MMS Health Recovery Guidebook

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Chapter 15

Animals

Protocol for Animals

All of the protocols in this book can be applied to most animals (there are some variations for ruminants, see page 290) from hamsters to dogs and cats, to horses, and other large animals. This chapter on animals is not meant to be comprehensive by any means. Time and space do not permit at the time of this writing. However, I do want to give you some general guidelines and rules for animals, which if followed should allow you to handle most of their diseases and health problems.

As mentioned in the Preface of this book, those of you who have read my previous writings on MMS may notice some variations here to what I've published in the past. For animals, as with humans, through on-going use of MMS we have learned new things. It has become more and more obvious that animals and humans react to the healing benefits of MMS in similar ways.

Please read this entire animal chapter as it contains important details you will need to know in order to help your animal recover health. Basically all the same rules apply for animals as with people when using MMS. That is, if the animal seems to get better with what you are doing, keep up with what you are doing. Do not change anything. If the animal seems to get sicker with MMS, such as having diarrhea or vomiting, then reduce

the dosage you are giving by one half, but do not stop. If you do not see positive results of any kind within about two days, you would then go to the next level of protocol. **With animals, I suggest less waiting time** than with people before going to the next level of the protocol, because normally animals respond (heal) faster than humans. For the most part you can help an animal with MMS pretty much the same as a human. If you have read and carefully studied this book, the same rules and principles apply, with some minor adjustments.

➤ Ruminants (e.g., cows, sheep, goats, etc.) are different than humans, cats, dogs, etc., in that they have a four-compartment stomach. I do not have a great deal of personal experience with these animals, although feedback I have received from those heavily involved with ruminants suggests the following:

These animals are able to take oral doses of MMS1, as long as it is activated with HCl (hydrochloric acid) and not citric acid. Citric acid has been known to cause problems for ruminants. So if using oral doses of MMS1 for a ruminant, use 4% HCl as the activator, or give oral doses of CDS. In addition, a variation of CDS known as CDI (Chlorine Dioxide Injectable) has also been used successfully with these animals. (For more information on CDI, see books from Andreas Kalcker.) Both oral dosing with MMS1 and CDS, and injections with CDI have been successful. We will learn more as time passes, but this has been working so far.

➤ **Horses and some other animals cannot vomit so be careful to not give your animal, especially a horse, too much MMS,** because making a horse sick is more dangerous than making someone sick who can vomit (because vomiting is the body's way of getting rid of

unwanted things, poisons, etc.). However, **horses respond to MMS quickly,** usually more quickly than people and I have seen a horse overcome a cold using MMS1 in half an hour. Expect most animals to respond quickly.

Oral Dosages of MMS for Animals

All oral doses of MMS for animals must be calculated according to the weight of the animal. See the charts on pages 301-302.

General Malaise/Sickness

If your animal is not well, and the animal has not been diagnosed with any particular disease (i.e., cancer, etc.) I suggest trying Protocol 6 and 6 first, as per the instructions below.

Protocol 6 and 6 for Animals

Step 1

- ❑ Give Protocol 6 and 6, **but be sure the amount of MMS is adjusted for the weight of the animal,** as per the chart on page 302. For Protocol 6 and 6 please refer to Column 5 on the chart. Give the animal the first dose (according to the animal's weight), then wait one hour and give your animal a second dose of the same amount.

Step 2

- ❑ If the animal is well after you have given Protocol 6 and 6 (Step 1 above), the animal can go on the daily maintenance dosage.

Step 3

- ❑ If however the animal has improved some, or even a lot with one 6 and 6 procedure, but is not all the way well yet, then follow the golden rule that says if things are improving do not change anything—keep doing what you are doing. (See Three Golden Rules for Animals page 305.) In this case however, do not continue with 6-drop doses *every hour*, but after the first 6 and 6 procedure, wait *four* hours, and give the animal another 6 and 6 dosage (remember, these 2 doses are given one hour apart and adjusted for the weight of the animal as per the chart page 302).

