



NATURAL DOG FIRST AID

What to Do Before You Rush to
the Vet

Treat common dog illnesses at home – confidently

24 Remedies • 10 Protocols • Exact Dosing

✓ No Guesswork

By: Calley Boucaud

About Me



I am a classically trained homeopath and the mother of four, living with my husband, three dogs, one cat, and a growing collection of ducks and chickens. Homeopathy is something I use daily in my own life – for myself, my family, and all of our animals—and it has become a natural part of how we care for health and wellbeing in our home.

My work focuses strongly on education. I love helping people understand how homeopathy works so they can use it with more ease, confidence, and discernment in their own families. Whether working with children or animals, I believe that clear thinking and thoughtful observation matter more than rigid rules or fear-based approaches.

This guide reflects that philosophy. It is meant to feel approachable and supportive, offering dog owners a grounded foundation so they can explore homeopathy thoughtfully and responsibly in their own homes.

In health,

Calley

Table of Contents

Section I: The Foundation

- | | |
|---|----|
| 1. <u>Why Dogs Are the Perfect Homeopathic Patients</u> | 05 |
| 2. <u>What Homeopathy Is (and Isn't)</u> | 09 |
| 3. <u>Decoding the Bottle, Potency, and Dose</u> | 12 |
| 4. <u>How Dogs Communicate Symptoms</u> | 19 |
| 5. <u>Developing a Homeopathic Mindset</u> | 24 |

Section II: Your Toolkit

- | | |
|---|----|
| 6. <u>Materia Medica: A Complete Remedy Reference Guide</u> | 30 |
| 7. <u>Acute Protocols: Managing the Top 10 Ailments</u> | 34 |
| 8. <u>When to Seek Professional Help</u> | 45 |



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Section I: The Foundation



01 Why Dogs Are the Perfect Homeopathic Patients

If you have ever felt that your dog knows exactly how you are feeling before you even say a word, you already understand the core of homeopathy. You understand that there is an energetic thread connecting the internal state to the external expression.

In the world of homeopathy, we often say that dogs are "perfect" patients. This isn't just because they are adorable or cooperative – it's because they are fundamentally authentic.



The Zero-Placebo Factor

One of the greatest hurdles in human homeopathy is the human mind. Humans respond to belief, expectation, and suggestion. We "try" to feel better because we want to get back to work, or we "mask" our symptoms because we don't want to worry our families. This creates a "placebo effect" that can sometimes muddy the waters, making it hard to tell if a remedy is truly working or if the person is just feeling optimistic.



Dogs do not placebo. A dog does not know what is in the pellet you just gave them. Their responses are expressed directly through changes in energy, behavior, appetite, and vitality. If a dog feels better, they act better. If they are still in pain, they show it. Their healing is observable, concrete, and entirely unfiltered.



Acting Their Constitution

Because dogs lack the ego and social masking of humans, they live and breathe their constitution. Their personality is their baseline. In health, your dog has a "normal" that is unique to them:

- The "Velcro Dog" who lives for your touch.
- The "Independent Guardian" who watches the world from a distance.
- The "Sensitive Soul" who jumps at the sound of a falling leaf.

When a dog becomes ill – whether it's a sudden bee sting or a bout of digestive upset – they don't just "have symptoms." They deviate from themselves. The true magic of canine homeopathy happens when you realize that a sick dog isn't just a dog with a physical ailment; it is a dog whose constitution has shifted. When your Velcro dog suddenly seeks a dark, lonely corner, or your independent guardian starts trying to climb into your lap, they are communicating through a reversal of character.



Your New Role: The Observer

This book is a promise to help you save money on emergency vet visits and gain confidence in home care, but it starts with a shift in your own perspective. To help your dog heal, you must move away from "treating a diagnosis" and toward "observing the individual."

You are about to learn that you are the world's leading expert on your own dog. By combining your deep, intuitive knowledge of your dog's personality with the structured principles of homeopathy, you will unlock a level of care that is as authentic and profound as the bond you share.



02

What homeopathy is and isn't

Homeopathy is often lumped into the "natural medicine" category along with herbalism and supplements, but it actually operates on a completely different set of rules. To use it successfully, you have to change how you look at "sickness."

Not "This for That"

In conventional medicine or even herbalism, the focus is often on a single, isolated symptom. If your dog has an upset stomach, you might give them a pharmaceutical or an herb like ginger to "stop" the nausea. You are treating the condition.

In homeopathy, we aren't just looking at the upset stomach. We are looking at the whole picture. We look at three distinct layers:

1. Physical: Is the dog more thirsty? Do they feel better when they curl into a fetal position or when they stretch out?



2. Emotional: Is your dog suddenly "clingy" and won't leave your side? Or are they "withdrawn" and hiding in a dark room?
3. Mental: Are they more lethargic than usual? Are they sensitive to noises they normally ignore?

The "Full Picture" Principle

Because we look at the whole individual, two dogs with the exact same diagnosis can require two completely different remedies.

Imagine two dogs with "stomach upset:"

Dog A is restless, pacing, and wants to sip small amounts of water constantly.

Dog B is heavy, lethargic, and refuses to drink anything at all.

Even though they have the same "problem" on paper, their full picture is different. Therefore, they need different remedies.

