



CONTRAINDICATIONS

A contraindication is any indication or symptom that makes it inadvisable to use a particular therapy. The following are contraindications for colon hydrotherapy. If any of these apply to you, we are not able to treat you with colon hydrotherapy at the present time, unless you have a written prescription from an MD or ND showing supervision over our services for the contraindication. If you have any of these contraindications, you may still be eligible to receive colon hydrotherapy once they have subsided or been eliminated.

- Carcinoma of the colon (cancer), GI (gastro intestinal) tract or rectum.
- Recent history of GI or Rectal Bleeding.
- Cardiac Condition - a heart condition such as uncontrolled hypertension or congestive heart failure.
- Abdominal Surgery - since the administering of this procedure initiates peristalsis and the use of the abdominal muscles may aggravate sutures and the healing of the incision, a minimum of 12 weeks should pass after surgery.
- Intestinal Perforation - tears in the intestinal wall.
- Abdominal/Hiatal Hernia - diagnosed with or has had surgery for abdominal hernia.
- Recent Colon or Rectal Surgery - should wait a minimum of 12 weeks.
- Diverticulitis/Diverticulosis - pouches (diverticula) in the intestinal wall. When the pouches become inflamed (diverticulitis), they cause pain and sometimes rectal bleeding.
- Recent Heart Attack.
- Vascular Aneurism - a sac formed by an enlargement in a weakened wall of an artery, vein or the heart.
- Renal Insufficiency - any deterioration of the kidneys.
- Epilepsy or Psychosis.
- Severe Hemorrhoids.
- Cirrhosis of the liver - a consequence of chronic liver disease characterized by replacement of liver tissue by fibrotic scar tissue as well as regenerative nodules, leading to progressive loss of liver function.
- Fissures - minor lacerations in the rectal lining.
- Fistulas - a passageway that develops between the rectal wall and the skin surrounding the anus. Severe lacerations require surgical repair.
- Pregnancy.
- Ulcerative Colitis - inflammation of the colon (usually starts at the rectum).
- Crohn's Disease - patches of inflammation in the intestines which can later cause narrowing of the intestinal tract.
- Rectal or Abdominal Tumors.
- Abnormal Distension/Masses - diagnosed with an abnormal colon.
- Acute Liver Failure - the appearance of severe complications rapidly after the first signs of liver disease (such as jaundice, Hepatitis), and indicates that the liver has sustained severe damage

(loss of function of 80-90% of liver cells).

- Anemia- diagnosed with severe anemia (blood is low in red cells).
- Dialysis- used to purify the blood for patients with kidney failure.
- Hemorrhaging - flow of bright red blood discharge.
- Hemorrhoidectomy - removal of hemorrhoids – a doctor's release should be obtained.
- Lupus - chronic inflammatory, autoimmune disease that usually affects the kidneys.