- ❑ If the animal continues to show improvement but is not fully recovered, give 6 and 6 in the morning and 6 and 6 in the evening, as long as the animal is improving, until well. On the other hand, if the animal is no longer improving from the 6 and 6 protocol, and is still sick, then it is time to start him/her on the Health Recovery Plan (HRP) starting with the Starting Procedure and hourly doses.

Note: *The above instructions are a slight variation from Protocol 6 and 6 for humans and moving into hourly doses if two 6-drop doses did not bring recovery. It can sometimes be quite an effort to give an animal an hourly dose. The most important thing is to follow the Three Golden Rules for Animals (see page 305), if you see progress keep doing what is working, and if not, move on to the Health Recovery Plan.*

Step 4

- ❑ In the case where you give an animal Protocol 6 and 6 one time and they do not show **any** signs of improvement, move right on to the Starting Procedure followed by Protocol 1000 and continue on with the

Health Recovery Plan if needed. Again, remember, all doses for your animal must be adjusted according to the weight, see charts on pages 301-302.

If the Animal Has Been Diagnosed With a Particular Disease

Step 1

- ❑ If your animal has been diagnosed with a specific disease, such as pneumonia or cancer or any other disease, you will need to begin the Starting Procedure. See Column 1 of the chart on page 301.

Step 2

- ❑ After completing the Starting Procedure, move on to Protocol 1000 and progress up through Protocol 1000 Plus, 2000, and 3000 according to the Health Recovery Plan as described in this book (see Chapter 5), and the Three Golden Rules for Animals (page 305).

Calculating Doses

The size of the dose should always be determined by the weight of the animal. On pages 301-302 you will find charts to help you determine proper dosages for animals. Please read these charts carefully, as they show the amounts for each animal according to weight. Be attentive to the changes. Follow the guidelines below.

Making Up Less Than 1-Drop Doses: On the chart on page 301, you will note it is sometimes necessary to use a *fraction of a drop* of MMS1 for an animal's dose. This is especially true for smaller animals. In order to make up a fraction of a drop for animals, always activate 1 drop of MMS, count 30 seconds, then add 1 ounce (30 ml) of water. Any amount of water taken out of that 1 ounce of

water with 1 drop of MMS1 in it, will always be a fraction of a single drop. For example, if you took 15 milliliters out of that 1 ounce of MMS1 solution you would have 1/2 of a drop of MMS1.

➤ In order to calculate a fraction of a drop you will need the following: A milliliter syringe (a 10 ml syringe works well), and a 1 ounce glass (a shot glass works well). If a 1 ounce shot glass is not available you can improvise. In the clean dry glass activate 1 drop of MMS—count 30 seconds—add 1 ounce (30 ml) of water. To get various fractions of a drop **from this mixture,** take out the amounts of liquid from the 1 ounce (30 ml) solution of MMS1 as shown on the chart below. All calculations on this chart are rounded off to the closest milliliter.

Calculating Fractions of a Drop of MMS1	
Fractions of a Drop	**Liquid to Take From the 1 oz Glass**
1/32nd of a drop	**take out 1 ml**
1/16th of a drop	**take out 2 ml**
1/8th of a drop	**take out 4 ml**
1/4th of a drop	**take out 8 ml**
1/2 of a drop	**take out 15 ml**
3/4th of a drop	**take out 23 ml**
The liquid that is removed from the 1 ounce (30 ml) glass is what you use for the dose. It should be added to more water according to your animal's need.	

Adding water to the animal's dose: Never give an animal MMS1 (activated MMS) without adding the necessary water. Each animal is different and will need a different amount of water for its doses. Evaluate your animal carefully. Determine what is a normal drink of water for that animal. According to many experts, an animal needs 1 ounce of water a day for each pound of body weight. (If you are not confident with this figure, you can research further on the internet. Put in a Google

search "water required for my animal" and put the type of animal.)

➤ Once you determine the proper daily amount of water your animal needs, I suggest that you use one half of this daily amount of water for its doses of MMS. In other words, take one half of the daily amount of water and divide that by 8 to determine the amount of water you should use for each hourly dose of MMS. For example, if an animal requires 1 liter of water a day, this is 32 ounces. Divide 32 in half, you get 16. Take 16 ounces and divide it by 8, and you get 2. Two ounces of water would be the amount you use for the animal's hourly dose. Once you have determined the right amount of water to use for each dose, add the correct amount of MMS1 your animal should take per hour to this amount of water for his/her dose. Remember, this needs to be calculated according to weight and according to what protocol you are using at the time, as per the charts on pages 301-302.