Homeopathy doesn't treat "gastritis;" it treats the specific dog experiencing the symptoms.



What Homeopathy Isn't

- It isn't a "one-size-fits-all" protocol: You won't find a single remedy that works for every dog with a specific diagnosis. It is as unique as your dog.
- It isn't a "symptom stopper": We aren't just trying to suppress a cough or a cramp. We are trying to stimulate the Vital Force to rebalance the entire system.
- It isn't a "supplement" (in the nutritional sense): Unlike fish oil or glucosamine, which provide physical "building blocks" to the body, homeopathy provides a signal.
 - Note on Dosing: While acute injuries often require only a few doses to spark healing, some situations (like constitutional care) may involve daily dosing to keep the Vital Force balanced. However, in this guide, we are focusing on only Acute Care, where we give the remedy only as long as the temporary acute ailment lasts.



03

Decoding the Bottle, Potency, and Dose

Finding Your Potency

In homeopathy, potency isn't about "chemical strength," but about the intensity of the energetic message.

- 12c or 30c (Physical/Minor): These are your "everyday" potencies. Use these for localized, physical complaints – minor bumps, a slight limp, or mild digestive upset.
 - Example: If your dog has a fall and now has a sore paw, reach for Arnica 30c.
- 200c (Mental/Severe/Intense): These are for "high-voltage" situations. Think of these for intense trauma or deep mental/emotional shifts.
 - Example: If your dog is in a state of total shock or a severe accident, reach for Aconite 200c.

The Beginner's Rule of Thumb: If you are just starting out, keeping a kit of 30c remedies will cover 80% of your needs. Save the 200c for those moments of high-intensity trauma or when a 30c just isn't reaching the depth of the symptom.



Dry Dosing vs. Water Dosing

There is no "right" way - only the way that works best for you and your dog.

1. The Dry Dose: The easiest method and my personal preference.

- Simply drop two pellets into your dog's jowl or lip.

Important note: If your dog keeps the pellets in their mouth for a minute and then spits them out, do not panic. The energetic imprint has already been made on the mucous membranes. You do not need to repeat the dose.

2. The Water Dose: This is ideal if you are running low on pellets, have a very sensitive dog or if you just prefer water dosing.

- Drop two pellets into a glass jar of filtered water, tightly close with a lid and keep it in the fridge. Throw the water remedy away after 1 week to prevent spoilage.

To Dose: Prior to dosing, gently hit the jar against the palm of your hand 5 times. This "wakes up" the remedy. One teaspoon of this water is one dose.



A Dose is a Dose

In conventional medicine, we are taught that more is stronger: if one pill helps, two might work faster. Homeopathy does not work this way. Homeopathy is a system of information, not chemistry. Think of a remedy like a text message sent to the body's internal healing system. Whether you send that text message once or five times in the same second, the information is the same.

One pellet is a dose. Five pellets is a dose.
One hundred pellets is still just one dose.

If you accidentally drop six pellets into your dog's mouth instead of two, do not panic. They cannot overdose, and they will not be "over-medicated." I always recommend two pellets simply as a practical standard to ensure at least one pellet actually makes contact with the mouth. The physical quantity of the pellets does not change the quality or the strength of the message being sent to the Vital Force.

Important note: Think of the Vital Force as your dog's internal battery. It is the energy that keeps their systems in balance. When your dog faces a stressor – like an injury or virus – this battery becomes "unbalanced." A homeopathic remedy doesn't "kill" a germ; it simply sends a signal that helps the Vital Force rebalance itself so the dog's own body can do the healing.



The "Watch & Wait" Method

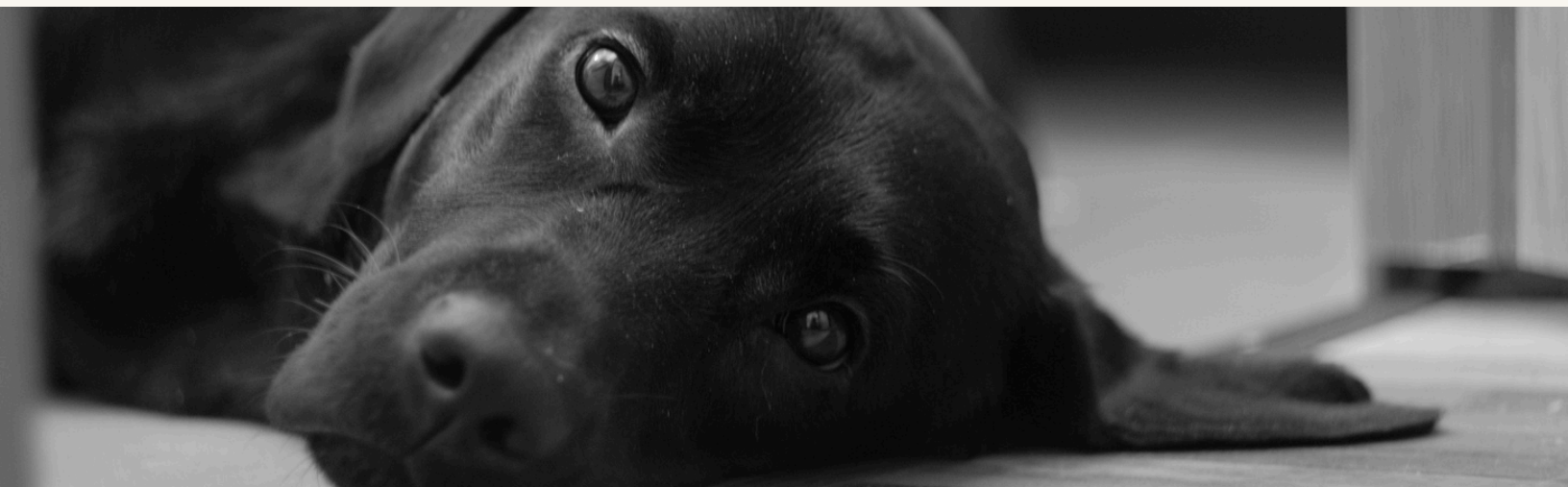
One of the biggest hurdles for a new home prescriber is knowing when to give the next dose and, more importantly, when to put the bottle away. In homeopathy, less is more. We are not "feeding" the body a chemical; we are giving it a signal. Once the body hears the signal and begins to respond, our job is to get out of the way.

