

Care And Management of Newborn Pups

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Breeding bitches and raising their puppies can be an extremely satisfying experience, but failure can lead to frustration for dog owners. This can lead to problems and should be kept in mind before breeding is expected. Taking care of a litter of pups also takes a lot of time. This material is meant to improve your chances of rearing puppies successfully. A 10 to 40 per cent loss of pups is reported to be a normal loss. These remarkably figures are difficult to substantiate, and sources do not always indicate if they include loss from conception to 12 weeks of age. In general, any time losses exceed 10 per cent, veterinary investigation is warranted. If an underlying cause can be determined, the remaining pups in that litter as well as pups in subsequent litter can be protected. History, physical examination and diagnosis are necessary. The following information is meant to equip the dog owner and veterinarian to provide the highest quality care. The possibilities are: -

- The pups often open their eyes by the second week of whelping. If the flooring of the cage/room where the pups are kept is smooth, they may not get a firm grip to walk. Hence, it is better to take them out to rough ground and help them to walk. This is necessary for two or three days for proper learning and walking.
- No puppy should die of starvation or dehydration. It could be essential to bottle or tube feed the pups. Goat milk that has been pasteurized or other commercially available bitch milk replacements work well as supplements for puppies' external feeding. One tablespoon of Karo syrup, one egg yolk and one cup of cow's milk can be used as a temporary solution in an emergency. For every 16 ounces of body weight, puppies can consume 20 cc (4

tablespoons) of formula. Either bottle or tube feeding, the pups should be fed at least 3-4 times daily, preferably every 3 to 4 hours. Pups can be fed with an appropriately sized bottle if they will suck effectively. If not, they must be tube fed with a soft feeding catheter. This should not be attempted without instruction, as there are associated risks such as inhalation of the formula. The pups should not be fed or allowed to nurse if their rectal temperature is not between 96 and 99° F.

- Supplement vitamins, especially A, B, D, E and C and minerals (calcium and phosphorus) during the period.
- During the first two weeks of life, the pups should be gently rubbed between their hind legs with a warm, wet cotton ball after each meal to encourage urination and faeces. This mimics the mother's clean-up activities.
- Pups who are orphaned ought to have their vaccinations earlier than other pups. It takes a lot of effort and time to raise pups by hand, but when done right, it can be highly gratifying.
- If the litter size is large, feed them from a feeding bottle. Pups with a full stomach and not crying during the night will be the indication that they have had enough feed.
- Docking and amputation of accessory digits are done simultaneously. Preferably during the first week. If performed late, the procedure becomes more tedious. For some breeds, dewclaw removal and/or tail docking are done three to five days after whelping.
- The pups' ears and eyes often begin to open around days 10 to 14. You should get

veterinary care if you see eyelid bulging (neonatal ophthalmic) before the eyes open. The puppies start to attach closer attention to their environment at this point. The pups start acting out around three weeks. The poorest puppy in the litter is frequently identified. Given that the mammary glands between the rear legs contain the most milk, it can be beneficial to guide the puppy to nurse on one of them. Supplementing with nutrients might also be necessary. Don't destroy this puppy.

- When a newborn is awake, they should nurse, and they should sleep most of the time. When they sleep, they exhibit active sleep for over 75% of the time rather than lying quietly or motionless. Continuous twitching, jerking, stretching, and positional changing are characteristics of this.
- Activated sleep is also most important for the development of their neuromuscular system, and newborn puppies develop muscle tone along with coordination.
- During the initial days and weeks of life, the most crucial sign of a puppy's health is the display of typical weight gain. Puppies should progressively gain weight after the first day or two and double their birth weight by the seventh or tenth day. Every pup should gain between 2 and 7 grams daily for every kilogram of anticipated mature body weight. They should double in weight by the time they are 10 or 12 years old. Puppies generally are weaned at 6 and 8 weeks of age.
- A general rule of thumb to determine normal weight gain during the first 3 to 4 weeks of life is to anticipate 1 to 1.25 grams of gain per day for every pound of anticipated adult weight. • Also, you should check your wine every day. Analyse her station, temperature, droppings, urination, hunger, and water intake. Check out her vaginal discharge's colour, nature, and volume. Make a note of any odd smell. Check the temperature and texture of each mammary gland (it should feel soft to the touch, but not firm), and note how many drops of milk come out of each nipple. Initially, colostrum will be thick and

unheroic. The thickness and colour should resemble cow's milk after the first two days.

- Use vitamin A & D ointment in between stimulation events, if ulcerations occur. Neonatal faeces should act like mustard. It can be bright, unheroic, or darker, unheroic, with or without “seed” material in it. The seeds are adipose dirt.
- The faeces can be veritably wet in appearance, but shouldn't be fully liquid. The meconium is darker and glutinous. At-risk babies who haven't had acceptable nutrition may pass meconium much later after birth. Stimulated by the addition of emotional and fiscal value of faves, and the general vulnerability of creatures in the post-partum period, specialised neonatology knowledge has developed greatly in recent times. Whilst proper running of the parturient levee and her puppies is still the high measure in combating neonatal problems, early identification of problems in youthful puppies allows for rapid-fire intervention and operation of applicable ferocious care curatives, leading to increased survival rates.