➤ This may be easier said than done at first. I have used a small syringe for small animals to squirt a dose down the animal's throat. You may know of a better method, and for some animals squirting down the throat may not be good. You want to make absolutely sure you get it down the right pipe and that you do not cause the animal to choke or that you possibly risk asphyxiating them. Please use caution and determine what is the right method for your animal. Also keep in mind you may have to give your animal less water or more water than recommended here. **Be attentive** to what your animal might need.

Explanation of Measurements and Animal Charts

Column Marked Weight of Animal: To use the Dosage Charts for Animals, (pages 301-302), first go to the column marked Weight of Animal. Run your finger down

the column to find the weight of the animal, then go across to the column of the protocol you want. Below is a complete explanation of Columns 1 through 6 and what the numbers in each column represents.

Column 1: Starting Procedure dosage for animals. As with humans, always start with the Starting Procedure for animals. The three numbers in this column represent the gradual increase in the dosage. The first number is the starting dose, the second number is the middle dose, and the third number is the maximum dose that you would ever give an animal for that particular weight listed in the column for the Starting Procedure.

Column 2: Protocol 1000 and 1000 Plus dosage for animals. When doing Protocol 1000 for people, you work up gradually to the 3-drop dose; for animals the equivalent to a 3-drop dose is the third figure of the three figures in this column (Column 2). The first number is the starting dose, the second number is the middle dose, and the third number is the maximum dose that you would ever give an animal for that particular weight listed in the column for Protocol 1000.

➤ Always start with the Starting Procedure then move on to Protocol 1000, increasing the dosage slowly to the maximum dose for Protocol 1000, but no higher than the dose listed in Column 2 (Protocol 1000) on the chart for the weight of your animal.

➤ If at any time you notice your animal getting sicker you have increased his dose too quickly. Reduce the dose immediately by 50%. When the sickness passes, gradually build back up to the desired dosage. (See Three Golden Rules for Animals, page 305.)

➤ If the animal does not show signs of improvement after two days, **move on to Protocol 1000 Plus.** This means

add DMSO to each oral dose. Continue using the same dosage amounts for Protocol 1000 and add the following amounts of DMSO:

- MMS1 drops—for every 1 drop of MMS1, add 3 drops of DMSO.

- If your animal is small and on Protocol 1000 and the correct dose calls for a fraction of the drop of MMS1, multiply the amount times three. For example, if the dose is 1/2 of a drop of MMS1, three times that amount would be 1 1/2 drops of DMSO. With DMSO you can round the fraction up to the next number. In this case, give 2 drops of DMSO.

- Once you add DMSO to a dose it should be taken within a minute or two at the most.

Column 3: Protocol 2000 dosage for animals. Although Protocol 2000 for people calls for taking MMS1 and MMS2, this column is only for MMS1. This is because normally you would not give an animal MMS2. There are rare exceptions to this however, and I have included details on how to administer MMS2 to animals in Column 4. I have only given two numbers in this column. This is because the principle of Protocol 2000 is you work up to taking as many MMS1 drops as you can per hour but without getting sick (in this case without your animal getting sick).

➤ The first number given in this column (on the row that corresponds to the weight of your animal) is the amount you would begin giving to your animal. This is assuming you have had your animal on Protocol 1000, and worked up to the maximum 3-drop dose equivalent for your animal's weight that Protocol 1000 calls for (as per Column 2). At that point, you start increasing the dosage as is called for in Protocol 2000. If you have not worked up to the equivalent 3-drop dose, then start from whatever

dosage you are at and begin gradually increasing the drops in the dose. The second number in this column is the maximum amount of MMS1 that an animal is likely to be able to take according to the animal's weight—never go over the second figure listed.