Stop on Improvement

The moment you see a shift toward healing, STOP DOSING.

- If the dog falls into a deep, peaceful sleep – Stop.
- If the diarrhea slows down or the energy returns – Stop.
- If the frantic panting ceases – Stop.

As long as the dog is improving, the "signal" is still working. You only repeat the dose if the improvement stalls or if the symptoms begin to return.



When to Repeat

- In an Acute Crisis (e.g., Bee Sting, Heat Stroke): You may need to repeat the dose every 15–30 minutes because the body is "consuming" the signal quickly.
- In a Standard Acute (e.g., Limp, Cough): You might dose 3 times a day. If after the second dose the dog is 50% better, don't give the third. Wait and see if they continue to improve on their own.

When to Change the Remedy

If you have given 3 to 4 doses of a remedy and have seen zero change – no shift in mood, no shift in energy, and no shift in the physical symptom – you have the wrong remedy.

- Do not keep giving it.
- Go back to your Observation Lab and look for a different "Portrait."





Be Cautious of Over-Dosing

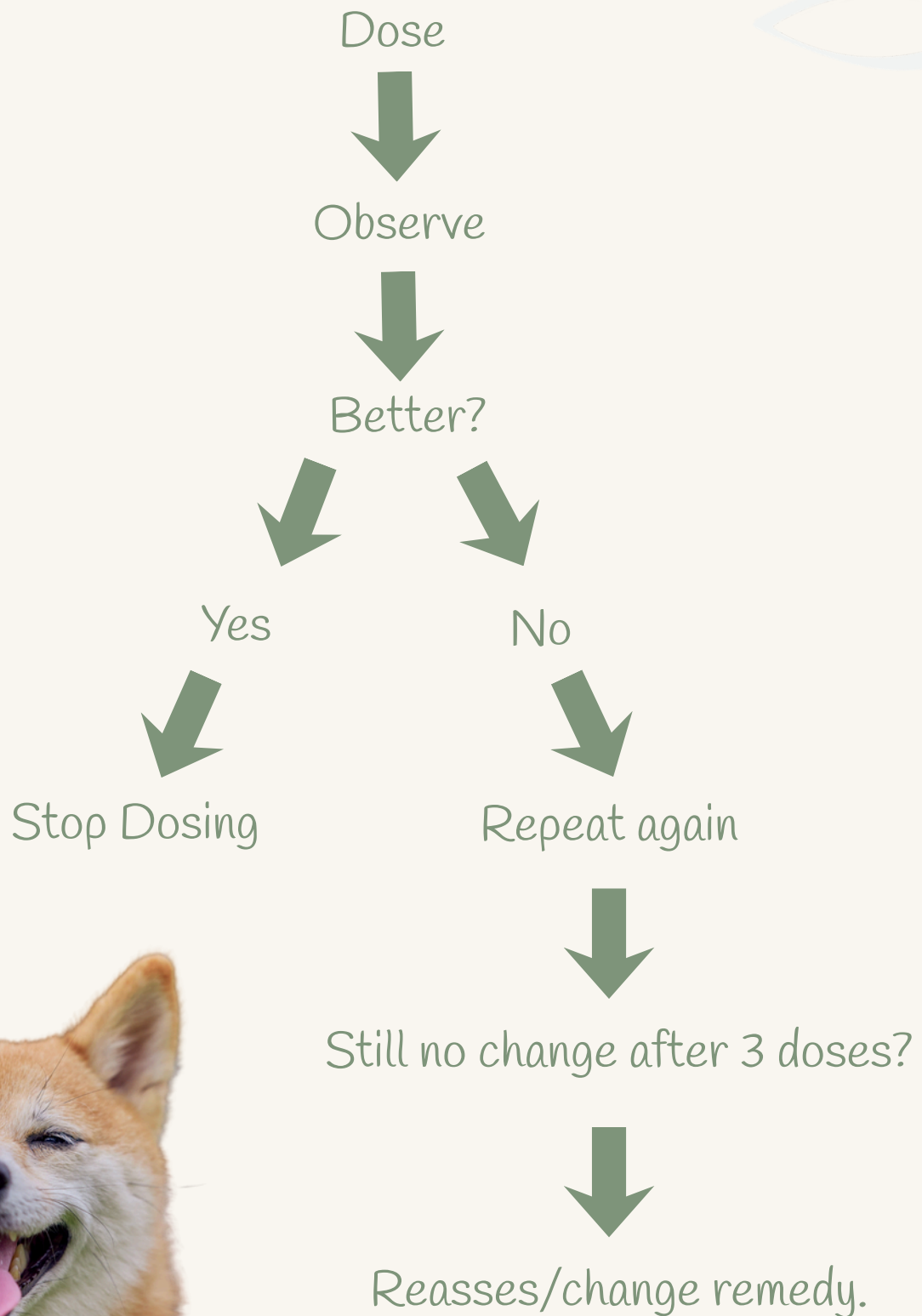
If you continue to give a remedy after the dog has already improved, you may cause an aggravation (a temporary intensification of symptoms). If this happens, don't panic. Simply stop all dosing and let the dog's system settle. Usually, the "aggravation" will pass quickly, followed by a deeper level of healing.

