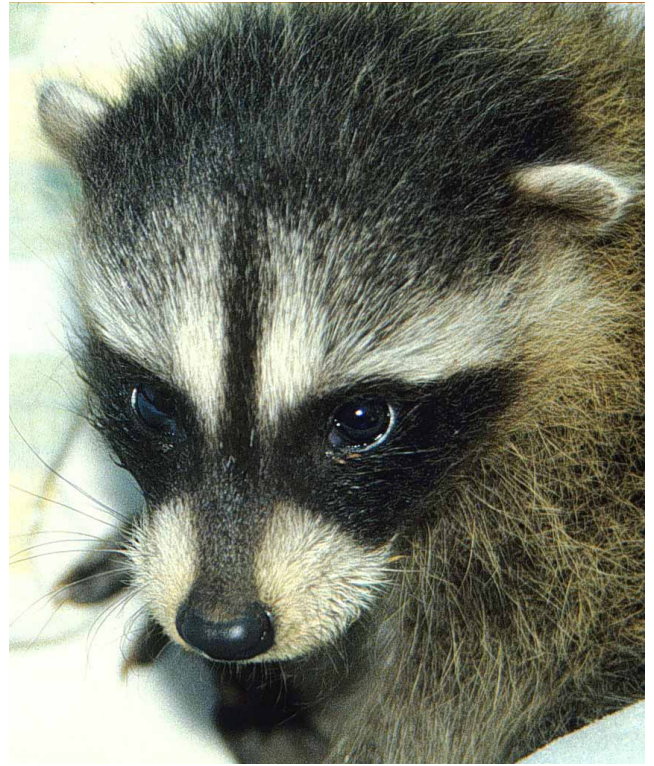


ALTERNATIVE TREATMENT *for* WILDLIFE



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WHAT IS HOMEOPATHY ?

Homeopathy is a therapeutic method, based strictly on the law of similars and utilizing infinitesimal medicinal doses. The law of similars states that:

- 1) Every pharmacological substance produces in a healthy individual a set of symptoms characteristic of the substance used.
- 2) Every ill subject presents a set of symptoms characteristic of a disease.
- 3) The cure, that is to say the elimination of the symptoms of the illness, can be obtained by administration of a small quantity of the substance whose experimental effects are similar to the symptoms of the ill patient.

For example, Ipecacuanha (Ipecac) given in a measurable dose to a healthy individual produces nausea and vomiting. An ill person suffering from nausea and vomiting improves after taking a homeopathic dose of Ipecac.

Homeopathic therapy consists in giving the patient an infinitesimal dose of a substance capable of producing, in healthy individuals, disorders analogous to those which one wants to cure. That is to say, of provoking a similar (homeo) suffering (pathos).

In homeopathy, the medicines are referred to as remedies. The correct remedy is chosen by a detailed collection of the patients symptoms and history. With humans it is fairly easy to solicit most of this information. In wildlife rehabilitation it is very much a challenge. We never have a history on the animals we are presented with, and to make things even more difficult, most wildlife instinctively hide symptoms and indications of weakness. Prescribing remedies for wildlife is a little bit hit or miss. Fortunately, prescribing the wrong remedy has no impact, bad or good. You are free to try again. If you are fortunate to choose the perfect remedy, the simillimum, improvement is dynamic. If you come close to the simillimum, improvement is partial and another remedy is called for, but stay alert to a change in symptoms. If you choose the wrong remedy, nothing happens. Although, in a life threatening situation, nothing happening could mean death to your patient. For this reason, I sometimes administer more than one remedy at a time.

Homeopathic remedies are made from natural substances; plants, animals, (including insects), chemicals and minerals. The substances are usually macerated in alcohol and a mother tincture is prepared. The tinctures then undergo homeopathic dilutions. The dilutions are referred to as x or c. To prepare x dilutions, one part MT (mother tincture) is mixed with 9 parts dilutant. This makes the 1x potency. Then, one part of 1x is mixed with 9 parts dilutant and the 2x potency is formed, and so on. The most critical aspect of this process happens between each dilution. The medicine is shaken or concussed vigorously. This is called potentization and this step is what releases the energy of the substance. Without potentization the remedies would have no healing actions. The c potencies are prepared in the same manner except 1 part MT is added to 99 parts dilutant, and after potentization you have the 1c potency, etc. Frequently I work with 30 to 200c potencies or higher. This means that the MT has been diluted hundreds of thousands of times, and actually none of the original substance can be found. However, I think the molecular energy of the original substance, the vibrations, still exist.

Besides choosing the correct remedy, the simillimum, you must choose the best potency. Generally, the lower and medium potencies act better on acute symptoms of illness. Higher potencies act on more profound illnesses and long term ailments. In rehabilitation you will mostly concern yourself with the lower to middle potencies, 6x to 30c. Roughly speaking a c potency is twice that of an x potency, $30x = 15c$. Now this gets a little confusing; the higher the dilution, or potency, the more dynamic the action. But, the higher the potency you choose the more accurate you must be with your selection of remedy. Sometimes you may choose a remedy that is not the perfect choice. As a 6x potency you may get some results or improvement. As a 30c potency you may get no action. However, if you have chosen the simillimum, the higher potency will give you a much more complete reaction. This really becomes easier with a little experience.

HOW TO ADMINISTER HOMEOPATHY

Homeopathics are usually administered as tiny sugar based pellets. A human receives 4 to 5 pellets in a dose. I would give a 25 pound harbor seal 2 pellets, an eagle one pellet and a passerine would get just a fraction of a pellet. Even the largest animal you could work with such as a horse would only get 5 or 6 pellets (I'm not sure about a whale, I will look into it). GIVING A LARGER DOSE HAS NO ADVANTAGE. Dosage is the least critical aspect of the therapy. If you have the right remedy, you will achieve a good level of healing with one pellet or 20 pellets. As a general rule, low potencies are administered from every hour to 4 times a day. Medium potencies 2 to 4 times a day, and high potencies once a day to once a week.

Homeopathic remedies must be absorbed sublingually, not in the gut. They should not be mixed with food or tubing mix. The animal should have a mouth relatively clean of food or medicines. Try not to allow eating or drinking 15 to 20 minutes before or after treatment. There are a number of ways to deliver homeopathics depending on the animal and personal preference. I keep little squares of paper, 2" or 2 1/2" square. Fold the square in half, then I fold over the edges of one end and it sort of forms a small envelope. I put the pellets inside the envelope and crush it with a mortar or anything else handy. Then you can just pour the powder down the V formed by the fold into the mouth. With birds, after the powder is in their mouth I like to put a drop or two of water on it from a syringe to help it absorb. Not so much water as to make it run down the throat. With a wild raccoon this takes two people. One to restrain and hold the mouth open and another to administer the remedy. If an animal is sedated or unconscious you can pour the powder inside the lip or beak and add a drop or two of water. The water is not really necessary, but some of the animals have such dry mouths that the remedy just seems to lie there. You will find different situations call for new techniques. With harbor seals I was bitten so consistently with this method that I began to dissolve the crushed remedy in a syringe with a little water. I don't think quite as much remedy stayed in their mouth with this technique but it saved me a lot of bleeding. This also proved to be the best method for treating alert fawns. It took the least amount of

restraint and they liked the taste. With seals it is important to try to keep them out of the water for 10 or 15 minutes after a treatment. To treat a good sized elephant seal I diluted in a syringe with a little extra water (normally use just enough water to suspend the remedy). As I walked close to the animal she would open her mouth wide and vocalize, and I shot it in from 3 feet away. Again, not the most effective administration but it saved us both a lot of stress. A semi tame raccoon would lick his remedy off a stick. I would put the powder on the end of a popsicle stick, add a couple of drops of water and either wipe the paste across his lips or he would lick it up. Whatever works. **IMPORTANT!** Do not handle your remedies. Pour it from the bottle to the cap and back again until you have the right number of pellets, then from the cap to your little envelope. If you spill some, **DO NOT** put them back in the bottle. These medicines are extremely cheap. Throw them out if they fall. Never get one remedy into a bottle of a different remedy. Your medicine could be rendered useless and you would never know it.



REPERTORY

ABSCESSSES - HEPAR SULFURIS 3x, 2 to 4 times a day will usually bring an abscess to the surface and drain it in two to four days. To stop suppuration before it begins, use Hepar 200c and PYROGENIUM 30c, 2 times a day. After drainage of the purulent collection, SILICA 15c, once a day for 4 or 5 days will speed up cleaning and healing. It is not uncommon to observe the elimination of a foreign body which was responsible for the suppuration. Be wary of using low potency Hepar for cases that do not drain easily (ears, abdomen, deep build ups).

ANESTHESIA, ANTIDOTE - If an animal is slow coming round after anesthesia, administer ACETIC ACID 6c every 15 minutes until the animal is conscious. Only resort to this if recovery is definitely too slow. Acetic Acid should be antidoted with a dose of Aconite before any additional remedies are administered.



ANEMIA- CALCAREA PHOSPHORICA 6x, 3 times a day for 2 weeks will stimulate the formation of new blood cells. NATRUM MURIATICUM 6x, 3 times a day for 3 weeks if the animal is depressed with low energy. FERRUM PHOSPHORICUM 3x, increases hemoglobin.

ARTHRITIS - RHUS TOXICODENDRON 6c, 2 times a day for 10 to 14 days, especially for pain and stiffness that seems to loosen up with movement. BRYONIA ALBA 6c, 2 times a day for one week, when movement seems to aggravate the condition and the animal seems reluctant to move. Both remedies should be discontinued as soon as improvement is noted.



APPETITE - Loss of appetite is usually symptomatic of other conditions. If it seems to be caused by grief or fear try IGNATIA 200c, once a day for no more than a week. It is not uncommon for a swan that has lost a mate to stop eating. Ignatia should help. NUX VOMICA is frequently helpful in stimulating appetite.

BLEEDING - FERRUM PHOSPHORICUM 6x, every 15 minutes until bleeding has stopped, or Ferrum Phos. crushed and sprinkled directly on the wound. HAMAMELIS 30c, every 1/2 hour, for open, painful wounds, with weakness from loss of blood. For internal bleedcVg use Ferrum Phos. 6x or ARNICA 30c. Chinese herbal formula YUNNAN PAIYAO will stop bleeding internally and externally.

BUMBLE FOOT - Inflammation and infection in the pads of avian feet is treated with CEH ointment (Calendula, Echinacea, and Hypericum). Clean feet thoroughly, apply liberal amount of CEH and wrap with gauze to keep ointment in place and feet clean. Apply twice a day until feet appear healthy. CEH may be purchased from Quintessence, 608-251-6915.



BURNS - URTICA URENS tincture one part to four parts water, soak gauze in solution and cover burn. Keep gauze in place and keep wet. CANTHARIS 30c, every 2 hours, internally. If burns are deep, KALI BICHROMICUM 6c, every two hours. After effects of burns, CAUSTICUM 30c, 3 times a day.

CATARACT - CINERARIA MARITIMA, has some reputation in the cure of cataract. It is used externally, by instilling into the eye one drop four or five times a day. This must be kept up for several months. Most effective in traumatic cases. When cataract is just forming use NATRUM MURIATICUM 6x, 4 times a day for several weeks. In the later stages of cataract, give SILICA 6x, 4 times a



day for several weeks.

