

Amber Technology's

SELF HELP GUIDE TO TREATING PARVO

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4th Edition – June 2011

Parvaid™

A special combination of herbs formulated to promote normalization of digestive tract functions in the face of diarrhea, vomiting, gas, cramps and other intestinal dysfunctions.

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INTRODUCTION

This E-Book has been created to help those making health-related decisions on behalf of the dogs infected with Canine Parvovirus (CPV, “Parvo”). This e-book is not a substitute for appropriate veterinary care. It is suggested that in caring for the Parvo-infected dog, the most prudent course of action would include assessment by an experienced veterinary health care provider.

In 1997, after two years of research and testing, Amber Technology was created in order to help the creation and distribution of a nutraceutical compound that safely and effectively cares for canine CPV —“Parvaaid.”

Amber Technology maintains continuous global surveillance of Parvovirus and identifies important changes in the viral strain and or infections that may be introduced to the Parvovirus (superinfections).

This assures that Parvaaid is appropriately modified to be effective against the prevailing dominant Parvoviral strains.

Parvaaid and related products can be used safely in conjunction with standard veterinary protocols. Successful treatment of Parvovirus includes resolution of infection, prevention of relapse, and shortening of period of stay in the clinic or animal hospital.

If you have any questions regarding the content of this e-book, please feel free to phone us at 877-

DISCLAIMER:

You are the puppy's caretaker and responsible for its support. If you cannot manage the necessary support of this puppy, contact your local Veterinarian. However, if you do everything you can to keep this puppy alive and the worst happens, do not blame yourself. This virus is life threatening and very difficult to treat. Not all cases are going to be successful (at least 85% will).

You do have the option of calling Amber Technology at 877-727-8243. If your puppy continues to decline your puppy may have a super infection (or have been vaccinated and / or wormed in addition to Parvo which may be too much for the body to handle), or needs further attention, therefore we recommend taking your puppy to your local veterinarian health care provider for further treatment.

Canine Parvovirus (CPV)

CVP is a virus that infects several types of animals. Seemingly, the Parvovirus subtype that infects dogs was defined and recognized as early as the early 1970s in the northwestern Mediterranean region, as well as one strain noted in the later 1970s in South America. Suffice it to say, canine Parvovirus is a world-wide phenomenon and is a significant problem in the United States.

Top 10 facts of the Parvovirus:

- 1 –The Canine Parvovirus is world wide.
- 2 - Parvo is a highly contagious and deadly disease.
- 3 –Even fully-vaccinated puppies are susceptible to the infection.
- 4 –Parvo mostly affects dogs under 1 year of age but an average of 6 weeks old.
- 5 –Bleach is the only product to kill the Parvovirus in the environment (with the exception of clinically tested products used to clean kennels).
- 6 –The virus incubates in the glands of the puppy for 3 to 15 days before showing symptoms.
- 7 –Once the incubation period is over the Parvovirus will work its way into the intestinal tract.
- 8 –After the Canine Parvovirus is in the intestinal tract the Parvo will start eating away at the velli and lining of the intestinal walls. Therefore bloody stools will be apparent.
- 9 - The puppy will either pass away from a lack of hydration or low glucose levels (blood sugars).
- 10 –If treating with Sub-Q fluid, do not over hydrate after the puppy has pulled through the worst of the virus as it will put a strain on the heart, cause edema, and may develop an abscess.

Signs and symptoms vary from dog to dog and may include any combination of these symptoms, appearing in no particular order:

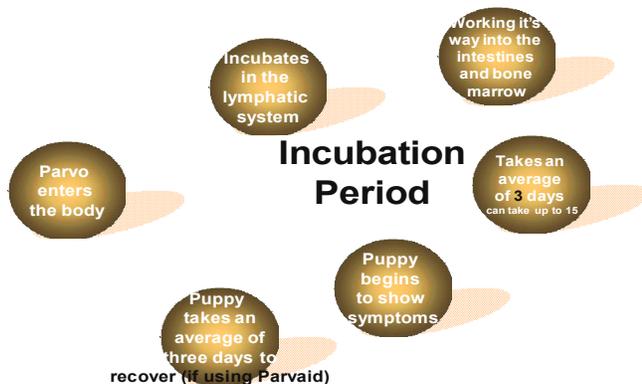


Illustration 1: Incubation Period

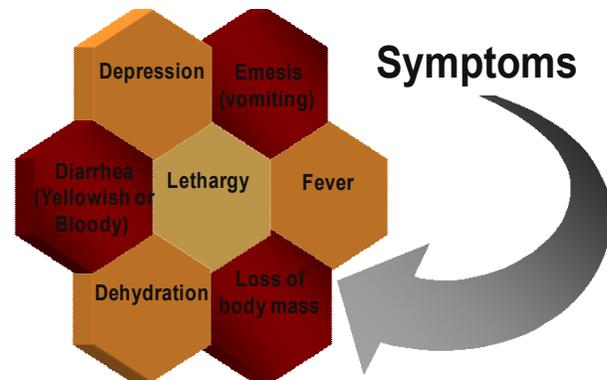


Illustration 2: Signs and Symptoms

How contagious is CPV?

Parvovirus is highly contagious and is spread via fecal-oral route (contact with an infected dog's gastrointestinal material, usually formed stool or diarrhea, but contact with vomit may also cause Parvo). A single ounce of stool (about the size of one or two walnuts), there are typically one million viral particles—only a mere one thousand of those particles are needed to reach the threshold for infection.

So many dog owners take the necessary precautions (i.e. change gowns, gloves, foot covers, nets etc. dip their feet in bleach each time they walk from kennel to kennel) and puppies still contract Parvo. No saying how many yards and homes were destroyed using bleach trying to get rid of the virus to have a new puppy years later contract it again. It has been Amber Technology's experience the Parvovirus can live in some areas for at least 3 years.

How is CPV Transmitted?

Transmission usually occurs when the newly infected dog comes in contact with material either from an infected dog or from an object that had come in contact with the infected habitat. Direct contact with infected feces is not necessary for the disease to spread. It can be found under the fingernails, on clothing, in hair and on the bottom of feet.

Transmission of the Canine Parvovirus typically occurs via automobile tire, foot, or by contact with contaminated clothing. Yard-to-yard transmission frequently occurs when a dog or other animal (birds, cats, mice, flies) carries infected material into another yard or into multiple yards. Therefore, maintenance of general yard hygiene is a critical preventive measure.

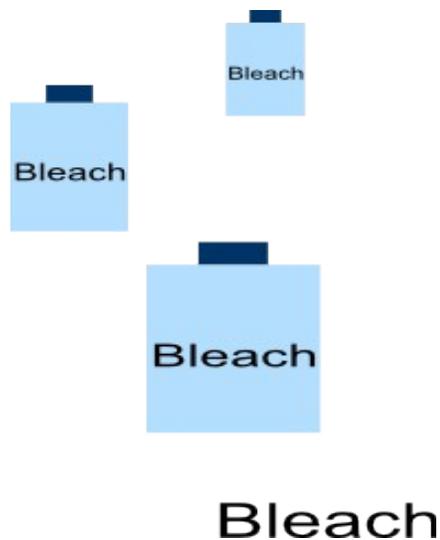
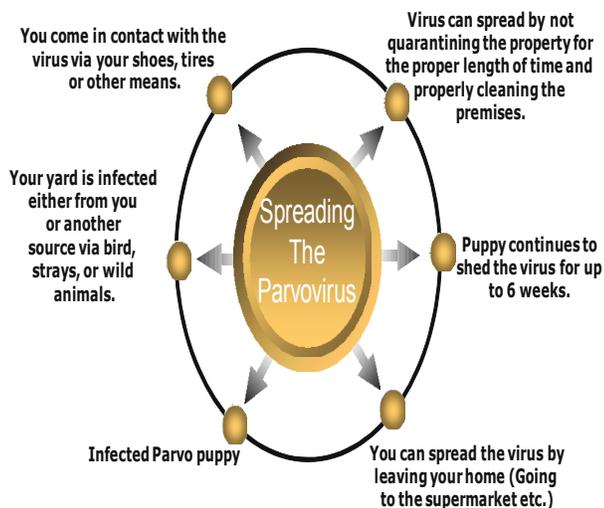


Illustration 3: Spreading the Parvovirus

Illustration 4: What Kills CPV in the Environment

Other products on the market have been proven to kill CPV (do your research and make sure the studies are accurate). DO NOT administer bleach to the dog. (There is a product called Kennel Care which is safe for your furniture and has been proven to kill the Parvo virus)

At What Age Are Dogs Susceptible to CPV?

