

Dog Allergy Test

Prepared For: Brock Campbell
On Behalf Of: Fido

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This report is based on an analysis of 114 common allergens. Each is ranked in one of three ways:



Fido had a strong intolerance to these allergens.



Fido had a mild intolerance to these allergens.



Fido had no reaction to these allergens.

Detailed Analysis



There are 4 items showing a strong intolerance

1. Coconut

Coconut can be used topically to help a dog's coat and skin or as part of their diet. However, some dogs can be sensitive to coconut and it should be introduced to their diet slowly. Overall it is rare for a dog to be intolerant of coconut.

If a dog is suffering from a coconut sensitivity, symptoms can include coughing, hives, itching, runny nose, chronic ear inflammation and pain, paw biting, nausea, and vomiting. Some dogs can suffer from abdominal pain or constipation if they suffer from a coconut oil intolerance.

For swelling and itching, veterinarians may prescribe ointments or medications like antihistamines and corticosteroids. Elimination diets are also recommended as they are one of the best treatment options. Elimination diets are when you completely remove the suspected intolerance (coconut oil) from the dog's diet for several months. When followed correctly, the dog's symptoms can diminish within four to six weeks. A reintroduction of the food can either cause the symptoms to return or may be ok if offered infrequently or in small doses.

If the dog is suffering from a secondary skin infection, antibiotics may be prescribed. Probiotics and Omega-3's are often prescribed as well to help support the immune system and protect the skin.



2. Kelp

Although kelp is sometimes used to help dogs with allergies thanks to its ability to help inflamed skin and repel insects, some dogs can be sensitive to it.

Symptoms of a kelp intolerance include bumps, asthma symptoms, coughing, chewing on affected areas, ear infections, hair loss, itching, obsessive licking, redness, scratching, shortness of breath, sneezing, and nasal congestion.

Kelp allergies can be treated with corticosteroids to help reduce swelling and antihistamines to help with itching. Elimination diets are also recommended as they are one of the best treatment options. Elimination diets are when you completely remove the suspected intolerance (kelp) from the dog's diet for several months. When followed correctly, the dog's symptoms can diminish within four to six weeks. A reintroduction of the food can either cause the symptoms to return or may be ok if offered infrequently or in small doses.

Secondary skin infections can be a side effect of a kelp intolerance and some veterinarians may also prescribe antibiotics. Other supplements - like probiotics and Omega-3 oils - may also be recommended to help support their immune system and protect their skin.



3. Tomato

Tomatoes are one of nature's most healthy foods but unfortunately some dogs may be reactive to them. Tomatoes are a member of the nightshade family and while the tomato is not harmful to dogs the plants they grow on can be toxic to dogs. If feeding tomatoes to your dog a good rule is to feed the reddest ones.

Symptoms of dogs who react to tomatoes plants are upset stomach, vomiting and diarrhea. Symptoms of tomato reactions may include itchy and sensitive skin, gas and upset stomach.

If your dog is suffering from eating the plant a vet visit may be required. The most effective form of treatment for a regular tomato sensitivity is avoiding it all together and eliminating it from the dog's diet. Temporary treatment methods include topical creams like antihistamines or corticosteroids.



4. Wheat

Wheat intolerances are fairly common among dogs. A dog may also have an overall gluten intolerance. Wheat is a common ingredient in many dog foods and can be processed in many different ways.

A wheat intolerance can cause symptoms like hot spots, hives, diarrhea, chronic skin infections, chronic ear infections, obsessive licking and chewing, vomiting and nausea. Secondary skin infections can also occur like infections or rashes. More serious symptoms may also occur like seizures or neurological issues.

Food intolerances affect the digestive system and cause symptoms like gurgling in the stomach, constipation, and abdominal pain.

Depending on the severity of the wheat intolerance, treatments such as antihistamines (like Benadryl) or corticosteroids may be prescribed to help with itching and swelling. Elimination diets are also a recommended form of treatment. Elimination diets are when you completely remove the suspected intolerance (wheat) from the dog's diet for several months. When followed correctly, the dog's symptoms can diminish within four to six weeks. A reintroduction of the food can either cause the symptoms to return or may be ok if offered infrequently or in small doses.