Susan Wynn, DVM reports; "I have had great success with an herbal compound from Wysong called S.C.M. It is an extract of succuscineraria. By the way, if you use SCM, dilute by at least 1/2 with artificial tears, because it stings. Cataracts have typically resolved within 2-3 months."

Richard Pitcairn, D.V.M., suggests carefully applying a dab of EUCALYPTUS HONEY inside the lower lid, once a day for several weeks. Apply with the blunt end of a toothpick or a dropper.

CHILLS - DULCAMARA 30c, 3 times a day, for ailments caused by a damp chill. Birds that have gotten wet to the skin due to poor waterproofing and fawns with diarrhea after a damp cold night will benefit from this.

COLLAPSE - If the animal is cold and barely breathing, or gasping weakly, unable to hold its head up, give CARBO VEGETABILIS 200c, every 30 minutes until improvement. When improvement is noted switch to SULFUR 200c, 3 doses 3 hours apart. Then reduce potency of both remedies to 30c and alternate one every 5 hours for up to 3 days.





CONCUSSION - ARNICA 30c, every 15 minutes for head trauma. Taper off to four times a day. If Arnica 200c is available, use for the first few doses. Arnica will help alleviate shock, reduce pain, swelling and bruising, and will help seal off leaking blood vessels. I use Arnica in place of steroids. Also administer ACONITE 30c for shock and fear of death (common among wild animals suddenly in captivity). CICUTA VIROSA 200c or 30c if

head and neck are bent backwards or twisted to one side, body is distorted, cervical muscles are contracted, eyes flick back and forth and spasms in the muscles in the nape of the neck. This is seen often in deer that have been hit by automobiles. Another good shock remedy is Bach flower RESCUE REMEDY. Don't use Rescue Remedy straight from the bottle. Add four drops of the stock remedy to a 1-oz. dropper bottle, 1/3 filled with brandy as a preservative. Add enough spring water to fill the bottle and mix well. Make this dilution in advance of any emergencies. Administer 2 drops every 5 minutes until there is a response, then every 30 minutes. This solution will last indefinitely. Since homeopathics and Rescue Remedy are absorbed sublingually, it is safe to administer to an unconscious animal.



CONGESTION/NASAL DISCHARGE - PULSATILLA 30c will affect mucous membranes and help lessen discharges.

CONJUNCTIVITIS - Symptoms that come on after injury or exposure to cold will benefit from ACONITE 30c every hour for up to 10 doses. ARGENTUM NITRICUM 6x, every hour if there is a heavy discharge. Use EUPHRASIA drops with either remedy. The drops are made from 10 drops Euphrasia tincture and 1-oz. sterile water. Apply drops 3 time a day. RHUS TOXICODENDRON may also be useful.



CONSTIPATION - NUX VOMICA 30c, 4 times a day is a good remedy for many digestive disorders. LYCOPODIUM if there is a lot of gas and bloating, especially if there is liver involvement. A harbour seal pup so bloated it could only float on the surface got some relief from one dose of Nux Vomica and

abdominal massage. A goldfish floating upside at the surface of its bowl, due to bloating, got complete relief from one dose of Lycopodium.

CONVULSIONS - BELLADONNA 30c often stops convulsions in minutes (not hypoglycemic convulsions).

CORNEAS, OPAQUE - I have had excellent success clearing opaque corneas in harbor seals and birds, using EUPHRASIA 6x, 3 times a day and EUPHRASIA drops made from 10 drops Euphrasia tincture and 1-oz. sterile water. Apply drops 3 time a day. CINERARIA MARITIMA has some reputation in the cure of cataract and corneal opacities. It is used externally, by instilling into the eye one drop four or five times a day. Homeopathic CALCAREA FLUORICA or ARGENTUM NITRICUM may be useful.



CORNEAL ULCERS - RHUS TOXICODENDRON 6c, 3 times a day and EUPHRASIA drops (see opaque corneas). ARGENTUM NITRICUM may be useful.

DEHYDRATION - CHINA 30c, frequent doses, helps overcome the effects of dehydration. Should be used for loss of vital fluids from bleeding, vomiting, and diarrhea.

DIARRHEA - There are many remedies for diarrhea, depending on the cause. The only one to be systematically prescribed as its action covers a wide range of etiologies is PODOPHYLUM 15c, after each stool. Diarrhea caused by damp cold weather, DULCAMARA 30c, 4 times a day. Profuse diarrhea, general coldness of the entire body, cramp-like pains, VERATRUM ALBUM 9c, 2 to 4 times a day. Diarrhea from tainted food or polluted water, ARSENICUM ALBUM 9c, every 3 hours. Diarrhea caused by emotion or stress, ARGENTUM NITRICUM 30c, 2 to 4 times a day. For diarrhea from antibiotic use, NITRICUM ACIDUM 30c or 200c, every 2 hours. If diarrhea persists for any length of time, CHINA to counter the effects of dehydration.



DISTEMPER - In the early stages use DISTEMPERINUM 30x, twice a day. This is a nosode prepared from the distemper virus. ARSENICUM ALBUM is an important remedy in the treatment of distemper. BAPTISIA should also be considered, especially if there are putrid discharges.



EAR INFECTION - MERCURIUS 6c and HEPAR SULFURIS 6c, 3 times a day for infections with a pussy discharge. For harbor seals, treatment continued three weeks beyond disappearance of symptoms. PYROGENIUM 6c may also be helpful.

EDEMA - APIS MELIFICA 6x, every 2 hours.

EUTHANASIA - Used in conjunction with traditional euthanasia methods, ARSENICUM ALBUM 1m, can ease the transition.

EYE TRAUMA - SYMPHYTUM 30c, every hour, for all trauma to the eyeball. HAMAMELIS 6x, every 2 hours, to hasten absorption of intraocular blood.

FOREIGN BODIES - SILICA 6c, 4 times a day will stimulate the body to eject splinters and other foreign matter.

FRACTURES - ARNICA 30c, every hour for 4 doses. After the bone is set, SYMPHYTUM 30c, 4 times a day for 3 weeks will promote faster, stronger union. CALCAREA PHOSPHORICA may be used in conjunction with Symphytum. Symphytum is reputed to be of use for old fractures that refuse to heal.



HEAT STROKE - Skin flushed and hot, strong rapid pulse, pupils fixed and dilated, BELLADONNA 30c, every 15 minutes. Also, RESCUE REMEDY (see concussion for preparation of Rescue Remedy). Keep this in mind for marine mammals that have been stranded in the sun.

HERPES VIRUS (preventative treatment for harbor seals) - The following remedies and herbs are immune system enhancers with anti-viral

properties. They should be used routinely on all pups for two weeks upon arrival.

HOMEOPATHICS -PYROGENIUM, CHAMOMILLA, CALENDULA. The potency for all three is 1m, and should be administered twice daily.

HERBAL EXTRACTS - ECHINACEA. OSHA, ASTRAGALUS. Ten drops of each extract mixed into tubing formulae, twice daily.

NOSODE - A homeopathic nosode can easily be prepared from the tissue of a dead seal pup. The tissue is macerated and potentized homeopathically to a 30C potency. It can be quite effective and because of the extremely high dilution it does not spread the virus.



INFECTION - Where a wound has turned septic, prostration is profound with much trembling and confusion, LACHESIS 6c, every 30 minutes for up to 10 doses. Septic states with intense restlessness, high fever and slow pulse, discharges are very offensive, PYROGENIUM 30c, twice a day. See also, Abscesses.

INSECT STINGS - Topically apply undiluted LEDUM mother tincture. For wasp and bee stings, internally take LEDUM 30c every 15 minutes, and APIS MELLIFICA 30c, every 15 minutes. For wasp sting, VESPA CRABRO is more specific than Apis.

LACTATION - To stimulate milk secretion, URTICA URENS 30C, one dose only. To suppress flow, Urtica Urens 1X, every 6 hours.

LIVER - For a sluggish or compromised liver, frequently with jaundice, CHELIDONIUM MAJUS 1m, once a day. Chelidonium is especially useful with harbor seal neonates. Also, NATRUM SULPHURICUM or LYCOPODIUM.

NERVE - For injuries to nerves, especially nerve endings, crushed toes and injured claws, HYPERICUM 30c, 4 times a day.

OIL - An oiled bird will benefit from PETROLEUM 200c, 4 times a day for up to two days.

PANCREATITIS - IRIS VERSICOLOR 3x, every 3 hours during an attack, then less frequently as symptoms improve.

PHYSICAL TRAUMA - ARNICA 200c followed by 30c, every 15 to 30 minutes. Arnica reduces swelling, seals off leaking vessels and helps reabsorb blood. Also may be followed with HAMAMELIS 6c, every 2 to 4 hours for reabsorbing blood, including intraocular. LEDUM is useful if there is much bruising.



POISON - From spoiled food, ARSENICUM 6c, every 4 hours. For sources unknown, with herons and owls, I have used NUX VOMICA 10m, twice a day. Lead poisoning, PLUMBUM 30c, twice a day. I use Plumbum with Bald eagles that are suspected of having lead poisoning, before blood tests confirm the toxin and during Ca EDTA treatments. Warfarin poisoning, the following remedies have a great affinity for stopping haemorrhage; MILLEFOLIUM 3X, especially

if the blood is bright red, TRILLIUM 3X, CROTALUS HORRIDUS 6X,

especially if the blood is watery and dark. These are remedies that must be on hand and used promptly in repeated doses.

POX - VARIOLINUM 30C, once per day for three days, is a nosode made from small pox, and may be useful to treat and prevent other strains of poxvirus. ANTIMONIUM CRUDUM 6C, twice a day for one week, has been found to be effective in the early stages of cow and goat pox, so who knows what other species might benefit. The pustular stages may be treated with THUJA 6C, once per day for ten days.



PUNCTURES - For pain from a puncture wound such as from a fish hook, talon or bite, give LEDUM 30c, 4 times a day. Ledum may also help prevent Tetanus.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES - For the earliest stages of respiratory disease, ACONITE 6c, every 1/2 hour for four doses. Lung congestion, labored breathing, possibly frothy saliva and a mucousy cough, ANTIMONIUM TARTARICUM 30c, 3 times a day for 3 days. Coughing from deep in the chest, quick shallow respirations and possibly rust-colored sputum, PHOSPHORUS 200c, every 3 hours for 4 doses. Difficult breathing on slight exertion, combined with coughing. Few symptoms when animal is at rest, but distress on movement, indicates the use of BERYLLIUM.

RETINA, DETACHED - Early symptoms (fluid seeping between retina and choroid), APIS 6c, every 15 minutes for up to ten doses. If not stabilized in two hours, GELSEMIUM 6c, every 15 minutes. DIGITALIS and NAPHTHA are said to be beneficial for detached retina.

RINGWORM - BACILLINUM 200C, two doses at two week intervals. TELLURIUM 30C, twice a day for one week, especially when lesions tend to be equally distributed on either side of the body. CHRYSAROBINUM 6C, three times a day for five days, when disease has progressed to a crusty stage.

SHOCK - From physical injury, ARNICA 200c followed by 30c every 15 minutes alternating with ACONITE 30c, every 15 minutes. RESCUE REMEDY is also an effective shock remedy Don't use Rescue Remedy straight from the bottle. Add four drops of the stock remedy to a 1-oz. dropper bottle, 1/3 filled with brandy as a preservative. Add enough spring water to fill the bottle and mix well.





