

**\*\*\*\*\*CUT OUT AND KEEP GUIDE TO HELPING FADING PUPPIES\*\*\*\*\***

- ≡ Remove the puppy from the rest of the litter. If it has not had any colostrum, dribble some into its mouth using a syringe.
- ≡ Hypothermia, Dehydration, and Infection are significant factors in puppy survival.
- ≡ Take the temperature of the puppy. This should be done with a thermometer in the anus. Its temperature must be **36 – 37 Degrees Celsius.**

- ≡ A common cause of fading is Hypothermia. A puppy is suffering from Hypothermia when the core temperature is:

At birth <34 degrees Celcius

Day 1 – 3 <35.5 degrees Celcius

One week <37 degrees Celcius

The symptoms of Hypothermia are:

The puppy feels cold

The puppy moves less

The puppy may be very noisy

The puppy may be very quiet

The membranes (mouth) appear dark red.

- ≡ When warming the puppy up, do so no faster than 2 Degrees Celsius every 10 minutes. The best way to do this is to place the puppy under your clothes next to you skin.
- ≡ **Never feed a puppy while it is suffering from Hypothermia.** Correct the Hypothermia first.
- ≡ These puppies are always **Dehydrated.**

- ≡ **Do not feed this puppy milk or milk substitute. This puppy is unable to digest and the milk will form a solid clot in the static gut.**
- ≡ This puppy must be fed **Normal Saline** or **Drip Fluid (Saline or Glucosaline)** available from your vet or friendly pharmacy.
- ≡ The fluid requirement for the puppy is **120 – 180 ml TOTAL in 24 hours. This applies in the first 14 days of life.** Calculate this at the start and do not administer more than this in 24 hours. Their kidneys are still very immature and they can overhydrate.
- ≡ Normal puppies feed every 2 – 4 hours for 10 – 15 minutes
- ≡ It is wise to dose soluble Synulox at a quarter to half ml twice daily. This will treat the bacterial causes for fading puppy.