EFFECT OF ORAL DISMUPLEX ENZYME SUPPLEMENTATION UPON MUSCULO-SKELETAL INFLAMMATION A SUMMARY OF VETERINARY CLINICAL RESEARCH COMPILED BY DAVID RANDALL, DVM

WILLIAM JAMES FAHEY. N.D •• PH.D.

CONTRIBUTING VETERINARIANS:

David Randall DVM. Naples FL; Clyde Brooks. DVM. Brevard, NC: Lewis B. Randall. DVM. Naples, FL; Floyd Johnson. DVM, Garret. IN; Michelle Tilghman, DVM. Stone Mt. GA; Charles Ackley,DVM, Kettering. OH.

ABSTRACT:

387 dogs with variousmusculo-skeletal inflammatory conditions were supplemented withDISMUPLEXI!: antioxidant enzyme preparation. Veterinarians prescribing the product reported significant improvements in mobility, range of motion. relief of pain and reduction of swelling in 340 cases (88%).

INTRODUCTION

Musculo-skeletal inflammation is a major cause of discomfort and debility in millions of oldercanines.Inflammation as a result of excess .free radical activity is well established (Segal. 1984; McCord 1983). Problems with inflammation in the jOints may be due to degradation of synovial fluid in the cavity through free radical reactions (McCord, 1974)

The use of injectable superoxide dismutase was thought to be the dawning of a new era in arthritis treatment Its antiinflammatory effect is well documented and thought to be due to superoxide dismutase's free radical scavenging ability (Huber, et at, 1978; McCord. 1974; Cushing, et al.. 1973; and Faull, et aL, 1976). Limited by cost, convenience superoxide dismutase is rarely utilized in clinical settings.

MATERIALS

The limitations of injectable superoxide dismutase for use in clinical settings have led to the development ota uniQue, vegetable (sprout) source for this and other related antioxidant enzymes (ie catalase). DISMUT ASfC' has established ability to affect blood levels of superoxide dismutaseand catalase (Rothschild, etal .. 1988). In light of the correlations between free radicals and inflammation, this study was conducted with the help of veterinarians in private practice to determine the overall effect of this convenient, tableted preparation on the symptoms of inflammation.

METHODS

387 dogs, ranging in sizes from 10 to 125 pounds. in ages from 6 months t018 years. were reported from the 6 contributing veterinarians. In all cases the inflammations were noninfectious and either the result of injury. stress. developmental conditions or aging. The main characteristic was osteoarthritis with clinieal signs of loss of mobility and movement, pain and in some cases edema and swelling. In most cases the patient had received no prior treatment In all cases. DISMUP LEX~ was used as the primary therapy.

In all cases patients were symptomatic at beginning of trial.

The diagnosis was made by the veterinarian using standard techniQues including radiographic evaluation, pin-prick test and palpation as well as owner reports.

FINDINGS

Of the 387 cases reported in this study. 340 patients demonstrated increased mobility. function and range of motion. with decreased pain and swelling in affected areas. Although 63 of the 340 patients did not show significant improvement until the fourth week. the average response time of the entire group was 8 days. All 340 cases which demonstrated improvement also reported increased levels of mobility as treatment time extended past initial response point In most cases. a minimum of 1 tablet for each 20 pounds of body weight per day were necessary to achieve a measurable response. After initial response, maintenance dosages of 1/2 the initial amount, or approximately 1 tablet for every 40 poundS of body weight, were sufficient to sustain the desired result

Along with obvious benefits to inflammatory conditions. the 340 patients demonstrated one or more of the following changes: increased energy. alertness. stamina. return of normal appetite and accelerated healing in those cases with recent surgery or accidental trauma

CONCLUSION

Veterinarians supplementing with DISMUPLEX reported objective evidence of improvements in the relief of inflammatory conditions in 340 of 387 dogs. Based upon scientific evidence correlating free radical pathology with inflammatory conditions. it is indicated that the antioxidant Qualities of the whole food antioxidant enzyme complex DISMUPLEX~ are the probable mode of action.

1) OISMUPLEX- wtlOle tood antlOlimn1 enzyme c:omDlex em;lilaSlZmgSUl)eroxide o.smutase and catalaSe PrOOUCt denveo entirely from genehCalty enhanced wheat sorouts OneClat room temperature anolaDletedWlln no tllielSor binders. REFERENCES CuSh.ng.1..S. Decker. W.E.. SanlOS. FJC Schulte. F.Lanet HuDer. W Orgote.n therapy tor milam- matton mnorMS. MoO. Vet Pract 54.17 '20.(19731. HUller. Wn Scl'lulte. T.1.. Carson. S.. GOldnamar. R.E. and vog.n. E. Some sne""calano ol'larmlCOlOgcal grocen_sot a novel ani •• mtlatnmatory orotem. TODc aDOl Pnarmac 12.308 119781. FaUll. G.L Baller. B oe Bn Walt M.S. anet Hotmeyr. C F.B CUncal tratis With Orgoteon fPalOZa.nl . .I1. S. Atr. vet ASs 47. :J8.4O.119761.Mc:Corl1.J.M. Free raclCal5anet ""la_liOn: orotectton OlsYftOVW'tlu.dbysuoeroxlCleOrsmutase. Science 185. 529-31.119741 McCoru J.M. Tne SUl)etoXlCle tree raocar its tlIOCtlemtSt'Y anet oathOOl\YSICllOgy Surgery 94· 404-408. /19831 ParkS. DA. Bulkey. G.B.. Granger. ON .. et a.lscnem.c lnJury tn tl'le cat smali lntest,ne ROle 01 superox.oe radlCalS. GastrOenterology. 82:9-15. (19821 RolMCtltld. Ph Orclonez. L AoSOmllon study Wlltl SOD/CAT". Unl\'t!rsny l.abs Press. 2639 S Kmg St. HonOlulu. 1'1/ 96828 11988~
• Segal A.W. SuoeroxdCll' generatlOn. c:ytocnrome b-245. and enronlC granulOmatose OlSease AOvances .n Inflammatory Researen. YO! 8 New Yor •• Raven Press. 00.55-82.
11t841. .

ASS