SPINAL INJURY - ARNICA 200c followed by 30c, every 5 minutes for up to ten doses. Then, HYPERICUM 30c, every 4 hours for up to 3 days. NUX VOMICA 1m, one dose every other day for two doses if there is disc involvement. CICUTA VIROSA 200c or 30c if head and neck are bent backwards or twisted to one side, body is distorted, cervical muscles are contracted, eyes flick back and forth and spasms in the muscles in the nape of the neck.

SPRAINS - ARNICA 30c, every 1/2 hour for up to 10 doses. Follow with RUTA GRAV 6c, 4 times a day, if tendons, ligaments, or periosteum are involved. Follow Arnica with RHUS TOX 6c, 4 times a day, if muscles are torn, joint is swollen, hot, or painful but feels better with movement.

SURGERY - Before surgery, ARNICA 30c, 4 times for 1 day. ACONITE 30c, may be used before surgery for fear of death. After surgery, ARNICA 30c, every 1/2 hour for up to 10 doses. Arnica may be followed by STAPHYSAGRIA 6c, for lacerated tissues. BELLIS PERENNIS is a good remedy after major, deep tissue surgery, especially pelvic organs.



UMBILICAL INFECTION - STREPTOCOCCUS 30c, once a day for 5 days, or PYROGENIUM 5c, twice a day and ABROTANUM 30c, twice a day. I have also created a homeopathic nosode by collecting umbilical pus and diluting and potentizing it to a 15c remedy.

URINARY - For acute cystitis and other urinary upsets, CANTHARIS 30c, every 4 hours for 4 doses. I once cured a rabbit with a chronic erection with Cantharis. Nephritis, or inflammation of the kidneys, CANTHARIS 30c or ARSENICUM 30c. If there is edema or retention of fluid, APIS MELLIFICA 30c, every hour. Nephritis with suppression of urine may benefit from Apis Mellifica. Apis has been known to promote copious urination.



VACCINATION - Ill health following a vaccination, THUJA 30c, every 12 hours for 3 doses.

VOMITING - IPECAC 3x, every hour for 4 doses, should be the first choice. If unsuccessful, FERRUM PHOSPHORICUM 6x, every hour for 4 doses. If vomiting is accompanied by diarrhea, especially from spoiled food or overripe fruit, ARSENICUM 6c. If vomiting continues for any length of time, CHINA will help alleviate the effects of dehydration.

WOUNDS - Clean wounds with HYPER-CAL lotion, which is a mixture of HYPERICUM tincture, CALENDULA tincture and water, 1 to 1 to 9, (Avoid using tap water). CEH salve (see bumble foot), is a great topical anti-infectant and healing salve to apply after HYPER-CAL. To promote faster healing and granulation, ground COMFREY ROOT may be added to CALENDULA ointment or CEH. For pain from a puncture wound, give LEDUM 30c, 4 times a day. Ledum may also help prevent Tetanus. HYPERICUM 30c, 4 times a day, is the remedy for injuries to nerves and nerve endings. Pinched or crushed toes, claws, and nail injuries will obtain relief from Hypericum. Prolonged sensitivity in an amputated digit and painful lacerated wounds are relieved by Hypericum. For infected wounds see Abscesses.



MISCELLANEOUS TREATMENTS - All tubing mixture contains Spirulina and ECHINACEA, ASTRAGALUS and OSHA tinctures. Echinacea should be discontinued after two weeks or may produce lethargy.

ALFALFA herb was given to seal pups with poor appetite and insufficient weight gain, and a general failure to thrive.

Homeopathic CHAMOMILLA was given to most seal pups and is a great general remedy for infants.



HERBAL MATERIA MEDICA

ASTRAGALUS 10 - Astragalus is the best herb for immune system enhancement. Immune depression due to various causes, accompanied by blood deficiency, general weakness and chronic fatigue.

Ingredients: Astragalus, Eleuthero, Ganoderma, Ophiopogon, Ligustrum, Ho-shou-wu, Cistanche, Atractylodes, Licorice, Ginseng, Schizandra, Morus fruit.

EAR DROPS - Inhibits and destroys bacteria or fungus in the ear canal, and relieves pain.

Ingredients: Calendula, St. Johns Wort, Mullein, Garlic.

ECHINACEA - Kills a broad range of disease-causing viruses, bacteria, fungi and protozoa. It contains a natural broad spectrum antibiotic, Echinacoside. Echinacea boosts the macrophages ability to destroy germs and increases production of T-cells.

GINSENG 18 - General weakness, organ prolapse, poor digestion, low body weight, diarrhea, abdominal distention.

Ingredients: Ginseng, Atractylodes, Hoelen, Astragalus, Dioscorea, Dolichos, Lotus seed, Ginger, Tang-kuei, Licorice, Citrus, Saussurea, Pinellia, Magnolia bark, Galanga, Cimicifuga, Cardamon, Chaenomeles.

LIU WEI DI HUANG WAN - Originated 1500 years ago for improper physical development in young children. It is a Yin tonic for liver/kidney, which in Chinese medicine is related to bone formation. Also used for chronic low back problems.

LUNG TINCTURE - Various respiratory diseases.

Ingredients: Grindelia, Hyssop, Licorice, Lobelia, Osha, Pleurisy root, Usnea, Yerba-santa, Echinacea, Cayenne.

PEPPERMINT - Relaxes muscles of the digestive system. It is useful in treating nausea, vomiting, flatulence and colic. Rehabilitator Darlene Wimbrow makes it into a tea and administers it diluted in the drinking water of mammals and birds to help with digestive problems. Peppermint is also helpful in lessening anxiety.

SAN QI 17 - Injuries of all types and pain relief. Also eases joint pain and stagnant blood. This formulae increases circulation and should not be used while there exists the threat of internal bleeding.

Ingredients: San Qi, Myrrh, Frankincense, Calamus, Curcuma, Persica, Tang-kuei, Red peony, Sappan wood, Cinnamon twig, Kadsura, Acronychia, Eupolyphaga, Carthamus, Rhubarb, Tsou-ma-tai, Licorice.

SPIRULINA - Micro-algae are the highest sources of chlorophyll, protein, beta-carotene, and nucleic acids of any animal or plant food.

Spirulina is useful for overcoming deficiencies and offers cleansing action due to its rich chlorophyll content. Its nutrients are easy to digest and absorb (protein digestibility of spirulina is rated at 85%) .

YUNAN PAIYAO - “secret formulae”, stops bleeding internally or externally. Was used alot during the Viet Nam war.

Darlene Wimbrow’s herbal care for rabbits - “I almost always have domestic rabbits and the preventative care I’ve used with them I use on the wild ones as well. My rabbits have never shown signs of sickness, and I have had great success with wild rabbits (except when I break down and use antibiotics).” The preventatives are: COMFREY, contains amino acids which are the building blocks of protein, plus the curative substance allantoin. Comfrey fed on a regular basis combats protein deficiencies which lead to many rabbit problems. Comfrey helps cure diarrhea. PLANTAIN prevents diarrhea as does the feeding of dandelions. SASSAFRAS, put a limb with the bark intact in a bowl of water. Once every two weeks, will prevent digestive upsets and diarrhea in young rabbits still on formula but able to eat some solids.



CASE STUDY "JENSEN" [SUMMARY]

Orphaned harbor seal pup, found July 28, about ten days old, 21 pounds. Blood work was normal.

7/28 - First 24 hours, electrolytes + Echinacea tincture.
Homeopathics - China, Chelidonium.

7/29 - Begin 25% fish mash, 75% electrolytes.
Homeopathics - China, Chelidonium.

8/4 - Diet is whole fish, electrolytes + Echinacea tincture.

8/17 - Eyes are very sticky.
Homeopathics - Pyrogenium for possible infection.

8/19 - Minor eye infections ?
Homeopathics - Rhus Tox, Pyrogenium, Euphrasia eye drops.

8/22 - Rolfed, two sessions, to stimulate immune system and physical growth.

8/24 - Weight is still 21 lbs.
Homeopathics - continuing Rhus Tox, Pyrogenium, Euph. drops.

8/28 - Begin daily Alfalfa tincture, to stimulate appetite and weight gain. Begin Vitamin C, 120mg, BID.

8/30 - Rolfed.

8/31 - WBC 22.8, begin Clavamox.

9/5 - Continuing Alfalfa tincture, Vitamin C, Clavamox, and begin Ginseng 18, BID.

9/8 - Rolfed, two sessions.

9/16 - Discontinue Ginseng 18, begin Astragalus 10.

9/17 - Coughing and gagging on mucus.
Homeopathic - Pulsatilla, Carbo Veg.

9/18 - 8am, lungs are highly congested, open mouth breathing that sounds like snoring. Body shakes with every breath. Begin Lung tincture, TID.
Homeopathics - Antimonium Tartaricum, Carbo Veg., Phosphorus.

9/18 - 8pm, extreme difficulty breathing. Lung tincture, TID.
 Homeopathics - Antimonium Tart., Carbo Veg., Phosphorus.
 9/18 - 11pm, respiration is easier and quieter, with less nasal discharge.
 9/19 - 8am, respiration is almost normal. Continuing Lung tincture and homeopathics.

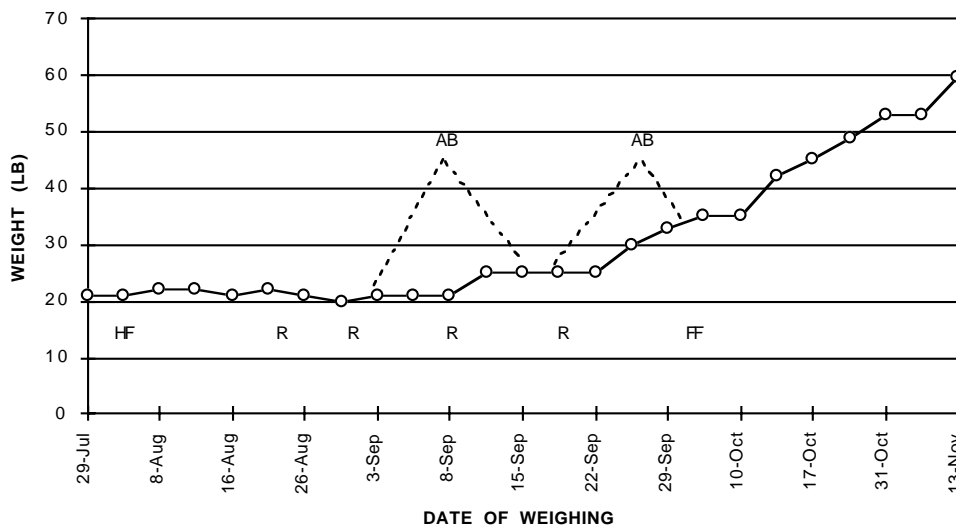
9/19 - Noon, lungs sound clear, nose is still congested.

9/20 - Rolfed.

9/26 - Continuing Astragalus, Vitamin C and Baytril. Weight is 30 lbs. and climbing.

11/13 - Jensen is released at 60 lbs.

Rolfing was included in Jensen's rehabilitation protocol to stimulate the immune system and other internal systems in order to promote growth. Manual stimuli including those used in visceral manipulation is believed to increase tissue metabolism. Visceral manipulation appears to affect the mobility, motility and motricity of organs, increase circulation of fluids, relieve sphincter and muscular spasms, increase hormonal and chemical production and promote immunity, both localized and systemic. Short term goals included general abdominal treatment techniques that attempted to reestablish and balance the vascular system, lymphatic system and neurological system with the rest of the body. Long term goals included the treatment of specific organs to balance any mobility, motility or moticity lesions that occur within organs or between them.