Caution: Treating Remedies like Supplements

Unlike vitamins or supplements, remedies are not "nutrients" the body needs to store. They are signals. Once the signal is received, more is not better.



Dosing Flowchart





04

How Dogs Communicate Symptoms

Dogs communicate their internal state continuously, but not through words.



Since your dog cannot tell you where it hurts or how they feel, they use the language of deviation. They communicate through shifts in their established patterns. As a dog owner, you are the world's leading expert on your dog's "normal." You must learn to look at the Physical, Mental, and Emotional layers to find the "Full Picture."

The Physical Layer

When a dog's Vital Force is struggling, their basic physical functions shift.

Look for:

- The Output (Poop & Vomit): Don't just look at if they went; look at how. Is it a different color? Is it runny, or is it hard and crumbly? Are there "items" in it (mucus, undigested food)?
- The Input (Appetite & Thirst): If your "food-motivated" dog turns their nose up at a bowl, that is a loud signal. Are they drinking more than usual, or have they stopped drinking entirely?
- The Energy: Are they less active? Are they skipping their usual "zoomies" or play sessions with their favorite toys?



The Mental/Emotional Layer

This is where you find the most important homeopathic clues. We look for changes in their daily rituals.

- The Greeting: If your dog usually greets you at the door with a wagging tail every morning but is now staying in their bed, take note.
- The Motivation: Does your dog usually bring you their leash for a walk? If that enthusiasm is gone, their system is preoccupied with internal healing.
- The Proximity: * The "Independent" dog who is suddenly "velcroed" to your side.
- The "Cuddle" dog who is suddenly hiding under a table or in a dark room.



The "Strange, Rare and Peculiar"

If you follow a conventional diagnosis, you are looking for what is common. If a dog has a fever, it is "common" for them to be thirsty. If a dog has an injury, it is "common" for them to be sore.

However, in homeopathy, we are looking for the uncommon. These are the symptoms that make you tilt your head and say, "that's different." When you find, what we homeopaths call, a strange, rare and peculiar symptom (an SRP), you have found the key to the case.

Examples of SRPs in Dogs:

- **The Thirstless Fever:** Normally, a high fever creates a great thirst. But if your dog has a burning hot body and completely refuses to drink water, that is an SRP. This points strongly toward remedies like *Apis* or *Pulsatilla*.
- **The "Better for the Pain":** If your dog has a sore, bruised leg, but they refuse to stop moving because pacing actually makes them feel better, that is a peculiar symptom. Most injured animals want to stay still. This "better for motion" is a classic SRP for *Rhus tox*.



- The Cold Body, Better for Cold: Imagine a dog who feels chilly to the touch or is in a state of collapse, yet they crave a cold breeze or want to stand in front of a fan. This contradiction – being cold but wanting cold – is a massive "weird" symptom that points to Carbo veg.
- The "Hates the Help": A dog who is clearly in pain but growls or snaps at you when you try to comfort them (even though they are normally a "velcro" dog) is showing an SRP. They are "aggravated by sympathy" or "touch," which is a huge indicator for Arnica or Bryonia.

How to Spot an SRP

To find these in your own dog, ask yourself these three questions:

1. "What is my dog doing that makes no sense given the injury?"
2. "What is the exact opposite of what I would expect to see right now?"
3. "If I had to describe the 'weirdest' part of this sickness to a friend, what would it be?"

The Lesson: Common symptoms (like "he has a cough") help you identify the problem. Strange, Rare, and Peculiar symptoms help you identify the remedy.



05

Developing a Homeopathic Mindset



Most dog owners are trained by modern medicine to be "Fixers." When their dog coughs, they want to stop the cough. When their dog has diarrhea, they want to plug it up. This mindset views symptoms as the enemy – something to be suppressed as quickly as possible.

To use this book effectively, I am asking you to stop being a "Fixer" and start being an Observer. A homeopathic mindset doesn't see a symptom as the problem; it sees the symptom as a message from the Vital Force.

Your job is not to silence the message, but to translate it. This shift from "How do I stop this?" to "What is this telling me?" is the hallmark of a true home prescriber.