Canine Parvovirus is a disease that for the most part, affects puppies (dogs under 1 year of age). However, dogs can obtain the virus at an older age dependant upon the loss of the mothers antibodies given at birth from the mother. Once they lose the antibodies (which a majority of puppies do within the first year of life) they are susceptible to infections unless they are vaccinated or acquire the antibodies before illness.

After the year 2006 it was discovered that many dogs up to the age 3 were developing Parvo. Many cases were not severe however some were deadly. This is when the virus took a turn. For the most part there were no or little stools. Through necropsies it was found that the intestinal tract was swollen. As long as the puppies could not defecate they continued to worsen. It was discovered in Texas by using a chemical with sulfur the swelling in the intestinal tract decreased. Sulfur is easy to obtain. MSM is pure sulfur found in the vitamin section of your supermarket. Amber Technology also makes a product to help the intestinal tract decrease swelling. This product is called Adizone. Be sure your puppy is comfortably having bowel movements and start other puppies who are not showing symptoms on it as well.

Why Stools Are Important

There are a couple of conditions (perhaps more) that may cause a puppy not to have stools during a Parvo attack. One condition may cause the lining of the intestinal tract to swell (for various reasons). These puppies will have 1 to 2 bowel movements in one day (the normal is 4 to 6). Using Amber Technology's Adizone helps eliminate the possibilities of a swollen intestinal tract or, if Adizone is not readily available MSM can be used (instructions found in the Parvaaid instructions).

An infestation of worms can cause a lack of bowel movements. DO NOT worm a puppy during a CPV outbreak. Treat the Parvovirus first then treat for worms (give approximately 2 weeks after the Parvo recovery). A safe wormer one can use during a Parvo outbreak called Diatomaceous Earth. It can be purchased at a feed store. Be sure to purchase food grade. Or go to www.wolfcreekranch.net for more information. This wormer must be given with plenty of fluid. If the puppy is dehydrated it is not a good idea to administer the Diatomaceous Earth.

Be consistent with the Parvaaid and Vibactra Plus, giving the doses every hour around the clock. Dehydration can cause a lack of stools.

If you have gone through all the suggested steps and your puppy does not exhibit a stool after a 24-hour period, you may want to consider taking your puppy to your Veterinarian. A blockage can cause a lack of bowel movements. A blockage is life threatening.

Stool Color

Dark brown runny stools are normal and we want to see them regularly. They represent old blood from the small intestinal tract. If the puppy is clearing the intestinal tract then he is clearing the infection.

Bright red streaks of blood in a gelatin stool can indicate the Parvo is in the large intestinal tract. The large intestinal tract will need to be treated directly through an enema. It should not take more than 3 enemas two hours apart to clear this problem. A large amount of bright red blood suggests a graver scenario in which a large volume of intestinal blood is lost at an alarming rate, carrying a poor

prognosis if not immediately resuscitated. Very few dogs survive without intervention of some kind. Immediately take your dog to the Veterinarian.

Diagnosis

CPV is detected in the feces, confirmed by specific laboratory tests. That said, the presence of bloody diarrhea in conjunction with low white blood cell count, particularly in an unvaccinated dog—represents strong clinical evidence of Canine Parvovirus infection.

CPV can be present with many other infections (to name a few: including parasites (coccidiomycosis), Campylobacter, Salmonella, and E. Coli (bacteria). Typically, none of these imitators will lower the white blood count, but otherwise, may mimic the clinical manifestations of Parvovirus infection. When more than one infection is present it is usually referred to as a super-infection.

Three Options in Treatment

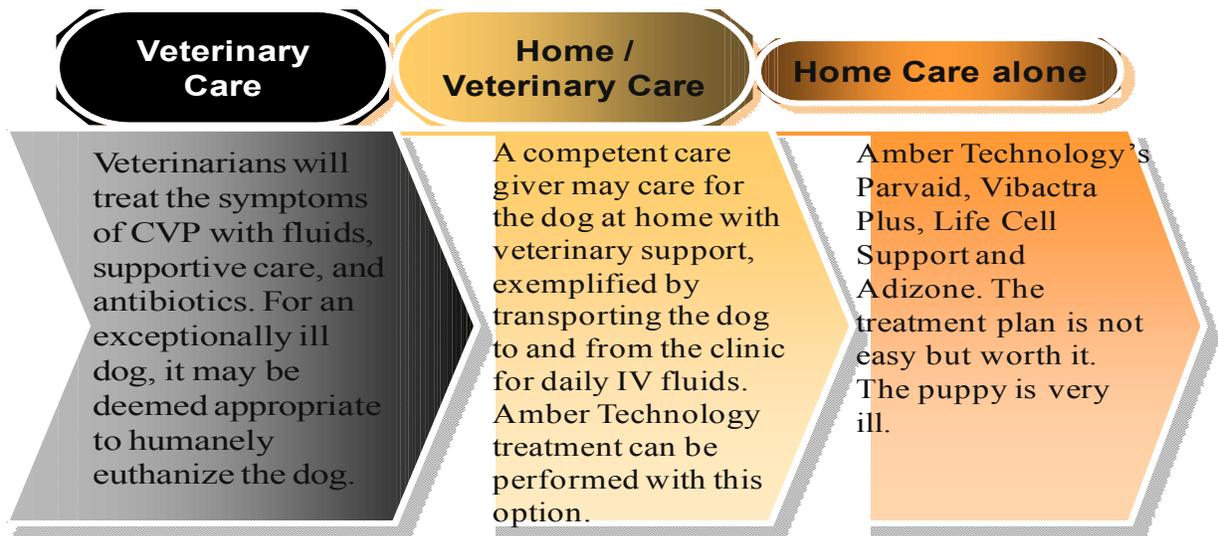


Illustration 5: Three Options in Treatment

1**Parvaid – Every hour until the puppy is eating on it's own**

Once puppy has kept food down for 6 hours, drop dose to 4 times a day for 2 days (if your puppy is showing symptoms, continue to administer Amber Technology products).

2**Vibactra Plus – 4 times a day**

Once puppy has kept food down for 6 hours, drop dose down to 2 times a day for 2 days

3**Life Cell Support (Or Vaccination & Wormer Detox)– 2 to 4 times a day**

Administer 4 times daily if vaccinated or wormed until puppy has completed dosing. If no vaccine or wormer give twice daily

4**Adizone – 3 times daily**

Do not give more than recommended

5**Pet's Pain Formula – As needed for fever**

Illustration 6: Recommended Care for CPV Puppies

Duration of Parvo

Parvo puppies treated with Parvaid are generally ready to eat on their own within 2 - 3 days. There may be cases when a Parvo puppy takes longer to recover. For example:

- If the puppy has recently been vaccinated or wormed, the time frame WILL be longer, up to 1 week, depending on the severity of the conditions. We recommend using Amber Technology's VACCINATION & WORMER DETOX to help increase survival rate.
- When a puppies "symptom picture" is complicated with more than one obstacle (Parvo and worms, Parvo and Coccidia etc.) which is called a "super infection". The duration can take over a week. If treated early the average is 4 – 5 days.
- Be patient, CALM and consistent with your puppy. Puppies feel your stress. Try to keep the environment as quiet and relaxed as you can, so your puppy feels safe and secure. A calm and soothing environment supports the immune system.

Role of Antibiotics

Augmentation therapy with antibiotic medication is vital, due to the high rate of bacterial super-infection. In other words, the virus (CPV in this case) primarily affects the immune system in an adverse manner, creating a scenario in which bacteria or parasites that would normally be handled by a healthy immune system actually manifest as a secondary infection in these affected canines. Therefore, Vibactra Plus and / or an appropriate antibiotic treatment under veterinary aegis is strongly recommended.

Vibactra Plus

To help remedy this scenario of superinfection, an old standard of Amber Technology Laboratories,

Vibactra Plus herbal supplement, is recommended as additional therapy with Parvaaid super-infections by either bacteria (most commonly pulomary-based) or parasite (Coccidia is most commonly).

The combination of Parvaaid and Vibactra Plus works synergistically to help the Canine Parvovirus infection, many of its imitators, and major resultant super-infections.