AB - antibiotics F - 1st force fed fish HF - hand fed fish FF - free feeding off bottom R - rolfing session

CASE STUDY "RANGER" [SUMMARY]

Harbour seal weaner, found October 27, 25 lbs. Seal was on the rocks, unconscious, convulsing with open mouth labored breathing. Exhalation sounds very squeaky. Convulsions don't look like hypoglycemia, but glucose is 52.

10/27 - 7pm, begin IV fluids + 5cc 50% Dextrose IV. Dextrose didn't stop convulsions, still unconscious. Lung tincture. Nasal smear shows ovum.

Homeopathics - Antimonium Tartaricum, Sulfur, Belladonna. Belladonna stopped the convulsions in about five minutes.

10/28 - 8am, alert and active with easy respiration. Lung tincture, fecal flotation shows Pricetrema ovum, some unidentified worm pieces, and Ranger is passing Tape worms.

Homeopathics - Antimonium Tartaricum, Sulfur.

10/29 - Lung tincture, Echinacea tincture. Droncit, begin Panacur treatment. Bloodwork normal.

Homeopathics - Antimonium Tartaricum, Sulfur, Pyrogenium.

11/4 - Discontinue Lung tincture.

11/8 - Bloodwork shows infection / anemia. Begin Cefa tabs.

Homeopathics - Ferrum Phos., China, Calcareo Phos., Natrum Mur.

11/14 - Prolapsed rectum.

Homeopathics - Ferrum Phos., Ignatia, Ruta Grav.

11/15 - Purse string sutures in rectum.

Homeopathics - Ferrum Phos., Ignatia, Ruta Grav.

11/17 - Prolapse starting to protrude. Continue homeopathics. Accupuncture on top of skull to draw up prolapse, and begin Ginseng 18.

11/25 - Prolapse looks great. Discontinue Ginseng 18.

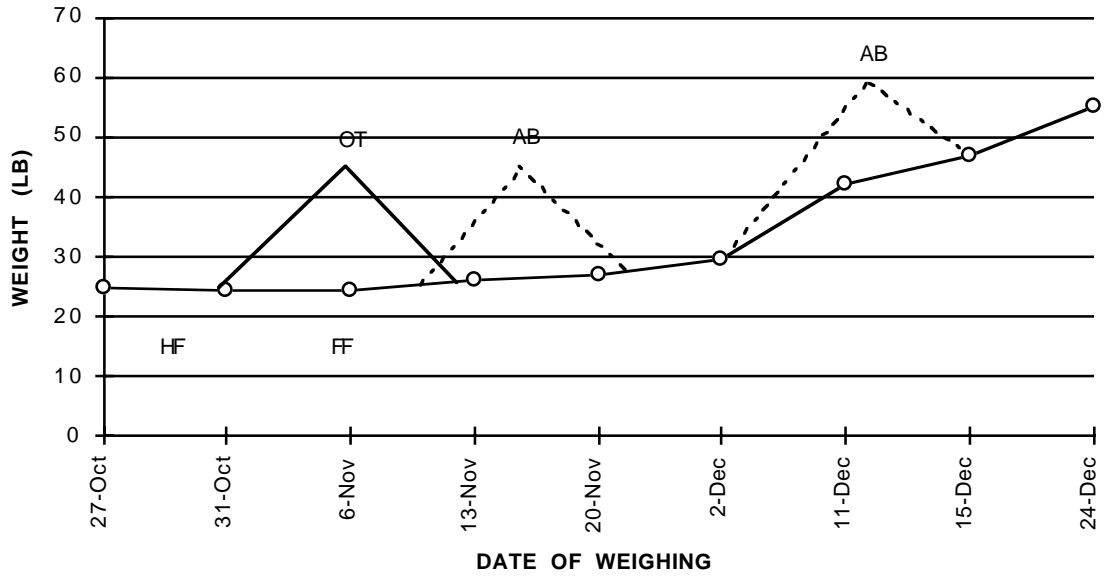
11/26 - Large abscess forming on front flipper. Fecal shows many dead Otostrongylus larvae.

Homeopathics - Hepar Sulfuris 6x, for abscess.

12/3 - Bloodwork indicates a chronic infection. Begin Baytril and Astragalus 10. Ranger's weight is 30 lbs.

12/20 - Ranger's bloodwork is normal, his weight is 60 lbs.
RELEASED.

RANGER WEIGHT CHART



AB - antibiotics F - 1st force fed fish HF - hand fed fish FF - free feeding off bottom
 R - rolting session OT - otostrongylus treatment



CASE STUDY "AVANTI" [SUMMARY]

Harbour seal weaner, found September 22, 24lbs. Seal was on the beach, alert, numerous infected punctures and slashes on lower torso. Severely hunchback with a large boney lump in the area of the sternum.

9/23 - Fecal float and sedimentation are negative. X-ray reveals a possible cracked sternum and several compressed vertebra. Does not move hind quarters but can move tail. PCV-48.8, TP-8, WBC-41.2, Polys-35,432.

Homeopathics - Pyrogenium for infection, Arnica 5M for physical trauma, Hypericum 200x for spinal injury, Hepar Sulf. for abscess on chin.

9/24 - Begin Cefa tabs.

Homeopathics - Pyrogenium, Hypericum, Hepar Sulf.

9/25 - Abscess on chin drains.

Homeopathics - Pyrogenium, Hypericum.

9/26 -

Homeopathics - Arnica 5M, Hypericum.

9/27 - Two Rolfing sessions.

9/28 - Begin bone herbs, TID. Moved from tub into large jacuzzi.

10/6 - WBC-43.1, continuing Cefa and bone herbs.

Homeopathics - Pyrogenium.

10/7 - Rolfed

10/8 - Moved into 12 foot pool.

Homeopathics - Pyrogenium, Hypericum and Nux Vomica 1M for nerve damage.

10/9 - Using tail flippers a little in the water. Begin Gentacyn and Amoxy, continuing bone herbs.

10/10 - Rolfed

10/11 - Rolfed, using tail a bit more, profile has straightened out.

10/17 - Rolfed

Homeopathics - Hypericum and Nux Vomica 1M.

10/24 - Rolfed

10/31 - Rolfed twice, continuing antibiotics and bone herbs.

11/3 - Wrapped his front flippers to his rib cage with neoprene bands and dropped him in the 18 foot pool. Swam with pretty strong tail action.

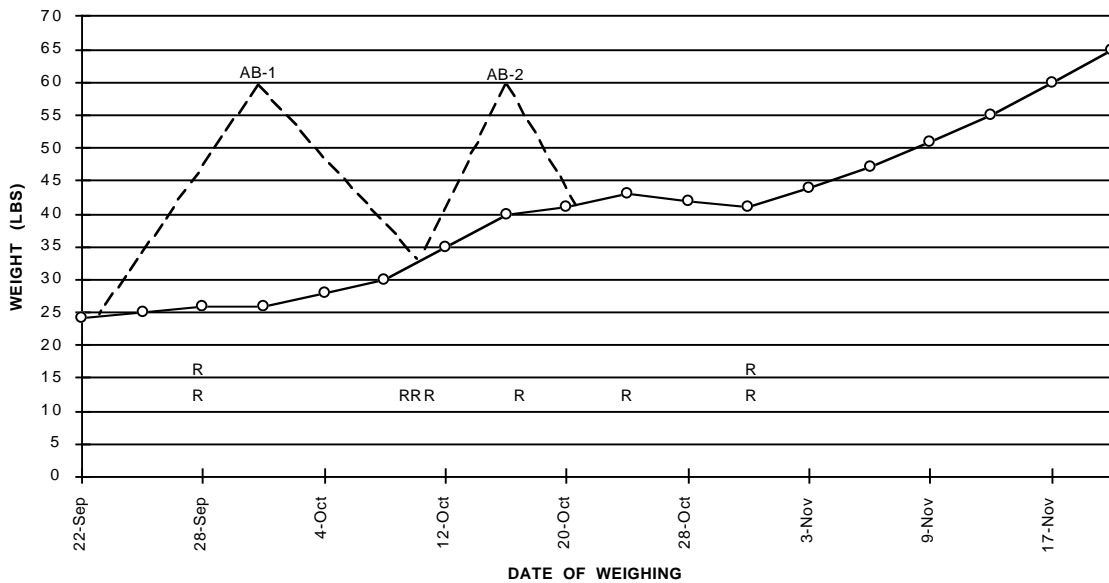
11/6 - Wrapped flippers and swam.

11/8 - Wrapped flippers and swam.

11/11 - If startled will use rear flippers to flee.

11/16 - Routinely using rear flippers. Hard to tell from other seals.

11/20 - X-ray shows nicely spaced vertebra. Released, 65 pounds.



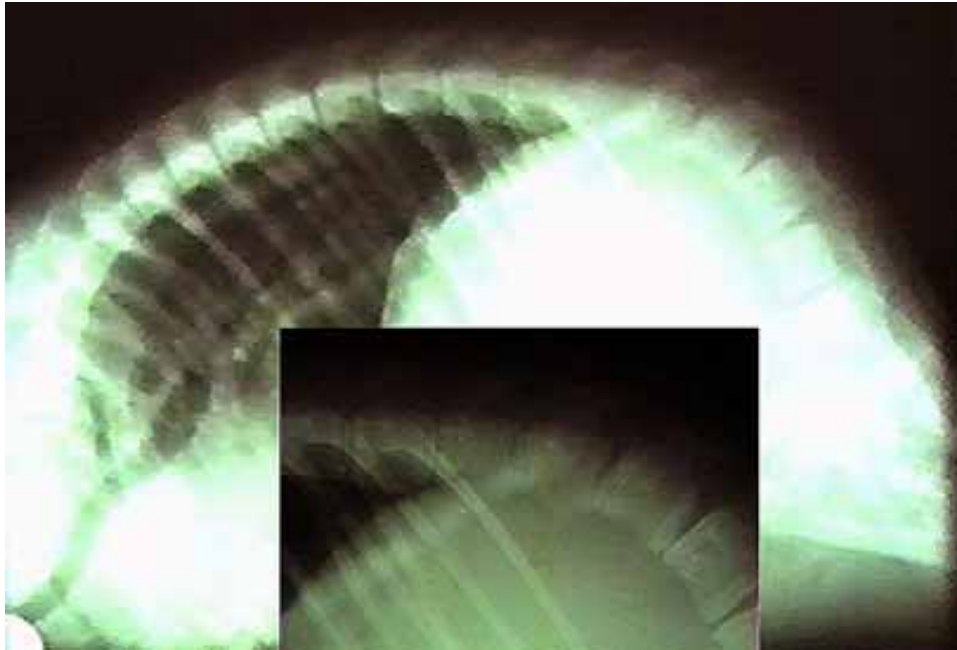
R - Roling session AB-1 - Cephalixin (wbc = 41.2) AB-2 - Gentamycin/ Amoxicillin (wbc = 43.1)



Avanti was an injured harbour seal weaner that had stranded on a crowded beach in the San Juan Islands. He had significant structural and functional abnormalities. Structurally, Avanti had an abnormal kyphotic “hump” in his lumbar spine. Functionally, he held his body in a position of fixed flexion [possible spinal trauma] and sometimes lateral flexion left, so he had trouble with all aspects of locomotion including swimming, hauling out and moving on land.



