Set of 3

1. **HAMPL Mouth Ulcer 62-1  30ml**  
   Homeopathic formula.  
   **One dose is:** Pat into fur 2 – 4 drops on back of shoulder blades.  
   Refer to Bottle for how frequent repeats suggested.

2. **Slippery Elm Powder  50gm  (**ulmus fulva**)  

3. **HAMPL Herb Immune 62-3  30ml (1oz)**  
   This herb is Immune modulator for auto immune disorder, Infections, anti bacterial, anti viral, anti fungal i.e. mycoplasma. Systemic antibiotic i.e. Baronella Henselae (cat fever scratch)

**INSTRUCTIONS USING Slippery Elm Powder**  
(No 2. product)

A. **MEALS DOSING:** Add the suggested amount of mixtures (according to pet size) to meals.  
   (CHRONIC ISSUES, IBS, STOMACH CANCER or oral or internal ulcers).

OR

B. **ORAL DOSING:** If pet is not eating very well or acute stomach ulcers, stomach cancer, oral ulcers or any other part of the membrane internally, you can successful use the slippery mixture "orally" via ORAL syringe.  
   *If you need to give mixture "orally” – if pet is not eating, or is in too pain from an ulcer – also buy a empty medium to large syringe from a pharmacy (without needle)*

**Make up a mixture:**

**SMALL ANIMALS** – Lightly sprinkle some slippery elm powder into of approx ¼ cup of hot water from kettle adding the Herbal formula no 3 (Cats Claw) to this as well.  
**LARGER ANIMALS** – Add some slippery elm powder to approx. 1 cup of fluids of hot water. Adding the Cats Claw to this. Mix to make a very runny liquid mix. Add more of slippery elm powder if needed. Or more liquids if too thick.

**Suggestion guide:**

CAT, TOY dog and other small species  Gently &slowly squirt at the side of mouth 1 ml. or add to meals  
Larger pets (DOGS, HORSE, CALF, FOAL ETC)

Give APPROX. 20ml – 50ml or add to some food.

**NOTE:** If mixture gets too thick or gluggy – continue to add more fluids to keep it a loose runny liquid mix.  
STOP WHEN Able to eat without pain.
Known as a **autoimmune disorder of pathogenesis.**

**Inflamed Mucous Membrane**
The term *gingivostomatitis*, refers to inflammation of the *gingiva* (i.e. *gingivitis*) and the mouth generally. Examples of medical terminology which utilize this term include:

**Herpetic gingivostomatitis** -- this is inflammation of the mouth caused by *herpes simplex virus*. Sometimes the term gingivostomatitis is used as a synonym for gingivostomatitis caused specifically by herpes simplex infection.

This condition is also prevalent in patients who have a *deficiency in vitamin B₂ (Riboflavin), B₃ (Niacin), B₆ (Pyridoxine), B₉ (folic acid) or B₁₂ (cobalamine).*

The exact cause of stomatitis is unknown. The role of bacteria, viruses, genetics, nutrition, environment, and domestication in general have all been considered. Recent evidence supports the role of *calicivirus* in the development of stomatitis.

Whatever the trigger, it is generally believed that cats with stomatitis have an **altered immune state**. Initially an over-reaction to plaque bacteria occurs; instead of typical gingivitis, these cats experience a disproportionate ramped-up reaction.

Without the best appropriate healing support, some of these cats progress from this hyper-immune state to a more **severe auto-immune disease**. In this condition, the body’s immune system actually redirects and inappropriately attacks the cat’s dental tissues themselves. Cats with any form of stomatitis must be examined by a veterinarian. In some cases, stomatitis is directly attributable to *periodontal disease* or a foreign object caught between the teeth or imbedded in the tongue.

**Hyperresponsiveness**: It is felt that some cats may have a hypersensitivity or allergic reaction to bacterial plaque and are called ‘plaque-intolerant.’

This results in a disease called lymphocytic-plasmacytic gingivitis stomatitis (LPGS), which affects the entire mouth. In this disease, certain cells involved in the immune system called lymphocytes and plasma cells move into the tissues of the mouth and we see severe inflammation where the tooth meets the gumline. It is this disease which we will focus on in this article. Another possible cause is an allergy to something else such as food or fleas which may manifest itself as skin and oral lesions called feline eosinophilic granuloma.

