Here are some remedies we’ve used with good success for pyometra in dogs

The remedy you choose for your dog will rely greatly on what symptoms you see. But before you choose a remedy, you need to be ready to give a liquid dose.

**Here’s how to do it:**

1. Fill an amber bottle with distilled or bottled water and add four pellets of the remedy. Allow them to dissolve for half an hour. The pellets may look like they’re still whole, but don’t worry - most of the remedy will disperse into the water.

2. Succuss (bang the bottom of the bottle on the palm of your hand) three times. This slightly changes the dynamics of the remedy so you’re not giving the exact same potency with each dose. Succuss three times before each dose.

3. Using the dropper, place some of the liquid into the inside of your dog’s lips so it pools between her gums and lips. Try your hardest to avoid the dropper contacting her lips, as this can contaminate the bottle. If it proves difficult to avoid contact, it’s best to put a dropperful onto a teaspoon and pour it into her mouth.

4. Once you’ve made your liquid remedies, watch your dog closely and give one of the remedies below that best fits her symptoms.

**First Step: Aconite 1M**

Give this remedy as soon as you even suspect something is off. Crush dry pellets and place them right on the tongue or gums. This is the only remedy you will give dry … the rest will be given by liquid.

Now go on to choose the next remedy.

**Sepia 1M**

For breeders, this dog could be the one who is not very interested in breeding or has a hard time going to term in her pregnancy, either due to abortion or delivering prematurely. She’s not the best mother or she becomes very depressed post-partum.

Often there will be a history of irregular heat cycles. If she has never been bred, then she is the dog who is usually very work oriented and confident, but becomes tired, depressed, worn out looking and worried. She may have had a history of urinary tract infections.

The labia are usually very swollen and the discharge is thick, often lumpy, colored anywhere from white to yellow to green. It’s really itchy - even burning - so you’ll see her licking or rubbing herself on the rug or her bed. If she is nauseated, it’s often in the morning.

**Modalities (what makes her better or worse):** Better from exercise; she’ll perk up if you take her for a walk; wants to be warm; seeks out the sun or fireplace ... may want to be covered up; worse from cold air or drafts.
**Secale 1M**
This girl might normally be a timid dog in general but when she's sick, she becomes much more fearful, reactive or suspicious.

She may feel very cold to touch yet she's worse by heat and will not tolerate being covered up. May seek out cooler places in the house (such as cold tile floors). She doesn't want attention and may be growly if touched.

The *Secale* dog may have never stopped discharging and has a continuous oozing of watery blood that changes to offensive smelling thick brownish red, possibly even a blackish greenish discharge.

**Modalities:** She feels cold; worse from touch; worse from being covered up.

**Pulsatilla 1M**
This is the cute, sweet dog who, on a good day, wants attention and to be smothered in kisses - but if she's sick, she sticks to you like glue! She wants to be carried and even if she's too big, she wants to sit on your lap, your feet, as close as she can be, clingy and always touching you. She may have been the puppy that had submissive urination or could have had puppy vaginitis.

The discharge is usually very thick but milky or yellow in color and acrid, so the skin around the discharge and her vulva can be red and sore. Because it's so sore, your dog probably won't rub herself on the rug or bed as you might see in the Sepia case.

**Modalities:** worse from the heat or stuffy rooms; you may see her lying down by a window to get open air or even though she is clingy she may want to be outside then come inside then go out again.

Don’t confuse this with restlessness: she just wants to be with you but also needs fresh air.

**Pyrogenium 1M**
This remedy is for extreme septic states, but if your dog has these symptoms you must work very closely with your veterinarian! In a case with these symptoms, your dog will need to be hospitalized and on IV fluids; she should continue to fully discharge and her vitals should be good.

*Pyrogenium* is a homeopathic preparation made from rotten meat pus. Yes, it's disgusting but that's why it's used for septic states. It's a good remedy to have on hand and you can ask your veterinarian to use it. I’ve seen it help with septic situations prior to surgery.

The mental state is restlessness, as if your dog can’t find a comfortable place to lie down. The opposite may also occur and she’s too sick to even get up. Again, if your dog is like this she must go to your veterinarian to be monitored.

The discharge, as you can imagine, has been described as carrion-like: “a plant that smells like rotting flesh” and is thick, dark and bloody.
After You Give The Remedy

Watch your dog’s symptoms after you give the remedy. She may go into a very peaceful, relaxed sleep - and this is a good thing.

When she wakes up, she should look brighter or the same, but not worse. If she looks worse at any point, it’s not the right remedy and you need to choose a different remedy.

**Repeat the remedy in the following sequence:**

1. One dose per hour, twice
2. One dose every two hours, twice
3. One dose every four hours, twice

If, after the third dose, she’s not showing improvement, switch to the next choice of remedy and start over.

Always use a new bottle to avoid contamination (and always sterilize used bottles before reusing them). Within 24 hours your dog should be well on her way to recovery.

Once you see your dog is on the mend, continue to use that same remedy once per day for a total of five days. Don’t forget to succuss the remedy before each dose!

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**Step 1**
Fill an amber bottle with distilled or bottled water and add four pellets of the remedy. Allow them to dissolve for half an hour.

**Step 2**
Aconite 1M: Crush dry pellets and place them right on the tongue or gums of your dog.

**Step 3**
Select the next remedy to give your dog based on her symptoms.

**Step 4**
Repeat the remedy in the following sequence:

1. One dose per hour, twice
2. One dose every two hours, twice
3. One dose every four hours, twice
**Signs The Remedy Is Working**

Once you give the remedies, how do you know your dog is on the mend?

### SOME OF THE POSITIVE SIGNS TO WATCH FOR INCLUDE

- ✔ Deep relaxed sleep
- ✔ More energy
- ✔ Discharge becoming clearer
- ✔ Less offensive odor
- ✔ Less irritation (less red around the vulva)
- ✔ More profuse discharge combined with your dog getting stronger and displaying better energy (a good thing)
- ✔ Wanting to drink less
- ✔ More engaged

### THESE ARE THE NEGATIVE SIGNS TO WATCH FOR

- ✗ Weaker
- ✗ Restless
- ✗ Ceasing to eat
- ✗ Discharge more offensive smelling

If the discharge stops and she is worse in any way, immediately take her back to your veterinarian! This could be a sign that she’s moving into a closed pyometra, which is life threatening.

**Additional Remedies**

Along with whichever of the above remedies fits your dog’s symptoms, it’s also a good idea to give Carduus marianus 6c along with Berberis 6c three times a day.

These remedies are used for organ drainage and will support the liver and kidneys during the infection. Give them for two weeks, in the liquid dose.

We’ve had wonderful outcomes working with open pyometra with our clients with these same remedies. But remember, we have years of experience and we had a 24 hour monitoring service.

This protocol works, but for optimal safety, it should be done in conjunction with your veterinarian.