The first day at the center, Avanti’s wounds were cleaned with Hyper-Cal solution (Hypericum and Calendula tinctures mixed with water, 1 to 1 to 10). He was given frequent doses of homeopathic China to help counter the effects of dehydration, homeopathic Pyrogenium for infection, began a course of antibiotics and was tubed with electrolytes every 4 hours. Twice a day the electrolytes contained herbal Echinacea tincture to help boost immunity and acidophilus to replace the intestinal bacteria killed by the antibiotics.



His weight was 24 pounds. That was 50% or less of the weight at which he was probably weaned. There were numerous infected punctures and slashes on Avanti's lower torso. Radiographs revealed a possible cracked sternum and diminished disc space between three upper lumbar vertebra. The fecal floatation exam for parasites was negative, and the blood report indicated a serious chronic infection with a WBC of 42,000. Avanti had no movement in his lower torso, but had movement in his tail.



Rolfing was included in Avanti's rehabilitation protocol in order to rebalance his structure, release any soft tissue restrictions and regain normal function. According to GONYA KLEIN, physical therapist and Advanced Rolfer, Rolfing is a soft tissue manipulation technique and a neuromuscular education tool used most often with humans in attempts to align the physical structure so it can function as efficiently as possible. In the beginning the short term goals for Avanti were to release the gross soft tissue restrictions that were keeping him in the fixed position of flexion and lateral flexion left. This was done to take the stress off the injury and promote healing. At the same time the goal was to rebalance the structure so that Avanti could regain his normal movement patterns.

Avanti began a course of Liu Wei Di Huang Wan, a Chinese herbal formulae originated 1500 years ago for improper physical development in children and lower back problems. He was also given high potency homeopathic Nux Vomica for spinal trauma and homeopathic Hypericum for nerve damage.



As the abdominal muscles and lateral flexors began to release, you could see that the increased kyphotic hump was decreasing and that extension was returning to Avanti's resting posture.



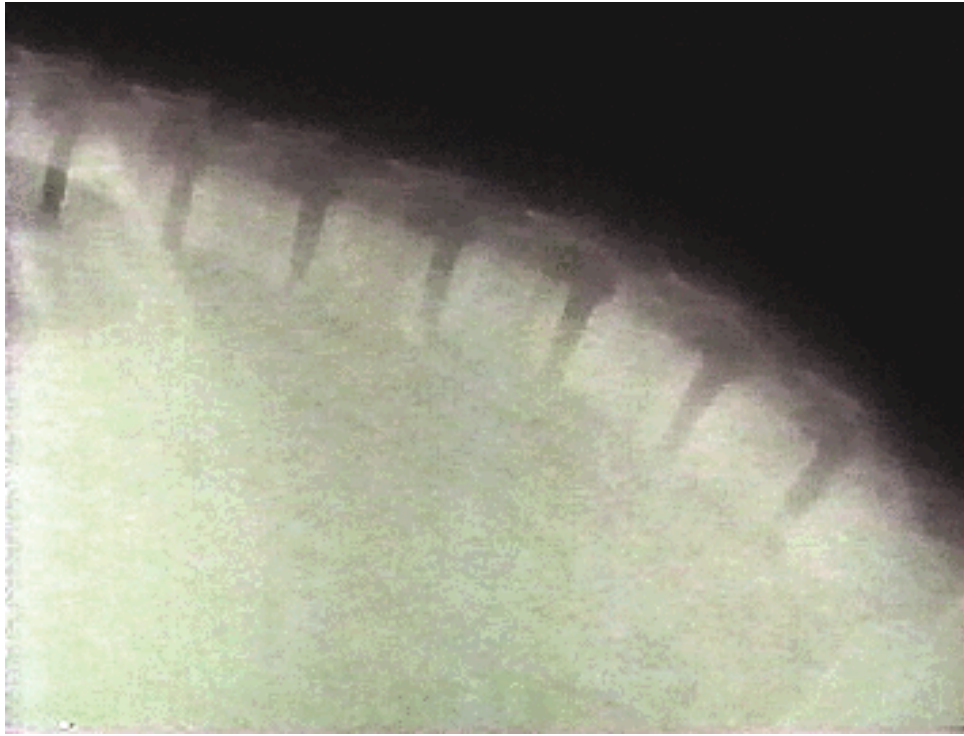
As Avanti began to show signs of improvement the goals of Roling became more specific and more functional. They included releasing the deeper spinal [paraspinals], hip and hind flipper soft tissue while using passive range of motion to reeducate the nervous system for normal movement.



As Avanti began to utilize new movement patterns, it was apparent that he was still dependent on his front flippers. To promote normal functional movement and to help Avanti accomplish motor tasks while reducing dependency on his front flippers, wide neoprene straps were wrapped around his front flippers so that he could only swim with the use of his hind flippers and torso.



The neoprene restraints were effective, forcing Avanti to propel himself with powerful thrusts from his lower torso and tail. We recognized the stress of this procedure so we limited it to one or two short sessions every other day. Within two weeks, Avanti's swimming patterns were indistinguishable from the other seals in the pool.



When Avanti was well into weaning weight, 65 lbs., he had developed good movement patterns with good strength. Radiographs revealed healthy well spaced vertebrae, so we felt confident that Avanti had made a recovery strong enough to be returned to the wild.



Red-tailed hawk

by Jeff Lederman

It took a moment for my eyes to adjust to the darkness in the barn. As my pupils widened to take in more light, I could see a Red-tailed hawk on the ground in the corner. I approached slowly wearing welding gauntlets for protection. The terrified bird puffed itself up to look as large and forbidding as possible. Its mouth was wide open and the hawk was leaning back to counter my attack with readied talons. I could see the left wing tip was dragging on the ground. It is important to get a feeling for an animals injuries before capture and restraint, so as not to compound the situation. I have captured



many birds of prey, so it took only seconds to snatch this bird off the ground. The stress on a wild bird of prey suddenly in the grasp of a human is unimaginable, so before driving back to the center I administered Aconite 30c, for fear of death. The hawk was placed in a carrier and I covered the carrier with a towel to obscure the birds view. Back at the center I tube fed the hawk an electrolyte solution, administered another dose of Aconite, and Arnica 200c, for physical trauma. Then I allowed it to rest quietly in a dark carrier for a while before a thorough examination and radiographs.

The examination and radiographs revealed a fracture in the mid-shaft area of the left ulna (this is half way down the left wing). The smaller radius bone was intact. The ulna and radius are the same two bones that you feel in your own forearm. Although a bit dehydrated, the hawk was of good weight and muscle tone. It must have been a very recent injury. The location, mid-shaft, and the freshness of the break, made this bird a good candidate for surgical repair. The hawk was tube fed some liquid nutrition, another dose of Arnica was administered and surgery was scheduled for the following day.

The surgery entailed applying a Kirchner type splint to the fracture. First the bird was anesthetized using isoflourine gas. My role in the surgery was to monitor the hawks respiration and make adjustments to the amount of anesthesia, based on what the surgeon was telling me. The area of the fracture was plucked of all feathers, thoroughly cleaned, and a small incision was made to expose the bone ends. Prior to the surgery, the bird was again dosed with Arnica. A small polypropylene rod or pin was inserted into one bone end, then pulled back half way into the other bone end. The long bones in birds are absent of marrow and are hollow. A special glue was injected around the rod. This light weight pin would remain with the bird always. The hawks respiration was regular.

Next, four stainless steel pins were forced through the bone and plastic rod. The four pins were placed perpendicular to the bone, angled away

from each other but in alignment, like telephone poles down a road. This made up the structure for the external fixation device that adds rigidity to the site, and ensures perfect alignment is maintained.

Throughout this fascinating procedure it was imperative that I remain focused on my job, monitoring respiration. I informed the surgeon that I had not seen a breath in the last minute. Activity stopped and we both fixed our gaze on the birds ribcage. It quickly became apparent that our patient had stopped breathing. "Well, that's it" said the vet putting down her tools. "She's gone". "I don't think so", was my reply. I pulled the anesthesia cone from the hawk's head, placed my mouth over its face and began to gently breathe air into the bird's lungs. Gently is the operative word here, as these avian lungs are rather tiny in comparison to mine.

Seeing that I had no intention of letting this bird go without a fight, the surgeon shouted into the next room for a respiratory stimulant. A few drops were placed under the bird's tongue, and I continued mouth to beak respiration. Periodically I stopped and watched as the hawk took a half a dozen breaths on its own, then stopped again.

The surgeon went into hurry up mode as I continued to keep the hawk alive. The wound was sutured closed around the pins which were protruding about one inch beyond the wing surface. Holes were pierced in a small piece of rubber tubing. The holes aligned with the four pins and the tube was pressed down over the pins, close to the wing surface and parallel to the fractured bone.

After about fifteen minutes of breathing for the hawk, its own respiratory rhythm had once again taken over. The vet was completing the surgery by injecting a fast drying epoxy glue inside the tube. The four pins and the rubber glue filled tube had fused into a single non flexible unit.

The hawk was just beginning to regain consciousness as I administered another dose of Arnica. The bird spent the next hours lying on a heating pad in a dark quiet cage.

The day after surgery, the hawk was alert and hungry. It was moved to an outdoor enclosure called a mews. The mews is four feet by four feet and eight feet tall, constructed of wood. It gives the bird plenty of fresh air, sunlight, privacy and a safe view of the world. There are a number of perches at varying heights, so that an unflighted bird can work its way to the top, where birds are most comfortable.

The hawk's wing was not bandaged or wrapped to its body so that there would be as little loss of muscle tone and range of motion as possible. Symphytum 30c was administered twice a day, alternating with Calcarea Phosphorica 6x twice a day. These remedies help speed up callus formation at the fracture site and strengthen the union. The frequency sometimes needs to be reduced depending on how active the hawk is and how stressful capture four times a day seemed to be. The homeopathics were administered for two weeks.

Six weeks after surgery, the radiographs revealed a strong union where there was once a fracture. The time had come to remove the external splint. Removal of the splint is not a surgical procedure, so I did it myself. A dose of Arnica was administered, as was an injectable sedative, Ketamine. With the bird conscious but quite unresponsive I cut all four pins between the wing surface and the rubber, epoxy filled tube. This was done simply with heavy wire cutters, and the splint was detached. Using needle nose pliers and a

twisting, pulling motion, each of the four stainless steel pins was removed from the bone. The plastic pin left inside the ulna helps reinforce the bone at the site of the four holes. The area was cleaned with Hyper-Cal lotion (Hypericum and Calendula tinctures with water, 1 to 1 to 9), then coated with CEH salve (Calendula, Echinacea, and Hypericum), and the procedure was complete. Again, the bird recovered quietly on a heating pad. After a few days, flight retraining began in preparation for release back to the wild.

The final phase of the rehabilitation process is called creancing. The hawk was fitted with leather anklets or straps that were attached to a fishing line and reel. Standing in the middle of an open field, the bird was tossed airborne and allowed to fly for about a thousand yards before being gently brought down with a drag of my thumb on the reel. This procedure was repeated over and over again, as long as the bird was not looking too stressed or tired. After two or three weeks of this endurance training, the hawk was flying strong and level. Many repeated flights did not cause fatigue or open mouth breathing. The time had come for a second chance. The anklets were removed and the hawk was once again thrown skyward. This time nothing pulled it back to earth.