➤ Start with the first number given in this column, and then increase the amount of MMS1 in small increments after every two to three doses as it seems the animal can take it. Or, if you notice an improvement do not change the dose from that point until there is no more improvement, then you can increase slowly but do not go over the second figure.

➤ If at any time your animal has diarrhea, vomits, or shows other signs of increased sickness, decrease the dosage by 50%. The last amount you gave without the animal getting sicker is most likely the correct dosage, so stick with that amount for some time. If the animal begins to show improvement keep giving the same amount in each dose. If the animal does not show improvement, try increasing the dose gradually. Review the Three Golden Rules of MMS for Animals on page 305.

➤ Remember, on this protocol continue giving DMSO in each dose along with MMS1.

Column 4: MMS2 dosage for animals. MMS2 is difficult with animals and normally you don't have to use MMS2, but if your animal seems resistant to getting better you may want to try it. In that case these are the amounts your animal needs every two hours while on Protocol 2000—the same as with humans. (Read the instructions for Protocol 2000 and adding MMS2 on pages 91-95, and read pages 22-24.) The amounts of MMS2 given in Column 4 of the Animal Dosage Chart 2 (page 302), are the **maximum amounts** to give. Start the animal out with a much smaller dosage than is on the chart and then **work**

up gradually to the amount given. **Do not give any more than this amount 5 times a day,** (separate each MMS2 dose by two hours).

➤ For each milligram (mg) of MMS2 in the capsule (if your animal will swallow a capsule), give 1 milliliter (ml) of water to the animal to wash it down. If the animal wants to drink more water, allow him to drink as much as he wants.

➤ If you are trying capsules and you cannot get the capsule down your animal's throat, you can try putting the MMS2 (calcium hypochlorite) in your animal's drinking water. Determine how much water your animal should drink daily. This is something you can find on the internet. Some say that in general, an animal needs 1 ounce of water per pound of body weight per day. Take the total amount of water your animal is supposed to drink in a day, and add the amount of MMS2 milligrams that your animal should take daily to this drinking water. This would be the dosage amount as listed in Column 4, times 5 (as it is suggested to take 5 doses of MMS2 daily if needed). Remember this would be the maximum dosage to be worked up to, if you are just starting your animal out on MMS2, work up gradually to the amount listed on the chart in Column 4.

➤ If you are serious, you will need to buy a milligram scale. I suggest the Gemini-20 Portable Milligram Scale. It has the capacity to weigh 1 milligram up to 20 grams, which is accurate enough with the capacity for animals weighing from one pound to heavier than a horse. The cost varies from $24.00 USD to $60.00 USD and they can be bought on the internet and shipped almost anywhere in the world. In the US you can buy them from Walmart or online. Go to Google and put in Gemini-20 Portable Milligram scale and you'll find a number of companies that sell this amazing scale. If you don't have a scale and cannot get one, keep in mind that a size #0 capsule holds

approximately 300 mg of MMS2 which you could divide several times to get lesser amounts.

Column 5: Protocol 6 and 6 dosage for animals. You may find this column (protocol) the most important and useful because Protocol 6 and 6 will overcome most problems of animals, along with the spray bottle. Just follow the instructions on page 291.

Column 6: MMS1 Maintenance Dosage amounts for animals. A daily maintenance dose of MMS1 can keep your animal clear of toxins, pathogens (sickness causing microorganisms) and parasites. This column indicates the amount of MMS1 your animal should have for daily maintenance, according to weight. Remember, you must mix the MMS1 with water before giving it to your animal.

➤ If you haven't been giving your animal MMS1, and you give him/her a maintenance dose and it makes your animal sick, this is an indication that there are toxins that need to be flushed out. In this case, put your animal on the Starting Procedure, followed by Protocol 1000. After completing Protocol 1000, continue with a daily maintenance dose.

Drinking Water for Animals

Normally, animal's drinking water should be maintained at 1 ppm of chlorine dioxide. This would be 4 MMS1 (activated MMS) drops for each gallon of clean water. Some people have more than one animal and would use this much water in a day, some people may only have one animal and need less water. If you need less water, calculate 1 drop of MMS1, per quart/liter of water.

