

THE TREATMENT OF ANIMALS WITH ACUPUNCTURE

THESIS

by

Veronica Mathies

Victorian University of Technology

Department of Health Sciences in Acupuncture

July 1992

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY



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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I thank Dr. Carl Muller for his time, kind suggestions and contributions to this study; his kindness in distributing questionnaires to his peers at an IVAS Seminar, and for supplying me with much relevant information for this research project.

I thank Dr. Kerry Watson for all of his suggestions, contributions and guidance to this research project.

I also thank Dr. C. Philip for a great supply of relevant and required conventional Veterinary and Veterinary Acupuncture texts.

I thank Greg Horgan, Ulricke Wurth and Dr. Chris Robinson for material provided and their contribution to this research project.

I also thank all the Veterinary Practitioners who responded to the questionnaire. Thank-you for your time, interest and the interesting comments!

And I thank my parents for their continued support, financial and otherwise, in all my years as a student.

INTRODUCTION

In the past decade there has been a growing interest in the treatment of animals with acupuncture. ⁽¹⁾

Due to advances in Veterinary Medicine and Nutrition, animals are now living longer and therefore more than ever, experiencing debilitating conditions due to old age. Young animals also, experience a great many conditions which are debilitating and painful. ⁽¹⁾

A (once) common solution to the problem of a sick animal was euthanasia. This solution is more economical and convenient and "*puts the animal out of its misery*". ⁽¹⁾

Veterinary medicine, as is human medicine, is now much more advanced, therefore, many conditions experienced by animals can be kept at bay. Discomfort can be eased and for some conditions there are cures. More often than not, such treatments do require more time, more tests and more pharmacological ingestion, which often leads to further problems, for their tests more drugs, side-effects, hence, more problems for pet and owner.

People have high expectations of what Veterinary Medicine can do for their stock or pets. ⁽¹⁾ With this in mind, and with the Veterinarian's desire to search for the most appropriate and least expensive treatments for their patients, they have sought new methods, different modalities, explored and experimented.

Veterinary acupuncture is beginning to play a major role in the treatment of many Veterinary conditions. It would be quite unrealistic to consider Veterinary Acupuncture taking precedence over conventional Veterinary medicine. In the treatment of life-threatening conditions, conventional Veterinary medicine has a rapid and predictable therapeutic effect, for example, antibiotics for infections or blood transfusions for haemorrhagic shock. ⁽⁴⁾ However, it seems that Veterinary Acupuncture is fast emerging from being the treatment of "last resort" to becoming a very valuable and successful complement to conventional Veterinary treatments as well as being extremely valuable and useful a method of treatment on its own.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aims of this study are:

1. To give a brief overview of the history of Veterinary Acupuncture; its expansion and growth from China through Europe to Australia and the development of the Australian Veterinary Acupuncture Association.
2. To ascertain the conditions treated with Acupuncture by Veterinary practitioners and their perception of treatment success rates.

CHAPTER ONE

A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE HISTORY OF ACUPUNCTURE

VETERINARY ACUPUNCTURE IN CHINA

The earliest verified record of Chinese Veterinary medicine can be traced to the Sheng Dynasty (c. 1766 B.C. to 1122 B.C.). Animals were treated by priests, specifically known as the "horse priests". However, there is no written evidence that acupuncture was used in animals during this time. ⁽⁶⁾

During the Warring States period (403 B.C. to 221 B.C.) The Yellow Emperors Classic of Internal Medicine or The Nei Ching was recorded. With the compilation of this, the single most important text in Traditional Chinese Medicine, and the Treatise of Difficulties Concept or The Nan Ching; the second most important text in Traditional Chinese Medicine, began the development of the philosophical basis of Chinese Medical practice. ⁽⁶⁾

Chinese Medicine had fully adopted the Yin-Yang theory by the end of this period and with this, acupuncture became a more legitimate and widespread appeal and influenced Chinese Veterinary medicine.

It is believed that during the Ch'in and Han Dynasties (221 B.C. to A.D. 220), horse-doctors used the Nei Ching and Nan Ching for veterinary use. A few texts on Veterinary Medicine were published in this period. ^(5, 6)

During the Ching Dynasty (A.D. 1644 to A.D. 1912), many significant advancements took place. Veterinary medicine became more established with texts on horses, cattle, camels and pigs being published. Several significant developments in acupuncture took place with the publication of many texts important to present day Acupuncture practice. In the T'ang Dynasty, Chia I Ching "... was the foundation for the development of Acupuncture and Moxibustion in the T'ang Dynasty and had an important influence in the practice of Acupuncture in Japan, France and Korea".

During the T'ang Dynasty, formal Veterinary medicine education was established by the T'ang Government, most likely due to the growing number of horses being raised for military purposes.

From 1956 to 1958, two journals on Chinese Veterinary medicine began publication. The journals contained articles on Chinese Veterinary medicine, theory and diagnoses.

Many studies were reported on disorders treated using Acupuncture, with good results. This was the period the systemic collection and editing of the ancient methods of Chinese Veterinary Medicine and therefore, modifications and standardisations of this practice were made and students of Veterinary medicine were trained in both Chinese and Western methods of Veterinary Medicine.

From 1959 onward, new applications of acupuncture were developed, for example: acupuncture anaesthesia. More scientific experiments with acupuncture on animals were performed and therefore, many new books on Chinese Veterinary Medicine were published.

VETERINARY ACUPUNCTURE IN JAPAN, KOREA AND THE WEST

Veterinary Medicine, including Acupuncture, made its way to Japan and Korea during the many periods of exchange existing with China. Men were sent to China from Japan to learn Veterinary Medicine.

About the time of the Chou Dynasty, Veterinary Medicine was introduced into Korea and the emigration of Koreans trained in Veterinary Medicine to Japan, made the art of Acupuncture more popular. ⁽⁶⁾

The first communications between China and the West were established by French Jesuits in the late 1500s.

Acupuncture became recognised and sponsored by a number of French physicians in the late 1600s to late 1800s and it became quite prevalent in France in 1927. Veterinary Acupuncture was first mentioned in French literature in 1836. ⁽⁶⁾

In the 1930s and 1940s, a few Veterinarians in France, Germany and Austria began using Acupuncture with little, if any, of their results being published. It was not until the late 1950s and early 1960s that more experiments were performed with Acupuncture on animals, namely by Kathbauer (Austria) in the area of reflex point location and Acupuncture Analgesia. It was his contributions to Veterinary Acupuncture which led to his election to the presidency of the International Veterinary Acupuncture Society (IVAS) (1987 - 1988).

Acupuncture had made its way into the United States and Canada by the early 19th Century. ⁽⁶⁾

VETERINARY ACUPUNCTURE IN AUSTRALIA

In Australia, veterinary acupuncture holds a slow growing status. In early 1985, the Australian Veterinary Acupuncture Association (AVAA) was formed. In the same year, the New South Wales Veterinary Board rejected acupuncture as a Veterinary modality. Nevertheless, training courses and seminars have existed since then ⁽⁵⁾ and seem to be on the increase. Only 1 - 2.5% of veterinarians use acupuncture in Australia ⁽⁵⁾ although AVAA membership numbers are increasing.

The AVAA is playing an important role in acupuncture education and promotion among the Australasian veterinary community.

The aims of the AVAA are to:

- Promote the education and practice of Veterinary Acupuncture.
- Promote fellowship amongst Veterinary Acupuncturists.
- Liaise with official bodies.
- Disseminate knowledge regarding acupuncture throughout the profession. ⁽⁷⁾

There are currently one hundred and eight (108) members of the Australian Veterinary Acupuncture Association. ^(2, 1)

CHAPTER TWO

BACKGROUND TO STUDY

There exists now, in Europe and Australia, a considerable amount of literature on veterinary acupuncture. Books, journals, articles, seminar texts and a great many case histories and, according to Luc A.A. Janssens, too few statistical analyses. (5)

A fair deal of speculation exists as to whether conditions being treated, in clinical studies and other veterinary acupuncture literature, may have been better treated by conventional veterinary means and, whether cases being treated with "claimed" good success, would have "recovered spontaneously in the absence of treatment". ⁽⁵⁾

This study is being undertaken to ascertain the use of acupuncture on animals by veterinary practitioners that are members of the AVAA. By studying their responses it is hoped to be found what conditions are being treated with acupuncture and with what success; what type of animals are most unlikely to be treated for certain conditions, the type of training veterinary acupuncturists have undergone and what methods of treatment are used. Such information may prove to be of some interest to the skeptical - not only veterinary practitioners - but also, the not-so-certain public, many of whom still regard acupuncture as a strange and mystical method of treating disease. Furthermore, the information in this study may persuade the veterinary practitioner to further their practice of acupuncture and may even persuade the non-acupuncture practicing veterinarian to think about taking up the art.

CHAPTER THREE

THE SURVEY: DESIGN AND PROCEDURE

A pilot study in the form of a questionnaire was developed (see Appendix 1), with the aim of finding out the use and effectiveness of veterinary acupuncture by members of the Australian Veterinary Acupuncture Association.

The questionnaire was designed to ascertain:

1. What veterinary conditions are being treated with Acupuncture.
2. What types of animals are being treated with Acupuncture.
3. The number of treatments given per condition; and the perceived success rates of the veterinary acupuncture treatments.
4. The type of acupuncture training undertaken by veterinary practitioners.

There are currently one hundred and eight members in the Australian Veterinary Acupuncture Association (AVAA), according to the list received by Dr. Christopher Robinson, former secretary of the AVAA.

Sixty questionnaires were distributed at the IVAS/AVAA seminar in November 1991, by Dr. Carl Muller, a presenter and lecturer at the seminar.

A further seventy-two questionnaires were sent to the remaining members of the AVAA who had not attended the IVAS/AVAA seminar, with an introductory letter by Dr. Carl Muller (see Appendix 1).

Of the one hundred and thirty-two questionnaires distributed, responses from forty-two (32%) veterinary practitioners were received. Of these, only twenty-six (19.7%) were completed sufficiently enough for use in the study.

Of the remaining seventeen questionnaires, seven respondents did not practice acupuncture in the veterinary clinic. The remaining ten were either not completely or comprehensively completed.