Ranger, a harbor seal

by Jeff Lederman

Newly weaned harbor seal pups frequently fall victim to starvation, lung worm infestation, and verminous pneumonia. On October 27th, I received a report of just such a pup on the rocks behind someones home. When I found the animal it was in very critical condition. The seal pup was unconscious, convulsing, had shallow, labored, open mouth respiration, and was extremely emaciated. A healthy seal pup of this age should weigh around 50 to 60 pounds. This pup weighed 25 pounds.



At 7:00 pm we arrived back at the rehabilitation center. I began intravenous fluids plus 10cc of 25% dextrose for hypoglycemia. The seal pup's glucose level was 52. The convulsions are usually a result of hypoglycemia and will generally stop almost immediately upon administration of I.V. dextrose. This time the convulsions continued. One dose of Belladonna 1m stopped the convulsions in about five minutes. For the respiratory distress I tube fed the pup an herbal tincture of Grindelia, Hyssop, Licorice, Lobelia, Osha, Pleurisy root, Usnea, Yerba-santa, Echinacea, and Cayenne. It is unwise to tube feed an unconscious animal, but the volume of the tincture was small enough that I felt there would be little chance of aspiration. Antimonium Tartaricum 30c was crushed and placed under the pups tongue for "treatment of respiratory diseases, RATTLING OF MUCUS, trembling of whole body, great prostration, rapid, short, difficult breathing; seems as if he would suffocate", and Sulfur 30c for "DIFFICULT RESPIRATION, OPPRESSION, AS OF A LOAD ON CHEST." China 30c was given for starvation and dehydration.

It has been brought to my attention on more than one occasion, that I have a tendency to utilize too many homeopathic remedies per case. While this may be true, there are a number of reasons for this "shotgun" approach. I must concede that as a homeopathic prescriber I am in my infancy. I have had no formal homeopathic training, no mentor to turn to, and very little specific reference material. There are no repertories for marine mammals. A seal is amphibious. It can sleep under water, hold its breath for 15 to 20 minutes, and almost stop its heart beat for short periods. It has no arms or legs, but rather has flippers, and depends on a thick blubber layer to help maintain its body temperature. How should I go about choosing the simillimum for an unconscious harbor seal pup that quite possibly will be dead by morning. None of the animals admitted to the wildlife center come with any sort of history that I could be aware of. To get an idea of the circumstances leading to their present condition is usually pure speculation. All of my patients know that I am a predator, and that I am about to kill and eat them. The very symptoms necessary for accurate homeopathic prescribing are instinctively hidden by wild animals so as not to show weakness. The animals I am faced with don't have the time for me to administer one well chosen remedy, let that remedy runs its course, then reevaluate the symptoms. More often than not, they will be dead. So, I frequently choose

what I feel are the best two or three remedies. I check to make sure they do not antidote one another and I administer them. I also use as many supportive therapies as I can, such as herbs, acupuncture and physical therapies. Unfortunately, I have not reached a level of competency where I can do without antibiotics in all cases. Some neonates are orphaned before receiving whatever antibodies are passed on through nursing. Other animals are so deeply in the throws of an infection that I am not convinced that it is possible for them to rise above it without the aid of antibiotics.

At 8:00 am the following morning, Ranger (he was named during the night as a show of optimism) was alert and active with easy respiration. Blood was drawn and sent to the lab. A fecal exam revealed lung worm larvae, *Pricetrema ovum*, and Ranger was passing tape worms. The parasites were dealt with alopatically. The lung tincture and homeopathics continued with the addition of *Pyrogenium 9c* for possible infection. With the exception of packed cell volume and total protein, an indication of dehydration, all blood values were normal.

Ten days later, blood was again drawn. This time the lab report indicated a systemic infection and anemia. A course of antibiotics and acidophilus was begun for the infection. For the anemia I chose a combination of *Ferrum Phos. 6x*, *China 30c*, *Calcarea Phos. 6x*, and *Natrum Mur. 12x*. If this seems like over prescribing, how does this differ from *Bioplasma*, a combination of all 12 Tissue Salts, or any of the myriad combination remedies on the market?

Six more days and Ranger had a prolapsed rectum. Painful purse string sutures are sewn into Rangers rectum, and he is given a combination of *Ferrum Phos. 6x*, *Ignatia 200x*, and *Ruta Grav. 30x*. A few days later the prolapse was beginning to protrude again. Ranger was given acupuncture on the top of his skull to help draw up the prolapse, and we began an herbal formula, *Ginseng 18*. Eight days later, Ranger's rectum was looking good. The stitches were removed and the herbs were discontinued.

Next, a large abscess had formed on Ranger's front flipper, and was resolved with *Hepar Sulfuris 6x*. Unfortunately, his eyes were looking sticky, indicating a possible infection. Blood was again drawn and results showed a chronic infection. A second course of antibiotics and acidophilus was started.

On December 20th, almost two months after Ranger was rescued off the rocks, all blood work was normal, his weight was a chubby 60 pounds, and Ranger was released back into the Pacific Ocean.

Poisoned eagle

by Jeff Lederman

A call comes into the wildlife center reporting a bald eagle down. Once at the reported location we can see the eagle out in the middle of a field. If it is healthy it will fly away as we approach on foot. We are each wearing a pair of heavy welding gloves and carrying a large towel. The eagle is very much aware of our presence. As we slowly approach, one in front and one from behind, the eagle does not fly. It is very



nervous now and is looking in all directions for a route of escape. A wild animal has what is called a fight or flight instinct. Most animals want to flee from human contact. For some reason this bird of prey can not fly. He must stay and fight. An eagle up close is an incredible sight. It has puffed itself up to look larger and fiercer than life. His intimidating beak is wide open and he is cackling a bizarre warning to us. In this animal's mind, we are not there to render aid, we are predators and we are going to eat it. As we move in on the eagle our hearts are pounding. The bite of an eagle is painful to say the least, but the talons are devastating. With four curved 1" to 2" spikes on each foot, the eagle can squeeze his talons shut with bone crushing power. As I drop down on him with my towel the eagle rolls to his back to expose nothing but talons to his attacker. His talons rip through the towel, but with the towel over the eagles head it makes it difficult for an accurate strike. A few seconds of wrestling with this now lethal towel, and I have control of the eagles legs. The eagle is now defenseless and captive. As I arrange it in my arms and hug him to my torso I can feel the heart pounding inside its chest like an electric motor. This bird is suddenly in the grasp of its only predator, humans. A dose of Aconite 200c is administered for the fear of death, and the eagle is transported to the center.

Once back at the center I begin a complete examination to try and discover why this animal was grounded. First, its feet are taped in the closed position for our safety. The muscles used to open the talons have only a fraction of the strength they have to close. It takes only a little surgical tape to render them harmless. The bird is placed on its back on the exam table and we begin. Without going into great detail, the wings are checked for damage, breaks, bruises etc. (birds don't bruise black and blue, they bruise green). The breast bone or keel is felt as an indicator of the general state of nourishment of the bird. This bird does not have a lot of muscle on either side of the breast bone which means he has not been eating or flying for quite a while. The inside of the mouth is quite pale, indicating dehydration. All aspects of its physical being are carefully checked. Blood is drawn from a vein under the wing and sent to the lab. So far, all I know is this bird is suffering from dehydration, starvation, and cannot fly. There are no other

obvious signs. The eagle is given fluids through a long slender tube into its stomach. I administer China 30c for dehydration and starvation, and Pyrogenium 9c for the possibility of infection. Radiographs also have revealed nothing out of the ordinary. The eagle's feet are untaped and it is placed outside in a small flight cage. Once outside in a quiet enclosure, the bird begins to relax, and we can observe it secretly. In the wild an animal will hide most symptoms of disease and injury if possible. Any outward signs of weakness usually will result in becoming another animal's dinner. Now that the eagle feels alone and a little safer, we may be able to pick up some clues as to what the problem is.

As a little time passes, the pieces start coming together. The eagle's mutes, or feces are bright green. This is a possible indication of poisoning. Its wings are held out almost horizontally in a "roof" position, and it is barely able to hold its head up. An attempt to grasp a low perch with its talons misses by inches. The case is beginning to look like lead poisoning.

The next day the blood work is back from the laboratory and the results show a high white cell count, infection, anemia, and high sgot. The high sgot indicates liver involvement and supports the idea of poisoning. Another blood sample is drawn, this time in a lead free tube to test specifically for lead levels in the blood. In the meantime, the eagle is once again tube fed, this time with salmon that has been blenderized with fluids and vitamins. We must be careful not to start a starving animal on hard to digest whole foods too quickly. Plumbum Metallicum 6x is administered 4 times a day for lead poisoning, and another dose of China for the effects of starvation. Over the next few days, as we wait for a blood report, Plumbum, China, and Pyrogenium are continued. The eagle has now been weaned onto whole salmon and is starting to show a little more energy.

The lab report has come back, and the diagnosis is substantiated. Lead levels for this eagle were lethal. Had it not been for capture and treatment at the center, this eagle would most likely be dead by now, and another animal would be feeding on the toxic carcass. Injections of Calcium EDTA are begun, which help mobilize lead from the tissues and enhances urinary excretions.

Sixteen days after rescue, all blood levels including lead, are normal and indications of infection are gone. The eagle has been exercised and appears to be fully recovered. The eagle is released back to the wild for a second chance.

Lead poisoning is a frequently occurring event among bald eagles. In North America some of the waterfowl that are shot but not recovered by their human hunters, are subsequently eaten by bald eagles, leading to secondary poisoning. At some waters, shooting has been so prevalent over the years that large amounts of spent lead shot have accumulated in the bottom sediment. Waterfowl scooping up grit, which they need to grind and digest their food, mistakenly ingest lead pellets. The retention of only a few of those pellets in the gizzard can kill a duck. Although lead shot in the flesh is not deadly unless it damages vital organs or tissues, it will be poison to the eagles that feed on those wounded or dead waterfowl.

Almost resurrected

by Jeff Lederman

I don't usually respond to dead animal calls, but this one was for a deer, and the fresh meat will feed our birds of prey. It was late in the afternoon of New Year's Eve, and I didn't have much to occupy myself with, so I decided I could play butcher for a while.

Apparently a deer misjudged the height of a barbed wire fence, caught its hind legs, and hung itself up in the fence until it froze to death. I scribbled some directions on a note pad, grabbed a first aid kit with wire cutters, stuffed a stethoscope in my pocket and set out searching along a rural road.

Far across a snowy field I make out the deer suspended by all four legs, from a barbed wire fence. As I approach the ever enlarging scene, it becomes apparent what a truly ugly picture this is. The deer is hanging upside down about 3 feet off the ground. Her struggle must have been monumental. A large area of the freshly fallen snow is an abstract in blood.

The wire cuts easily as the strands leap away from the snap of the tool. One more strand, and the carcass crashes to the ground like a 100 pound sack of dog food. I cut the rest of the fence so that I can drag the body through the opening and across the field. I double check for a heart beat with my stethoscope. There is no sound. I touch the eye of the animal and find no corneal reflex. That is that, fresh venison tonight. I get a good strong hold on the hind legs, and as I start to pull the deer across the snow, I think I see the slightest movement in the deer's throat.

Is this possible? Did it just swallow? I am reminded of an old episode of M.A.S.H., where a comatosed soldier is mistaken for dead, but in the end manages a tear down his cheek while being given the last rights. My plans just changed.