To Help Prevent Infection



Illustration 7: To Help Prevent Infection

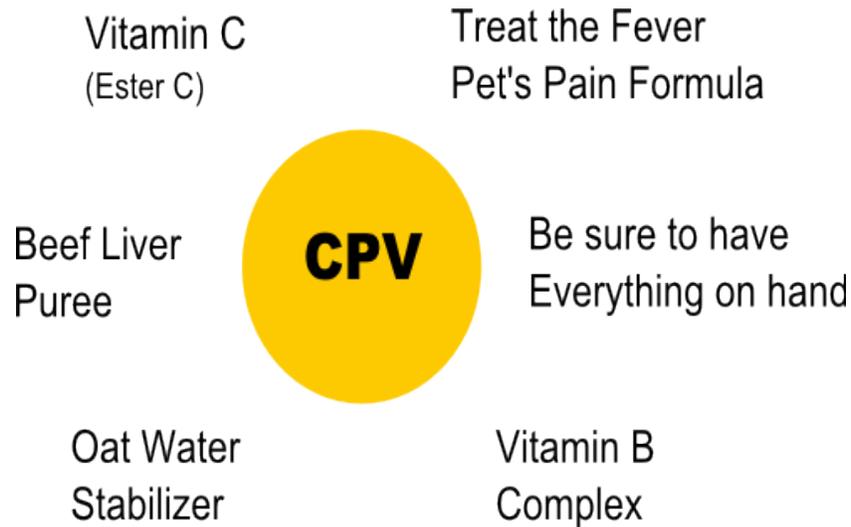


Illustration 8: Increasing the Survival Rate

Supplies to Have on Hand

- Parvaid
- Vibactra Plus
- Life Cell Support or Vaccination & Wormer Detox
- Adizone
- Pet's Pain Formula
- Outlet to provide Moist heat
- Beef Liver
- Bananas
- Oats
- Molasses
- Salt
- Oral Syringes
- Mustard
- Ground Cloves
- Child size disposable enema bottle
- Vitamin C
- Vitamin B complex
- Towels
- Peppermint & Spearmint Tea

If Parvaid or Vibactra Plus is not readily available, start your puppy on this Parvo Emergency Tea Recipe.

Parvo Emergency Tea Recipe

- 1 cup of Oat Water Stabilizer (found on page 10)
- 2 tea bags of herbal peppermint with spearmint tea. (We suggest Bigelow's Mint Medle Tea. If that

tea combination is not available, then peppermint and spearmint teas can be purchased separately. Use 1 tea bag of each in that case).

- 2 teabags of Chamomile Tea
- 2 teabags of Echinacea tea. If Echinacea is not available in tea form, then use the ingredients found in two 400mg Echinacea capsules or 30 drops of standardized Echinacea tincture.
- 2 Teaspoons of finely chopped fresh moist garlic. Garlic packaged in a jar sitting in water or oil is suitable.

Heat 1 cup of oat water in a stainless steel or glass pot. Heat until the temperature is hot but not to a boil (i.e. to approximately 150 degrees Fahrenheit). Add all of the above ingredients as noted. Stir ingredients while the mixture cools. The amount of tea per dose is calculated by the following chart:

Under 3 lbs	give 1 teaspoon
4-10 lbs.	give 2 teaspoons
11-20 lbs.	give 1 tablespoon
21-30 lbs.	give 2 tablespoons
31-40 lbs.	give 3 tablespoons
41- 50 lbs.	give 4 tablespoons

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

Glucose Stabilizers

(Hypoglycemia)

There are many but we like to use these three recipes.

<p>Beef Liver Recipe</p> <p>Beef Liver is a great recourse for stabilizing the glucose Levels. The Dr Pitcairn's Complete Guide to Natural Health for Dogs and Cats recommends Beef Liver for Parvo.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •1/2 tub beef liver (from the meat department in a supermarket) •Oat water or electrolyte fluid •1/4 Banana <p>Boil the beef liver until thoroughly cooked. Begin blending and add enough oat water or electrolyte fluid until the beef liver is thin enough to suck up into a syringe. Add the banana. Add more fluid if necessary. Administer beef liver every 3 hours according to the chart below. Give Parvaid (or Parvo Emergency Tea Recipe) fifteen minutes BEFORE administering the beef liver. Do not give more beef</p>	<p>Oat Water Recipe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •1/2 gallon water •1 cup oats (Quaker is OK) •1/3 cup molasses •1 tsp salt <p>Bring the water to a boil. Add oats, salt and molasses. Let sit for 20 minutes then strain off the oats. Use this recipe in place of Pedialyte. Dose is the same as the Parvo Emergency Tea Recipe found above.</p> <p>Cabbage Tea Recipe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •1/2 Cup Oat Water •1/2 Cup Cabbage Water (made by taking a head of Cabbage, enough water to cover the cabbage and
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liver than is recommended in the chart below unless directed. Too much beef liver can cause additional diarrhea.

Weight of Dog Beef Liver

- Under 2lbs 1/8 teaspoon
- 2-3 lbs 1/4 teaspoon
- 4-10 lbs. 1/2 teaspoon
- 11-20 lbs. 1 teaspoon
- 21-30 lbs. 2 teaspoons
- 31-40 lbs. 1 tablespoon
- 41- 50 lbs. 2 tablespoons

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

boiling until the cabbage is soft)

- 1/2 Teaspoon Turmeric OR Milk Thistle
- If your puppy is vomiting, add 2 teabags Peppermint

with Spearmint tea (Bigalow's Mint Medley Preferred)

- If your puppy is bleeding excessively, add 1/4 teaspoon
- Cayenne Pepper (until the bleeding has stopped or slowed down.

Heat the oat water and cabbage juice. Add remaining ingredients. Let cool for 20 minutes. Administer every 4 hours. The dose is the same as the electrolyte solution on the Parvaaid chart on the box or in the Parvo Emergency Tea recipe found above.

Schedule

When giving supportive care at home, be sure to keep track of the puppies fluid intake (what is given and when). Create a schedule.

	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
Parvaaid							
Vibactra Plus							
Life Cell Support							
Adizone or MSM							
Pet's Pain							

THREE MAJOR COMPLICATIONS IN TREATING PARVO!

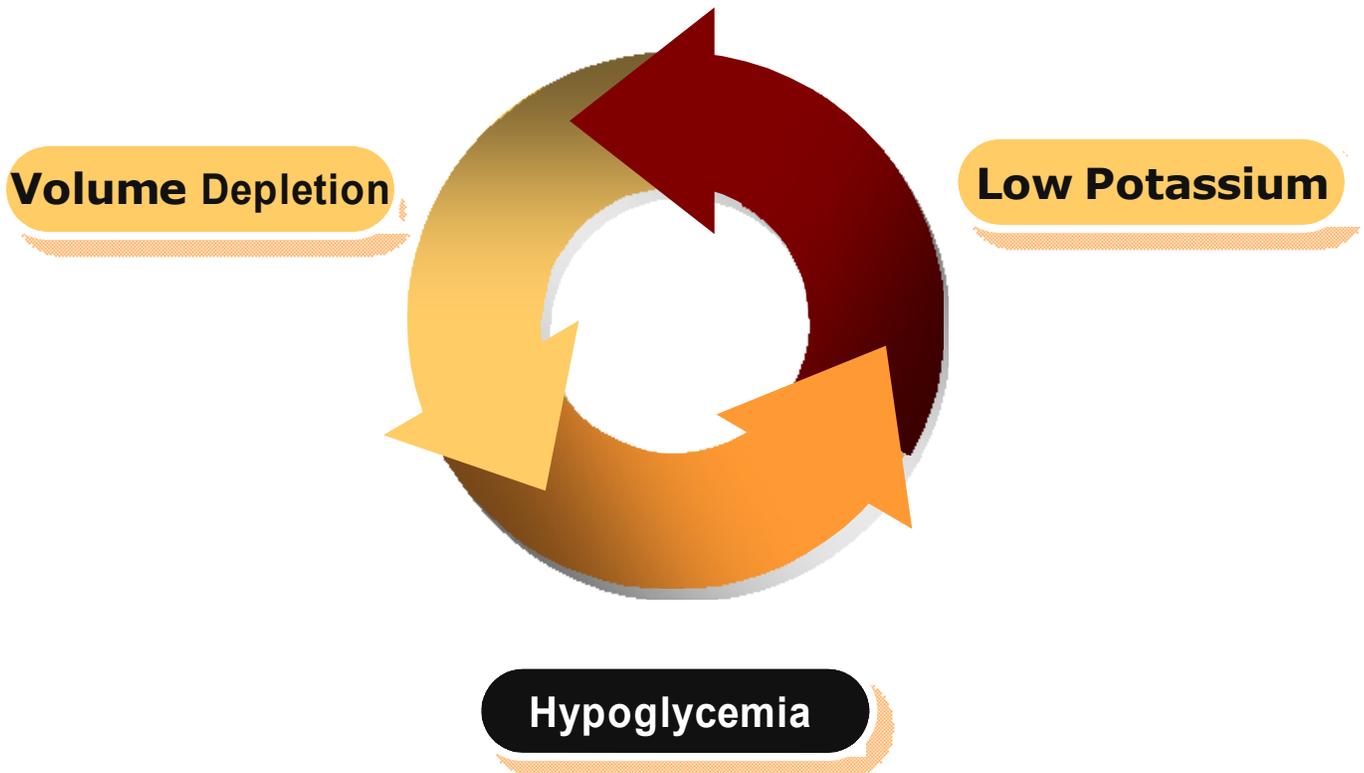


Illustration 9: Three Major Complications in Treating Parvo

Low Blood Sugar In CPV

Other than dehydration, affected puppies may die from hypoglycemia (low blood sugar). It is extremely important to keep the glucose and protein levels up—both critical for sustaining life. Symptoms of low blood sugar include:

