hours you can drop the dosage of the Parvaaid to 4 times a day and the Vibactra Plus to 2 times a day for 2 days to help prevent a relapse.

If you suspect your puppy has had a relapse begin treating as you would the initial Parvovirus. Be sure you are consistent with your treatment.

Cleaning Up After Parvo

For clean up of your yard:

- Use 1 part bleach to 30 parts water and spray your yard completely.
- If you suspect your puppy had Parvo in conjunction with Coccidia, use boiling water after bleaching the yard. We have had customers that have hooked up a hose to the water heater and drenched their yard.

For in the home:

- There is a company called:

Animal Health

800-424-7536

www.htproducts.net

They have a product called Kennel Care that is safe for your furniture and carpet proven to kill the Parvovirus. They are reasonably priced.

Keep in mind **your puppy will continue to shed the virus** for 2 weeks (some vets say up to 6 weeks) even after he or she has recovered. So, you will want to quarantine your home and yourself from other puppies for the next 6 weeks, and then do a thorough cleaning

Protecting Future Puppies from Parvo

Here are some steps you can take before purchasing a puppy if you've had Parvo on your premises before:

1. Follow the steps to cleaning your yard and home found in the section **Cleaning up after Parvo**. Do this even if you cleaned up once your puppy was recovered.
2. Purchase Parvaid and Vibactra Plus.
3. Go to the **Preventative Use** section and follow the steps for "Bringing a puppy into an environment that may be contaminated with Parvo".
4. If your puppies begin to show signs of Parvo (depression, loose stool, vomiting, etc) start them on the Parvaid and Vibactra Plus right away. IF it is not Parvo, but just a mild stomach upset, the treatment will not hurt them. It is safe to give the full "Parvo" treatment until their bowel movements etc are normal again.

These steps are not a guarantee for your puppy to be Parvo free. However, it may give your puppy a fighting chance. It is better to take all the precautions you can.

Vaccinations

We are asked the question “Should I vaccinate?” often. The vaccination question is a tricky one as there are many differing views on the vaccination protocols, even within the veterinary industry itself.

Multi component vaccines versus single component shots, yearly boosters versus every three years versus owners who choose to keep their pets vaccine free altogether.

The array of options can seem confusing and more than a little overwhelming.

The decision to vaccinate or not to vaccinate, or what sort of protocol to use if one chooses to vaccinate, is a highly personal one.

Each option has an element of risk. There are no guarantees, as is the way with most things in life.

All we can do is inform ourselves and make our decisions from a place we feel comfortable. Preferably, decisions should be made from place of truth, a place within where we feel comfortable and confident with our choice and not from a place of doubt where our lack of experience and knowledge can cause us to make decisions based solely on fear.

Informed decisions are the best kind of decisions. They will always result in the perfect choice for the individual involved. When we come from a place of truth every choice we make is the right one for us, even when the choices we make affect the well being of others in our care.

There are many resources available to help you make an informed decision when considering vaccination options for your pet.

Of course you can speak to your Veterinarian.

There are also books you can read and organizations that you can get in touch with that will help you get a better sense what other pet owners do and the reasons behind their choices.

These resources can help you to better understand the risks involved with each choice (whether vaccinating or not), and also provide information concerning diet options and other modalities that people use to best support their pet’s health and well being.

By taking the time to inform yourself you will be in a position to make the best decision possible for yourself and for the pets entrusted into your care.

Here are some links to get you started on your journey to help you care for your pet the best you can:

http://www.redflagsweekly.com/conferences/vaccines/sept15_Fisher.html

http://www.redflagsweekly.com/conferences/vaccines/sept15_Fisher.html

<http://www.canine-epilepsy.com/Vacprotocol.html>

<http://www.doglogic.com/vaccination.htm>

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/uk/3588457.stm>

<http://www.2ndchance.info/dogvacs.htm>

<http://www.noah.co.uk/pressrel/2002/20020201a.htm>