I run across the field and back to the truck for a blanket and first aid kit. I crush a homeopathic remedy and pour it inside the deer's lip. I chose Carbo Veg 200C, "blood seems to stagnate in the capillaries, causing blueness, coldness, and ecchymosis. Body becomes blue, icy-cold. The patient may be almost lifeless, pulse imperceptible" (Boericke's Materia Medica). I roll the deer over onto the blanket, then doing my best impression of a sled dog, I mush back to the truck pulling my frozen passenger. I stick the flashing warning light on the roof of the truck and fish-tail down the icy roads as fast as I can maintain control. News Year's Eve at the wildlife center is deserted. I lower the deer on the blanket, to the ground, drag it across the floor of the reception room and into the treatment room. I plug in several heating pads and roll the animal onto them. Then I place hot water bottles all over its torso and cover the whole thing with more blankets. Removing



the thermometer from the deer's rectum, I can see that the mercury is not yet registering. I warm a liter of fluids to 100 degrees, administer another dose of Carbo Veg, and Arnica 1M, and begin administering subcutaneous fluid therapy. In this procedure I inject warm, sterile fluids under the animal's skin. It makes large lumps of fluid at each injection site, but these will slowly be absorbed by the animals dehydrated tissue. I keep the heating pads on low so as not to cause burns and constantly refill the hot water bottles.

A few hours later, her temperature finally registers at 93.4. A dose of Carbo Veg 30C is administered and I turn my attention to treating some of her wounds. She has many lacerations from the wire, especially on her hind legs where the bone is exposed in some areas. I clean all wounds with Hyper-Cal tincture. The deepest injuries are packed with Calendula with ground Comfrey root to speed up granulation, and all wounds are bandaged. Her legs are still icy cold. The idea is to concentrate the heat on the torso of the animal, to raise the core temperature. In time, as circulation returns, the extremities will warm. I continue more subcutaneous fluids, and her temperature is now 96.6. It is around 9:00 PM now and her temperature is 98.2. Her wounds are beginning to bleed for the first time since I arrived on the scene. At 10:00 PM her temperature has leveled off at 100.7. I now remove most of the heat sources, but leave her covered with blankets. There is nothing left for me to do but get some rest.

As an optimistic gesture, I hang blankets over the windows of the treatment room. If she is on her feet at first light, there would be a good chance she would crash through a window to escape. I go upstairs to the apartment over the treatment room, to get some sleep.

A little before midnight I am awakened by kicking and banging from below. I lie in bed for awhile imagining the doe regaining consciousness, and wondering how I can give her a dose of Aconite for the fear of death she will soon be experiencing as she becomes aware of her surroundings.

Eventually, I get myself up. I crept downstairs to the dark and silent treatment room. I shine a flashlight around. There she is on the floor, just where I left her. It is only a few minutes to the new year, my patient is dead. I try to find something positive in today's events, as I walk back to bed, but sometimes you just can't.

Tardy, a harbour seal

by Jeff Lederman

After many miserable days on a frigid beach, an emaciated harbor seal was flown to the wildlife center and placed in my care. It was mid- November when this pup was rescued. Born probably in June or July, at about 22 pounds, he should have at least tripled his weight by now and be sporting a thick blubber layer as insulation against the icy air and water temperature. Our new patient was 20 pounds and shivering.



Upon his unseasonably late arrival at the center, thus his name Tardy, he was observed to be very lethargic and had labored breathing. There were numerous very deep infected puncture wounds on his lower torso and tail area. Tardy's front flippers were trembling from what I believed to be pain. Whenever he opened his eyes, which was not often, large amounts of pus ran down his cheeks. His corneas were becoming greyish-blue and opaque. Pus and blood were oozing from his nostrils. This was a very bad sign, and indicative of heavy lung worm infestation. The lung worm was later confirmed by a fecal sedimentation exam, and also showed a heavy load of round worms. It is very common for a seal in this situation to die from lung worm infestation and verminous pneumonia.

The seriousness of Tardy's situation was compounded by the lateness of the season. The seal facilities were outdoors. The pools were frozen and the outdoor plumbing was drained and turned off. Tardy was basically skin and bones, and would not survive another night outside. Little did I know when Tardy flew in, that he and I were destined to be room-mates. For the next three weeks, Tardy lived in my bath tub. Every night I went to sleep to the sounds of a marine mammal in the next room. Every morning I woke to smell. You have never really experienced bath tub ring until you have had a seal take up residence in your tub.

Tardy's treatment began immediately upon his arrival at the center. He was given homeopathic CHINA for dehydration and starvation. Most likely he has not had anything to eat or drink for weeks. A homeopathic nosode, PYROGENIUM was administered for infection. He was tube fed an electrolyte solution that also contained ECHINACEA tincture, and an herbal lung tincture I concocted from GRINDELIA, HYSSOP, LICORICE, LOBELIA, OSHA, PLEURISY ROOT, USNEA, YERBA SANTA AND CAYENNE. Tardy's puncture wounds were cleaned with a syringe full of Hyper-Cal lotion, followed by an application of CEH salve. Lung worm treatment was to begin the next day.

The following morning Tardy's condition was relatively unchanged, with the very notable exception of the brown diarrhea flipper painted all over my tub. CHINA and PYROGENIUM were administered again.

Homeopathic LEDUM was crushed and placed under his tongue, to help treat the deep puncture wounds. I suspect the punctures were the result of a dog attack after Tardy had stranded on a beach. Soon after the LEDUM, the trembling in his flippers ceased, and Tardy seemed more relaxed and comfortable. The CHINA, PYROGENIUM and LEDUM continued for the next few days.

Lung worm must be treated with allopathic drugs. Very strong worming drugs are used, but the mass die off of worms will most likely cause the death of Tardy due to anaphylactic shock. To prevent this, steroids are utilized for a couple of days before and after worming. This is the only situation where I use steroids for any animal.

It has been five days since Tardy was admitted. His lower torso seems to be very infected and painful. The spasms have returned to his front flippers. I administered TARENTULA CUBENSIS and MYRISTICA SEBIFERA. Boericke's Materia Medica says of Cuban Spider; A toxæmic medicine, septic conditions. Adapted to most severe types of inflammation and pain...Purplish hue and burning, stinging pains. Intermittent septic chills. Hands tremble...Abscesses, where pain and inflammation predominate. Worse, night. MYRISTICA, or Brazilian Ucuba, according to Boericke is a remedy of great antiseptic powers. Shortly after the first dose of these two remedies, Tardy seemed a little more energetic. His flippers stopped trembling and although his corneas were totally opaque, his eyes seemed brighter. TARENTULA and MYRISTICA were administered for two days.

The next day Tardy was very weak. His eyes were barely open, breathing was labored and there was thick mucous in his mouth and nose. PULSATILLA was administered for the mucous and shortly after, his nostrils were glued shut. A moist Q-tip reopened them and breathing was a little easier.

One more day and Tardy was barely conscious. His temperature was normal, he had brown diarrhea and the thick mucous was gone. Blood work indicated a bacterial infection and possible liver dysfunction. A nasal swab was cultured, and based on the bacterial growth, a course of antibiotics was begun. For the liver, I considered LYCOPODIUM, but chose CHELIDONIUM because of passed successes with this remedy in seal pups. For some days now I have been treating Tardy's eyes with drops I made from homeopathic EUPHRASIA tincture and water. His eyes were very sunken, totally opaque and pus still flowed freely.

For the last two weeks Tardy had been confined to a tub with almost no physical activity. To help stimulate his recovery I had to get him swimming. An old Jacuzzi was filled with warm water outdoors and Tardy was slipped into the water. For several minutes, Tardy paddled around the pink pool showing instinctive movement patterns. Then fatigue and shivering set in and he was returned to his apartment. Over the following days, the swimming sessions grew longer and much to Tardy's delight, thawed herring were added to the pool. Every fish that was tossed into the pool was quickly positioned head first in his mouth and sucked out of sight. Tardy had an appetite.

Besides the antibiotics, the only remedies Tardy was now receiving

were for his eyes. I could not release a blind seal and I was determined to clear his corneas by the time he reached 60 pounds. The EUPHRASIA eye drops continued and twice a day I administered homeopathic EUPHRASIA and RHUS TOX. Boericke's MM says of EUPHRASIA; Eyes- Catarrhal conjunctivitis; discharge of acrid matter. The eyes water all the time. Acrid lachrymation; bland coryza. Discharge thick. Burning and swelling of lids. Sticky mucous on cornea; Opacities. Of RHUS TOX, Boericke says; Eyes- Photophobia; profuse flow of yellow pus. Tardy is now 25 pounds. Although he still doesn't have the layer of fat necessary to thermoregulate, he can not be expected to continue his recovery in a bathtub.

A clear plastic dome is procured and installed over the twelve foot pool. An electric heater is installed to warm the air in the pool enclosure. A heat lamp is hung over the wooden haul-out platform in the center of the pool, and the ice on the surface of the water is broken and removed. Spending most of the days in this heated enclosure, Tardy can swim at will, eat all his fish in the water and can haul out under the heat lamp when needed. For the first time, I am beginning to see some clearing of his corneas. The corneas do not slowly get more transparent, but rather the opaqueness begins to retreat like a window shade being pulled away. First from the top of his eyeball and slowly from the sides. Based on John Clarke's Prescriber, EUPHRASIA and EUPHRASIA lotion are administered four times a day for corneal opacity.

Christmas day, Tardy is 41 pounds and will no longer be carried back to my apartment at night. The water in his pool is 45 degrees, but he seems to tolerate it fine. He is beginning to look like a fat healthy sausage. As the winter days go by, his corneas continue to improve, a fecal examination was negative for parasites and his weight is now 57 pounds. Release time is getting close, but first Tardy must spend a week or so exercising in the largest 18 foot pool. There is one small problem with making the transition to the large pool. The ice covering the surface was eight inches thick. After ruling out several hair-brained schemes to thaw the pool, two loyal volunteers and I spend about six hours fracturing the ice and hauling the icebergs up a ramp and over the side. Tardy's new pool awaited.

Tardy took to the new pool immediately. A few laps around the circumference, then down to the bottom for a nap. The water was 40 degrees, but he rarely hauled-out. Within about a week, Tardy's weight seemed to level off at 59 pounds. It was time to set him free.

I pierced the webbing in his hind flipper with a plastic ID tag, just in case he turns up again somewhere. Then he was loaded into the back of a small enclosed pick up and driven back to the general location of his stranding. I always enjoy the expressions on the motorists behind me as a harbor seal looks out the back window at them. Tardy is unloaded at a sheltered beach and placed in the sand near the water. He stares out at the surf for a moment, looks back in my direction, and then he is gone.

As I drove back to the center alone, I found myself imagining, what if Tardy could communicate his experiences to other seals. What a story he would have to tell.

Fawn in barbed wire

by Jeff Lederman

A two month old male Columbia Black Tail deer fawn is found hanging off the ground by both hind legs in a barbed wire fence. The length of time in the fence is unknown. The fawn was cut from the fence and brought to the wildlife center by the boys that found him. There was very little movement in either back leg. The fawn could only lie with its legs straight out behind him, and seemed unable to bring them



forward. His gums were very pale, he was terrified and was hyperventilating with open mouth. For the “FEAR of DEATH”, Aconite 200c was administered. Within two minutes of the first dose of Aconite, the fawn was noticeably calmer, breathing slower with mouth closed. In the first couple of hours the fawn received 2 doses of Aconite and 4 doses of Arnica 200x, for “PHYSICAL TRAUMA”. Sub-cutaneous fluids were administered and leg abrasions were treated with CEH salve, (CEH is a blend of Calendula, Echinacea, and Hypericum). Frequent doses of China 30c were given for “DEHYDRATION”.