- Rapid heart rate
- Rapid breathing
- Cold clammy skin
- Generalized weakness
- Disorientation

-similar signs and symptoms found in dehydration—both associated with acidosis, shock and major organ failure, which augers a poor prognosis.

Amber Technology suggests oat water and a beef liver puree recipes found in the self help guide located on page 10 to help sustain glucose levels. If the glucose levels drop do not hesitate to react. Needless to say, this is a veterinary emergency.

IV and SubQ Fluid

Suggested Veterinarian Use:

Parvaid is given only four times a day (every 6 hours), while the dose is quadrupled to maintain the same total daily dose as prescribed for oral administration. This increase of dose at longer intervals is safe, as the continuous intravenous infusion of fluids assures hydration. In this regimen, fluids are not administered orally unless the veterinary staff uses oral fluids to dilute the taste of the oral regimen. The rationale for the dose change is to assure full treatment in the veterinary milieu. Balanced titration of IV fluid rate of infusion with that of oral fluid rate and volume of administration assures that the pup is not over-repleted or under-repleted with fluid. Over-infusion risks congestive heart failure. Co-administration of pharmaceutical antibiotics with Amber Technology product Vibactra Plus is safe and synergistic, with the exception of Baytril and Tamiflu.

A Dehydrated Puppy

You can check your hydration three ways (we suggest doing all three).

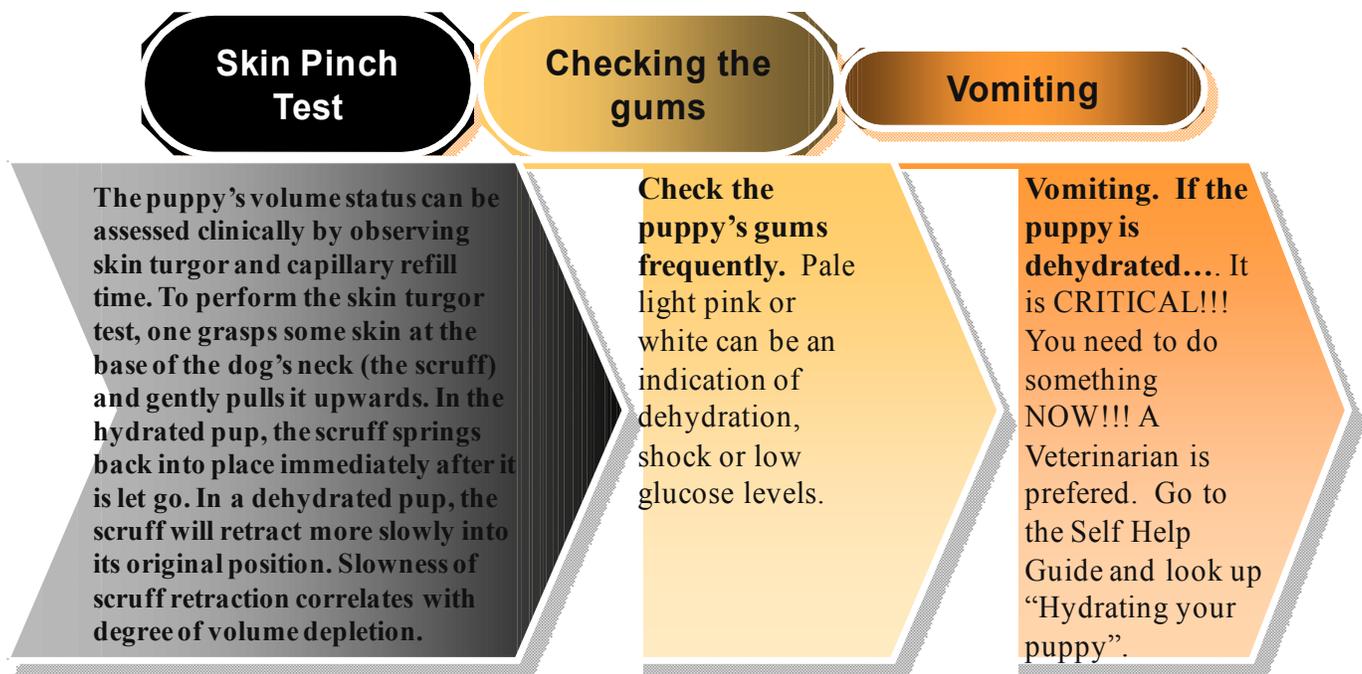
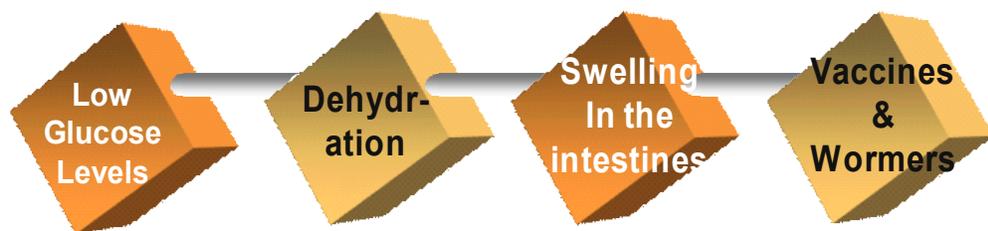


Illustration 10: Check Hydration Three Ways

Reasons for Vomiting

Vomiting in a CPV puppy is serious and should not be taken lightly. If one cannot get the vomiting under control take the puppy to your local Veterinarian health care provider as soon as possible.



- Keep the puppy on our Oat Water and Beef Liver Puree which are designed specifically to stabilize the glucose levels. One can also put molasses on the gums above the teeth with every Parvaid feeding. For a quick glucose check, put the molasses on the gums look for a response.

Check the skin on the neck for hydration levels on a consistent basis (referred to as a Turgor Test, check your insert for more instructions)

Puppies recover more rapidly if the bowels are moving. Get hold of Amber Technology's *ADIZONE* (anti-inflammatory). If it is unavailable, use MSM

If your puppy has been wormed with a neuromuscular wormer or vaccinated and cannot hold down fluids, it may be best to get IV fluid (through the vein). Veterinarian care is highly recommended.

Illustration 11: Reasons for Vomiting

Additional Vomiting support

Additional Mint – Adding additional mint to sooth the stomach lining may control the vomiting. Heat up one cup of Pedalyte or Oat Water and add 2 tea bags of Peppermint and Spearmint tea.

Excitement can trigger vomiting. Limit the activity of the puppy.

Do not force feed your puppy. Force feeding can cause vomiting and cause regression. Dogs can live on electrolyte fluid for over a week (giving glucose stabilizers along the way). Being consistent with the treatment plan, your puppy will not suffer from lack of food. The puppy will announce when it is ready to eat by sniffing for food. At that point, introduce some beef stew. A recipe has been included on your insert. This will provide the puppy with easy to digest food with no preservatives (do not feed chicken or turkey due to the bacteria *Campylobacter* they harbor).

Lethargy / Weakness

Lethargy is defined as: A state of comatose torpor (as found in sleeping sickness). Physical fatigue is the inability to continue functioning at the level of one's normal abilities. In a Parvo situation listed you will find caused that can lead to lethargy or weakness:

- Excessive bleeding – Give fluids hourly to help prevent excessive bleeding.
- Dehydration
- Infection – It is critical your puppy is put on an antibiotic due to the secondary infections Parvo can cause. Puppies generally pass away from the effects caused by Parvo and not by the Parvovirus itself.
- Parvo can attack major organs
- Low glucose levels

Hydrating enemas:

If your puppy is dehydrated it is important to act fast and hydrate your puppy. The large intestine will act the same as the small and will absorb fluids, performing an enema is another way of putting fluids back into the body.

or

Go to your Veterinarian health care provider for IV fluids. Do not delay or your puppy will not survive.