So we see all the possible causes of lymphocytic plasmacytic gingivitis and stomatitis are:

- Hyper-responsiveness - some cats are "plaque intolerant" and develop an exuberant inflammatory response to very small amounts of plaque.
- Immunosuppression - a weakened immune system, due to viral infections, stress, certain drugs, and environmental factors, may promote development of LPGS.
- Viral and/or bacterial infection - the feline leukemia virus, feline immunodeficiency virus, feline calicivirus, and bacterial organisms are suspected to play a role in promoting development of LPGS. The term refers to any inflammatory process affecting the *mucous membranes* of the mouth and lips, with or without oral ulceration.

Other cases are associated with an “immune deficiency” (autoimmune disease)

It also occurs in immunodeficiency states associated with chronic illness. The mucous membranes of the gums and tongue are covered with soft white patches that coalesce to form a whitish film. Painful ulcers appear as the disease progresses. The first is an immune-suppressing virus such as FIV (a.k.a. cat AIDS) or FeLV (feline leukaemia virus). **Once again reversal of these condition can be seen using Vitamin C - leukaemia is a vitamin C deficiency symptom.**

**Vaccination injections severely deplete Vitamin C from the body.**
~ Deficiency of Vitamin C causes a lowered immunity, dental issues (loose teeth, bleeding of gums, swollen sore gums, gingivitis) impaired lactation, Leukaemia, irritability, fear, anxiety, skin problems, allergies, .. just to name just a few. Vitamin C is water soluble so the body cannot store it for very long, this is why we need repeat dosing during the day for full effect and healing to take place. eg three times a day would be ideal, until improvement is seen.

The second is an immune condition called gingivitis -"Stomatitis complex"
The cause of this ailment, which results in chronic periodontal infections, is unknown in western medicine. However from a nutritional perspective it is a deficiency in Vitamin C. Then when a young one or any age cat or dog is given the chemical vaccinations, the toxins of this injection severely depletes the body of Vitamin C.

Necrotizing Ulcerative Stomatitis (Trench Mouth)
This is an extremely painful stomatitis caused by a bacteria-like pathogen, a spirochete. There is a characteristic offensive mouth odor, usually accompanied by a brown, purulent, slimy saliva that stains the front of the legs. The gums are beefy red and bleed easily. Trench mouth occurs in cats with severe periodontal disease and in those who are run-down because of chronic illness or a poor quality diet causing a nutritional deficiency. Frontal sinus infection can occur as a complication of trench mouth. Pets with an auto immune disease get this as a secondary infection. Auto immune diseases like having diabetes, feline leukemia disease get this as a secondary infection. Auto immune diseases like having diabetes, feline leukemia virus infection (FeLv), or FIV (AIDS) may be predisposed to this disease.

Ulcerative (Viral) Stomatitis
This is an extremely painful stomatitis in which ulcers form on the tip of the tongue and hard palate. The saliva is clear at first, then becomes blood-tinged and foul smelling. A yellow pus like exudate forms on the surface of the ulcers. Ulcerative stomatitis is seen most often in association with the Feline Respiratory disease complex (ie Cat Flu), especially Calici virus.

Yeast Stomatitis (Thrush)
This is an uncommon form of stomatitis seen chiefly when a cat has been on a prolonged course of broad-spectrum antibiotics that alters the normal flora of the mouth and allows the overgrowth of yeast.

Chronic ulcerative stomatitis: evidence of autoimmune pathogenesis.
Stomatitis is an inflammation of any of the soft tissue structures in the mouth, which may involve the cheeks, gums, tongue, lips, throat, and palate or sublingual areas. In the cat it is known as Chronic Ulcerative Gingivostomatitis (CUGS) and in the dogs as Chronic Ulcerative Paradental Stomatitis (CUPS). Stomatitis is usually chronic, with a duration of months to years before treatment is sought. The tissue is ulcerative and bleeds very easily upon touch. Many cases diagnosed as CUGS are really other diseases such as periodontal disease, tooth resorption, retained root fragments and cheek chewer syndrome.

