



Allergy Test My Pet

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March 3, 2021

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This report is based on an analysis of 121 common allergens. Each is ranked in one of three ways:



Jovi had a strong intolerance to these allergens.



Jovi had a mild intolerance to these allergens.



Jovi had no reaction to these allergens.

Detailed Analysis



There are 2 items showing a strong 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. Fungus (Plant)

This type of fungus, scientifically known as *Alternaria Alternata* - *Alternaria Tenuis* is found as a disease on over 300 varieties of leaves and plants.

It is a mold that can trigger reactions in many dogs. It can be found both indoors and outdoors.

Reactions to this mold typically show up on the skin. It can be found on vegetation and rotting plants.

The first time a dog contacts this his system will produce a defense. If this defense does not occur an allergy will result.

Reactions to *Alternaria Alternata* - *Alternaria Tenuis* are extremely common and can result in atopic dermatitis. Excessive scratching is one of the symptoms.

If the reaction is excessive a visit to the vet is warranted. Regular house cleaning is recommended to make sure the exposure is not coming from indoors.

Outdoor exposure may be unavoidable and your veterinarian may have to intervene with medication.



1. Beef

There are 12 items showing a mild intolerance

Beef is a common ingredient in numerous dog food and treats, It can cause a reaction in dogs and is one of the more common foods dogs react to.

A beef sensitivity can be caused by either a food allergy or a food intolerance.

Reactions to beef can cause painful skin disorders in addition to chronic conditions like indigestion, ear infections, and respiratory problems. It can also cause excessive coughing, chronic gas, diarrhea, and hives. Food intolerance symptoms may also include changes in the color or consistency of the dog's stool, abdominal pain, and gurgling sounds from their digestive system.

If your dog tests positive for a beef allergy, there are several treatment options. For topical treatments, some veterinarians will recommend corticosteroids and antihistamines to help reduce the swelling and manage itching.

Another way to treat a beef sensitivity is through an elimination diet. With this treatment, you will change your dog's diet and feed them food without beef products. It may take several weeks before you see any results, though. Probiotics and supplements like Omega-3 oils may be recommended to help with your dog's immune system and protect their skin.

Since there are numerous other proteins available in commercial dog foods it is worth considering eliminating beef from your dog's diet completely. Be mindful as many snacks and dog treats contain beef.

Antibiotics may also be prescribed to help with secondary skin infections often found with food allergies.



2. Chicken

A common food sensitivity in dogs is a chicken. A chicken allergy is categorized as an over-reaction to this particular protein in their immune system. When the immune system comes in contact with chicken, it considers it intrusive and responds defensively, leading to an allergic reaction. Chicken is also found in many dog treats so if a dog reacts to chicken it is important to watch out for it as an ingredient in treats.

An allergy to chicken can be due to a food allergy or food intolerance. A food allergy is the immune system's way of defending itself against what it believes to be threatening. A food intolerance, on the other hand, is not caused by a histamine and has no direct immune involvement.

A chicken allergy can cause symptoms like bald patches, chronic gas, chronic ear infections, coughing diarrhea, hives, and obsessive licking. It can also cause painful skin disorders such as infections or rashes. Food intolerance symptoms include changes in the consistency and color of their stool, abdominal pain, and gurgling sounds from their digestive system.

If your dog tests positive for a chicken allergy, several treatment options are available. Some veterinarians will recommend topical treatments like corticosteroids and antihistamines to help with swelling and itching.

A chicken allergy can also be treated with an elimination diet. Through this treatment, you will change your dog's diet and eliminate any products that contain chicken. It could take up to several weeks until you see any results, though. Veterinarians may also recommend probiotics or Omega-3 oils to help with their immune system and protect their skin.

Furthermore, antibiotics may be prescribed to help with any secondary skin infections sometimes found with food allergies.



3. Corn

Many commercial dog foods have corn as a primary ingredient. However, some dogs can be highly sensitive to corn. Most dogs suffer from a corn intolerance due to an over-reactive immune system, causing them to exhibit numerous different side effects. Their immune system perceives corn as a threat and creates an immune response to fight the 'enemy.' The immune system then attempts to fight the attacker and tries to defend itself by releasing a histamine, resulting in itching and swelling, leading to a reaction.

Other causes of a corn intolerance include environmental changes or chemical imbalances in the gut, difficult digesting certain food ingredients, and repeated exposure to what the body believes are allergens.

A corn intolerance can cause dogs to have itching and inflamed skin, respiratory disorders and chronic skin and ear infections. It can also cause symptoms like nasal congestion, obsessive licking and chewing, shortness of breath, coughing, vomiting and nausea. Secondary skin infections can also occur like infections or rashes.