Only perform the series of enemas if your puppy is dehydrated. Do not over hydrate your Parvo puppy. It is best to give the enema BEFORE giving the fluids by mouth.

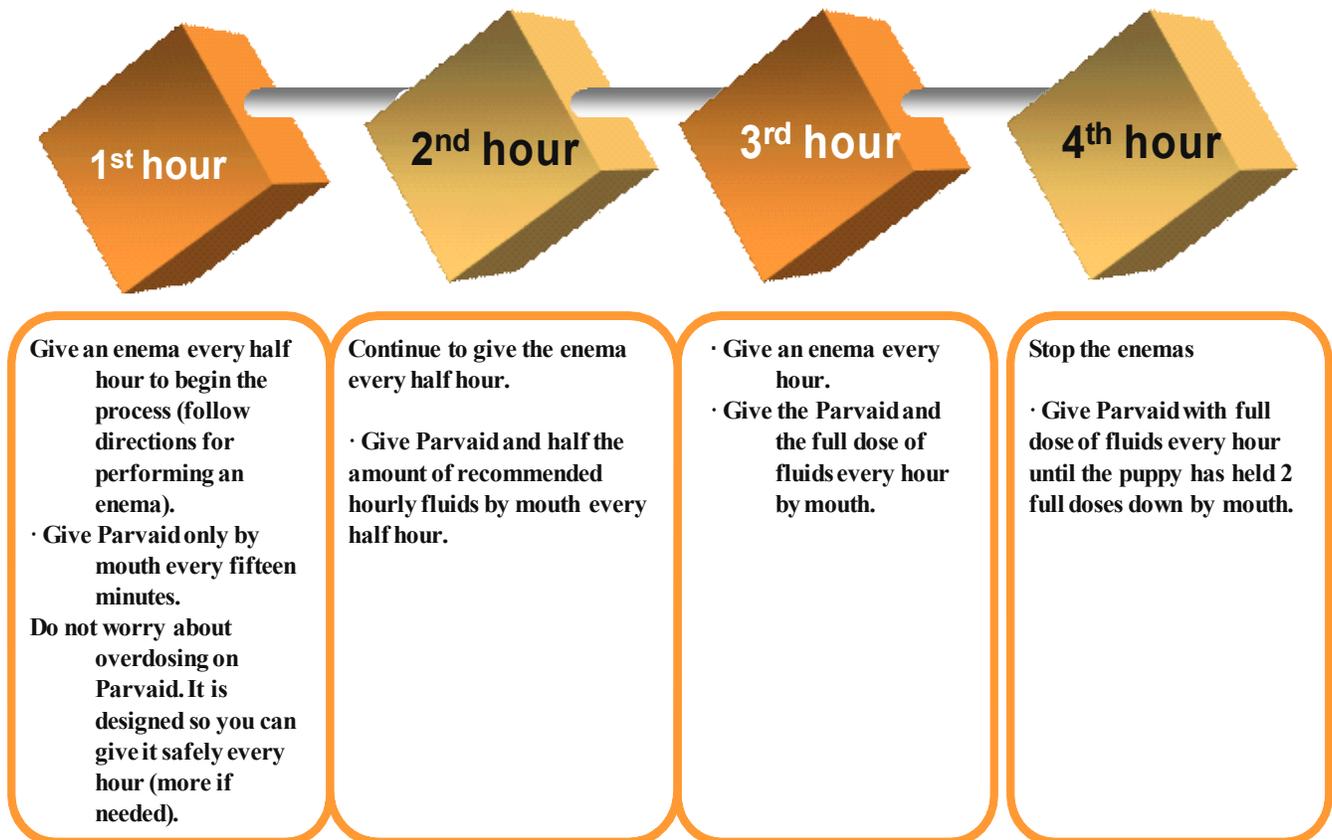


Illustration 12: Hydrating Enemas

Doses and Instructions for Enema

For a puppy or small dog, use a syringe. For a medium to large dog, use a child size enema bottle. Lube the tip with KY jelly or Vaseline.

• Fill the syringe/bottle with oat water and PARVAID drops according to size. Make sure the fluid is luke warm. Cold fluid will cause the intestines to cramp.

Size	Pedialyte /Water	PARVAID
Under 3 lbs.	1 tsp.	2 drops

4 - 10 lbs.	2 tsp.	5 drops
11-20 lbs.	1 tbsp	5 drops
21-30 lbs.	2 tbsp	10 drops
31-40 lbs.	3 tbsp.	15 drops
41–50 lbs.	4 tbsp.	15 drops

• Add an additional one tablespoon to the chart for each 10 lbs of body weight over 50 lbs.

*A small dog weighs approximately 10 lbs and less. A medium size dog is approximately 11 – 39 lbs. A large dog is approximately 40 lbs and up.

•Place the dog in the tub and administer the solution slowly.

•Make sure the puppy’s spine is straight. You cannot give an enema to a puppy that is curled up.

•Hold the buttocks together for at least three minutes.

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

Over Hydrating and Under Hydrating

It can be dangerous to over hydrate your Parvo puppy. The Parvovirus may attack the major organs of the body (the heart being most common). If an organ is over worked it falls into a weakened state. Often times an over hydrated puppy (most often with Sub Q fluids) will have a bowel movement then become very weak. This can indicate over exhaustion on the heart. It is critical the puppy receives no fluid for several hours (approximately 4) if over hydrated.

The dangers of under hydrating are just as fatal.

If you suspect your puppy is dehydrating, either take your puppy to your Veterinarian or begin the series of hydrating enemas (Vet is preferred).

Vaccinated Puppies?

Even fully-vaccinated puppies are susceptible to infection, likely owing to a clinically relevant decline in protective antibodies (from the puppy’s mother’s colostrums) that occurs before the end of the dog’s first year of life (for some even longer). This demonstrates Parvaids great utility in the prevention of Parvoviral infections. Nearly 75% of CPV puppies contract Parvo within 2 weeks after receiving their vaccination (most of which are fully up to date on their vaccinations).

It is In our experience, puppies with Parvo and microscopic parasites combined, present a grave outcome if they receive a vaccination and/or de-wormer while ill. Manufacturers of vaccines and de-wormers recommend only healthy animals receive them. Introducing these drugs into the system of an ill animal puts further stress on their system making them far more difficult to treat and greatly diminishing the possibility of a positive outcome.

If your puppy has been vaccinated or de-wormed within 2 weeks of presenting symptoms (during incubation), or has received a vaccination or chemical wormer while ill, we highly recommend putting your dog on Amber Technology’s Vaccination & Wormer Detox (in addition to the Parvaids treatment). Vaccination & Wormer Detox will not detox the vaccine out of the system. The vaccine is still viable.

Treating a CPV Puppy After a Vaccination and / or Wormer

One can preempt this synergistic decline by pre-treating the pup with “Life Cell Support or Vaccination & Wormer Detox” solution. As well, symptomatic treatment with this solution will help calm the disease process and speed recovery. Again, veterinary intervention is recommended highly in any case.

If a puppy cannot gain control with the tools given take him to the veterinarian immediately as there may be a more serious problem one cannot determine or handle. Puppies who have been vaccinated and / or wormed WILL have more complications and may need IV hydration over Sub-Q.

VACCINATION DISCLAIMER

Amber Technology does not have an opinion as per the maintenance of vaccinations. Amber Technology asks that you do your own research and make your own determinations as to whether or not you will vaccinate. Multi component vaccines versus single component shots, yearly boosters versus every three years versus owners who choose to keep their pets vaccine free altogether.

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

There are many resources available to help you make an informed decision when considering vaccination options for your pet. Of course, you can speak to your Veterinarian.

Reasons preventative treatment may not be effective:



Illustration 13: Preventative Treatment May Not Be Effective

First Foods

Keep in mind the intestinal tract is raw. The Parvovirus has eaten away at the lining and caused bleeding. Once the puppy has began to eat, you may notice some cramping. The Parvaaid has ingredients to help ease the cramping and help the intestinal tract heal. It may be useful to keep the puppy on the Parvaaid during this cramping stage.

