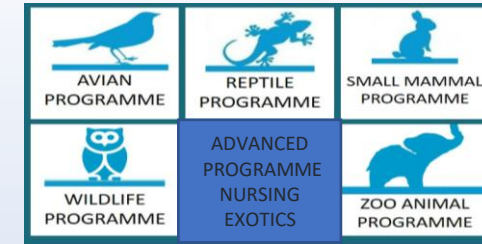




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FLUD THERAPY – SMALL MAMMALS

Maintenance: 80-100ml/kg/day

Calculate Deficit:

- % body weight
- PCV
- Total proteins
- Tenting of skin

% bodyweight	Clinical signs of dehydration
3-5%	increased thirst, slight lethargy, tacky mucous membranes.
7-10%	increased thirst leading to anorexia, dullness, tenting of the skin and slow return to normal, dry mucous membranes, 'dull corneas'.
10-15%	dull-comatose, skin remains tented after pinching, desiccating mucous membranes.

Calculate as decimal x weight (grams) = ml Eg. 3% deficit in 0.5kg chinchilla: 0.03 x 500 = 15ml deficit

Venous access: Lateral ear vein (lagomorphs)
 Saphenous vein (lagomorphs);
 Lateral tail veins (Muridae)
 Cephalic vein (lagomorphs and some hystricomorphs)

Intra-osseous access: Proximal femur (all)