For those in rural areas or on a farm, slightly turbid water will need more MMS1 per gallon use 6 to 12 drops for

See pages 294-295 for hourly dose dilution water needed.

Animal Protocol Dosages: Chart 1

All measurements on this chart are **drops or fractions of drops of MMS1** to be added to the water of the animal's hourly dose.

	1	2	3
Weight of Animal	**Starting Procedure**	**Protocol 1000**	**Protocol 2000**
1 - 2 lbs. (0.45 - 0.9 kg)	1/32–1/16–1/8	1/4–1/4–1/2	1/2–1
2 - 4 lbs (0.9 - 1.8 kg)	1/16–1/6–1/8	1/4–1/4–1/2	3/4–1
4 - 6 lbs (1.8 - 2.7 kg)	1/16–1/8–1/8	1/4–1/4–1/2	3/4–2
6 - 8 lbs (2.7 - 3.6 kg)	1/8–1/8–1/4	1/2–1/2–3/4	1–2
8 - 12 lbs (3.6 - 5.5 kg)	1/8–1/4–1/4	1/2–3/4–1	2–3
12 - 16 lbs (5.5 - 7.2 kg)	1/8–1/4–1/2	1/2–3/4–1	2–3
16 - 22 lbs (7.2 - 10 kg)	1/8–1/4–1/2	1/2–3/4–1	2–4
22 - 30 lbs (10 - 13.6 kg)	1/4–1/2–3/4	1/2–3/4–1	2–4
30 - 40 lbs (13.6 - 18 kg)	1/4–1/2–3/4	3/4–1–1	2–5
40 - 55 lbs (18.1 - 25 kg)	1/4–1/2–3/4	1–1–2	3–5
55 - 75 lbs (25 - 34 kg)	1/4-1/2-3/4	1-1-2	3-6
75 - 100 lbs (34 - 45.4 kg)	1/4-1/2-3/4	1-2-3	4-6
100 - 150 lbs (45.4 - 68 kg)	1/4-1/2-3/4	1-2-3	4-6
150 - 200 lbs (68 - 91 kg)	1/2-3/4-1	1-2-3	4-6
200 - 300 lbs (91 - 136 kg)	1/2-1-2	2-3-6	6-8
300 - 500 lbs (136 - 227 kg)	1-1-2	4-6-10	12-14
500 - 1000 lbs (227 - 454 kg)	2-2-3	8-12-20	25-35
1000 - 1500 lbs (454 - 681 kg)	3-4-5	12-18-30	35-53
1500 - 2300 lbs (681 - 1045 kg)	4-6-8	18-27-45	55-75

Animal Protocol Dosages: Chart 2			
The measurements in Column 4 are in **milligrams and grams** as noted. All measurements in Columns 5 and 6 are **drops of MMS1**.			
	4	5	6
Weight of Animal	**MMS2 Maximum Dosage**	**6 and 6**	**Daily MMS1 Maintenance**
1 - 2 lbs. (0.45 - 0.9 kg)	2 mg	1 & 1	1
2 - 4 lbs (0.9 - 1.8 kg)	4 mg	1 & 1	1
4 - 6 lbs (1.8 - 2.7 kg)	12 mg	1 & 1	2
6 - 8 lbs (2.7 - 3.6 kg)	16 mg	2 & 2	2
8 - 12 lbs (3.6 - 5.5 kg)	24 mg	3 & 3	3
12 - 16 lbs (5.5 - 7.2 kg)	32 mg	4 & 4	3
16 - 22 lbs (7.2 - 10 kg)	44 mg	4 & 4	4
22 - 30 lbs (10 - 13.6 kg)	60 mg	5 & 5	4
30 - 40 lbs (13.6 - 18 kg)	80 mg	5 & 5	5
40 - 55 lbs (18.1 - 25 kg)	110 mg	6 & 6	5
55 - 75 lbs (25 - 34 kg)	150 mg	6 & 6	6
75 - 100 lbs (34 - 45.4 kg)	200 mg	6 & 6	6
100 - 150 lbs (45.4 - 68 kg)	300 mg	6 & 6	6
150 - 200 lbs (68 - 91 kg)	400 mg	6 & 6	6
200 - 300 lbs (91 - 136 kg)	600 mg	8 & 8	8
300 - 500 lbs (136 - 227 kg)	1 gram	14 & 14	14
500 - 1000 lbs (227 - 454 kg)	2 grams	35 & 35	35
1000 - 1500 lbs (454 - 681 kg)	3 grams	53 & 53	53
1500 - 2300 lbs (681 - 1045 kg)	5 grams	75 & 75	75

slightly turbid water per gallon. The more turbidity the more drops are required. Normally 4 drops of MMS 1 per gallon is plenty.