Start the puppy on a bland diet:

Beef Stew Recipe

As with any gastro-intestinal disease first foods should be bland and easy to digest. Start slowly and increase food dose 1 hour at a time. An example of a bland, easy to digest first food would be:

Beef Stew:

1 lb beef (ground)

1/2. cup carrots

1/2 cup green beans

1.4 cup celery

1 tbsp onion

Cook beef and drain off excess fat. Add remaining ingredients and enough water to cover the meat and vegetables.

In the case of an infant pup infection (an infected pup age 4 weeks or younger), the best route of administration is via mother's milk. If the puppy can not nurse, find some colostrum or make some of your own puppy formula:

To make your puppy formula: Boil a small pot of water and allow it to cool. Then, in a blender, combine:

1 cup of the boiled water

1 (10 oz.) can of evaporated milk

1 egg

1 tbsp. Corn syrup

Make a fresh batch of formula every morning and use it that day. However, if you have leftovers this formula can be stored in the fridge for up to 3 days

A Parvo Relapse

Relapsing is very common for Parvo puppies (unless they are on Parvaaid, which rarely happens). In general, a relapse is when a puppy begins to show signs of improvement (is a little playful and perhaps started eating) then suddenly gets very ill. The improvement and decline are significant. It is more difficult to pull a puppy out of a relapse than it is the initial Parvovirus.

When your puppy begins eating and is able to hold down food for 6 hours:

- Drop the dosage of Parvaaid to 4 times a day
- Vibactra Plus to 2 times a day
- Life Cell Support to one to two times a day
- Adizone once daily
-

Continue this schedule for 2 days to help prevent a relapse from occurring.

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

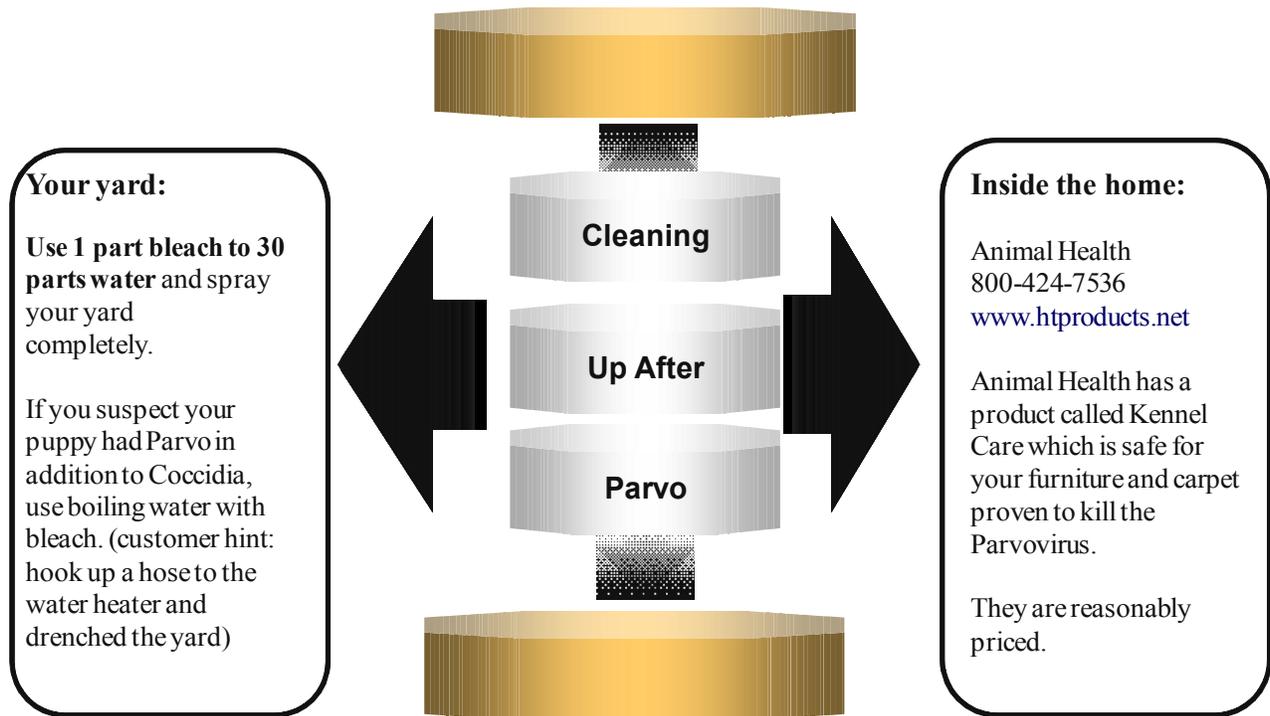


Illustration 14: Cleaning Up After Parvo

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

Parvaid Ingredients

- Peppermint and Spearmint both calm the stomach to allow the ingredients to pass through the stomach and into the small intestines where the virus is attacking.
- Chamomile will help flush the intestinal tract as well as prevent cramping and calm the nerves.
- Plantain has antibiotic properties and will help sooth inflamed tissue.
- Echinacea will build the immune system.
- Oregon Grape is an anti-microbial, which kills viral and bacterial infections in the blood.
- Rosehips combats stress and is a good source of Vitamin of C.
- Yarrow for hemorrhaging
- Garlic for it's antibiotic properties
- Goldenseal for it's antibiotic properties.
- Hibiscus Flowers used for nausea.
- Alcohol – Intensifies the properties of PARVAID herbal tincture while acting as a preservative.
- Distilled Water

Suggested Use for Parvaid

- Administer the appropriate dose in number of drops, as determined by the above weight-based nomogram (charts) between two and four times daily, for up to ten days as needed. Twice a day dosing should approximate administration every 12 hours. Four times a day dosing should approximate administration every 6 hours. When treating more than one pet with the same dropper, it

is necessary to assure sterile administration without carry over from pet to pet. The best way to assure this is to use the dropper only to transfer product to an individual sterile oral syringe—a different syringe for each pet. Those syringes should be sterilized after each use. Each pet should have its own syringe that is not shared with another pet. If a syringe is not readily available, then until one can be found, then one may mix the product with a larger volume of flavored fluid (e.g. tuna or salmon water) that is to be lapped from a bowl. However, the use of a syringe assures a more accurate dose.

- Co-administration of Parvaaid © with Vibactra Plus, Life Cell Support (aka Vaccination & Wormer Detox), Pet’s Pain Formula and / or Adizone is short term. However, there are clinical settings in which these products are utilized beyond a ten day regimen. Parvaaid © may be used for many months with clinical drug holidays (breaks) as directed for re-occurring intestinal dysfunctions, vomiting, diarrhea, gas, bloat and cramps.

Nomogram:

Pet Weight	PARVAID	Electrolyte fluid
Under 3 lbs.	2 drops or .06 ml	1 tsp
3-10 lbs.	5 drops or .15 ml	2 tsp
11-20 lbs.	10 drops or .3 ml	1 tbsp
21 –30 lbs	15 drops or .45 ml	2 tbsp
31 – 40 lbs	15 drops or .45 ml	3 tbsp
41 lbs and up *	15 drops or .45 ml	4 tbs

For heavier animals, continue to add 5 drops (or .15 ml) for each 100 pound increment. Add an additional 1-tablespoon to each 10 lbs of body weight over 50 lbs.

SUGGESTED USE:

For treating Parvovirus: administer the appropriate amount of Parvaaid (calculated using the weight chart above) every 15 min for the first hour.

After the first hour, Parvaaid is co-administered along with electrolyte solution (calculated using the weight chart above). The calculated amount of Parvaaid used in combination with electrolyte solution is administered every hour until the animal is eating on its own and is able to tolerate moist solid food for a minimum of 6 hours.

After the 6 hour mark of food tolerance, Parvaaid is no longer given in specific combination with electrolyte solution—assuming the pup is also tolerating liquid.

If the pup is tolerating both food and liquid after 6 hours, then electrolyte solution is no longer specifically combined with Parvaaid and the dose of Parvaaid is reduced incrementally. For the first 48 hours, the reduced dose of Parvaaid is the same amount (calculated using the weight chart above) administered orally 4 times daily.

After 48 hours, the protocol is extended for five more days at a less frequent dosing rate (for convenience) while maintaining the equivalent daily dose of Parvaaid administered.

After five days, this will complete a full week’s treatment, by which time the pup should have

significantly recovered and have regained a fairly normalized clinical state. This one week treatment protocol also helps assure that relapse is prevented. Relapse is quite rare in the pup treated with Parvaaid. However, relapse still may occur, particularly in the window of time during the first 48 hours after the pup initially tolerates oral food intake.

