

LePar Animal Hospital
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THE GROWING PUPPY, LACTATION AND WEANING

What should I expect during the puppies' first few weeks of life?

During the first three weeks of life, puppies require little care from the owner provided the mother is doing her job. Puppies are born with their eyes closed but they open after 7-14 days. If any swelling or bulging is noted under the eyelids they should be gently opened by massaging with a cotton ball dampened with warm water. If the swelling is due to infection, pus will emerge as the eyelids open and it is important to contact our staff. If the eyes have not opened by 14-16 days of age or if you are concerned about any discharges, it is important to seek veterinary care.

Is there anything else I should note during these early weeks (checking weight/deworm)?

The puppies' growth rate should be monitored. Most puppies will double their birth weight in the first seven to eight days. Electronic or kitchen postal scales are ideal to monitor weights. A trend indicating increasing weight is more important than accurate weights. At 2 and 4 weeks bring them to LePar to be dewormed.

When should the puppies start to stand and take an interest in their surroundings?

As soon as the puppies' eyes open they develop rapidly. By two weeks of age they should be alert and trying to stand. By three weeks they should be trying to climb out of their nest. At four weeks all the puppies should be able to walk, run and play.

What about the mother? When and how do I increase her food and with what?

You will have increased your female's food during the last two or three weeks of pregnancy. We have a handout detailing this process.

After whelping, food requirements increase as the mother produces more milk for her growing puppies.

Maximum milk production occurs approximately three weeks after whelping and at this time it is not unusual for the mother to be eating three to four times her normal maintenance diet depending on the size of her litter, breed, etc.

What should I feed the mother and how often?

It is important not to change the mother's diet too suddenly especially immediately after whelping. Eating the afterbirth, which helps to stimulate milk production, also tends to promote diarrhea, which is the last thing you need with a nursing mother. If she has been fed a well-balanced diet, either canned or dry, you should have been gradually increasing the amount during the last 2 or 3 weeks of her pregnancy by increasing the frequency of feeding rather than the volume per meal.

After whelping she may not want to eat very much for 24-48 hours and then regain her appetite. It is recommended to feed her frequently, gradually increasing the amount per meal as her milk production increases and as her puppies grow.

Peak milk production will be at approximately 3 weeks. At this time, depending upon breed and size of litter, she may be receiving up to four times her normal maintenance ration fed in four meals a day. Adequate fluid is also essential, particularly if dry food is being fed. Make sure there is an adequate supply of clean drinking water. You will be surprised how much she eats and drinks while feeding her puppies.

Is it necessary to feed the mother milk or milk substitute while she is lactating?

No. If a good veterinary-recommended diet is being fed, water is all that is necessary. Some breeds should not receive certain supplements. Be sure to consult with us before giving any nutritional supplements or vitamins to your pet.

What is an appropriate diet?

We can advise regarding suitable, highly nutritious, energy dense complete foods. Toy and small breed dogs often prefer the canned variety whereas the larger breeds often do better on dried food. We can help you determine the best diet for your pet's metabolic needs.

I understand I have to wean the puppies. What is this and how and when do I do it?

Weaning describes the transition of the puppy's diet from its mother's milk to the solid growth diet of puppyhood.

In the wild, weaning begins naturally as soon as the puppies start to develop their teeth at three to four weeks of age. Suckling then irritates or hurts the mother who will move away and leave her puppies for longer and longer periods. Natural weaning involves the female dog vomiting her food and the puppies consuming the vomitus. Many pets will also do this and cause concern to owners. It is usually a natural maternal function and nothing to be worried about.

Once the puppies' eyes are open, the sooner the puppies are weaned, the less the strain on the mother and the sooner she will return to normal condition. If the puppies have been hand raised for any reason, the sooner they are weaned and eating solid food on their own, the better. It is worthwhile to begin offering soft foods as soon as their eyes are open.

A puppy is considered a weanling from the time it first received food other than mother's milk until the time it no longer nurses. Usually this period is from 3-4 weeks of age until 6-8 weeks of age. Early weanlings should be weighed frequently and their weight recorded. Progressive weight gain and content puppies are good indicators of adequate nutrition. Watch for these danger signs:

- Puppies that lose or do not gain weight
- Inactive puppies that felt cooler than their littermates
- Puppies with poor muscle tone as compared to the rest of the litter.

Begin weaning the puppies around 3-4 weeks of age by pan-feeding bitch's milk substitute. Because the puppies are still nursing, they will regulate their own consumption from the pan, so you do not have to be concerned with the total amount they consume. Milk substitutes can be purchased from pet shops, feed stores, and pet departments at most discount or chain stores.

The first few pans feeding usually consist of the puppies wading through the food and lapping very little. Most puppies lap from a pan after 3-4 feedings. When the puppies are lapping the milk substitute readily (by 3 ½ to 5 weeks of age) blend the milk substitute and a good quality puppy food to form a thin gruel. This should be offered to the puppies 3-4 times daily.

When the puppies are eating the thin gruel readily, the amount of milk substitute added should be gradually reduced and the gruel slowly thickened. The goal is to eliminate the milk substitute by 6-7 weeks of age. At this age, the pups should be eating good quality puppy food, softened with water, 3-4 times daily. Water can be eliminated when the teeth have erupted and the pups are vigorously chewing.

Recommended products:

Bitch's milk substitute:KMR

Puppy food - please ask for our natural diet handout for recommend foods

What should I start with?

Start by placing one of the reconstituted puppy milk replacers in a flat saucer. Puppies' noses can be dipped into this or their noses and mouths wetted with a finger dipped in the formula. Repeat this two or three times a day until they begin to lap the replacer on their own. This usually takes one to four days.

Next try offering canned puppy food placed in the milk replacer until soggy. As the puppies lap at the milk they will also ingest the food. The amount of milk is then decreased daily until they are eating the canned food with little or no moisture added. This should be completed by 4-6 weeks of age.

Weaning them onto one of the complete puppy foods (which are available in dry, canned and semi moist forms) ensures balanced nutrition. Consult with one of our veterinarians regarding puppy vitamins. Recent research shows that not all breeds should receive all vitamins or nutritional supplements.

If you have any questions about weaning your puppy, please contact us.

I realize that diet is extremely important. How long do puppies need a special diet and how often do I have to feed them?

A good veterinarian-recommended diet is essential for the proper development of your puppy. At the time of weaning they should be fed small amounts often, approximately four to six times a day. By the time they are ready to be weaned from the mother, normally at about 6-8 weeks of age, they should be receiving about four meals a day. By the age of three months, the quantity can be increased and the frequency reduced to about three meals a day. Most breeds then progress to two meals a day at the age of six to nine months. Some of the slow maturing breeds, particularly the giant breeds, may require more frequent feeding until nearly two years of age.