If you are putting MMS1 in your animal's daily drinking water, this is not enough to serve as a maintenance dose of MMS1. Follow the chart for the daily maintenance dosages for your animal(s) either by putting the dose in their water or giving it to them some other way.

Note: *I suggest using glass or good quality plastic water bowls for your animals if putting MMS in their drinking water. On the other hand, if you* ***activate MMS first*** *in a glass or plastic container making it MMS1 and add water, then* ***after it is activated*** *and mixed with water it is OK to put in metal containers that are often used for animals.* ***Do not mix up unactivated MMS (sodium chlorite) and activator directly in a metal bowl or metal cup. First activate and add water in a glass or plastic cup, then put it in the bowl.***

Additional Important Information on How to Administer Certain Protocols to Animals

Protocol 3000 for Animals

Protocol 3000 requires two spray bottles, the same as with humans, one for MMS1 and one for DMSO. To start, wash the area on the animal where you are going to apply the MMS1 and DMSO. Actually it is simple; just spray a leg or area with the amount of MMS1 that it takes to make the liquid reach the skin through the hair. Then spray DMSO on top of that. See below for ideas on how to use a spray bottle for animals. It is OK to mix the two—MMS1 and DMSO—on the body by first spraying one and then spraying the other one on top. **But do not mix MMS1 and DMSO in the same spray bottle** as they will eventually cancel one another out.

Eyes for Animals

Please note, some amounts in this book—such as using MMS1 in the eyes—has been updated since writing my last book. For eyes, I now suggest using a much weaker dosage for animals' eyes—the same protocol as for humans. See pages 136-139 for further explanation and for instructions on mixing up an MMS1 solution for eyes.

Mouth and Teeth for Animals

Use the same measurements and process for brushing the animal's teeth as for people. This will not only help to keep your animal's mouth fresh, but all the same principles apply as for people. Remember, nearly all diseases are influenced to some extent, either large or small, by the condition of the mouth. (See pages 73-76.) It is OK to use the standard spray bottle (see pages 76-77) in your animal's mouth.

Skin Problems for Animals (MMS Spray Bottle)

The number of drops you put in a spray bottle for an animal are the same as for people. However, spraying a hairy animal can be tricky, (for some animals more than others, depending on the length, thickness and amount of hair). If you want the liquid to actually reach the skin, which is the goal, you can accomplish this by parting the hair, spray, and then use your fingers if necessary to lightly pat and help the liquid reach the skin. Then move over another 1/2 inch or so, part the hair again, spray, and so on, until you have covered the entire area needing the spray.

Supporting and Additional Protocols for Animals

For animals, it isn't always easy, but you can use nearly all the other protocols on animals if you need to use them.

Using MMS1 protocols for the eyes, ears, nose, skin problems (spray bottle), the patch, and everything except the oral doses should be the same strength for animals as for people according to the instructions in this book.

Three Golden Rules for Animals

1. If the animal is improving on the dosage you are giving and/or what you are doing, do not change what you are doing—as long as you see improvement, keep it up.

2. The same rule applies for animals as for people: if at any time your animal seems to get sicker on MMS, reduce the dosage you are giving by 50%. Once the sickness passes and the animal is OK with the smaller dosage, you can try to slowly work back up, but be careful to not make the animal sicker.

3. If the animal is not getting better, nor getting worse on the dosage you are giving, **after two or three days,** go to the next higher protocol.

I have been using MMS as a full worming regime for my dogs for about four years with complete success. Keep up the good work. –R.A.