In case of relapse, the complete initial treatment regimen is re-initiated and vigilant attention to fluid status becomes critical (see back of insert).

Use of enema to maintain proper volume status and to administer nutraceuticals may be necessary. See enema instructions on back the back of this insert.

As always, consultation with your veterinary health care provider is suggested—particularly in a refractory state, which carries a much higher risk of mortality.

Parvaaid is intended for oral use only.

In the atypical event that food is tolerated but oral fluid administration is not tolerated, then the fluid component along with Parvaaid is administered via enema, as described in detail in the back section of this insert under the heading Preparatory instructions for enema administration (again, it is suggested to consult with your veterinary health care provider) .

The use of Parvaaid in conjunction with standard veterinary protocols is also located on the backside of this insert.

PREVENTATIVE USE:

The use of the Amber Technology products used to treat Parvovirus-infected dogs will optimize the prognosis of any dog that is either at risk for infection or is already infected. Scenarios in which these products are administered include vaccination, worming, declination of protective antibodies, and viral exposure. Ninety-five percent of puppies who receive preventive care show no sign of disease. Beyond preventive care, symptomatic treatment is critical.

General guideline for preventative care:

Parvaaid 4 times daily
Vibactra Plus 2 times daily
Life Cell Support twice daily

The above general protocol is followed for 5 days. For vaccinations, Life Cell Support/Vaccination and Wormer Detox is administered twice daily for 1 week immediately after the vaccination, with an option to start treatment up to one week before vaccination and extend that treatment through a full second week.

Suggested Use for Vibactra Plus

•Nomogram:

There are approximately 1080 drops in one fluid ounce.

Pet Wt	Serving	Frequency	# of pets treated
Under 3 lbs.	2 drops	4 times daily	13.5

3-10 lbs.	5 drops	4 times daily	5.4
11-20 lbs.	10 drops	4 times daily	2.7
21-150 lbs.	15 drops	4 times daily	1.8
151-250 lbs.	20 drops	4 times daily	1.4
251-300 lbs.	25 drops	4 times daily	1.1
More than 300 lbs.	Add 5 drops for each additional 100 lbs.	4 times daily	

Administer the appropriate dose in number of drops, as determined by the above weight-based nomogram between one and four times daily, for up to ten days as needed.

Twice a day dosing should approximate administration every 12 hours.

Four times a day dosing should approximate administration every six hours.

When treating more than one pet with the same dropper, it is necessary to assure sterile administration without carry over from pet to pet. The best way to assure this is to use the dropper only to transfer product to an individual sterile oral syringe—a different syringe for each pet. Those syringes should be sterilized after each use. Each pet should have its own syringe that is not shared with another pet. If a syringe is not readily available, then until one can be found, one may mix the product with a larger volume of flavored fluid (e.g. tuna or salmon water) that is to be lapped from a bowl. However, the use of a syringe assures a more accurate dose.

Co-administration of Vibactra Plus with Parvaaid is short term. However, there are clinical settings in which Vibactra Plus is utilized beyond a ten day regimen. Vibactra Plus may be used for many months with clinical drug holidays (break) as directed to build immunity as well as a variety of conditions resulting in viral, bacterial and microscopic parasitical symptoms. For the first six months of long term use, twice daily, Vibactra Plus is administered may continue as needed. If administration of Vibactra Plus beyond six months is mandated, a two week holiday from product before re-starting is necessary. Vibactra Plus can be administered via this six month rotation cycle for eighteen months.

Treatment Protocol

Shake product well before use.

For modest illness (e.g. Kennel Cough) the product may be administered orally 4 times daily during waking hours. In the case of more significant illness, the product must be administered every 6 hours around the clock, even if the animal must be awakened. For both dosing scenarios, treatment lasts for up to ten days, depending on the specific infection being treated. As a rule of thumb, treatment should continue through full clinical recovery and then for three more days after that.

In the case of an infected pregnant adult animal, safe and effective administration is suggested to be body weight equivalent dose administered strictly every 12 hours (whether awake or asleep).

In the case of an infant animal infection (an infected animal age 4 weeks or younger), the best route of administration is via mother's milk. Therefore, the mother is treated as if she was infected, using her body weight to measure the amount of product used. This has the extra added advantage

of treating the rest of a hypothetical litter—whether that be symptomatic treatment of undiagnosed disease or preventive treatment. As well, the mother is clearly receiving preventive treatment. This not only helps the entire litter, but has a preventive effect on the entire local environment. While the amount of nutraceutical and the frequency of feeding are both inexact quantities, as long as the care taker assures that the infant feeds well on a regular basis and does not get nudged out by the others in the litter, then this strategy is considered efficacious.

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Suggested Use For Exposed Animals

Administer orally twice per day while awake (approximately every 12 hours)

Suggested Use to Enhance Immunity

Administer orally 1-2 times per day (if twice, every 12 hours)

Suggested Use for Life Cell Support

Nomogram:

There are approximately 1080 drops in one fluid ounce.

Pet Wt	Serving	Frequency	# of pets treated
Under 3 lbs.	2 drops	4 times daily	13.5
3-10 lbs.	5 drops	4 times daily	5.4
11-20 lbs.	10 drops	4 times daily	2.7
21-150 lbs.	15 drops	4 times daily	1.8
151-250 lbs.	20 drops	4 times daily	1.4
251-300 lbs.	25 drops	4 times daily	1.1
More than 300 lbs.	Add 5 drops for each additional 100 lbs.	4 times daily	

For each one ounce bottle, the number of pets that receive a full ten day course of Life Cell Support is determined by calculating the total absolute dose based on weight (see nomogram above) along with assuming four times daily administration.

Two to four times daily administration reflects the standard dose of Life Cell Support when co-administered with Parvaid and Vibactra Plus using as a preventative. Not to be given to animals younger than 6 weeks of age. Two times daily administration reflects the standard dose of Life Cell Support when co-administered with Internal Gold Detox Kit using as a Detox program. Not to be given to animals younger than 6 weeks of age. Veterinarian supervision recommended if high blood pressure or diabetes is present. Not recommended for animals that are pregnant or nursing. Do not use in addition to Amber Technology's Vaccination & Wormer Detox or HWF.

Suggested Use:

Administer the appropriate dose in number of drops, as determined by the above weight-based nomogram (chart) between one and four times daily, for up to ten days as needed. Twice a day dosing should approximate administration every 12 hours. Four times a day dosing should approximate administration every six hours.

When treating more than one pet with the same dropper, it is necessary to assure sterile administration without carry over from pet to pet. The best way to assure this is to use the dropper only to transfer product to an individual sterile oral syringe—a different syringe for each pet. Those syringes should be sterilized after each use. Each pet should have its own syringe that is not shared with another pet. If a syringe is not readily available, then until one can be found. One may mix the product with a larger volume of flavored fluid (e.g. tuna or salmon water) that is to be lapped from a bowl. However, the use of a syringe assures a more accurate dose.

Co-administration of Life Cell Support with Parvaid or Internal Gold Detox Kit is short term. However, there are clinical settings in which Life Cell Support is utilized beyond a ten day regimen. Life Cell Support may be used for many months with clinical drug holidays (breaks) as directed for cleansing the blood, liver and lymphatic system (mainly liver support). For the first six months of long term use, twice daily Life Cell Support is administered on rotating basis—one month product administration followed by one week in which no product is given. This one month on/one week off staggered schedule may continue as needed for the first six months of chronic use, defined as chronic after the initial ten days of administration.

Administration of Life Cell Support beyond six months mandates a two week holiday (break) from product before re-starting the same rotating schedule. Life Cell Support may be administered as described for up to two consecutive six month cycles. If further Life Cell Support is deemed necessary for the pet, then a minimum six month period off product is mandated, as is clinical discussion with your veterinary health care provider or with the staff at Amber Technology concerning re-administration of Life Cell Support beyond that time period.

Suggested Use for Vaccination & Wormer Detox

For each one ounce bottle, the number of pets that receive a full ten day course of Vaccination & Wormer Detox is determined by calculating the total absolute dose based on weight chart (see nomogram below) along with assuming four times daily administration.

Two times daily administration reflects the standard dose of Vaccination & Wormer Detox when co-administered with Parvaid and Vibactra Plus using as a preventative. Not to be given to animals younger than 6 weeks of age. Veterinarian supervision recommended if high blood pressure or diabetes is present. Not recommended for animals that are pregnant or nursing. Do no use in addition to Amber Technology's Life Cell Support or HWF.