Omega-3's and probiotics may also be recommended to help support the dog's immune system and protect their skin with a wheat intolerance. Antibiotics may be prescribed by your veterinarian if the dog is suffering from secondary skin infections.



There are 5 items showing a mild intolerance

1. Cottonseed Oil

Cottonseed oil is a common fat used in dog food. Some dogs are not able to tolerate cottonseed oil.

If a dog is suffering from a cottonseed oil sensitivity, symptoms include head shaking, chronic gas, chronic ear inflammation and pain, coughing, hives, itching, runny nose, paw biting, nausea, and vomiting. Some dogs can suffer from abdominal pain or constipation if they suffer from an intolerance to cottonseed oil.

For swelling and itching, veterinarians may prescribe ointments or medications like corticosteroids and antihistamines. Elimination diets are also recommended as they are one of the best treatment options. Elimination diets are when you completely remove the suspected intolerance (cottonseed oil) from the dog's diet for several months. When followed correctly, the dog's symptoms can diminish within four to six weeks. A reintroduction of the food can either cause the symptoms to return or may be ok if offered infrequently or in small doses.

If the dog is suffering from a secondary skin infection, antibiotics may be prescribed. Probiotics and Omega-3's are often prescribed as well to help support the immune system and protect the skin.



2. Rabbit

Though uncommon, dogs can develop allergies to rabbit. Rabbit may be given to dogs with numerous protein sensitivities as a novel protein and is found in a number of premium dog foods.

Symptoms of a rabbit intolerance include itching, paw biting, poor coat quality, obsessive licking, chronic gas, vomiting, hives, and chronic diarrhea. A food intolerance affects the digestive system and leads to abdominal pain, gurgling in the stomach, and changes in stool.

For treatment, antihistamines and corticosteroids are used as topical treatments for itching and swelling. Elimination diets are also recommended as they are one of the best treatment options. Elimination diets are when you completely remove the suspected intolerance (rabbit) from the dog's diet for several months. When followed correctly, the dog's symptoms can diminish within four to six weeks. A reintroduction of the food can either cause the symptoms to return or may be

ok if offered infrequently or in small doses.

Omega-3's and probiotics are recommended, too, to help support their immune system and protect their skin. If the dog suffering from a secondary skin infection, antibiotics may also be prescribed.



3. Sorghum

Sorghum is sometimes used as an alternative to rice in dog foods. It is also gluten free and can be used as a substitute for wheat. Although uncommon it is entirely possible for a dog to not tolerate sorghum.

A sorghum intolerance can cause symptoms like hot spots, hives, diarrhea, chronic skin infections, chronic ear infections, obsessive licking and chewing, vomiting and nausea. Secondary skin infections can also occur like infections or rashes. More serious symptoms may also occur like seizures or neurological issues.

Food intolerances affect the digestive system and cause symptoms like gurgling in the stomach, constipation, and abdominal pain.

Depending on the severity of the sorghum intolerance, topical treatments such as antihistamines (like Benadryl) or corticosteroids may be prescribed to help with itching and swelling. Elimination diets are also a recommended form of treatment. Elimination diets are when you completely remove the suspected intolerance (sorghum) from the dog's diet for several months. When followed correctly, the dog's symptoms can diminish within four to six weeks. A reintroduction of the food can either cause the symptoms to return or may be ok if offered infrequently or in small doses.

Omega-3's and probiotics may also be recommended to help support the dog's immune system and protect their skin with a sorghum intolerance. Antibiotics may be prescribed by your veterinarian if the dog is suffering from secondary skin infections.



4. Sweet Potato

Sweet potatoes are a great source of fiber, vitamin B6, vitamin C, and beta carotene. They can be found in numerous dog foods and dog treats. However, some dogs can be sensitive to sweet potatoes.