Results are presented as percentages and/or numbers. Many of the results are graphed or tabled.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS

RESULTS FROM THE RESPONDENTS

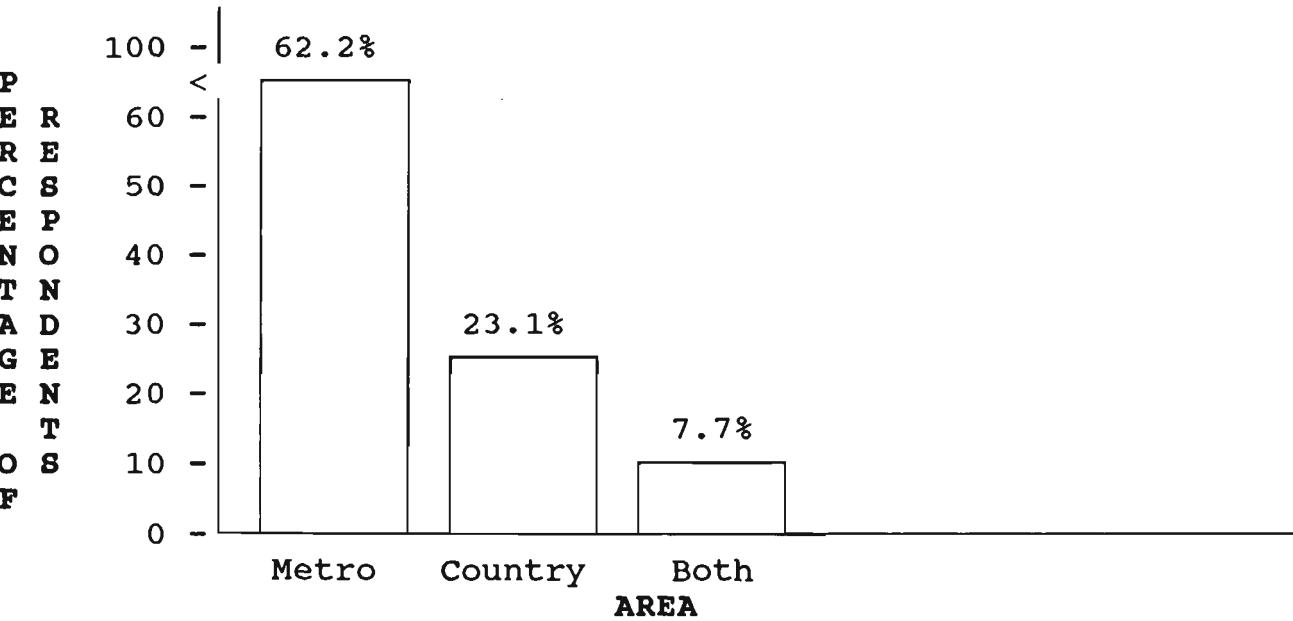
The following results are taken from the twenty-six (26) questionnaires which returned fully completed.

Question 1: In which State is your Veterinary practice?



Graph 1: Percentage of Respondents from each State

Question 2: In which area do you Practice?



Graph 2: Areas in which the Respondents practice; Metropolitan or Country or Both

Question 3: "Do you treat Animals with Acupuncture?" If yes, what is the approximate percentage of animals you treat with Acupuncture?

Table 1: Percentage of Animals treated with Acupuncture

Approximate % of Animals treated with Acupuncture	Number of Practitioners
0.5 - 1%	6
1 - 2%	5
2 - 5%	4
10%	2

	17 Total

Of the twenty-six respondents, seven did not indicate the approximate percentage of animals they treat with acupuncture in their clinics. One respondent indicated 4-6 animals per week.

On receiving and tabulating the response to the approximate percentage of animals the veterinary surgeon treats with Acupuncture, it proved somewhat difficult to determine an average of the percentages given.

Most responses to the approximate percentage of the animals treated with acupuncture were small percentages; under 10%. This does give some indication that, as a modality of treatment in the Veterinary clinic, it holds a small position.

This question may have been presented differently in order to obtain some specific details. Perhaps: What is the approximate number of animals you treat per week/month/year with acupuncture as opposed to the number or percentage of animals treated by conventional means. Such an approach may require some time consuming sorting of clinic records by the veterinary practice.

**Question 4: Where Did You Undergo Your Training In
Acupuncture?**

Two (7.7%) of the respondents underwent training at the Australian Acupuncture College (a four year training program.

Eight (30.8%) of the respondents attended Weekend Seminars.

Two (7.7%) attended a Post-Graduate course.

Two (7.7%) attended a course held by Box Hill TAFE (a part-time, thirty hour training program).

Twelve (46.2%) of the twenty-six respondents attended "other training courses not specifically specified.

**Question 5: What was the length of your training in
acupuncture?**

Fifteen (57.7%) of the twenty-six respondents acquired their training in courses less than one week, full time duration.

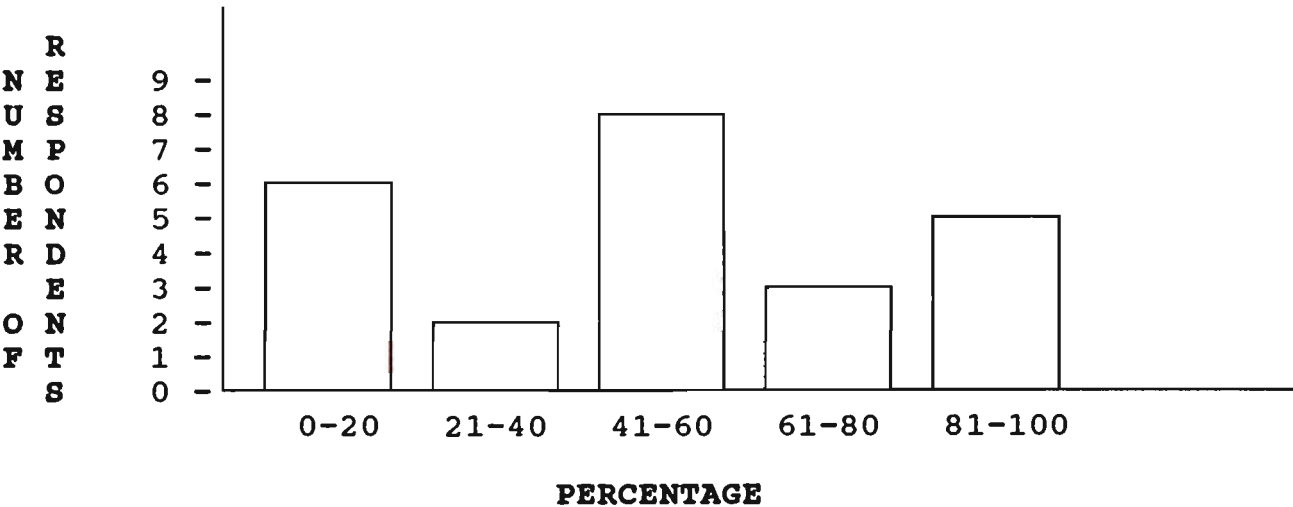
Seven (26.9%) attended more than one week of training.

Two (7.7%) of the twenty-six practitioners attend the four year Australian College of Acupuncture training program and two (7.7%) attended a thirty hour-over-twenty-week training course at Box Hill TAFE.

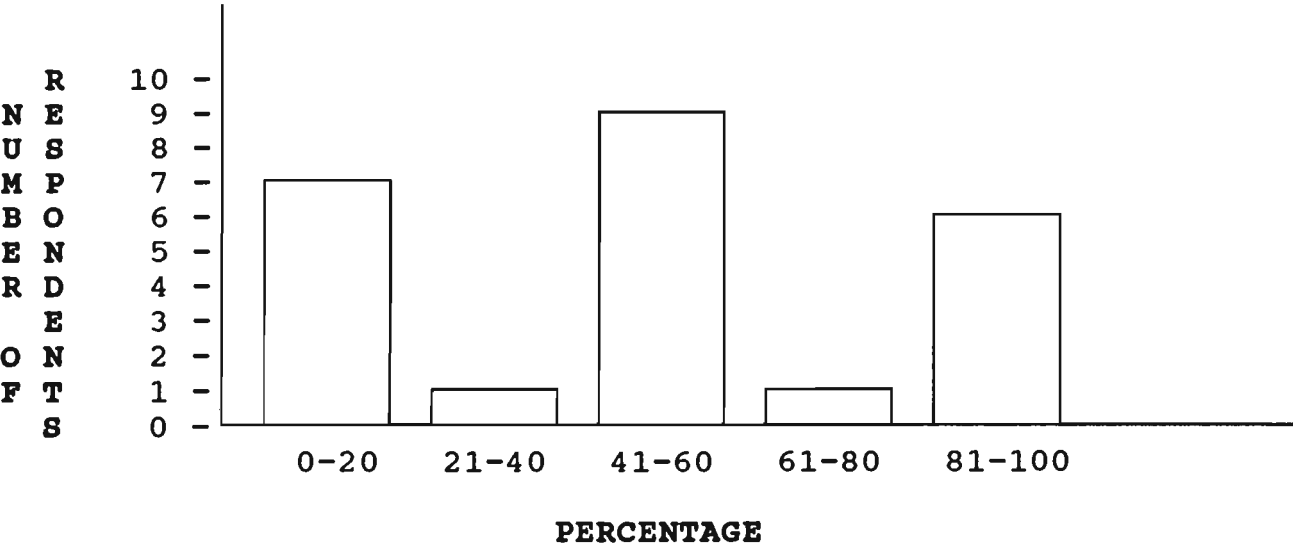
One of the twenty-six respondents also indicated an "other" form of training; "reading acupuncture books".

Another respondent also indicated an "other" method of treatment - the method being used 25% of the 2% of the treatments with acupuncture: Homeopathy.

Question 6: **Of those animals treated with Acupuncture, what are the methods used and the approximate percentage of their use?**

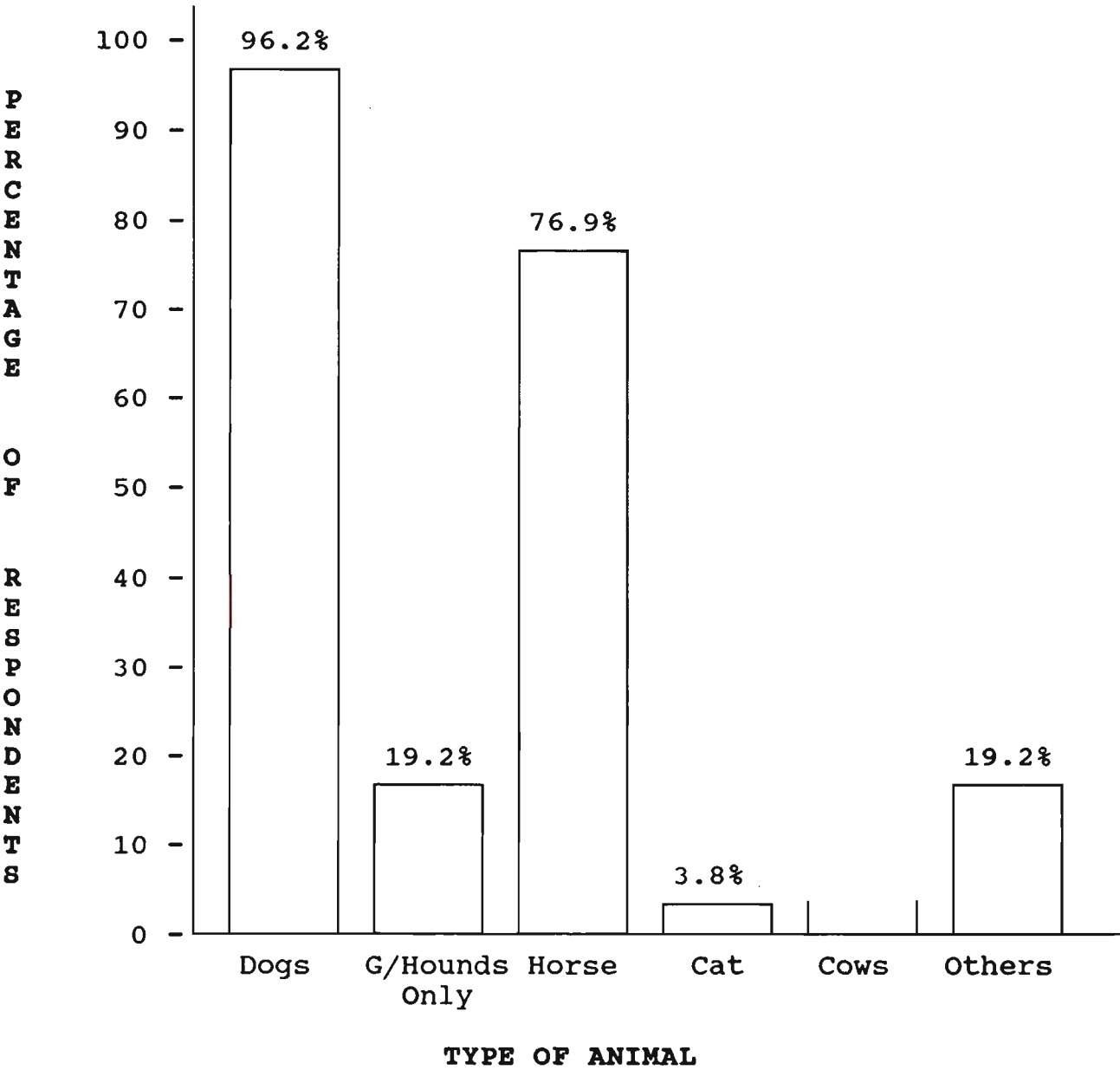


Graph 3: Percentage of Acupuncture Only Treatment in Respondents' Practices



Graph 4: Percentage of Acupuncture Treatments in conjunction with Conventional Treatment

Question 7: In your Veterinary practice, what type of animals do you treat with Acupuncture?