Why some cats will develop the painful condition that has also been termed Lymphocytic Plasmacytic Stomatitis (LPS) is not established. Opportunistic bacteria take advantage of this condition to invade the diseased tissue. In the process the patient’s normal tissues are destroyed.

Diagnosis begins with a history and a complete physical examination of the mouth, which, because of the amount of pain associated with this condition, usually requires general anesthesia. Routine CBC and biochemical analysis should be performed. FeLV and FIV testing is highly indicated. While the FELV and FIV tests often will be negative, they may yield an answer as to the cause of that particular patient’s stomatitis. Feline Bartonella has also been associated with stomatitis and therefore should be tested for. Occasionally the cause of the altered immune state is viral infections such as Calici virus.

Other forms of stomatitis
• Periodic fever, aphthous stomatitis, pharyngitis and adenitis
• Uremic stomatitis-- a rare form of stomatitis that occurs with renal failure.

“Oral Supplement Mix Guide”
INGREDIENTS that I may use (adding or leaving out when needed)
Or .... just "Oral dose" Vitamin C (opening one capsule and using powder ) in some liquid or mix into meals, twice to three times a day. It actually does not taste bad in food, cats seem to like the taste of the Whole Food Vitamin C. note: there are many different brands and types of Vitamin C, there not all the same.

THIS IS A VERY GOOD IMMUNE BOOSTING MIX

HERBAL LIQUID MEDICINES (brown strong tasting liquid)
I would add 20 drops into a small cup (i use a egg cup) fill the cup with boiled water from kettle (as to dissolve alcohol content of the herb extract) let cool.

then I add

LIQUID VITAMINS
Add a pinch of Zinc picolinate that is in liquid form (helps with loss of smell, which happens with kidney patient).

On going I use a Magnesium supplement in liquid form adding several drops (ReMag Magnesium Solution) along with several drops of the (ReMyte Mineral solution) which has 12 minerals in Liquid form.

POWDER (caps) VITAMINS
If your feline friend is eating a natural diet of Raw meat diet, I would add a pinch of Synergy greens powder (alkaline), or Vital Greens powder if on artificial wet tin food. A pinch of Potassium Ascorbate (powder from capsule). Zinc Picolinate 30mg Capsules

Dosage: 25mg (or a pinch f powder) Enhances immune function and aids healing.

Using LIPOSOMAL VITAMIN C

This has a much higher absorption rate with over 90% of the cells being bathed in vitamin C. Some experts suggest that liposomal vitamin C is vastly superior to IV vitamin C – an expensive but effective procedure that is done quite often in hospitals and alternative health clinics. This combination produces an advanced form of vitamin C which releases slowly over a period of time producing maximum cellular absorption of vitamin C.

Clinical trials have showed that this form of vitamin C, being coated with phospholipids allows up to 90% of the vitamin C to be absorbed by cells, due to the fact that the phospholipid coating resembles the body fats within the cell walls. This compares very favorably to about a 20% absorption rate of intravenous vitamin C into cells.

The cell membrane blocks much of the vitamin C that is in the bloodstream from getting into the cell. The liposomal membrane is able to fuse with the same material and configuration that resides on cell walls. This results in a lower minimal necessary dosage and saves a tremendous amount of money and stress to the consumer.

Will not cause upset stomach or diarrhea (unlike other vitamin C’s when having to take high doses). Liposomal Vitamin C is able to produce serum levels of Vitamin C nearly double those thought theoretically possible with any oral form of Vitamin C.

~ antibiotic ~ anti-toxin ~ anti-oxidant ~ anti-histamine ~ anti-viral ~ anti-depressant

Note: there are a number of different vitamin C, so the brand and type is important.

APPLICATION: Using a small syringe, I draw up the liquid and gently in side of mouth squirt 1/4 ml or less, repeat until 1 ml is taken. Or I am mix 1 - 2ml of this into meals, depending if my pet is eating well or not. I found initially I had to oral syringe this, but as appetite and wellness strengthens they eat with vigor and therefore less difficult to mix into each meal.

(USA). Natures Way Alive Whole Food Vitamin C or LivOn Liposomal Satchels are available from iherb.com