The Three Pillars of the Homeopathic Lens

1. The Power of Neutrality

When your dog is sick, your "Mama Bear" instincts kick in. You feel the rush of adrenaline and the urge to do something immediately. But a practitioner knows that an emotional observer is a biased observer.

- The Goal: Step back. Take a breath. Look at your dog as if you are a scientist documenting a new species.
- The Shift: Move from "My dog is suffering!" to "My dog is seeking a cool floor and refusing water." One is a panic; the other is a prescription.

2. Respecting the Vital Force

In homeopathy, we believe the body is inherently intelligent. A fever isn't a mistake; it's an intentional heat-up to kill a pathogen. Diarrhea isn't a failure; it's a house-cleaning.

- The Goal: Stop viewing symptoms as "broken" parts.
- The Shift: See symptoms as the body's best attempt to heal itself. Our goal with a remedy is to give the body the energetic "nudge" it needs to finish the job it already started.



The Three Pillars of the Homeopathic Lens

3. Searching for the "Strange, Rare, and Peculiar" (SRP)

If ten dogs have a cough, nine of them might cough the same way. But the tenth dog might cough only when they drink cold water, or only when someone enters the room. In homeopathy, we don't prescribe on the common symptoms – we prescribe on the unique ones.

- The Goal: Look for the "outliers."
- The Shift: Don't just record "diarrhea." Record "diarrhea that only happens at 2:00 AM in a dog that is suddenly terrified of being alone." That is where the cure lives.

How to "Take the Case" at Home

Before you flip to the protocols in the next section, I want you to ask yourself these three "Master Questions" every single time:

1. What is the Mentality? (Is the dog clingy, aggressive, hiding, or restless?)
2. What are the Generals? (Are they hot or chilly? Are they thirsty or thirstless? Do they want fresh air or a dark corner?)
3. What is the Modality? (What makes them feel better or worse? Does movement help, or does it make them yelp?)





Managing Expectations

Homeopathy is not a chemical suppression; it is a biological conversation. While an acute remedy can act in seconds (like Apis for a sting), other times the body needs to go through a process – a deep sleep, a discharge of mucus, or a period of rest. Don't mistake "the body is working" for "the remedy didn't work."



Section II: Your Toolkit



06 Materia Medica (Remedy Reference Guide)

Having a curated toolkit is the first step toward the confidence I promised you at the beginning of this book. In your home, you don't need a wall of machinery; you need a small box of precisely chosen homeopathic remedies.

This section is your Materia Medica. It is the reference guide you will reach for when the adrenaline is high and you need to match your dog's unique symptoms to the correct remedy.

Remember: we aren't just looking for a "cough remedy" – we are looking for the remedy that matches your dog's specific cough, their mood, and their "strange, rare, and peculiar" behavior.

How to Use This Section

For each remedy, look for the "Keynote." This is the striking symptom that acts like a GPS coordinate. If your dog has that specific behavior or physical symptom, you've likely found your match.



The Master Remedy List

Remedy Name	Keynote Symptom
Arnica	The Injury King. For bruising, soft tissue trauma, and the "don't touch me" feeling. Always use after surgery or accidents.
Aconite	The First Responder. Use for sudden shock, terror (wide eyes/panic), or the very first hour of a fever.
Apis	The Liquid Bee. For hot, puffy, pink, "water-bag" swelling. Think bee stings, hives, or fluid-filled bug bites.
Arsenicum	The Midnight Remedy. For watery diarrhea and food poisoning. Dog is chilly, thirsty for small sips, and restless at night.
Belladonna	Sudden Heat. For high fevers that come on fast, hot/throbbing ears, and bright red inflammation.
Bryonia	Stone Cold Stillness. For pain made worse by any movement. The dog wants to lie perfectly still in a dark, quiet spot.
Cantharis	The Scalding Remedy. For burns (heat or chemical) and intense, straining, "burning" urinary pain.
Cocculus	Motion Sickness. The #1 choice for dogs who drool, pant, or vomit in the car due to car sickness.



Remedy Name	Keynote Symptom
Drosera	The Trumpet Cough. For deep, barking, "seal-like" coughs that seem to come in violent fits, often worse when lying down.
Euphrasia	The Eye Specialist. For "goopy" eyes with acrid, burning discharge that irritates the skin around the eyes.
Gelsemium	Dull & Trembling. For flu-like weakness, heavy eyelids, or dogs that shake from fear or total exhaustion.
Hepar Sulph	The Infection Fighter. For painful, "angry" abscesses that smell like old cheese. The dog is very sensitive to cold and touch.
Hypericum	Nerve Specialist. For injuries to nerve-rich areas—tail slams, crushed paws, or spinal jolts. The "Arnica of the nerves."
Ignatia	The Grief Remedy. For emotional shock or grief (loss of a companion or owner, or moving homes). Dog may sigh deeply.
Ipecacuanha	Constant Nausea. For unrelenting vomiting where the dog gets no relief from throwing up. Tongue usually stays clean.
Ledum	The Puncture Specialist. For tick bites, bee stings, or rusty nail injuries. The wound feels cold to the touch.
Merc-corr	Severe Straining. For intense, bloody diarrhea where the dog is constantly straining but very little comes out.