Graph 5: Types of Animals treated with Acupuncture

Although none of the twenty-six respondents indicated that they treated cows with acupuncture, there was mention, in question 14, of cows being treated for certain conditions by the respondents.

Question 8: **In your experience, are there particular breeds of animals that do not respond to acupuncture therapy?**

Twenty-one of the twenty-six respondents (80.8%) indicated "NO" to this question.

One (3.8%) indicated "YES" and added; "... Nervous, hard to keep still ones!"

Of the twenty-six respondents, three (11.5%) specified neither "YES" or "NO", however made the following comments:

"Not enough experience to say - possibly fat ones are less responsive?"

"Not experienced enough".

"Insufficient evidence to say. BUT? Birds".

One of the twenty-six respondents did not respond to this question.

Question 9: **Do you specialise in a particular area, when using acupuncture therapy?**

One (3.8%) of the twenty-six respondents indicated "Yes" and specified "Skeletal" conditions as being the specialty.

Twenty-two (84.6%) of the respondents indicated "No".

To the sub-question: "If yes, what is your specialty ..." was one response: "Greyhounds", with the comment; "I tend to treat more greyhounds with back pain now and since last Post Graduate course am using acupuncture for Oestrus Stimulation".

Three (11.5%) of the respondents indicated neither "Yes" or "No", however, indicated with comments what they tend to specialise in:

"Musculo-skeletal disorders ... in dogs".

"Electro-acupuncture for spinal pain ... in dogs and cats".

"High use with Spinal and Sinus (cats) ... and greyhounds".

**Question 10: When treating an animal with Acupuncture,
do you diagnose ...**

Of the twenty-six respondents, twenty-four (92.3%) use conventional Veterinary methods of diagnoses when treating an animal with acupuncture.

One of the twenty-four respondents added: "TCM (Traditional Chinese Medicine) diagnosis secondary to conventional". Another added: "After the IVAS course (of 1991) I expect to be able to use TCM diagnosis". Another comment: "Conventional plus some use of the associate and alarm points".

One (3.8%) of the twenty-six respondents uses TCM diagnosis.

One (3.8%) of the twenty-six respondents uses both.

Question 11: **When using Acupuncture Therapy, do you use**
 ...

Twenty-three (88.5%) of the respondents indicated that they use "Common (Proven) Formula Points for the particular condition".

One (3.8%) of the respondents indicated the use of "Points According to Traditional Chinese Diagnosis.

One (3.8%) indicated the use of an "other" method of treatment: the use of "Local Points".

One (3.8%) of the respondents indicated the use of both "Common (Proven) Formula points for the Particular Condition and "Points According to Traditional Chinese diagnosis".

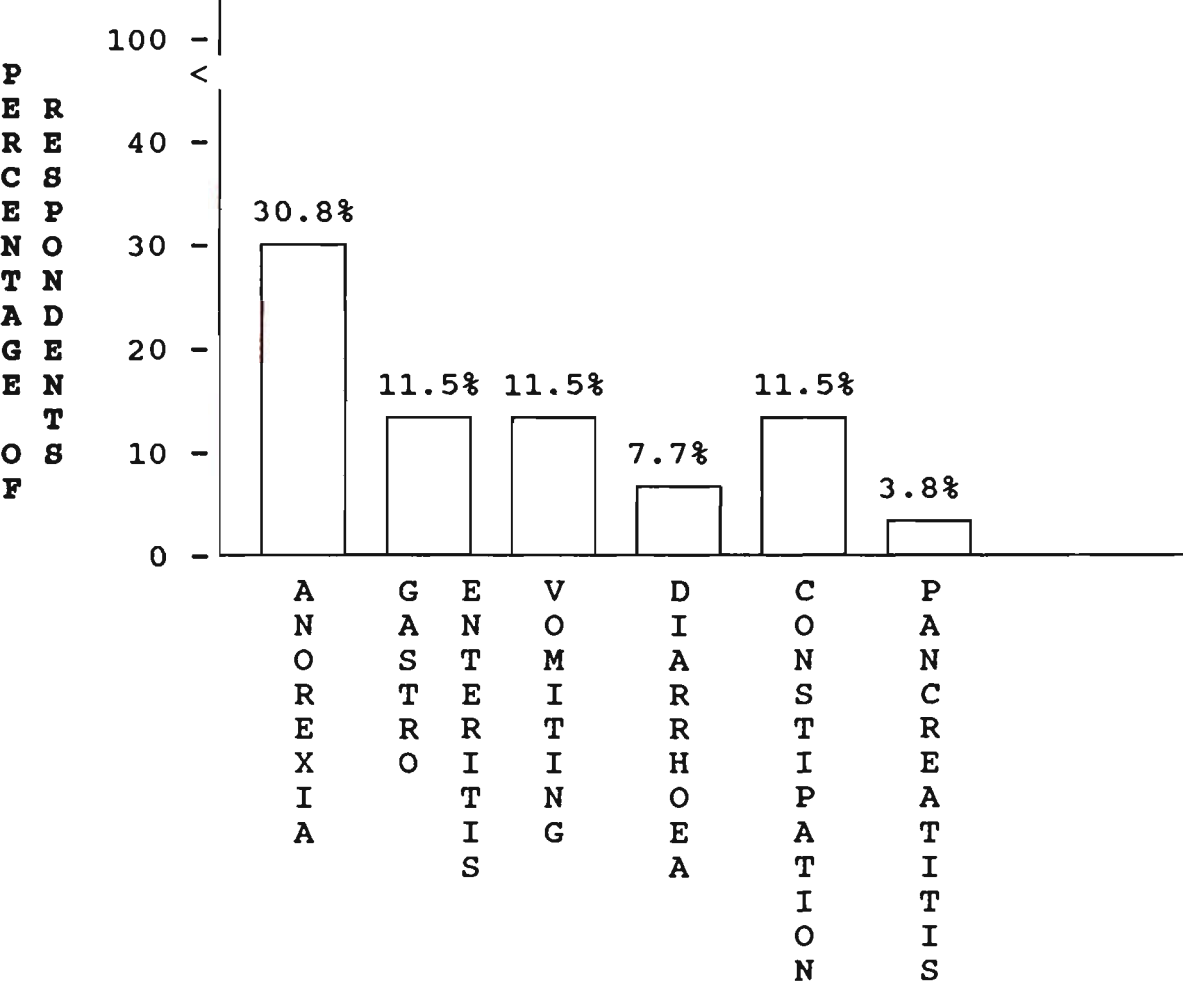
Questions 12 & 13: (See Appendix III)

Question 14:

Please Note: There may be some discrepancies between the overall number (percentage) of Veterinarians treating a condition and the number (percentage) of Veterinarians treating each individual condition. This is due to, in many cases, more than one Veterinarian treating more than one condition.

1. ALIMENTARY TRACT CONDITIONS

1. Percentage of Veterinarians treating each Alimentary Tract Condition



ALIMENTARY TRACT CONDITION

Graph 6: Overall Percentage of Veterinarians treating Alimentary Tract Conditions with Acupuncture

Table 2: Percentage of Veterinary Practitioners Treating Alimentary Tract Conditions in Dogs, Cats, Horses, Cows ...

		DOG	CAT	HORSE	COW
C O N D I T I O N	Anorexia	23.1%	23.1%	3.8%	3.8%
	Gastro-Enteritis	11.5%	7.7%	-	-
	Vomiting	7.7%	11.5%	-	-
	Diarrhoea	7.7%	7.7%	-	-
	Constipation	11.5%	7.7%	-	-
	Pancreatitis	3.8%	-	-	-

Table 3: Average Number of Acupuncture Treatments Given for Alimentary Tract Conditions

		DOG	CAT	HORSE	COW
C O N D I T I O N	Anorexia	2.25	1.8	?	?
	Gastro-Enteritis	2.75	3.5	-	-
	Vomiting	1.00	1.3	-	-
	Diarrhoea	2.30	2.0	-	-
	Constipation	2.75	2.3	-	-
	Pancreatitis	4.00	-	-	-

Table 4: Average Success Rate for the Treatment of Alimentary Tract Conditions (-5 - +5)

		DOG	CAT	HORSE	COW
C O N D I T I O N	Anorexia	3.0	2.4	5.0	3.0
	Gastro-Enteritis	2.5	2.8	-	-
	Vomiting	1.0	1.3	-	-
	Diarrhoea	2.9	2.9	-	-
	Constipation	2.9	2.8	-	-
	Pancreatitis	5.0	-	-	-

2. HEPATIC CONDITIONS

Number of Veterinarians Treating Hepatic Conditions with Acupuncture

Of the twenty-six respondents, only one (3.8%) indicated that they treat Hepatic Conditions with acupuncture. The one respondent treats both the following conditions: Biliary Duct Spasm and Hepatic Duct Insufficiency.

The respondent treats the conditions in dogs. None of the respondents treated these conditions in cats, horses or cows.

The number of acupuncture treatments given for:

Biliary Duct Spasm in Dogs is 4

Hepatic Duct Insufficiency in Dogs is 3

The success rate for:

Biliary Duct Spasm is 5

Hepatic Duct Insufficiency is 2

3. CARDIOVASCULAR CONDITIONS

Number of Veterinarians treating Cardiovascular Conditions
with Acupuncture

Two (7.7%) of the twenty-six respondents treat Cardiovascular Conditions in dogs.

Of these respondents:

One treats Chronic/Acute Heart Disease in dogs and one treats chronic, Acute Heart Disease, Arrythmia and Congestive Heart Failure, all in dogs.

None of the respondents treat these conditions in cats, horses or cows.

Table 5: Average Number of Acupuncture Treatments (I) and their Success Rates (II) for Each Cardiovascular Condition

		I	II
C O N D I T I O N	Chronic/Acute Heart Disease	3.7	1
	Arrhythmia	4	1
	Congestive Heart Failure	1	1

4. DISEASES OF BLOOD AND FLUIDS

Two (7.7%) of the twenty-six respondents indicated the use of Acupuncture for the treatment of Diseases of Blood and Fluids.

