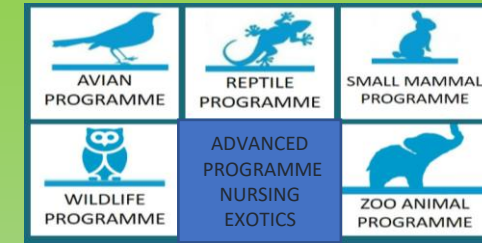




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May 2020 is Veterinary Nursing Awareness Month



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FLUD THERAPY – REPTILES

Maintenance: Reptiles 25ml/kg/day

Deficit:

- Work out the deficit as percent of bodyweight
- Total proteins
- PCV (1% increase = 10ml/kg)*
- Tenting of skin

Calculate as decimal x weight (grams) = mL

Replacement: Split replacement over days – weeks
 Divide deficit over 4-5 days if >7% dehydrated
 Do not exceed 30ml/kg/day if giving IV or intraosseous fluids
 Monitor response to therapy for signs of fluid overload

| % bodyweight | Clinical signs of dehydration |
|--------------|---|
| 3% | increased thirst, slight lethargy, decreased urates |
| 7% | increased thirst, anorexia, dullness, tenting of the skin and slow return to normal, dull corneas |
| 10% | dull-comatose, skin remains tented after pinching, desiccating mucous membranes, sunken eyeballs, no urate / urine output |

| Species | PCV L/L | Total Protein (g/L)** |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| Green iguana | 0.25-0.38 | 28-69 |
| Tortoise | 0.19-0.4 | 32-50 |
| Rat snake | 0.2-0.3 | 30-60 |
| Boa constrictor | 0.2-0.32 | 46-60 |

* Assuming no anaemia in patient

** Girling, S (2013) Veterinary Nursing of Exotic Pets 2nd Ed. Wiley-Blackwell