Topical treatments such as antihistamines (like Benadryl) or corticosteroids may be prescribed to help with itching and swelling due to a corn intolerance. Elimination diets are also a recommended form of treatment. Elimination diets are when you completely remove the suspected intolerance (corn) 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.

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



4. Halibut

Halibut, along with other types of fish, has a number of health benefits and may be found in a number of dog foods and mixers. Some dogs may not react well to halibut and they may also be intolerant of various fish meals and supplements since halibut is sometimes used.

Halibut intolerance may also be a symptom of an overall fish intolerance. Symptoms may include itching, paw biting, chronic ear inflammation, skin rashes, nausea, vomiting, and hives. Food intolerances affect the digestive system and cause gurgling sounds in their digestive system, changes in their stool and stomach pain.

To treat a halibut intolerance, antihistamines or corticosteroids are given to help with itching and swelling. An elimination diet is also recommended and is the removal of halibut and halibut based foods from their diet completely for a few weeks. Symptoms will usually subside after that period. Omega-3's and probiotics are also recommended to help with immune support and skin protection. If your dog has a secondary skin infection, antibiotics might be prescribed. Changing to another type of fish or protein would also be advised if your dog does not do well with halibut.



5. Lima Beans

Lima beans (or butter beans) are a good source of fat-free, plant-based protein that some people use to enhance their dog's diet. While it is uncommon for a dog to react to lima beans it is possible. It should also be noted that a reaction to one type of bean may mean your dog is sensitive to other types of beans. It is also recommended to use cooked lima beans and not raw ones as these will be easier on your dog's digestive system. It is also advised to leave off any seasoning and avoid canned lima beans due to the preservatives.

A lima bean intolerance can cause symptoms like diarrhea and bloating and even vomiting and nausea. Food intolerances affect the digestive system and cause symptoms like gurgling in the stomach, constipation, and abdominal pain. This can also be due to their high fiber content.

Depending on the severity of the lima bean intolerance it is recommended to stop feeding them if your dog reacts to them. There are numerous other plant based proteins you can feed. It is also recommended to ensure your dog is not reacting to other types of beans.

If your dog may be reacting to the preservatives or seasonings of lima beans it is recommended to immediately stop feeding this food and seek veterinary attention.



6. Pork

Pork is a common allergen among dogs. Dogs suffering from pork allergies will have an aversion to the protein and their immune system perceives it as a threat. So, their body will respond defensively and cause an allergic reaction.

Pork allergies can be due a food allergy or a food intolerance. A food allergy is caused by the body attempting to defend itself against the perceived threat. Food intolerances have no direct involvement with the immune system and are not caused by histamines.

A pork allergy can result in symptoms like chronic gas, hives, loud coughing, shaking, and vomiting. Food intolerance symptoms will cause symptoms like abdominal pains, gurgling in the stomach, and changes in the stool.

Treatment for a pork allergy is begins with antihistamines and corticosteroids that help with swelling and itching. An elimination is another treatment option. An elimination diet is the removal of the protein from the dog's diet entirely. This kind of treatment takes several weeks for symptoms to subside.

Probiotics and omega-3's are also recommended to help with skin protection and immune support.

If the dog is suffering from secondary skin infections, antibiotics may be prescribed.



7. 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.



8. Rosemary

Rosemary is frequently used in dog food as a natural anti-oxidant and preservative. It's also considered an anti-cancer agent. This good-for-dogs herb is also high in iron, calcium, and Vitamin B6. It is also used as a preservative. There has been reports of Rosemary causing seizures in dogs and while there is no research to support this you should be mindful.

A Rosemary intolerance is not common in dogs but there can be intolerances, especially if given in large amounts. Ingestion of large amounts can result in stomach and intestinal irritation and kidney damage.

If your dog is reacting to Rosemary you should consider foods that do not contain it and if the symptoms are severe seek veterinary care.



9. Salmon

If a dog has an allergy to salmon, their immune system over-reacts to that protein. When their immune system comes into contact with salmon, their body sees it as a threat and has a high-defense response. Then, the dog will have an allergic reaction.

An allergy to salmon is caused by either a food allergy or a food intolerance. Food allergies cause the body to defend itself against what it believes to be a threat. A food intolerance, on the other hand, is not caused by a histamine and has no direct involvement with the immune system.

Salmon allergy symptoms include itching, paw biting, chronic ear inflammation, skin rashes, nausea, vomiting, and hives. Food intolerances affect the digestive system and cause gurgling sounds in their digestive system, changes in their stool and stomach pain.

