



Veterinary Cancer Care, P.C.
2001 Vivigen Way
Santa Fe, NM 87505
www.vetcancercare.com

Phone: (505) 982-4492 Fax: (505) 982-1701 info@vetcancercare.com

SELECTING SUPPLEMENTS FOR YOUR PET

What are supplements?

Supplements are products that are added to foods for either a nutritional or a therapeutic benefit. There is a great deal of confusion that surrounds the terminology of food additives, and sometimes terms are used interchangeably. For clarity, the following terminology will be used.

Dietary supplements or dietary nutrients are substances that are added to a food, usually to make it nutritionally complete and balanced. Therapeutic supplements, also called nutraceuticals, are foods or food nutrients that are taken orally to provide a health benefit, either for the prevention or the treatment of disease. To have this therapeutic effect, a nutraceutical is usually taken in a larger dose than the daily requirement of that same food when used as a nutrient.



How do I find out what a supplement is used for?

The most common way that you learn about supplements is from a friend, from a person in a retail store, through the Internet, by an advertisement in the media, or from a health care provider. At times, this information may be incomplete, or may be biased.

Information that comes from the Internet or other written sources may or may not be accurate or complete, depending on who has prepared the information. The least biased information comes from publications that have some sort of regulatory control (such as being regulated by a federal government agency). For example, with respect to herbal products, there is a database available at the website www.ars-grin.gov/duke, which lists general uses and the reference sources for these uses, and another at www.herbmed.org which lists some indications in people.

With respect to vitamins, minerals, amino acids, fatty acids, and other nutrients, some information can be found in standard nutrition textbooks. However, these sources may at times provide dated information and may only include the well-recognized and well-documented indications for specific nutrients, and relate primarily to nutritional requirements rather than their uses as nutraceuticals. With many nutraceutical products, there is very little unbiased published information, because often the recommendations for use come from manufacturers or retailers.

How do I know whether a supplement is effective?

Very few supplements and herbs have been subjected to scientific trials to determine their efficacy. Indeed, much of the information about the use of supplements comes from anecdotal or testimonial evidence (someone tells you about their personal experience or about another patient who showed some benefit when taking the product). Although this information may be of help, it may be incomplete, or it may not represent what effects the supplement could have on your pet.

It is commonplace for supplements to be given to a patient along with other supplements, or in conjunction with other lifestyle changes. In these cases, it can be difficult to sort out exactly what effects can be truly attributed to the supplement, and what may be attributable to other factors, especially if they were made simultaneously. For example, if a patient starts to take supplement Y, changes their diet to include a higher level of unprocessed food, and starts an exercise program, the observed changes may be due to any one of the factors, to a combination of all three, or even to a placebo effect.

To further complicate the issue of effectiveness, some supplements are only effective after they have been given for a period of time, and the patient may continue to show some of the positive effects for a few weeks after the supplement has been discontinued. An example of this is the use of glucosamine to ease the symptoms of arthritis. It may take from 4-8 weeks to show its effects, and can take the same period of time to 'wear off' after it has been discontinued.

How do I know if a supplement is safe for use in my pet?

Just because a product is natural, doesn't mean that it is safe. All medicines and medicinal plants are potentially toxic if used inappropriately or given to excess. The best source of information for the safety of supplements in domestic animals is your veterinarian.

Because the use of supplements and nutraceuticals in veterinary medicine is a relatively recent practice, some veterinarians may be unfamiliar with the indications and precautions surrounding the use of various products. Fortunately, reliable information sources for veterinarians about the clinical application of supplements are becoming increasingly available.

Where there is any uncertainty about the use of a product in a particular species, it is wise to consult the manufacturer of a product to find out if the product has been used in the manner being contemplated. If there is reliable information about the product's safety and efficacy in animals, the manufacturer should be able to provide you with this. If the manufacturer is unwilling to provide this information, it is safer for your pet if you err on the side of caution.



What is quality assurance or quality control?

Quality control provides a measure of assurance over what a product contains, both with respect to its medicinal ingredients and its purity. Not all distributors share the same concerns about ensuring that their products are high quality, free of contaminants, contain consistent levels of active ingredients and retain their potency after processing. Frequently, herbal supplements may not even contain the same species of plant as listed on the label. For example, a 1991 article in the Canadian Pharmacology Journal estimated that 50% of the *Echinacea* products sold in the US between 1908 and 1991 actually contained a plant referred to as Missouri snakeroot.

Are there any regulations about packaging of supplements?

With pharmaceutical products, the manufacturer is governed by strict legislation about contents and labelling. In North America, supplements, nutraceuticals and herbs are not considered to be drugs (and in most cases are not considered to be foods). The FDA requires that all ingredients in a product be listed, and that none of these products be recognized as a potential health threat. The FDA also requires that no unsubstantiated claims be made regarding a product's ability to treat a particular disease. Unfortunately, not all natural health products have been reviewed, particularly those being prescribed to animals.

Because of this lack of control, there is no guarantee of the package contents or product strength. This leaves it up to the consumer to become informed about the integrity and ethics of the manufacturer to provide any measure of assurance that the product is effective and unadulterated.

What should I look for on a label or package?

Every package should have the name and contact information of the manufacturer of the product. It should contain information about its contents, ideally with some sort of a minimum analysis of the active ingredients. It should also contain information about any inert or carrier substances that are present, such as milk sugar, whey, vegetable or animal proteins.

For herbal products, the label should also include the Latin name of the plant, a harvest date or an expiration date, the part of the herb used and the amount of active constituents.

Who should I get advice from with respect to treating my pet with a supplement?

A licensed veterinarian who is knowledgeable about the supplement of interest and about alternative medicine in general is your best source of advice. Veterinarians have been trained about the anatomy and physiology of animals, and are expected to be knowledgeable about the treatments they prescribe, including toxicity and predictable side effects.



What should I do if my pet shows an unexpected reaction to a supplement?

Unexpected reactions must always be reported to your veterinarian, to the person who advised you to use the supplement if it wasn't your veterinarian, and to the manufacturer. There are often government agencies that collect and collate this information, and it is strongly recommended that these agencies be informed of the concerns.

*This client information sheet is based on material written by Steve Marsden, DVM ND MSOM LAc DiplCH AHG, Shawn Messonnier, DVM and Cheryl Yuill, DVM, MSc, CVH.
© Copyright 2004 Lifelearn Inc. Used with permission under license. December 19, 2008.*