Nomogram: There are approximately 1080 drops in one fluid ounce.

Pet Wt	Serving	Frequency	# of pets treated
Under 3 lbs.	2 drops	4 times daily	13.5
3-10 lbs.	5 drops	4 times daily	5.4
11-20 lbs.	10 drops	4 times daily	2.7
21-150 lbs.	15 drops	4 times daily	1.8
151-250 lbs.	20 drops	4 times daily	1.4
251-300 lbs.	25 drops	4 times daily	1.1
More than	Add 5 drops for	4 times daily	

300 lbs.	each additional 100 lbs.		
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Shake bottle well before each use. Gently squeeze the dropper bladder between the thumb and index finger to allow the dropper to fill with product. The product insert contains a dropper fill chart, which is also located on the bottom of each box. Use of this chart permits accurate approximation of the amount of drops to be dispensed, based on the height of fluid volume in the dropper. The dropper vial holds a maximum of about 30 drops. In general, it is not necessary to fill the entire dropper with fluid before dispensing product. Once the dropper is sufficiently filled with fluid, the bladder is gently squeezed while the exact number of fluid drops is permitted to fall from the tip as slowly as possible. Slow administration permits accurate drop count.

The predetermined dose is dispensed directly into the mouth. The use of a syringe containing measured drops from the dropper will obviate risk of the animal biting the glass dropper. If any Vaccination & Wormer Detox is lost during administration (spitting, falling out of oral cavity), DO NOT administer additional product, as it is likely that most of the product was absorbed in the oral mucosa. It is more important to avoid overdose than to under-dose.

Administer the appropriate dose in number of drops, as determined by the above weight-based nomogram (chart) between one and four times daily, for up to ten days as needed. Twice a day dosing should approximate administration every 12 hours. four times a day dosing should approximate administration every six hours.

When treating more than one pet with the same dropper, it is necessary to assure sterile administration without carry over from pet to pet. The best way to assure this is to use the dropper only to transfer product to an individual sterile oral syringe—a different syringe for each pet. Syringes should be sterilized after each use. Each pet should have its own syringe that is not shared with another pet. If a syringe is not readily available, until one can be found, one may mix the product with a larger volume of flavored fluid (e.g. tuna or salmon water) that is to be lapped from a bowl. However, the use of a syringe assures a more accurate dose.

Co-administration of Vaccination & Wormer Detox with Parvaid and Vibactra Plus is short term. However, there are clinical settings in which Vaccination & Wormer Detox is utilized beyond a ten day regimen. Vaccination & Wormer Detox may be used for many months with clinical drug holidays (breaks) as directed for cleansing the blood, liver and lymphatic system (mainly liver support). For the first six months of long term use, twice daily Vaccination & Wormer Detox is administered on rotating basis—one month product administration followed by one week in which no product is given. This one month on/one week off staggered schedule may continue as needed for the first six months of chronic use, defined as chronic after the initial ten days of administration. Administration of Vaccination & Wormer Detox beyond six months mandates a two week holiday (break) from product before re-starting the same rotating schedule. Vaccination & Wormer Detox may be administered as described for up to two consecutive six month cycles. If further Vaccination & Wormer Detox is deemed necessary for the pet, then a minimum six month period off product is mandated, as is clinical discussion with your veterinary health care provider or with the staff at Amber Technology concerning re-administration of Vaccination & Wormer Detox beyond that time period.

Suggested Use for Adizone

For each one ounce bottle, the number of pets that receive a full ten day course of Adizone is

determined by calculating the total absolute dose based on weight (see nomogram below) along with assuming three times daily administration. Three times daily administration reflects the standard dose of Adizone when co-administered with Parvaaid for acute infection. However, when used to treat pain, Adizone dose may vary between one and three times a day.

Nomogram:

There are approximately 1080 drops in one fluid ounce.

Pet Wt	Serving	Frequency	# of pets treated
Under 3 lbs.	2 drops	4 times daily	13.5
3-10 lbs.	5 drops	4 times daily	5.4
11-20 lbs.	10 drops	4 times daily	2.7
21-150 lbs.	15 drops	4 times daily	1.8
151-250 lbs.	20 drops	4 times daily	1.4
251-300 lbs.	25 drops	4 times daily	1.1
More than 300 lbs.	Add 5 drops for each additional 100 lbs.	4 times daily	

SUGGESTED USE:

Administer the appropriate dose in number of drops, as determined by the above weight-based nomogram ((chart) between one and three times daily, for up to ten days as needed. Twice a day dosing should approximate administration every 12 hours. Three times a day dosing should approximate administration every eight hours.

When treating more than one pet with the same dropper, it is necessary to assure sterile administration without carry over from pet to pet. The best way to assure this is to use the dropper only to transfer product to an individual sterile oral syringe—a different syringe for each pet. Those syringes should be sterilized after each use. Each pet should have its own syringe that is not shared with another pet. If a syringe is not readily available, then until one can be found, then one may mix the product with a larger volume of flavored fluid (e.g. tuna or salmon water) that is to be lapped from a bowl. However, the use of a syringe assures a more accurate dose.

Co-administration of Adizone with Parvaaid is short term. However, there are clinical settings in which Adizone is utilized beyond a ten day regimen. Adizone may be used for many months with clinical drug holidays (breaks) as directed for refractory irritable bowel syndrome as well as a variety of painful conditions, such as arthritis, pain from trauma, congenital malformation of the nervous system (e.g. spina bifida). For the first six months of long term use, twice daily Adizone is administered on rotating basis—five days of product administration followed by five days in which no product is given. This five day on/five day off staggered schedule may continue as needed for the first six months of chronic use, defined as chronic after the initial ten days of administration. Administration of Adizone beyond six months mandates a two week holiday (break) from product before re-starting the same rotating schedule. Adizone may be administered as described for up to three consecutive six month cycles. If further Adizone is deemed necessary for the pet, then a minimum six month period off product is mandated, as is clinical discussion with your veterinary health care provider or with the staff at Amber Technology concerning re-administration of Adizone beyond that time period.

Suggested Use for Pet's Pain Formula

Nomogram:

There are approximately 1080 drops in one fluid ounce.

Pet Wt	Serving	Frequency	# of pets treated
Under 3 lbs.	2 drops	3 times daily	18
3-10 lbs.	5 drops	3 times daily	7.2
11-20 lbs.	10 drops	3 times daily	3.6
21-150 lbs.	15 drops	3 times daily	2.4
151-250 lbs.	20 drops	3 times daily	1.8
251-300 lbs.	25 drops	3 times daily	1.4
More than 300 lbs.	Add 5 drops for each additional 100 lbs.	3 times daily	

Administer the appropriate dose in number of drops, as determined by the above weight-based nomogram between one and three times daily, for up to ten days as needed. Twice a day dosing should approximate administration every 12 hours. Three times a day dosing should approximate administration every eight hours.

When treating more than one pet with the same dropper, it is necessary to assure sterile administration without carry over from pet to pet. The best way to assure this is to use the dropper only to transfer product to an individual sterile oral syringe—a different syringe for each pet. Those syringes should be sterilized after each use. Each pet should have its own syringe that is not shared with another pet. If a syringe is not readily available, then until one can be found, then one may mix the product with a larger volume of flavored fluid (e.g. tuna or salmon water) that is to be lapped from a bowl. However, the use of a syringe assures a more accurate dose. For oral use only. Do not give to CATS or BIRDS as they can experience kidney failure when given aspirin products. Not recommended for pregnant animals. An overdose can cause miscarriage.

Co-administration of Pet's Pain Formula with Adizone is short term. However, there are clinical settings in which Pet's Pain Formula is utilized beyond a ten day regimen. Pet's Pain Formula may be used for many months with clinical drug holidays as directed for refractory irritable bowel syndrome as well as a variety of painful conditions, such as arthritis, pain from trauma and old age. For the first six months of long term use, three times daily Pet's Pain Formula is administered on rotating basis—seven days of product administration followed by two days in which no product is given. This seven days on/two days off staggered schedule may continue as needed for the first six months of chronic use, defined as chronic after the initial ten days of administration. Administration of Pet's Pain Formula beyond six months mandates a two week holiday (break) from product before re-starting the same rotating schedule. Pet's Pain Formula may be administered as described for up to three consecutive six month cycles. If further Pet's Pain Formula is deemed necessary for the pet, then a minimum six month period off the product is mandated, as is clinical discussion with your veterinary health care provider or with the staff at Amber Technology concerning re-administration of Pet's Pain Formula beyond that time period.