Symptoms of a sweet potato intolerance include head shaking, hives, paw biting, obsessive licking, coughing, and diarrhea, vomiting and wheezing. Some dogs can also suffer from skin infections or skin rashes.

For treatment, antihistamines can help with itching and corticosteroids are recommended to help reduce swelling. Elimination diets are also recommended as they are one of the best treatment options. Elimination diets are when you completely remove the suspected intolerance (sweet potato) from the dog's diet for several months. When followed correctly, the dog's symptoms can diminish within four to six weeks. A reintroduction of the food can either cause the symptoms to return or may be ok if offered infrequently or in small doses.

Secondary skin infections can be a side effect of a sweet potato intolerance and some veterinarians may prescribe antibiotics. Other supplements - like probiotics and Omega-3 oils -

may also be recommended to help support their immune system and protect their skin.



5. Yam

While yams offer excellent nutritional value to dogs many dogs can be sensitive to them.

Symptoms of a yam intolerance include head shaking, hives, paw biting, obsessive licking bald patches, chronic gas, chronic ear infections, coughing, diarrhea, vomiting and wheezing. Some dogs can also suffer from skin infections or skin rashes.

For treatment, corticosteroids are recommended to help reduce swelling and antihistamines can help with itching. Elimination diets are also recommended as they are one of the best treatment options. Elimination diets are when you completely remove the suspected intolerance (yams) from the dog's diet for several months. When followed correctly, the dog's symptoms can diminish within four to six weeks. A reintroduction of the food can either cause the symptoms to return or may be ok if offered infrequently or in small doses.

Secondary skin infections can be a side effect of a yam intolerance so some veterinarians may also prescribe antibiotics. Other supplements - like probiotics and Omega-3 oils - may also be recommended to help support their immune system and protect their skin.



There are 105 items your dog did not react to

Almond Oil
Banana
Beef
Blackberry
Brewer's Rice
Brussels Sprout
Cabbage
Cauliflower
Chick Pea
Cockroach
Collard Greens
Cranberry
Duck
Feathers
Flaxseed Oil
Ginger
Grass
Green Peas

Ants
Barley
Beet
Blueberry
Broccoli
Buckwheat
Canola Oil
Celery
Chicken
Cod
Corn
Cucumber
Duck Egg
Fish Meal
Fleas
Glucosamine
Green Beans
Halibut

Apple
Bean Curd
Beetroot
Bok Choy
Brown Rice
Buffalo/Bison
Carrot
Cheese
Chicken Egg
Cod Liver Oil
Corn Syrup
Dairy
Dust Mites or House Dust
Fish Stock
Gelatin
Grains (Bread)
Green Lipped Mussel
House Fly

Kale
Lecithin
Limonene
Molasses
Mushrooms
Oatmeal
Peach
Pineapple
Pork
Pumpkin
Salmon
Soy
Strawberry
Tempeh
Turkey
Watermelon
Yogurt

Kidney Beans
Lemon
Mackerel
Mosquito
Navy Beans
Olive Oil
Peanut
Pinto Beans
Potato
Raspberry
Sardines
Spinach
Sunflower Oil
Tobacco
Turnip
Whey
Yucca

Lamb
Lima Beans
Mango
Moths
Oat
Orange
Pear
Pollen
Propylene Glycol n-Butyl Ether
Rice Bran
Shellfish
Squash
Tapioca
Tuna
Vegetable Oil
White Rice
Zucchini

Allergy Test My Pet is designed to test for sensitivities in your pet, not true allergies which are immediate and can have severe consequences. Sensitivity testing indicates a delayed response by your pet to the allergen being tested.

This test is designed to help you learn the sensitivities your pet may be experiencing so you can have a better understanding of what your pet may not be able to tolerate. There are a number of options available to deal with these sensitivities. We recommend discussing them with your veterinarian to find the solution that is best for you. This can include introducing a new diet to your pet, eliminating certain foods and medications.

This test is not intended to offer medical advice, it is not diagnostic and is for informational purposes only. If your pet is experiencing symptoms we recommend seeking the advice of a professional. We hope this test will put your pet on the right path to wellness.