

CANINE TRACHEOBRONCHITIS

(KENNEL COUGH)

In 1985, there was a severe outbreak of Kennel Cough, in a full boarding kennel. The data from the outbreak are recorded in table 1.

Nosode was then introduced to the drinking water of all new arrivals into the boarding kennel, with full owner consent. The data from these dogs (214 during the summer) are recorded in table 2 (a & b).

In each table, total numbers of dogs are recorded, followed by the data from dogs with prior kennel cough vaccination (vaccinates) and from those without (non-vaccinates).

CLINICAL TRIAL RESULTS

Table 1: BEFORE NOSODE TREATMENT:-

	Total	Vaccinates	Non-vaccinates
No of dogs in kennel	40	18	22
No of dogs affected	37	18	19
% affected	92.5	100	86.0

Table 2: AFTER NOSODE TREATMENT:-

a) FRANK DISEASE:-

	Total	Vaccinates	Non-vaccinates
No of dogs in kennel	214	64	150
No of dogs affected	4	3	1
% affected	1.87	4.69	0.69

b) MINOR SYMPTOMS:-

(ie: mild & transient - e.g. one cough on exercise or a pool of mucus in the kennel one morning)

	Total	Vaccinates	Non-vaccinates
No of dogs in kennel	214	64	150
No of dogs affected	91	51	40
% affected	42.52	59.69	26.67

Discussion

The above data appear to show:

- a) A remarkable response to nosode preventive therapy
- b) A negative effect from prior vaccination with kennel cough vaccine, on all parameters measured
- c) A continuing infective presence, as witnessed by the appearance of mild and transient symptoms in some of the dogs throughout the trial period. This means that the good results cannot be attributed to a coincidental disappearance of the infective agents, concurrent with homœopathic input.

Work carried out by Christopher Day MRCVS in 1985