One (3.8%) of the respondents treats Epistaxis in cats. One (3.8%) treats Traumatic Haemorrhagic Inferably in dogs.

The average number of acupuncture treatments given for:

Epistaxis is 3, and the Success Rate was 3.

The average number of acupuncture treatments given for:

Traumatic Haemorrhage Inferably was 1 and the Success Rate was Zero.

5. HORMONAL CONDITIONS

		I	II	III	IV
C O N D I T I O N	Cushing Syndrome	3.8%	1x Dog	4	0
	Diabetes	3.8%	1x Dog	2	0
	Pain in Back				
	Associated with				
	Ovulation	3.8%	1x Cat	2	4
	Oestrus Induction	3.8%	1x Dog	3	3
	Hormonal Disease	3.8%	1x Dog	4	2.5
	(Not Specified)		1x Cat	4	3.5
O N	Urinary				
	Incontinence	3.8%	1x Cat	3	4.5
	Infertility	3.8%	1x Cat	3	4

Table 6: Hormonal Conditions - Results

Key to Table 6:

- I: Percentage of Veterinarians treating Hormonal Conditions with Acupuncture.
- II: Number of Veterinarians treating Hormonal Conditions in each Animal.
- III: Average Number of Acupuncture Treatments for Hormonal Conditions.
- IV: Average Success Rate for the Treatment of Hormonal Conditions with Acupuncture.

Of the twenty-six respondents, six (23.1%) treat Hormonal Conditions with Acupuncture.

6. RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS

Graph 7: Percentage of Veterinarians Treating Respiratory Conditions
With Acupuncture

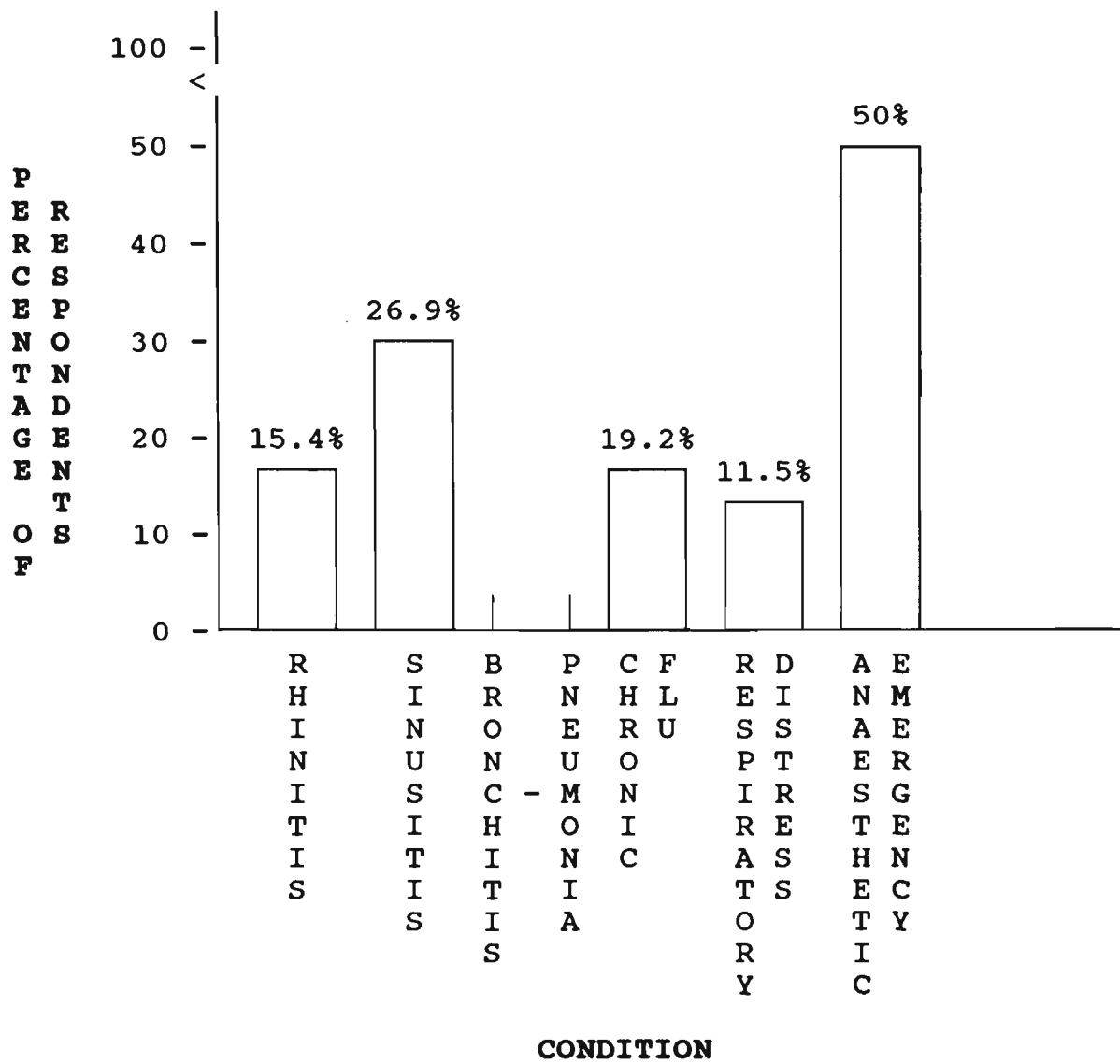


Table 7: Percentage of Veterinarians Treating Respiratory Conditions
in each Animal with Acupuncture

		DOG	CAT	HORSE	COW	OTHER
C O N D I T I O N	Rhinitis	3.8%	15.4%	-	-	-
	Sinusitis	11.5%	61.5%	-	-	-
	Bronchitis/Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-
	Chronic Flu	7.7%	19.2%	-	-	-
	Respiratory Distress	11.5%	3.8%	-	-	3.8%
	Anaesthetic Emergency	50%	50%	3.8%	-	3.8%

Table 8: Average Number of Acupuncture Treatments and Success Rates for each Respiratory Condition in Each Animal

		Average Number of Treatments					Average Success Rates				
C O N D I T I O N		D O G	C A T	H O R S E	C O W	O T H E R	D O G	C A T	H O R S E	C O W	O T H E R
	Rhinitis	5	4.8	-	-	-	3.5	3.1	-	-	-
	Sinusitis	6.3	3.8	-	-	-	3.2	3.6	-	-	-
	Bronchitis/Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Chronic Flu	4.3	4.8	-	-	-	3.3	3.3	-	-	-
	Respiratory Distress	2.1	1	-	-	1	3.7	2.5	-	-	2.5
	Anaesthetic Emergency	1	1	1	-	1	3.2	3.1	2	-	2.5

Of the twenty-six respondents, seventeen (65.4%) treat Respiratory conditions.

7. RENAL/URINARY CONDITIONS

Graph 8: Percentage of Veterinarians Treating Renal/Urinary Conditions with Acupuncture

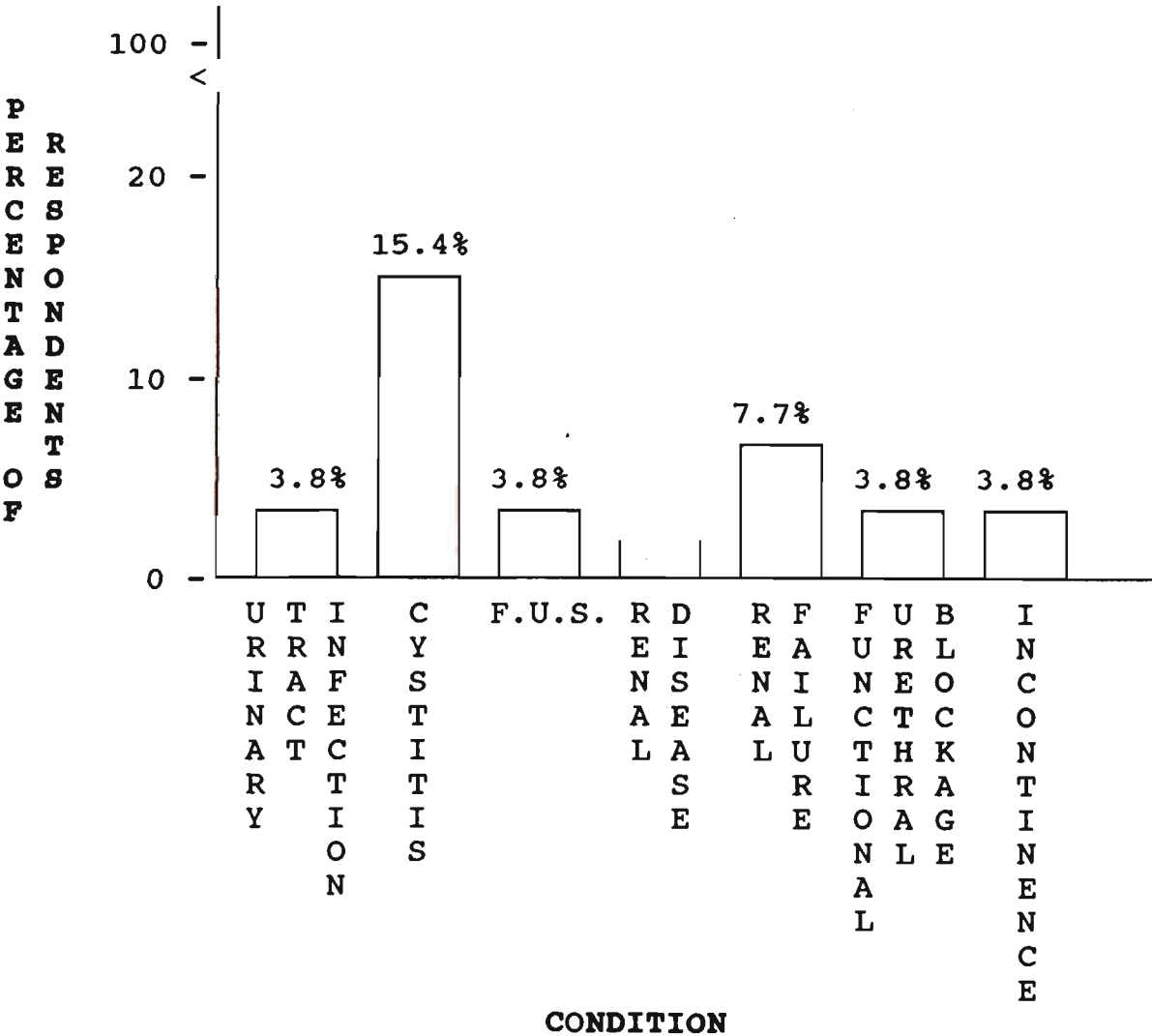


Table 9: Percentage of Veterinarians treating Renal/Urinary Condition with Acupuncture in each Animal

		DOG	CAT	HORSE	COW
C O N D I T I O N S	Urinary Tract Infection	-	-	3.8%	-
	Cystitis	-	7.7%	11.5%	-
	F.U.S.	-	3.8%	-	-
	Renal Disease	-	-	-	-
	Renal Failure	-	7.7%	-	-
	Functional Ureth- ral Blockage	3.8%	-	3.8%	-
	Incontinence	3.8%	-	-	-

Table 10: Average Number of Acupuncture Treatments and Success Rates for each Urinary/Renal Condition