Remedy Name	Keynote Symptom
Nux Vomica	Garbage Gut. For "wants to but can't" vomiting or constipation. Dog is chilly, irritable, and has eaten something "rich."
Pulsatilla	The Clingy Soul. For dogs that are "pathetic," weepy, and thirsty-less. Best for upsets caused by fatty foods.
Rhus-tox	The Rusty Hinge. For stiff joints or stings that are worse during rest but feel better once the dog starts moving.
Ruta	Ligament Support. For "sprains and strains." Specifically targets the tendons and the "wrappings" of the joints.
Silicea	The Homeopathic Lancet. Helps the body "push out" foreign objects like splinters, foxtails, or glass.
Sulphur	The Hot & Itchy. For red, yeasty, "smelly" skin eruptions that feel worse with heat and water.
Symphytum	The Bone-Set. Specifically for fractures (after the bone is set) and blunt trauma to the eyeball (like a poke in the eye).





07

The Acute Protocols

Managing The Top 10 Ailments
at Home



THE CANINE HOMEOPATH
Classical Homeopathy for the Modern Dog Owner

Gastrointestinal Upset (Vomiting & Diarrhea)

Most people rush to the vet for "Garbage Gut." You can often resolve this at home by looking at the character of the sickness.

- Nux Vomica: The "Wants to but Can't" Dog. Straining to poop but nothing comes out, or ineffective retching. Chilly, irritable, and often caused by eating "rich" human food or non-food items.
- Arsenicum: The "Midnight Pacer." Watery, smelly diarrhea. The dog is restless, anxious, and chilly. They want small, frequent sips of water and are often worse between 12 AM and 2 AM.
- Pulsatilla: The "Clingy/Fatty" Upset. Caused by fatty foods (butter, bacon). The dog is not thirsty, wants fresh air, and is following you around looking "pathetic" and needing cuddles.
- Ipecac: The "Non-Stop" Vomiter. Constant nausea. They vomit, but it doesn't make them feel better; they just keep retching. The tongue usually looks surprisingly clean.
- Merc-corr: The "Straining" Dog. Severe diarrhea, possibly with a little blood or mucus. The dog stays in the "pooping position" for a long time even after they are done.

Dosing Protocol: * For Acute Distress: Give one dose (2 pellets or 1 tsp of water dose) every 30–60 minutes for up to 3 doses.

- Maintenance: Once the dog begins to settle, reduce to 3 times a day.
- The Switch: If you see no change after 3 doses, re-evaluate the symptoms – you likely need a different remedy from the list above. Stop as soon as the dog is back to their normal self.



Physical Trauma (Sprains, Strains & Falls)

Avoid the \$400 X-ray for a simple soft-tissue strain by starting these immediately.

- Arnica: The First Step. Use for the initial bruising and shock. The dog says "I'm fine, don't touch me" and may snap if you try to examine the area.
- Rhus Tox: The "Rusty Hinge." For sprains. The dog is very stiff when they first get up, but after walking for a minute, they "warm up" and move more easily.
- Bryonia: The "Stone Still" Dog. The opposite of Rhus Tox. Any movement – even a tiny step – causes pain. The dog wants to lie perfectly still on the painful side.
- Ruta: The Ligament Specialist. For injuries to the "wrappings" of the joints (ankles/wrists). Great for "torn" feelings or when Arnica and Rhus Tox haven't fully finished the job.
- Symphytum: The "Bone-Set." Use this after you are sure a bone is set, or for a blunt "poke in the eye." It speeds up the knitting of bone tissue.

Dosing Protocol:

- The First 24 Hours: Give Arnica 30c every 2 hours to manage shock and initial swelling.
- The Recovery Phase: For a lingering limp, use Ruta or Rhus Tox 3 times a day.
- Large Breed Protocol: For suspected shoulder or hip sprains, a highly effective protocol is to alternate Rhus Tox and Ruta twice a day (e.g., Rhus Tox in the morning, Ruta in the evening) to cover both the joints and the ligaments.



Bites, Stings & Hives

Allergic reactions can look scary, but matching the "temperature" of the sting is the key to avoiding the steroid shot.

- Apis: Hot & Puffy. The swelling looks like a pink, water-filled bag. It feels hot to the touch and the dog feels better with a cold compress.
- Ledum: Cold & Punctured. For tick bites or stings where the area feels cold to the touch, but the dog still prefers a cold pack. It prevents the "venom" or infection from spreading.
- Urtica Urens: The Nettle Rash. For raised, red hives that are stinging and itchy. Often used when Apis doesn't quite match.
- Aconite: The Panic. Give this first if the dog is screaming or panicking after a sting to calm the nervous system down so the physical remedies can work.
- Hypericum: The "Shooting" Pain. Use if the bite or sting is in a nerve-rich area like the paw-pad or the tail, and the dog is acting like they have "electric shocks."

Dosing Protocol:

- Emergency Response: For sudden, hot swelling (Apis), give one dose every 15 minutes for the first hour.
- Stabilization: As the swelling recedes, move to 3 times a day for 48 hours to ensure the reaction doesn't flare back up.
- Note: If the dog is panicking, you can alternate your selected physical remedy (like Ledum) with Aconite (for the emotional state) every 30 minutes until they are calm.



