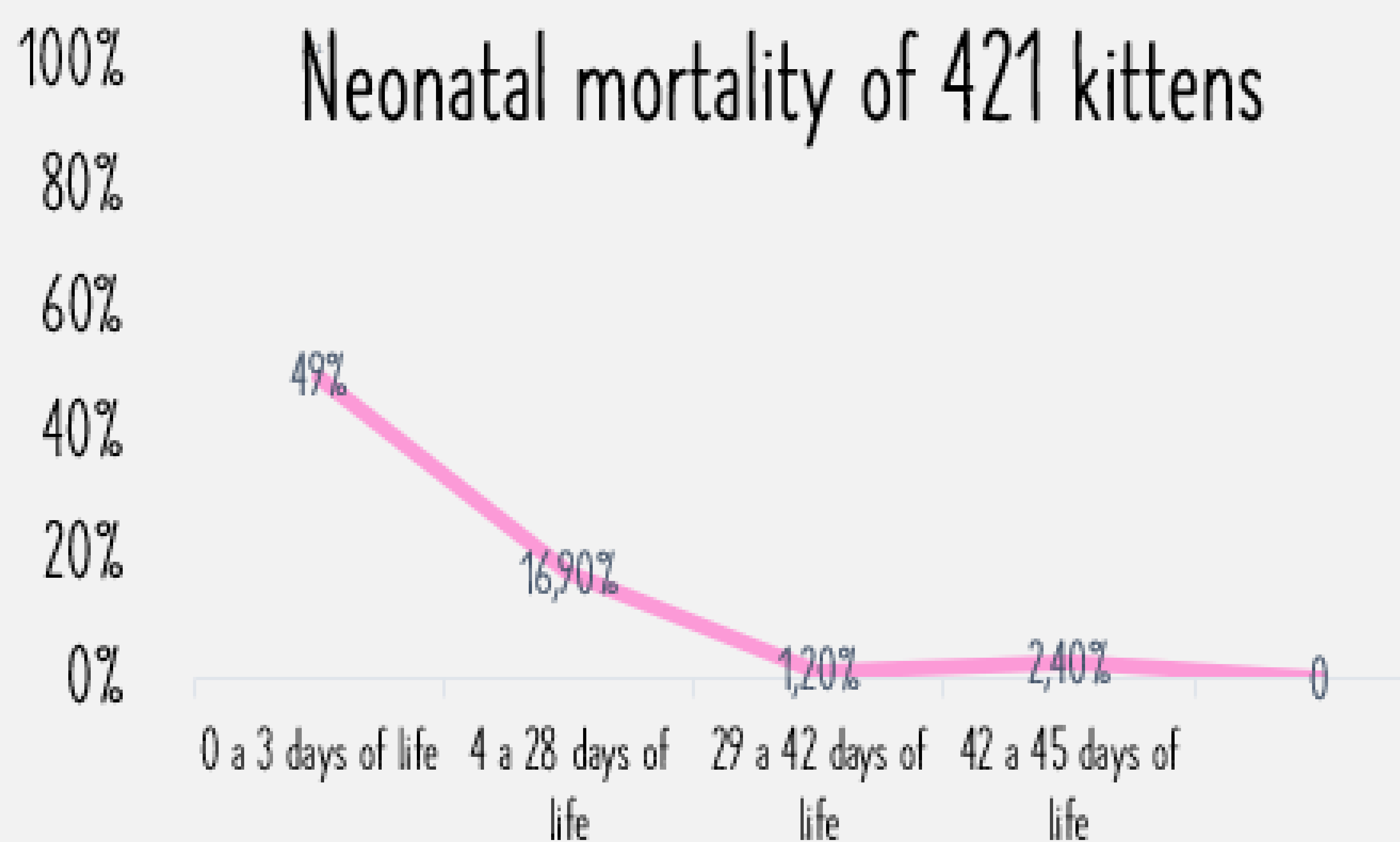


Causes, Diagnosis and Treatment of neonatal feline mortality

Aline Lamelas Bianchini

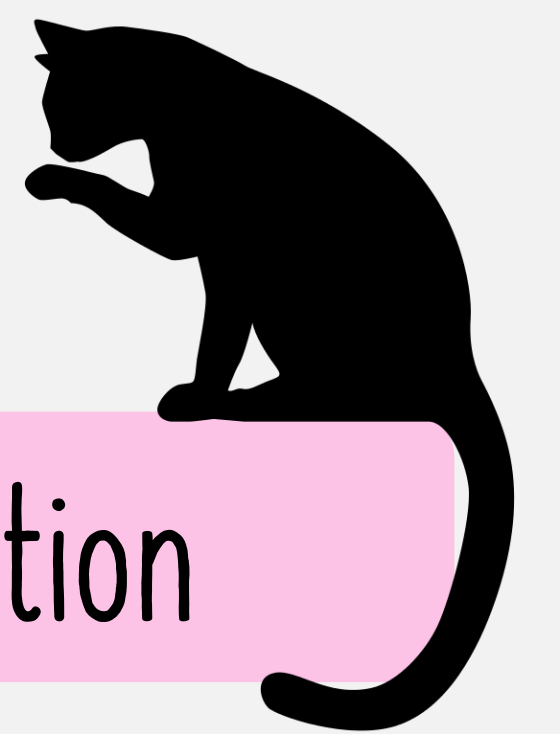
Introduction

The neonatal period comprises from the first day of life until 3 weeks after delivery. The neonate is a very immature patient and this fact compromises its proper development during the first weeks of life. Many causes of mortality exist, however the main problems are either related to management or risk factors (i.e. hypothermia, dehydration and hypoglycemia). Focusing in management, control of the environmental temperature, control of stress levels, hygiene, correct nutrition especially of orphans are essential. Knowing how to proceed quickly in neonatal pathologies such as isoerythrolysis, hypoxia, and milk syndrome is mandatory to achieve good results. All these problems can result in fading puppy syndrome. Among the common infectious diseases in feline neonates include panleucopenia, feline leukemia, feline infectious peritonitis, bartonella, sepsis.