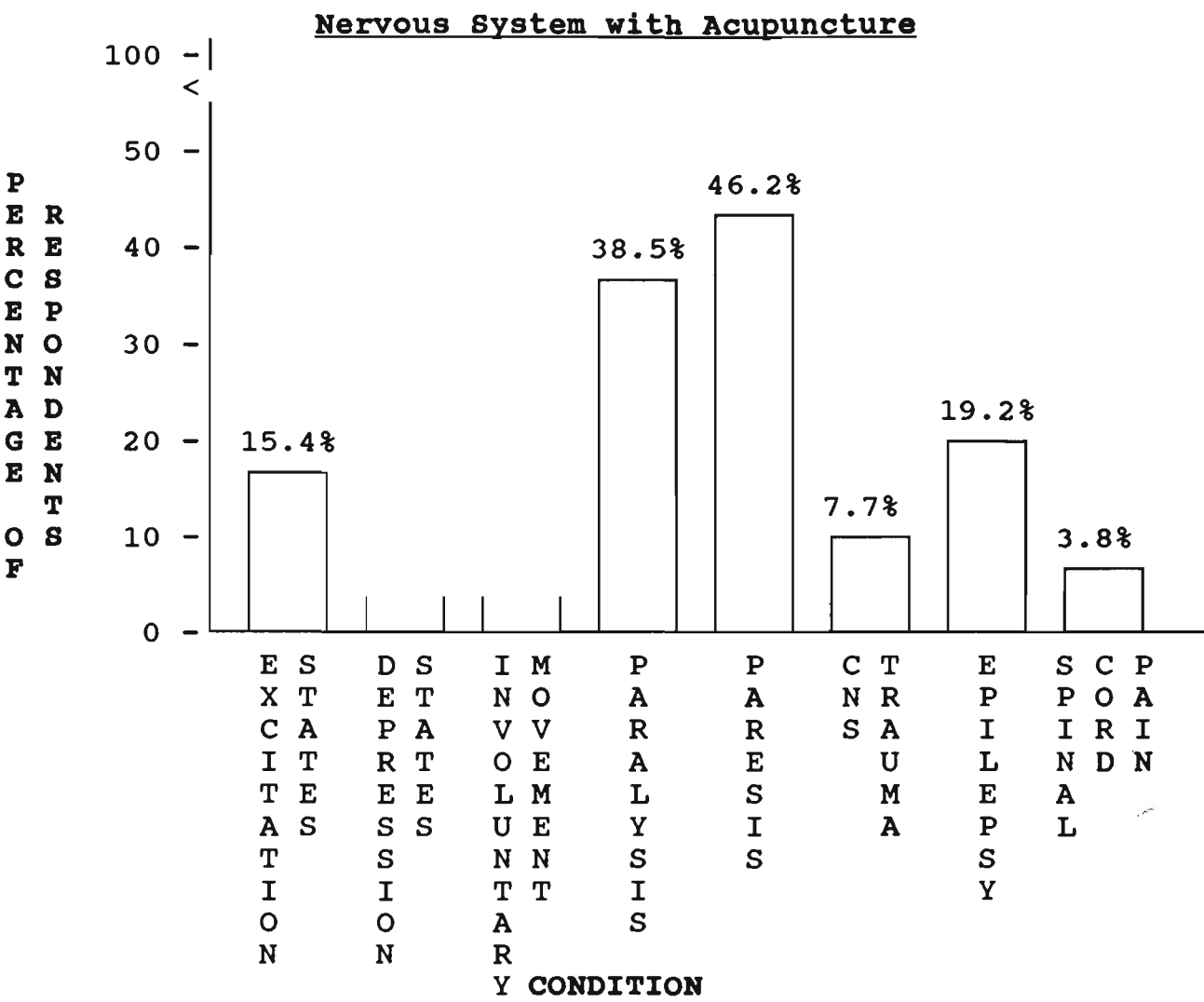
		Average Number of Treatments					Average Success Rates				
		D O G	C A T	H O R S E	C O W	O T H E R	D O G	C A T	H O R S E	C O W	O T H E R
C O N D I T I O N	Urinary Tract Infect.	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
	Cystitis	3.5	2.5	-	-	-	4	3.3	-	-	-
	F.U.S.	-	1	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-
	Renal Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Renal Failure	-	2*	-	-	-	-	3&0	-	-	-
	Functional Urethral Blockage	1	-	1	-	-	5	-	?	-	-
	Incontinence	3	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-

* This is the average number treatment for the treatment of one of the respondents for cats. The respondent noted that the cat was being "currently treated".

Of the twenty-six respondents, nine (34.6%) treat Renal Urinary Conditions with Acupuncture.

8. THE NERVOUS SYSTEM

Graph 9: Percentage of Veterinarians Treating Disorders of the



The overall number of Veterinarians treating disorders of the Nervous System is seventeen (46.2%).

Table 11: Percentage of Veterinarians Treating Nervous System Disorders with Acupuncture in Each Animal

		DOG	CAT	HORSE	COW
C O N D I T I O N	Excitation States	11.5%	-	-	-
	Depression States	-	-	-	-
	Involuntary Move.	-	-	-	-
	Paralysis	38.5%	11.5%	-	-
	Paresis	46.2%	7.7%	-	-
	CNS Trauma	7.7%	-	-	-
	Epilepsy	19.2%	-	-	-
	Spinal Cord Pain	3.8%	3.8%	-	-

Table 12: Average Number of Acupuncture Treatments and Success Rates for each Nervous System Disorder in each Animal

		Average Number of Treatments					Average Success Rates				
		D O G	C A T	H O R S E	C O W	O T H E R	D O G	C A T	H O R S E	C O W	O T H E R
C O N D I T I O N	Excitation States	3.4	-	-	-	-	2.4	-	-	-	-
	Depression States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Involuntary Movement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Paralysis	5.3	7	-	-	-	3.2	3.6	-	-	-
	Paresis	5	6.5	-	-	-	3	3.8	-	-	-
	CNS Trauma	3.5	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
	Epilepsy	5.8	-	-	-	-	2.1	-	-	-	-
	Spinal Cord Pain	2	1	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-

9. GYNAECOLOGICAL/OBSTETRICAL DISORDERS

Of the twenty-six respondents:

One (3.8%) treats Anovulation in dogs.

One (3.8%) treats Infertility in cats.

Four (15.4%) treats Whelping/Dystocia: 7.6% in dogs, 3.8% in cats, 3.8% in cows.

One (3.8%) treats Pyometra in dogs.

One (3.8%) treats Vaginal bleeding* in dogs.

* Bleeding after Hysterectomy

Table 13: The Average Number of Acupuncture Treatments and Success Rates for Gynaecological/Obstetrical Disorders in Each Animal

		Average Number of Treatments					Average Success Rates				
C O N D I T I O N		D O G	C A T	H O R S E	C O W	O T H E R	D O G	C A T	H O R S E	C O W	O T H E R
	Anovulation	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
	Infertility	-	3	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
	Whelping/Dystocia	1	1	-	1	-	3	0	-	5	-
	Pyometra	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
	Vaginal Bleeding	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-

10. SKIN CONDITIONS

Of the twenty-six respondents, five (19.2%) treat skin conditions:

15.4% treat Pruritis: 11.5% in dogs; 3.8% in cats.

7.7% treat Exczema in dogs.

3.8% treat Hormonal Alopecia in cats.

Table 14: The Average Number of Acupuncture Treatments (I) and Success Rates (II) for Each Skin Condition in Each Animal

		(I)		(II)	
		Dog	Cat	Dog	Cat
C O N D I T I O N	Pruritus	5	7	-2	0
	Exczema	5	-	-2	-
	Hormonal Alopecia	-	3	-	0

11. MUSCULO-SKELETAL CONDITIONS

I. CONDITIONS OF THE MUSCLES

Of the twenty-six respondents: eleven (42.3%) treat conditions of the muscles.
Seven (26.9%) treat Myopathy, and
Nine (34.6%) treat Sprains.

Table 15: Percentage of Veterinarians Treating Each Condition of the Muscles with Acupuncture in Each Animal

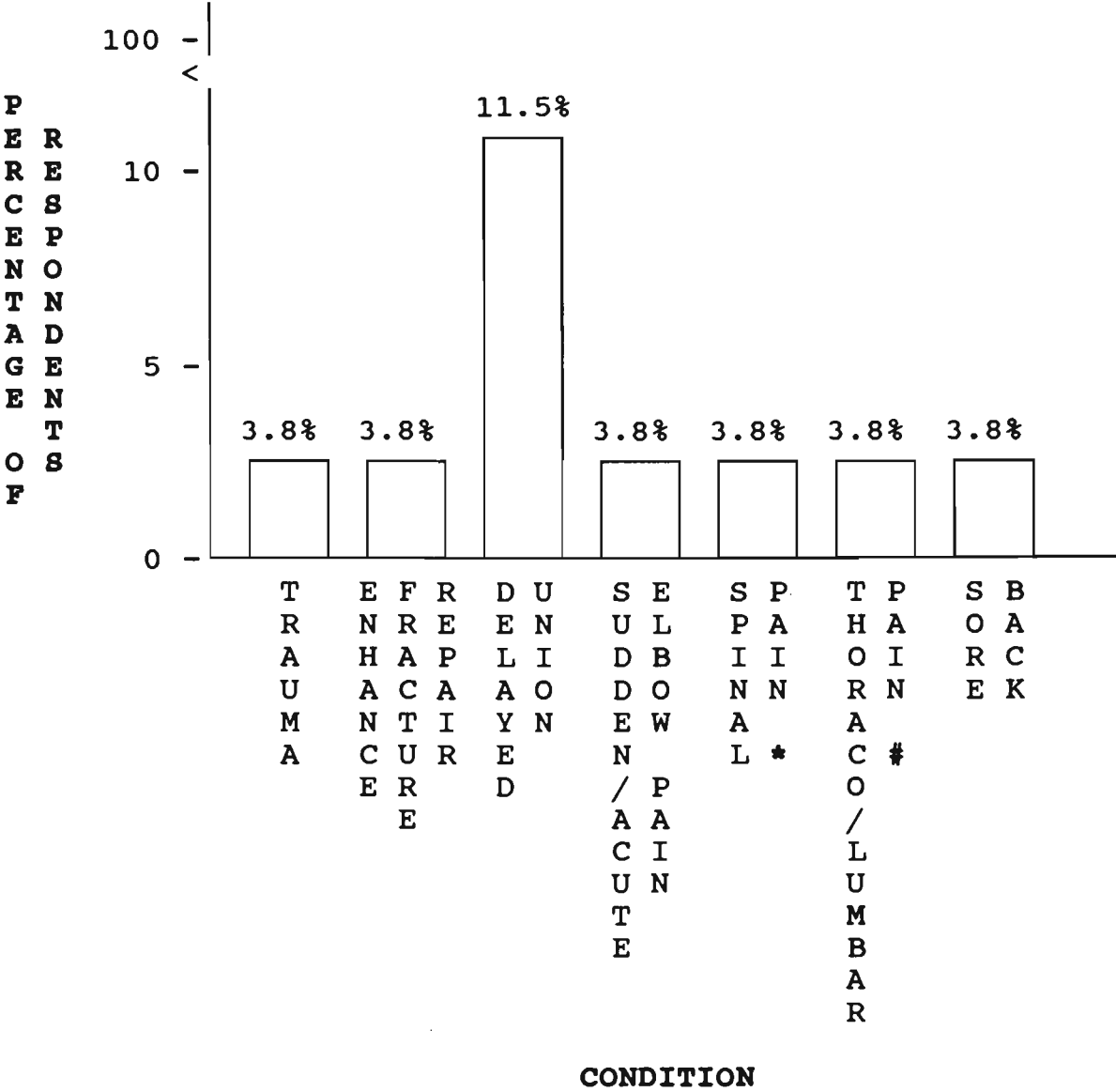
		Dog	G/Hound	Cat	Horse	Cow
C O N D I T I O N	Myopathy	23.1%	7.7%	7.7%	-	7.7%
	Sprains	26.9%	3.8%	7.7%	-	7.7%

Table 16: Average Number of Acupuncture Treatments (I) and Success Rates (II) of Each Condition of the Muscles

		D O G	G R O U N D	C A T	H O R S E	C O W	D O G	G R O U N D	C A T	H O R S E	C O W
C O N D I T I O N	Myopathy	4.4	4.5	4	-	6	3.6	4	0	-	3
	Sprains	7	1	2	-	1	4.1	4.5	3	-	4.5

II. CONDITIONS OF THE BONES

Graph 10: Percentage of Veterinarians Treating Conditions of the Bones with Acupuncture



Overall, (23.1%) of the respondents treat conditions of the bones.

