



















Gender checking puppies



Feline gender check

- Males
- Two round orifices
- Looks like a colon
- Females
- One round, one slit like
- Looks like a semi-colon?



Developmental Milestones

- 10-14 days / moving into transitional
- Eyes opening

 No discharge?
 No conjunctival inflammation?
- Ears opening
- More intentional moving (squirming) about?
- Wobble is normal
- Start de-worming at 2 weeks (pyrantel pamoate)



Growth expectations

- Puppies
 - 5 -10% of body weight
- Kittens
 - Double their body weight in 14 days (50 - 100 g / week)
- Always increasing
- Some individual variation



Milestones vary





Development Milestone Checks

Week 3-4 / Transitional

- Continued weight gain
- Nervous system developing
- □ Vision and hearing developing
- Blue eyes
- □ Incisors erupt, then canines
- □ IgG production
 - Growing immune system
- Voluntary elimination about 3 weeks
 - introduce litterbox to kittens
- Thermoregulation by 4 weeks

Day 39



"Mikie"





Development Milestone Checks

Week 4 / Socialization Stage

□ Key socialization period begins □4-12 weeks

- Eye color transition
- □ Vaccination may start

Week 5

Hunting, pouncing, wrestling, peer socialization

Week 6-8 / Menace to Society

Adult kidney function by about 8 weeks







Key Socialization Period

- 4-12 weeks of age
- Humans and animals
- Some handling prior to 4 weeks
 - Brief, but frequent (*if mom's there*)
- Gentle
- Calm and quiet
- Facing you?



"Bella, Mae, and Nut"







6 weeks or 8 weeks

Week 6

- □ Weaning?
- □ Spay/ Neuter weight?
- □ Legal adoption age?

Week 8

- □ Weaning?
- □ Spay/ Neuter weight?
- □ Legal adoption age?

To wait or not to wait?

- Depends on so many factors
 - Extra time may hurt chances for adoption
 - Extra time may cause a system log jam
 - Leaving the shelter sooner may be protective
 - Chances for socialization may be better in a home



"Dr. Milky post-surgery"



ASP



Priority Care Issues

- □ Thermoregulation
- □ Hydration
- Feeding and Nutrition
- Sanitation
- Elimination
- Infectious DiseaseIncluding parasites
- □ Socialization!!



ASP

Sny Guy



What you really need...





... is one of these.







Nesting box

- Comfortable for mom
- Contain the pups and kittens
- Room for all
- □ Warm (with gradient)
- Room outside the box for mom to get away



More Supplies D Everything Disinfected □ Reliable / tested heating pad □ Milk Replacer □ Canned food (intermediate food) Cotton balls / pads □ Mineral oil / KY Clean towels □ Kitchen Scale Bottles Monitoring weight is one of the □ Small syringes most important things you can do. **E**ye droppers

Housing

- Generation Warm room (avoid drafts)
- Everything disinfected
- Other pets
 - controlled interactions only
- Given States Adults
- Protect from falls
- Linear objects
- Non-linear objects
- Electrical cords
- Small spaces
- Sofa beds
- Toxic plants and other substances





Fading

- Failure to thrive
- Syndromes cover similar undefined clinical presentations
- Many causes
 - Environmental
 - Genetic
 - Infectious
- Often cause is unknown
- Rule out or assume the worst
- Most common in the neonatal period

Failure of passive transfer (FPT)

- •Sepsis
- •Colostrum deprived kittens at highest risk
- •Colostrum* replacement?
- •Must be within 18 24 hours if oral



* Use of adult cat serum to correct failure of passive transfer in kittens, J Levy, C Crawford, W Collante, M Papich, *JAVMA* Vol 219, No. 10, November 15, 2001

Flea / parasite anemia

- Blood volume is very small
- Warm water and very mild soap under 4 weeks
- Pick the fleas
- Treat for worms





Treatment

- Diarrhea / URI / Parasites
- Rare labeled products for age group
- Experience and trial reporting
- Balance risk vs. benefit
 - Drug safety
 - Need for treatment
- Supportive care!
 - Dehydration
 - Malnutrition



Litter mate sucking

- Prevention
 - Frequency of feeding
 - Adequate feeding
- Monitor for inflammation
- Seek veterinary care
 - Topical anti-inflammatory
 - Separate relentless littermates



Remember nursing vigor?





Keep them clean

Prevent skin scald

- Don't let feces accumulate
- Urine scald

BATHE them!

- Daily or more often
- Blow dry?
- Warm towels from the dryer





Feed appropriate milk replacer

- Commercial products specific for kittens and puppies
 - Powdered forms
 - Liquid forms
- Many brands (not just those shown)
- Home made?





Feed them often enough Small frequent meals for • neonates Time Table Feedings Age per day • Every TWO hours is most 0-2 weeks Every 2-3 hours, 24 8 to12 ideal for neonates hours a day 🖈 Every 2-4 hours, 24 8 to 12 2-3 weeks Extend time between hours a day 🖈 • 3-4 weeks Every 4-5 hours 🖈 5 to 6 feedings as they age 4-5 weeks Every 5-6 hours 🖈 3 to 4 Pay attention to signals • Every 6 hours, from 3 to 4 5-6 weeks morning until 10 or 11 p.m.★ Every 8 hours★ 6-8 weeks 2 to 3 ASP



Kitten Milking: Nipple competent

- Piercing the rubber nipple
 X
 - Testing delivery
- Air lock problems
- Holding the bottle
- Positioning the kitten
- Patience
- Latching on vs. chewing





Working towards weaning

- Gradually thicken the milk replacer
- Add in small amounts of smooth kitten food
- Offer milk replacer and smooth canned food on plates





Keep records!

- Record weights (daily)
- Food intake and elimination
- Record all treatments given
- Record all vaccinations site, route, serial numbers







A FEW COMING ATTRACTIONS FROM ASPCAPRO

www.aspcapro.org/webinars

- Ringworm 101 for Shelters (9/25)
- Does Spay/Neuter Have a "People Problem"? (9/26)
- Ringworm Outbreak Management (10/02)
- Starting a TNR Program in Your Community (10/17)
- Beating Ringworm: Yes, You Can! (10/23)