Conclusion

Neonatology is, at best, a challenging specialty. To the immaturity of the patient, the small size of the patient is added, which makes it extremely difficult both to explore, to obtain a diagnosis and to apply a treatment. This immaturity makes them more sensitive to handling disorders, therefore they require more support and we must provide an environment appropriate to their demands (temperature, relative humidity and hygiene).



Physical exploration

Reanimation of the newborn

Environmental management

- Temperature
- Stress
- Hygiene

Nutrition

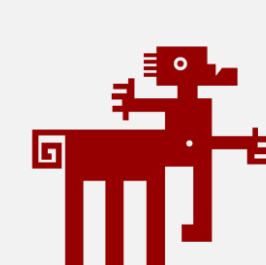
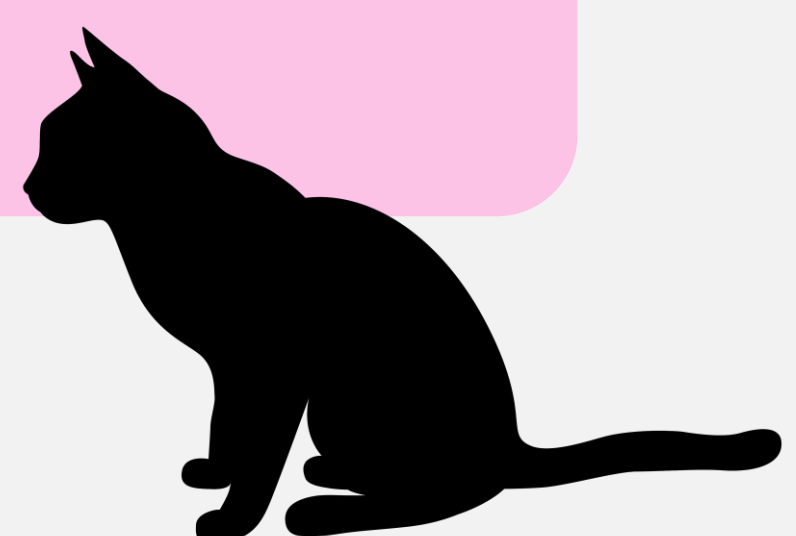


Non-infectious diseases

- Hypothermia
- Dehydration
- Hypoglycemia
- Neonatal isoerythrolysis
- Hypoxia
- Toxic milk syndrome
- Malformations
- hemorrhage
- Weak neonate syndrome



Common feline neonatal infectious diseases



UAB

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