To treat a salmon allergy, antihistamines or corticosteroids are given to help with itching and swelling. An elimination diet is also recommended and is the removal of salmon from their diet completely for a few weeks. Symptoms will usually subside after that period. Omega-3's and probiotics are also recommended to help with immune support and skin protection. If your dog has a secondary skin infection, antibiotics might be prescribed.



10. Squash

Squash contains potassium and can help reduce heart failure in dogs. Pureed or cooked squash is high in vitamin A and calcium, which helps keep kidneys healthy. Though uncommon, dogs can have a squash intolerance. If your dog reacted to squash with this test it is the Yellow Summer Squash variety being measured, however it may be prudent to remove any squash from the diet. Squash is in the Cucurbitaceae family which includes many squashes and gourds including Pumpkin, Zucchini and Cucumber. A reaction to Squash may indicate a general intolerance to foods in this family.

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

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For treatment, corticosteroids are recommended to help reduce swelling and antihistamines to help reduce 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 (squash) from the dog's diet for several months. It may be prudent to consider removing other foods in this family including Cucumber, Pumpkin and Zucchini. 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 squash 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.



11. Tobacco

A common allergy among dogs is both cigarette and cigar smoke. A tobacco allergy is known as an inhalant allergy and are one of the most frequent allergens found in dogs. With an inhalant allergy like tobacco, the dog's immune system believes it is a and creates an immune response to fight the 'enemy.' The immune system attempts to fight the attacker and tries to defend itself by releasing a histamine, leading an allergic reaction.

The main symptoms of a tobacco allergy are severe skin itching and irritation. Other symptoms include sneezing, bumps, lethargy and general weakness, restlessness, and red, weeping eyes, and rashes and redness - typically under the neck and chin as well as between the toes and the front legs. Dogs will show signs of frequent and obsessive scratching, licking or chewing the area, and rolling on the floor or ground. Ear irritations and gastrointestinal irritation are also common symptoms.

The most effective treatment for a tobacco allergy is to remove the substance from the house completely. Antihistamines are a typical treatment option for dogs suffering from itching or swelling. However, some dogs begin to develop a tolerance to antihistamines. Hydrocortisone shampoos and balms can help relieve skin discomfort - just make sure they do not ingest the medications.

If symptoms aren't alleviated, corticosteroid injections or oral pills can be recommended. Corticosteroids are a short-term treatment options and can cause side effects, ranging from mild to more serious.

Immunotherapy is another treatment option. Once a test confirms the allergen is tobacco, an injection is prepared with antigens and is given to the dog weekly or monthly. It can be time consuming and expensive, but it has a very high success rate, especially in younger dogs.



12. 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.

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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 107 items your dog did not react to

Almond Oil	Ants	Apple
Banana	Barley	Bean Curd
Beet	Beetroot	Blackberry
Blueberry	Bok Choy	Brewer's Rice
Broccoli	Brown Rice	Brussels Sprout
Buckwheat	Buffalo/Bison	Cabbage
Canola Oil	Carrot	Cauliflower
Celery	Cheese	Chick Pea
Chicken Egg	Cockroach	Coconut
Cod	Cod Liver Oil	Collard Greens
Corn Syrup	Cranberry	Cucumber
Dairy	Duck	Duck Egg
Dust Mites or House Dust	Feathers	Fish Meal
Fish Stock	Flatspine Bur Ragweed	Flaxseed Oil
Fleas	Fungus (Household)	Gelatin
Glucosamine	Goat's Milk	Grains (Bread)
Grass	Green Beans	Green Lipped Mussel
Green Peas	Honey	House Fly
Kale	Kelp	Kidney Beans
Lamb	Lecithin	Lemon
Limonene	Mackerel	Mango
Molasses	Mold (Plant)	Mosquito
Moths	Navy Beans	Oat
Oatmeal	Olive Oil	Orange
Peach	Peanut	Pear
Pineapple	Pinto Beans	Pollen
Potato	Propylene Glycol n-Butyl Ether	Pumpkin
Raspberry	Rice Bran	Sage
Sardines	Shellfish	Sorghum
Soy	Spinach	Strawberry
Sunflower Oil	Sweet Potato	Tapioca

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Tempeh
Turkey
Watermelon
White Rice
Yucca

Tomato
Turnip
Western Ragweed
Yam
Zucchini

Tuna
Vegetable Oil
Whey
Yogurt

Allergy Test My Pet is a trademark owned by Canadian Dog Group Ltd. c.o.b as Allergy Test My Pet.

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.