Table 17: Percentage of Veterinarians Treating Conditions of the Bones with Acupuncture in Each Animal

		Dog	G/Hound	Cat	Horse	Cow
C	Trauma	3.8%	-	-	-	-
O	Enhance Fracture					
N	Repair	3.8%	-	3.8%	-	-
D	Delayed Union	11.5%	-	-	-	-
I	Sudden/Acute Elbow					
T	Pain	3.8%	-	-	-	-
I	Spinal Pain *	-	3.8%	-	-	-
O	Thoraco/Lumbar Pain #	3.8%	-	-	-	-
N	Sore Backs	-	-	-	-	3.8%

* Spinal Pain in Greyhounds following cervical manipulation.
Thoraco/Lumbar pain with referred Sciatica.

Table 18: Average Number of Acupuncture Treatments (I) and the Success Rates (II) for Conditions of the Bones in Each Animal

		(I) Average Number of Treatments					(II) Average Success Rates				
		D O G	G R O U N D	C A T	H O R S E	C O W	D O G	G R O U N D	C A T	H O R S E	C O W
C O N D I T I O N	Trauma Enhance Fracture Repair	3	-	-	-	-	4.5	-	-	-	-
	Delayed Union	4	-	4	-	-	3.5	-	3.5	-	-
	Sudden/Acute Elbow Pain	3.5	-	-	-	-	3.5	-	-	-	-
	Spinal Pain	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
	Thoraco/Lumbar Pain	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
	Sore Backs	3.5	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	4.5

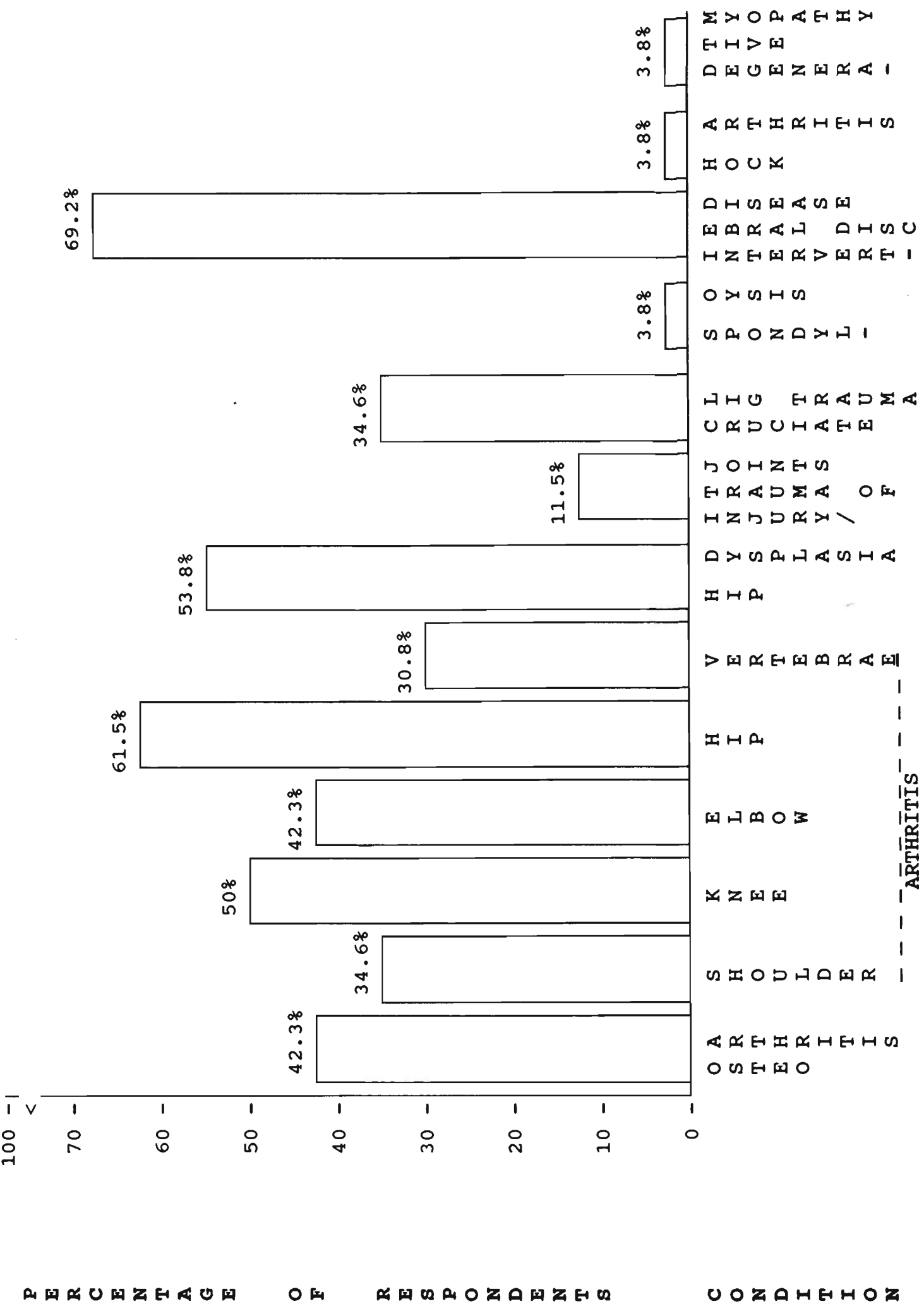
III. CONDITIONS OF THE JOINTS

Of the twenty-six respondents, twenty-three (88.5%) treat Conditions of the Joints.

Table 19: Percentage of Veterinarians Treating Conditions of the Joints with Acupuncture in Each Animal

		Dog	G/Hound	Cat	Horse	Cow
C O N D I T I O N	Osteoarthritis	38.5%	3.8%	11.5%	-	-
	Arthritis of the:					
	Shoulder	30.8%	3.8%	3.8%	-	-
	Knee	46.2%	-	7.7%	3.8%	-
	Elbow	42.3%	-	7.7%	-	-
	Hip	61.5%	-	11.5%	-	-
	Vertebrae	30.8%	-	7.7%	-	-
	Hip Dysplasia	53.8%	-	-	-	-
	Injury/Trauma of the Joints	11.5%	-	3.8%	-	-
	Cruciate Ligaments Trauma	34.6%	-	-	-	-
	Spondylosis	3.8%	-	-	-	-
	Intervertebral Disc Disease	69.2%	-	3.8%	-	-
	Hock Arthritis	-	-	-	3.8%	-
	Degenerative Myopathy	3.8%	-	-	-	-

Graph 11: Percentage of Veterinarians Treating Conditions of the Joints with Acupuncture



**Table 20: Average Number of Acupuncture Treatments (I) given for
Conditions of the Joints and the Success Rates (II)**

		D O G	G R O U N D	C A T	H O R S E	C O W	D O G	G R O U N D	C A T	H O R S E	C O W
C	Osteoarthritis	4.6	5	3.8	-	-	3	2	3.5	-	-
O	Arthritis of the:										
	Shoulder	4.6	5	3	-	-	2.8	1	?	-	-
	Knee	4.5	3	3	-	-	2.8	5	2.5	-	-
N	Elbow	4.2	-	3	-	-	2.8	-	2.5	-	-
	Hip	4.2	-	3.8	-	-	3.2	-	2.7	-	-
D	Vertebrae	4.2	-	4	-	-	3.2	-	3	-	-
	Hip Dysplasia	4.5	-	-	-	-	3.7	-	-	-	-
I	Injury/Trauma of the										
	Joints	2.3	-	3	-	-	3.8	-	3	-	-
T	Cruciate Ligaments										
	Trauma	2.8	-	-	-	-	2.8	-	-	-	-
I	Spondylosis	3	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
	Intervertebral Disc										
O	Disease	5	-	7.5	-	-	3.02	-	2	-	-
	Hock Arthritis	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	-
N	Degenerative Myopathy	4	-	-	-	-	-2-0	-	-	-	-

12. OTHER CONDITIONS

**Table 21: Percentage of Veterinarians Treating "Other"
Conditions with Acupuncture**

		I	II	III	IV
C	Calves Non-Suckling	3.8%	1: Cow	1	5
O	Chronic Laminitis	3.8%	1 (Horse)	3	3.5
N	Navicular Syndrome	3.8%	1 (Horse)	4	4
D	Kerato-Conjunctivitis	3.8%	1 (Dog)	On Going	*
I	Muscular Spasm *	3.8%	1 (Dog)	3 (Dog)	4 (Dog)
T			1 (Cat)	3 (Cat)	4 (Cat)
I	Chronic Conjunct-				
O	ivitis and Green				
N	Eye	3.8%	1 (Dog)	4	1

Key to Table 22:

- I: Percentage of Veterinarians treating "Other" Conditions with Acupuncture.
- II: Number of Veterinarians treating "Other" Conditions with Acupuncture in Each Animal.
- III: Average Number of Acupuncture Treatments given for each Condition.
- IV: Average Success Rates for the Treatments of the "Other" Conditions with Acupuncture.

* While on treatment (for Kerato-conjunctivitis) eye is Good. Eye deteriorates when treatments are too far apart.

Question 15: **Is Conventional Veterinary Medicine still the Primary Method of Treatment Therapy in your Clinic, or is Acupuncture becoming the main form of Therapy?**

Of the twenty respondents, twenty-five (96.1%) declared that Conventional Veterinary Medicine is still the primary method of treatment in the Veterinary Clinic.

Some comments:

" ... Yes - conventional, but increasing use as skills and knowledge and client acceptance increase".

"... Conventional by a long way".

"... Conventional is still primary, Homeopathy - 2nd, Acupuncture - 3rd".

"Acupuncture only used as a last resort or back up, not used as first (choice)".

"... Conventional Medicine is still the main form of treatment. I still don't feel confident enough in my own acupuncture skills to let it overtake the conventional approach".

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION

It appears that Veterinary Acupuncture is being used for quite a few different conditions and with varying degrees of success. Of all the conditions listed in the questionnaire, there were only eight (plus the infectious disease conditions), which were responded to by the veterinary practitioners.

The remaining fifty-two conditions were responded to and some additional conditions were added to the lists by the respondents.