Heat Stroke & Overheating

This is a true emergency. While you are cooling your dog down with water and heading to the vet, these remedies can prevent the Vital Force from collapsing.

- Aconite: The Sudden Surge. The very first thing to give. Use if the dog is panting violently, looks panicked, and the overheating happened suddenly in hot sun or a car.
- Belladonna: The Heat Radiator. The dog's head and body feel baking hot to the touch. The eyes might look bloodshot or "staring," and the pulse is thumping.
- Gelsemium: The Collapse. If the dog is weak, trembling, and looks "floppy" or exhausted from the heat. They have no energy left to pant.
- Carbo Veg: The "Corpse Reviver." Use if the dog is in a state of collapse, has blue-ish gums, and is gasping for air. It helps the system utilize oxygen when it's failing.

Dosing Protocol:

- Emergency Response: Give one dose of Aconite or Belladonna every 10 minutes while actively cooling the dog with water and fans.
- Stabilization: Once the dog's breathing slows and the "heat radiation" from the skin subsides, move to every 1 hour for 3 doses.
- Recovery: If the dog remains weak or wobbly after the temperature is normal, give Gelsemium 3 times daily for 24 hours.



Sudden Eye Irritations (Scratches & "Goop")

Scratched corneas or sudden "red eye" can cost hundreds in specialist fees. These remedies target the specific type of irritation.

- Euphrasia: The Eye-Bright. For "acid" discharge - meaning the tears seem to burn or irritate the skin around the eye. The dog is blinking constantly and hates the light.
- Aconite: The "Foreign Body" Panic. Use immediately if the dog suddenly starts pawing at their eye in a panic (like they got sand or a hair in it). It calms the inflammation of the lid.
- Symphytum: Blunt Trauma. The "Arnica for the eyes." Use if the dog took a literal poke to the eye from a stick or a toy.
- Pulsatilla: The "Bland" Goop. Use if the discharge is thick, yellow, or green, but it doesn't irritate the skin. The dog is usually clingy and wants the eye bathed in cool water.

Dosing Protocol:

- The Initial Flush: After ensuring no physical debris is stuck, give Euphrasia or Aconite every 30 minutes for the first 2 hours to stop the inflammatory "fire."
- Healing Phase: Give the chosen remedy 3 times a day.
- Note: If the irritation is from a physical blow or poke, prioritize Symphytum 3 times daily to support the delicate tissue of the eye.



Acute Ear Flare-ups

Ear infections are one of the top reasons for vet visits. Catching it when the "static" first starts can prevent the need for antibiotics.

- Belladonna: Hot & Angry. The ear flap is bright red, hot to the touch, and the pain is sudden and throbbing. The dog may tilt their head toward the painful side.
- Hepar Sulph: Sensitive & Smelly. The ear is extremely sensitive – the dog may snap if you try to look at it. There is often a discharge that smells like "old cheese" or "sour socks."
- Pulsatilla: The "Clog." For ears with thick, yellow, non-irritating discharge. The dog feels better in the fresh air and wants to be comforted.
- Tellurium: The "Fishy" Ear. (Optional addition to your kit) Use if the ear discharge smells distinctly like fish brine and the irritation is very itchy.

Dosing Protocol:

- General Protocol: Use a 30c potency 3 times a day for 3–5 days.
- Chronic Tendencies: If your dog is prone to recurring ear issues, a common supportive protocol is to alternate Pulsatilla (for the discharge) and Hepar Sulph (for the inflammation) daily until the ear is clear and the smell is gone.



Wounds & Punctures (Bites, Scrapes, and Splinters)

This avoids the "clean and stitch" fee for minor wounds and prevents the need for preventative antibiotics.

- Ledum: The Puncture Specialist. The #1 remedy for tick bites, animal bites, or stepping on a nail. The wound feels cold to the touch and looks blue-ish.
- Calendula: The Homeopathic Antiseptic. Use this (internally or as a diluted wash) to prevent infection and help "knit" open ragged cuts back together.
- Silica: The Homeopathic Lancet. If there is a splinter, foxtail, or bit of glass stuck in the paw, Silica helps the body "push" the foreign object out.
- Hypericum: The Crushed Paw. Use if the wound is in a nerve-rich area (like the toes or tail) and the dog is in extreme, sharp pain.

Dosing Protocol:

- Standard Wound: Give Ledum 3 times a day for 3 days to prevent infection (especially for punctures or tick bites).
- The "Knit" Protocol: For open scrapes, use Calendula 30c internally 3 times a day. You can also use a diluted Calendula tincture as a topical wash.
- The Foreign Body Protocol: If a splinter or foxtail is suspected, give Silica 2 times daily. Warning: Stop immediately once the object is expelled; do not over-dose Silica.



Fear, Panic & Emotional Shock

This saves you from "sedative" prescriptions for thunderstorms, fireworks, or vet visits.

- Aconite: The Terror. For sudden, intense fear. The dog has dilated pupils, is shaking, and looks like they've "seen a ghost."
- Gelsemium: The Anticipation. For the dog that trembles before the event. They get "jelly legs" or diarrhea before a car ride or a vet visit.
- Ignatia: The Grief. For emotional distress after losing a companion dog or a family member. The dog might sigh deeply or refuse to eat out of sadness.
- Phosphorus: The Storm Sensitivity. (Essential addition) For the "weather-vane" dog who panics at the first drop in barometric pressure or the first crack of thunder.