The next day Arnica 30c is continued and he is drinking electrolytes and goats milk from a bottle. One more day and he is alert, active, and walking around on swollen stiff ankles. CEH is continued on abrasions and Triflora analgesic gel is rubbed into his joints. Triflora is a homeopathic gel made of three plant substances; Symphytum (Comfrey), Rhus Tox (Poison Ivy), and Ledum (Wild Rosemary). These treatments continue along with some very gentle range of motion physical therapy. In a few days Arnica is stopped and Rhus Tox is given to focus on “INJURED JOINTS”.

Six days after being found, the fawn is walking and moving nicely. Eight months later, (after hunting season), he is released back to the wild.

An injured raccoon

by Jeff Lederman

At 2 a.m. a raccoon hit by a car looks pretty hopeless. In one of my more sensitive moves, I nudged the bloody lump of fur with my hiking boot. The ribcage expanded and dropped. There was still a little life in this unfortunate creature.

I drew up a syringe full of sedation to put an end to the pain and in preparation for euthanasia--a lethal injection of barbiturates. The sedative, an intramuscular injection, stimulated the raccoon to its feet and sent her staggering to the gravel shoulder. All four limbs still worked. A surprising positive sign. Back in the exam room we set about trying to stabilize the unconscious raccoon enough so that she might survive the night. Many wild animals have an unbelievable grasp on life.

Alternating doses of liquid Arnica 200C and Aconite 200C were dripped into her mouth. Most rehabilitation centers would be shooting her up with Dexamethasone (steroids).

Electric clippers buzzed across her leg in hopes of exposing a good vein. Fluid therapy was critical if she was not to fall victim to shock. I was unable to secure the necessary vein for an IV drip. Instead, large amounts of sterile electrolytes were injected under her skin and were quickly absorbed by the dehydrated tissues. Arnica was continued to ease her pain, seal off leaking vessels and generally reduce the effects of the trauma. The Aconite was to help with shock and reduce the intense fear she might be experiencing through her stupor.

Wounds were cleaned with a combination of Hypericum and Calendula tinctures diluted with water, then treated with a salve made of Calendula, Echinacea and Hypericum. Blood was rinsed from her mouth and a physical exam ensued, looking for signs of physical damage. Fluid therapy continued until our ten pound patient had received 60cc of Lactated Ringers Solution.

It was 4 a.m. when she was moved to the intensive care ward where she spent the night on a heating pad. I was not very optimistic about tomorrow.

At 9:30 the following morning she had not moved, but was still with us. We took advantage of her unconscious state to continue injecting fluids. An animal must receive 25cc of fluids per pound of body weight, per day, if it is to maintain life. Arnica was continued in a 30C potency but the Aconite has a short window of usefulness and was replaced by Hypericum 200X. Hypericum is useful for spinal and nerve damage.

In the afternoon we received a phone call from one of the young women who found the raccoon in the street. She said they had heard from a friend who claimed to have hit the raccoon two more times in a misguided effort to end the animal's suffering. I never know whether or not to believe these sorts of reports, but it certainly put a damper on any optimism I was trying to muster.



Later that afternoon the raccoon was still unconscious. Her position had changed but I was seeing little in the way of reflexes or response. Her heart rate was racing faster than I could count. Frequently this is a sign of intense pain. Respiration was beginning to sound thick and fluidy. Perhaps her lungs were filling with blood or fluid. I administered Antimonium tartaricum and Apis mellifica.

Day three and she was on her feet and walking. She was quite groggy, but she was back on her feet after a crushing blow from a car. I am always in awe at what these animals will endure and overcome. Fluid therapy continued for as long as she was not drinking. Natrum sulphuricum 30X, for head injuries, was administered along with the continuing Arnica 30C.

Day four had our raccoon moving around her large airline kennel much more easily with typical raccoon gestures. She was not eating on her own, so we began tube feeding a highly digestible slurry directly into her stomach. She was extremely docile and seemed to have no fear of us.

Several more days had passed and improvement continued. She took long walks around the ward, still showing no fear or interest in her captors. Tube feeding took place four times a day, as she still had not eaten. There had not been any sign of a bowel movement since she was admitted, so I dosed with Nux vomica 30C to stimulate her digestive system.

She was getting more aggressive when it came to tube feeding. Keeping her fed became a test of wills. Size was on my side.

We couldn't help feeling that if she would only begin to eat, complete recovery would be inevitable. I tried a dose of Ignatia 200C in case her hunger strike was grief related. Warm saline was dripped into her nostrils; sometimes after a head trauma the sinuses are filled with dried blood and the lack of smell affects appetite.

The raccoon was moved to a secluded outdoor enclosure. All of a raccoon's favorite foods were left in a bowl: stinky cat food, yogurt, egg and a salmon garnish. She was left alone for two days, but still had not eaten. My mind kept dwelling on some sort of intestinal blockage. The time had come for a visit to the local vet clinic.

Equipped with x-ray facilities and staff much better at physical examination than I, this trip was long overdue.

Isoflurane gas was used to send the raccoon back to that all too familiar state of unconsciousness. I shot an x-ray, and while I processed the film the veterinarian began a physical examination.

Within twelve minutes we were viewing the raccoon's inner workings on the light box. There were no broken bones, the major organs looked perfect and the intestines were normal and empty. Empty primarily because of the complete adsorbability of the tube feeding mixture. While we stood in the light shining through the raccoon's digestive system, the veterinary technician called from the next room, "Here's the problem".

She was grasping either side of the lower jaw in each hand and wiggling the bones slightly back and forth. "Her jaw is broken", she said with a bit of a superior tone.

Upon closer inspection, we also found a tooth that was broken off, exposing the pulp! I couldn't help but cringe.

The mystery was solved by a routine thorough examination. The jaw was repaired simply by wrapping a fine wire around the two lower canines and twisting it tightly. It reminded me a bit of a child's braces for crooked teeth. The tooth, although a really tough extraction, was removed and the gum was sutured closed.

As the veterinarian rolled his eyes, I administered Arnica and Hypericum for the nerve pain from the extraction. The site of the extraction was also rinsed with Hyper-Cal tincture. The raccoon came back home to recover in a familiar airline kennel on a heating pad. While she slept, I continued to drip Hyper-Cal on the sutured gum.

By 10 p.m. she was alert and active. We tube fed her for what I was confident would be the last time. The stomach tube was premoistened, and crushed Arnica and Hypericum were sprinkled down its length. As long as an animal was being tube fed, this was an easy way to administer remedies.

In the morning she was moved to her outdoor enclosure. A bowl of irresistible raccoon food was left behind, once again laced with Arnica and Hypericum. Later that day we would check to see how much she had eaten.

All of the food had been pawed and inspected. None had been eaten.

Still one more day passed, nothing eaten.

The thought of wrestling a feeding tube between that broken jaw made me decide to try some pharmaceutical pain relief. Perhaps if I could deaden her pain she would eat on her own. I injected two doses that day of Banamine, an anti-inflammatory pain killer. She didn't eat.

Four days passed since her last tube feeding. Fourteen days in all since she had last fed herself. How long could she endure? If I miss lunch I have trouble walking up my driveway. She was still a ferocious fighter. I closely monitored her hydration level by pinching her skin for signs of tenting, testing capillary refill time by pressing on exposed skin and by watching for dry, receding eyes. Death from dehydration was a much greater risk than starvation.

We had one idea left. Nutri-Cal, a sweet, sticky dietary supplement that squeezes out of a toothpaste tube was smeared all over her legs. For her this was just one more torture. We watched as she licked her legs clean. Later that day, much to her amazement, we were back and again she was coated with Nutri-Cal. We left a bowl of food behind and as we left, she watched us out of the corner of her eye as she began to lick her legs clean, yet again.

As I write this story, it has been four days since her last Nutri-Cal slathering. I wonder and I worry what the future holds for this beleaguered raccoon. But my worry is tempered with optimism. Optimism because for the last four days she has emptied every bowl of food we have offered.

Island Wildlife Natural Care Centre



Harbour Seal pools.



Harbour Seal primary care facility.



110 foot raptor flight.



Songbird aviary.

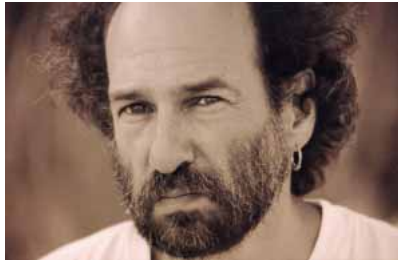


Food preparation kitchen.



Clinic / examination room

About the Author



Now forty six years old, time wildlife rehabilitator since west from New Mexico and north a staff member or volunteered at From bird of prey centres to experience has included a great American species. Studying alternative medicine all the while, Jeff prepared for the day when he would start his own centre.

In the Spring of 1997, Jeff founded Island Wildlife Natural Care Centre on Salt Spring Island, B.C. Island Wildlife is a full service four acre facility, devoted to the holistic treatment of the injured and orphaned wildlife of the Gulf Islands and parts of Vancouver Island.

Jeff has published articles in the Journal of the American Holistic Veterinary Medical Association, is a regular contributor to Homeopathy Today, the publication of the National Center for Homeopathy, and has received a grant from the Homeopathic Community Council. In 1997 Jeff was a guest speaker at the annual conference of The American Institute of Homeopathy and The International Foundation for Homeopathy.

Jeff Lederman has been a full about 1989. Working his way to British Columbia, he has been numerous wildlife facilities. marine mammal centres, Jeff's many indigenous North

“Cries of the Wild”

We are pleased to be able to offer to you, “Cries of the Wild, A Wildlife Rehabilitator’s Journal”. Written by the Wildlife Centre’s founder, Jeff Lederman and published by Heritage House publishing, this book chronicles the most exciting and moving stories in Jeff’s wildlife career. Share the excitement of an eagle rescue, the joy of an orphaned seal pup with a second chance or the heartache of a deer slipping away. *Here is an excerpt:*

“Wildlife impressions are not my strong suit, but it seemed to work. The pup responded, and with each call, it swam closer. I moved to my knees with the net ready to enmesh my prey, while Joe readied himself to counterbalance my efforts. To overturn the kayak in this 55-degree water would be disastrous. As the pup came within range, my heart quickened. Suddenly it dove and I watched him pass under the boat. My heart sank. How many more tries will we get, I wondered. The answer came quickly. Joe called my name and I turned. He pointed west--a very close west—and my gaze froze on a six-foot dorsal fin cutting through the water. "Killer whale!" Joe shouted. He always did have a flair for the obvious.”



“Reading one story leads to reading the others as Lederman’s passion draws in the reader. When he’s angry the reader joins in on his outrage. When he finds success the reader breaths a sigh of relief. “Cries of the Wild” will appeal to anyone who loves animals.” -Judith Isabella, *Times Colonist*

“I totally loved your book (it’s true), I read everything except Psycho the Crow, because mom has told me that story about 5 million times.” -Alex, *the author’s neice*

“Cries of the Wild” is a large format book (8x10), has a full color cover and 144 pages of stories, photographs and illustrations from Salt Spring illustrator Donald Gunn.



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