The majority of the conditions were responded to by less than two veterinary practitioners. Forty conditions were responded to by individual practitioners. There were five or less responses to fifty-eight of the conditions. Given this, it may be difficult to ascertain the success rates from the opinions of one to five practitioners, however, one might get a few ideas of what a success rate might be for the treatment of these conditions.

Of the listed and added Alimentary Tract Conditions, the condition most treated by the respondents is Anorexia. When comparing the numbers of acupuncture treatments given for Anorexia and the success rates, to the other listed Alimentary Tract Conditions, one sees that there is not such a great variation. The average success rates for the other listed Alimentary Tract Conditions (save vomiting) are impressingly moderate to high, when we consider the success rate range given for question 14: -5 -> +5. The treatment of Pancreatitis in dogs, although only treated by one practitioner, achieved a rating of 5, as perceived by the practitioner.

None of the Hepatic Conditions listed in the questionnaire were responded to by the respondents, however, two of the respondents each added a condition which they have treated with acupuncture: Biliary Duct Spasm in dogs and Hepatic Duct Insufficiency in dogs. Biliary Duct Spasm achieved a success rate, as perceived by the respondents as five (5) following four (4) acupuncture treatments. The success rate for Hepatic Duct Insufficiency, as perceived by the respondent is two (2), after three (3) acupuncture treatments.

Cardiovascular Conditions and Diseases of the Blood and Fluids were the least responded to of all the conditions in Question 14.

According to the results, the Cardiovascular conditions; Chronic/Acute Heart Disease and Arrhythmia, with the average number of acupuncture treatments given being 3.7 and 4 respectively, achieved low (1) success rates, as perceived by the respondents. A success rate of 1 was also given to the treatment of Congestive Heart Failure, following only one treatment.

It might be wise to consider why only one treatment was given. Perhaps the acupuncture worsened the condition or made no difference to it. Perhaps the animal was difficult to treat or, perhaps the animal died.

Again, a low success rate of zero (0) was achieved for the condition; Traumatic Haemorrhagic Internally (D/S of B & FL) after only one treatment. Epistaxis, received a moderate success rate of three (3) following three (3) treatments. Whether the success rates might increase, or better said perhaps, the animals health improves more greatly with more acupuncture treatments, one can only speculate. Further studies might involve the asking for comments on why the Veterinary practitioner only gave so many treatments.

For each of the listed Hormonal Conditions, there was only one (3.8%) respondent for each. The average number of treatments given for each condition ranged from 2 to 4. The success rates varied from 0-4. Most of the success rates were moderate to high, whether the condition was treated in dogs or cats. Save Cushings Syndrome and Diabetes (in dogs) which were rated Zero (0) as perceived by each respondent.

The results received for the treatment of Respiratory Conditions with Acupuncture were quite pleasing. The average success rates for the treatment of the listed Respiratory Conditions in both dogs and cats and "other" (except Bronchitis and Pneumonia) were moderate, ranging from 2 - 3.7. The average number of treatments varied somewhat from 1 for Anaesthetic Emergency (an acute event which requires only one treatment) to 6.3 for sinusitis. None of the respondents indicated that they treat Bronchitis or Pneumonia.

The response to the treatment of Urinary/Renal conditions with Acupuncture was not overwhelming. None of the respondents, according to the results, treated Renal Disease. The remaining conditions treated with acupuncture in dogs, cats and horses received fair to excellent (0 and 3.3 - 5) success rates, following the average number of acupuncture treatments of 2 -> 3.5.

For conditions of the Nervous System, Depressive States and Involuntary Movement in any animal, were responded to as being treated by the respondents (with acupuncture).

Only dogs and cats were indicated as being treated for these conditions, and according to the success rates as perceived by the respondents (2 to 4), they faired quite well. Number of average treatments ranged from 2 - 7.

It might be noted here, that, there does not seem to be a correlation between to number of treatments given and the success rate achieved.

The responses to the treatment of Gynaecological conditions with acupuncture was not overwhelming. Anovulation, Whelping/Dystocia, Pyometra and Vaginal Bleeding in dogs received moderate success rate results (each three), as perceived by the respondents. Cats treated with Acupuncture for Infertility and Whelping/Dystocia did not respond to treatment, according to the zero (0) success rate as perceived by the respondents. However, the cow treated with acupuncture for Whelping/Dystocia, received a rating of five as a success rate.

According to the results of this survey, Skin Conditions do not respond well to acupuncture treatment. Of the three conditions listed and responded to, Pruritus, in dogs and cats, Exczema in dogs and Hormonal Alopecia in cats, there was either no improvement of the condition or a deterioration in the condition. Dogs faired the worse - with success rates of -2, as perceived by the respondent, following an average of 5 treatments. Cats, who received an average of 3 to 7 treatments, had no improvement in their condition (rated 0).

It is well known that acupuncture and cortisone do not complement each other at all. That is, a patient (human or pet) ingesting cortisone, is unlikely to respond to an acupuncture treatment. Many inflammatory conditions, be they involving the skin, limbs or system, are treated with cortisone, and, to hazard a guess, it might be for these reasons that the results, given by the practitioners, for the treatment of Skin Conditions with acupuncture, are so poor.

The most commonly treated conditions by the respondents of this survey are Musculo-Skeletal conditions. Almost all of the success rates for the treatment of the Musculo-Skeletal conditions, in each animal were average to above average, whether the average number of treatments is high or low.

A few notable exceptions include: the treatment of myopathy in the cat; after four treatments there seemed to be no improvement, according to the success rate of zero (0) as perceived by the respondent. The treatment of degenerative myopathy, in dogs with acupuncture received a success rating of -2 to 0, after four (4) acupuncture treatments.

There were no responses for the treatment and success rates of Infectious Diseases. It is highly likely that the majority of the listed Infectious Diseases, which are usually acute and sometimes quite serious conditions, are more "safely" and efficiently treated with conventional medicine. In infectious disease conditions, the method of treatment used is often a matter of life and death.

Whether acupuncture would, or has in the past treated such conditions adequately is beyond the scope of this study. However, it would seem unlikely that a Veterinarian would risk treating serious conditions, where the animals' condition often deteriorates rapidly with acupuncture only.

The conditions, referred to as "Other" conditions added to the list by the respondents, vary in animals treated, number of treatments given and success rates. Although all of the "Other" conditions were listed by individual practitioners, the success rates seem quite promising.

CHAPTER SIX

DISCUSSION

Although only the average number of acupuncture treatments and success rates are given, and considering that each animal is an individual; with individual healing capacities; different ages and breeds, these figures may give somewhat of an idea of how many treatments are given on average and what the outcome (success) of the treatment might be.

It might be noted that the number of treatments did not vary a great deal. It was found that, in some conditions, a large number of acupuncture treatments was given, to result in either low or high average success results, as perceived by the respondents. On the other hand, some conditions were treated only a minimum of times with success rates ranging from poor to very good, as perceived by the respondent.

Considering such variation of results, it might be of value to further research the area of conventional medicine and acupuncture therapy, and the conditions treated with either or both. Perhaps it is certain drugs used for certain conditions which hinder the acupuncture therapy. Perhaps the result of acupuncture is not "fast" enough for the practitioner to consider further treatments. It would be interesting to survey what the veterinary practitioner perceives to be the reasons for low success results in certain conditions as opposed to high success rates in others.

It is with such results that one might be inclined to compare the overall success rate of drug therapy to the overall success rate of acupuncture therapy. Taking into account the side effects the drugs have on the animal and the length of treatment, recovery rate achieved with drug therapy to the length and number of treatments required and the recovery rate achieved with acupuncture therapy.

Such a focus might require responses from non-acupuncture practising veterinarians and acupuncture practising veterinarians.

It might be of some benefit, or just interesting, as a further research task, to work out a way around the effects of cortisone; the effects cortisone has on the body and why acupuncture treatments seem unsuccessful with cortisone treatment. There are ways to reduce the effects of cortisone on the body with acupuncture. Perhaps there is a way of treating conditions which call for cortisone, with acupuncture too- and achieve success.

TYPE AND LENGTH OF TRAINING

With regards to the length and type of training had by the veterinarian practitioners, there does not seem to be a clear correlation between the latter and the percentage of acupuncture used on animals. To be sure that there was no correlation however, would require more information and the appropriate statistical analyses.

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF VETERINARY ACUPUNCTURE

(See Appendix II)

When looking at the advantages and disadvantages of veterinary acupuncture, one sees "time consuming" as a typical response. When comparing, western medicine to acupuncture therapy; western medicine is known in various instances, to have "fast results", whereas acupuncture, a therapy based on balancing and restoring the body's functions, seems to "take longer". It is here where the inacceptance and skepticism seems to arise, not only in the owners of the patients, but perhaps also in many non-acupuncture practising veterinarians who are expected to offer quick results and relief to their patients.

Clients, more often than not, expect a "quick cure" for their pets' ailments. It is perhaps here we might educate the client a little. Drugs, with their unfortunate added side-effects keep signs and symptoms of certain conditions under control, might be a fair option, while acupuncture might bring on gradual, lasting relief - with no added side effects. (Sounds too good to be true, perhaps!) The use of both might be more favourably considered for fast, lasting relief! (This however, would depend on the drugs in therapy used, of course!) Drugs alone, may for some conditions offer lasting relief, however, how often is this possible? For example, the common problem of flea allergy usually treated with cortisone: the treatment of acute infections with antibiotics offers quick relief with little or no lasting side effects, yet, the treatment of epilepsy with drugs, can go on for years, with added adverse reactions. Here, perhaps - consider acupuncture.

It seems that acupuncture therapy is slowly becoming a more accepted method of therapy in the veterinarian clinic. With the slowly increasing use of acupuncture, more acceptance and, not to forget, the increased amount of training and literature available in veterinary acupuncture, is certainly a sign of growth and interest in the art. And as it grows, let us be hopeful that the issues of drugs opposes acupuncture be taken on or studied, so that more animals from all over may benefit.

With the figures presented in this study, it is hoped that the veterinarian may consider broadening his or her acupuncture skills in different conditions. While the non-acupuncture veterinarian might consider "having a bash" at acupuncture therapy in her/his clinic.

AND LASTLY

While sorting through the many pages of results and tabulating them in a form that best seemed fit, I have found it somewhat difficult to make any significant correlations. I refer to, making a correlation between the type and length of training a veterinarian has had, to the success rates that are achieved in the treatment of certain conditions with acupuncture. It seems, according to various comments, that the more acupuncture is practised the more skills are attained.

It is my main hope, that the veterinarian interested in using acupuncture therapy on their clients will find this array of results interesting and useful and perhaps encourage them to expand their horizons in acupuncture therapy.

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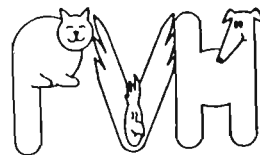
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APPENDICES

- Appendix I:** Letters to practitioners and survey on the treatment of animals with Acupuncture.
- Appendix II:** List of veterinary practitioner quotes of the Advantages and Disadvantages of Acupuncture.

APPENDIX I

Prahran Veterinary Hospital
Toorak Veterinary Clinic



646 MALVERN ROAD,
PRAHRAN EAST 3181
TELEPHONE: 516 1335

Dr. Carl Muller Pty. Ltd. & Associates
B.V.Sc. M.R.C.V.S.
Dr. Peter Juliff
B.V.Sc. (HONS.) M.R.C.V.S.