Dosing Protocol:

- Sudden Event (Thunder/Fireworks): Give Aconite or Phosphorus every 15 minutes during the peak of the noise. Stop once the dog settles or goes to sleep.
- Anticipatory Anxiety (Vet/Car): Start Gelsemium the night before the event, again the morning of, and one final dose 15 minutes before the "trigger."
- Grief/Loss: Give Ignatia 2 times daily for 3–5 days to support the emotional transition.



Acute Urinary Issues (Straining & Accidents)

Sudden straining can be scary. These remedies help relax the system while you monitor for a true blockage.

- Cantharis: The Burn. The dog is straining constantly, only passing a few drops at a time, and seems to be in intense, burning pain.
- Nux Vomica: The Ineffective Strain. Like the "Garbage Gut," but for the bladder. The dog keeps trying to go but nothing comes out; they are irritable and chilly.
- Sarsaparilla: The End-of-Stream Pain. (Another great kit addition) The dog yelps or seems in pain specifically at the very end of urination.

Dosing Protocol:

- Immediate Action: Give Cantharis or Nux Vomica every 20–30 minutes for up to 4 doses.
- Maintenance: If the dog begins passing urine more comfortably, reduce to 3 times a day for 2 days.
- The Safety Check: If the dog is straining and zero urine is produced after 2 hours of dosing, stop and head to the vet – this may be a physical blockage.



Coughs & Respiratory Spasms

Kennel cough is a common vet visit that usually results in "wait and see." These remedies speed up the healing.

- Drosera: The Trumpet. A deep, barking cough that comes in fits. The dog might gag at the end of the cough. Worse as soon as they lie down at night.
- Spongia Tosta: The Saw. The cough sounds like someone is sawing through a dry board. It is dry, barking, and sounds "croupy."
- Antimonium Tart: The Rattle. You can hear the mucus rattling in the chest, but the dog can't seem to cough it up. They may seem a bit weak or drowsy.

Dosing Protocol:

- Acute Fits: During a heavy coughing fit, give the remedy every 15 minutes for up to 4 doses to break the cycle.
- Night Support: If the cough is worse when lying down, give a dose of Drosera right before bed.
- General Protocol: Give 3 times daily. If you hear a "rattle" but no mucus is coming up, use Antimonium Tart to help the Vital Force clear the lungs.



08 When To Seek Professional Help

A responsible approach to homeopathy includes understanding its appropriate role and recognizing when additional support may be necessary. Clear boundaries protect dogs, dog owners, and the integrity of homeopathic care. This section outlines situations where homeopathy is not sufficient on its own and helps clarify when other forms of care are essential.

Emergencies

There are situations in which veterinary care is urgent and should not be delayed. These include, but are not limited to:

- trauma or significant injury
- difficulty breathing or respiratory distress
- seizures
- uncontrolled bleeding
- sudden collapse or extreme weakness
- persistent vomiting or diarrhea leading to dehydration
- suspected poisoning or toxin exposure

In these situations, immediate veterinary care is essential. Homeopathy is not a substitute for emergency or lifesaving medical intervention.



Red Flags That Require Further Evaluation

Some situations are not immediate emergencies but still require professional evaluation. Red flags may include:

- symptoms that continue to worsen
- symptoms that return repeatedly
- unexplained weight loss
- ongoing pain or discomfort
- repeated infections
- significant or unexplained changes in behavior, appetite, or vitality

When symptoms persist or escalate despite observation or supportive care, it may indicate a deeper issue that requires diagnostic assessment. Thoughtful care includes recognizing when observation alone is no longer sufficient.

When to Work With a Professional

There are times when working with a trained professional – such as a veterinarian or experienced homeopath – is appropriate and beneficial. This is especially true in complex, long-standing, or unclear cases where patterns are difficult to interpret independently. Seeking professional help is not a failure or a limitation; it is a responsible choice when circumstances require deeper expertise.



Responsibility and Discernment

Using homeopathy responsibly requires balancing curiosity with restraint. It involves knowing when to act, when to wait, and when to seek additional support. Discernment means making choices that prioritize safety, clarity, and the well-being of the dog above all else.

By understanding these boundaries, dog owners can utilize homeopathy responsibly and with realistic expectations.



You started this book as a dog owner looking for answers, and you are finishing it as an empowered observer of your dog's health.

Homeopathy is a journey that requires patience, a keen eye, and, above all, a deep respect for the wisdom of the living body. By choosing to use this toolkit, you aren't just treating symptoms – you are honoring your dog's Vital Force and giving them the space to heal as nature intended.

My parting advice to you is simple:

- Trust your eyes. You know your dog better than anyone else on the planet.
- Trust the remedy. Give it the time and space it needs to speak to the system.
- Trust the Vital Force. It is always working toward balance.



Thank you for allowing me to be a part of your journey. I look forward to hearing the stories of how these remedies have transformed your life and the lives of your dogs.

In health,

Calley



Lets stay connected! Visit my website or book a consultation for your dog.



THE CANINE HOMEOPATH
Classical Homeopathy for the Modern Dog Owner