7/11/91
To All A.V.A.A. Members,

Ms. Veronica Mathies is
a final year (4th) acupuncture student
at A.A.C. (Melbourne) and is
completing a thesis in acupuncture
in animals. Please assist her by
filling in the survey forms supplied.
This will assist the A.V.A.A. as well.

Yours Sincerely



APPENDIX 1

Dear Practitioner,

RE: The treatment of animals with Acupuncture.

I am a fourth year student with the Australian Acupuncture College in Melbourne.

I am undertaking a survey of Veterinary Practitioners who use Acupuncture as a method of treatment, as part of a College required research project.

I would very much appreciate your participation in this survey. Please note, I do not require your name or address on the questionaire and any details you provide will be kept in confidence.

Would you please be so kind as to return the questionaire in the stamped addressed envelope by Friday the 13th of December 1991, at the very latest, as a time limit has been placed for the completion of this research project.

If you have any queries please do not hesitate to call me on;

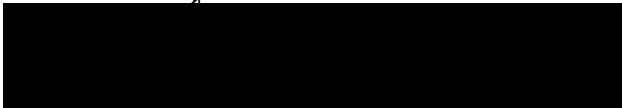
(03) 8987871 (AH)

or

(03) 8907171 (BH)

Thank you for your assistance and co-operation.

Yours faithfully



Veronica Mathies.

APPENDIX 1

SURVEY ON THE TREATMENT OF ANIMALS WITH ACUPUNCTURE.
=====

Please indicate the appropriate answer.

1. In which State is your Veterinary practice? _____
2. In which area do you practice ?
 - a) Metropolitan.
 - b) Country.
3. Do you treat Animals with Acupuncture?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
 - c) If no,there is no need to continue with this Survey
 - d) If yes,what is the approximate percentage of Animals you treat with Acupuncture: _____
4. Where did you undergo your training in Acupuncture ?

5. What was the lenght of your training in Acupuncture ?
 - a) < 1 week full time
 - b) > 1 week full time
 - c) > 1 month full time
 - d) (__1 year) (__2 years) (__3 years) (__4years)
 - e) please state other _____
6. Of those Animals treated with Acupuncture,what are the methods used,and the approximate percentage of their use?
 - a) Acupuncture only _____%
 - b) Acupuncture and conventional Veterinary medicine combined _____%
 - c) Other,please state _____ and _____%
7. In your Veterinary practice,what type of Animals do you treat with Acupuncture.
 - a) Dogs
 - b) Greyhounds only
 - c) Cats
 - d) Horses
 - e) Cows
 - f) Other (eg.Rabbit,Possum,Birds) _____
8. In your experience,are there particular breeds of Animals that do not respond well to Acupuncture therapy?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
 - c) If yes,please state _____

9. Do you specialise in a particular area,when using Acupuncture therapy?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) If yes,what is your speciality...

i.of treatment_____

ii.type of Animal eg.Greyhound,Horse_____

10.When treating an Animal with Acupuncture,do you diagnose...

- a) Using conventional Veterinary methods?
- b) Using Traditional Chinese Medical diagnosis?
- c) Both?
- d) Other? Please state_____

11.When using Acupuncture therapy,do you use....

- a) Common (proven) formulas for the particular condition?
- b) Points according to Traditional Chinese diagnosis?

c) Other methods? Please state_____

12.What do you find to be the advantages of using Acupuncture therapy?

13.What do you find to be the disadvantages of using Acupuncture therapy?

APPENDIX I

14. Please fill in the following tables.

COLUMN 1 : Common conditions experienced by animals

(Please circle the ones you treat with acupuncture.)

COLUMN 2 : Indicate type of Animal: A-DOG ; B-CAT ; C-HORSE
D-COW ; E-OTHER

COLUMN 3 : Average number of treatments you would give
for the condition

COLUMN 4 : Treatment Success Rate Scale:

Please indicate -5,-4,-3,-2,-1,0,1,2,3,4,5,

where:-5 = severely worse; 0 = no effect; 5 = complete cure

CONDITION	TYPE OF ANIMAL	AVERAGE NO. TREATMENT					SUCCESS RATE -5-5-				
		A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E
1. ALIMENTARY TRACT											
i. Anorexia											
ii. Gastroenteritis											
iii. Vomiting											
iv. Diarrhoea											
v. Constipation											
Other											
2. LIVER											
i. Jaundice											
ii. Hepatitis											
Other											
3. CARDIOVASCULAR											
i. Chronic/Acute Heart Failure											
ii. Arrhythmia											
iii. Congestive Heart Failure											
Other											
4. DISEASE OF BLOOD/FLUIDS											
i. Epistaxis											
ii. Dedema											
iii. Anaemia											
Other											
5. HORMONAL											
i.											
ii.											
6. RESPIRATORY											
i. Rhinitis											
ii. Sinusitis											
iii. Bronchitis/Pneum.											
iv. Chronic Flu											
v. Resp. Distress											
vi. Anaesthetic Emergency											

APPENDIX 1

CONDITION	TYPE OF ANIMAL	AVERAGE NO. TREATMENT					SUCCESS RATE --5-5-				
		A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E
7. RENAL/URINARY											
i. Urinary Tract Infection											
ii. Cystitis											
iii. Renal Disease											
iv. Renal Failure											
Other											
8. NERVOUS SYSTEM											
i. Excitation States											
ii. Depressive States											
iii. Involuntary Movement											
iv. Paralysis											
v. Paresis											
vi. CNS Trauma											
vii. Epilepsy											
Other											
9. GYNAECOLOGICAL/OBSTETRICAL											
i. Anovulation											
ii. Infertility											
iii. Whelping/dystocia											
iv. Retained placenta											
v. Acalactiae											
vi. False Pregnancy											
vii. Pyometra											
Other											
10. SKIN											
i. Pruritis											
ii. Eczema											
iii. Hormonal Alopecia											
Other											
11. MUSCULOSKELETAL											
MUSCLES											
i. Myopathy											
ii. Sprains											
Other											
BONES											
i. Osteomyelitis											
ii. Trauma											
iii. Enhance Fracture Repair											
iv. Delayed Union											
Other											

APPENDIX 1

CONDITION	TYPE OF ANIMAL	AVERAGE NO. TREATMENT					SUCCESS RATE -S-S-				
		A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E
11. MUSCULOSKELETAL cont.											
JOINTS											
i. Osteoarthritis											
ii. Arthritis of:											
a) Shoulder											
b) Knee											
c) Elbow											
d) Hip											
e) Vertebrae											
iii. Hip Displasia											
iv. Injury/Trauma											
v. Cruciate Ligament Trauma											
Other											
vi. Intervertebral Disc Disease											
Other											
12. INFECTIOUS DISEASES											
(In conjunction with conventional medicine)											
DOGS											
i. Parvovirus											
ii. Hepatitis											
iii. Distemper											
CATS											
i. Feline enteritis											
ii. Cat Flu											
HORSES											
COWS											
OTHER											
13. PLEASE STATE ANY OTHER CONDITIONS											

15. Is conventional Veterinary medicine still the primary method of treatment therapy in your clinic, or is Acupuncture becoming the main form of therapy ? _____

APPENDIX II

ADVANTAGES OF USING ACUPUNCTURE ... THE QUOTES

1. Drug Free.
Holistic.
Good results.
Well accepted by Animal and Owner.
Few side effects.
2. Works where other treatments sometimes don't.
Non-drug therapy.
3. No drugs (can -> side-effects).
More prominent "cure".
Treatment of some conditions which have no other treatment.
4. Excellent response to some conditions which are not treated well by conventional means.
5. Sometimes helps where nothing else will.
Cheap alternative to expensive work up (X-rays, barium meals, blood tests, etc.).
Natural and "Drug Free".
6. Trigger points particularly advantageous - (Dogs).
Spinal conditions (Cats).
7. Effective in cases where Western medicine inefficient or where Western medicine has side-effects.
8. No drugs.
Not very invasive.
Good owner/client acceptance.
9. Acupuncture mostly for those where conventional offers no further satisfactory treatment, e.g. animals unable to tolerate NSAIDS, weak, aged, debilitated patients, energy, mood elevation, alleviation of animals' condition(s).
10. If works - longer lasting effect.
 - advantage used drugs (side effects).
11. Occasionally works where Western medicine has not been successful.
Owner preference in some cases.
Avoid drug side effects (if they've been a problem).
12. Simple technique.
Easily performed.
Often quite dramatic improvement.
13. Treats area locally.
14. When conventional medicine failed/insufficient/not available.
When cost prohibits conventional therapy (eg. spine, x-ray).
15. Gives longer term drug-free treatment, for arthritis, hip dysplasia.

16. Works for spinal and Arthritic pain where other treatments are failing to help.
17. Very useful in Laser with back problems (in conjunction with Homeopathic).
18. No. medication.
19. -
20. -
21. Conditions not responsive to conventional improve with Acupuncture.
No drugs.
No side effects -> happy clients.
Sometimes avoid surgery especially
 - old animals.
 - surgical risk patients.
22. Only use as a last resort.
23. Drug free - useful in older patients where conventional medicine or surgery is risky.
Cheap as opposed to drug costs.
Owners do not have to administer medication - important in difficult patients.
24. Getting improvement and often cures conditions that haven't responded to more conventional treatment.
No side-effects to the treatment.
25. Non-invasive.
Non-chemical.
26. Works when nothing else does.
Laser has big advantage.
(Time and patient co-operation).

APPENDIX II

DISADVANTAGES OF USING ACUPUNCTURE ... THE QUOTES

1. Time for treatment.
Cost for owners may be prohibitive.
2. Repeated treatment.
Cost.
3. Time consuming.
Cost.
Some animals hard to keep still.
4. -
5. Not quick enough (i.e. doesn't work if time limited).
Uncertain if condition would have resolved naturally often.
Only applicable to "open-minded" clients.
Afraid of being kicked by horses!
6. Owner reluctance.
Animal acceptance, especially cats in pain (back).
7. Time required for treatment.
Clients have excessive expectations.
8. Time.
Restraint.
9. Initial discussion with owner -> uncertainty as to how many treatments animal will need. How soon might need to repeat treatment (= major drawback).
Once they start treatment - generally falls into place and they don't feel as though they're being conned!
10. Unreliable patterns of response.
May improve immediately or take weeks after treatment course.
11. Time consuming, therefore costly.
Owner resistance.
Poor response in some cases.
Inadequate training to use system to best advantage.
12. Animal resentment (sometimes).
Difficult to place needles (large, long, hairy dogs that bite!)
13. Time consuming.
14. Time required in needle placement and supervision.
Insufficient practice/experience -> takes longer to place needles, etc.
(Lasar treatment directly over site reduces this respect).

15. Time involved (usually minimum: 3 x 20 minute treatments).
Cost.
Often need to tranquillise animals, especially Cats.
16. Time consuming.
May need tranquilliser/anaesthetic for electrical stimulation.
17. Horses do not like the needles.
18. Time.
Revisiting for Therapy.
19. -
20. Time consuming.
21. Client acceptance as a "real" form of treatment.
Clients do not understand etc., cannot see how it works and thus skeptical to start.
Sometimes response to treatment - slow.
Animal often not happy to sit still with needle - have to use lasar.
22. Time.
Cost to owner.
23. Time consuming.
Some variability in response.
24. Discomfort of inserting the needle in certain positions.
25. Number of treatments.
26. Time (negotiation with lasar though!).