HYPOTHERMIA + starvation

Hypothermia and starvation are among the leading causes of deaths in newborn lambs/kids. They often occur together, as they are interconnected. Lambs/kids are born with limited energy reserves (brown fat) and need to quickly consume colostrum to prevent hypothermia and maintain body temperature. Measuring rectal temperature is the best way to recognize hypothermia. Starving lambs/kids are often hypothermic, too, but sometimes their dams simply lack milk.



Hypothermia

Excessive heat loss
Body temperature drops dangerously low

Causes

- Cold wet conditions
- Delayed nursing
- Insufficient colostrum consumption
- Maternal neglect or inexperience
- Low birth weight

Symptoms

- Cold mouth
- Hunched up
- Hollowed out sides
- Lethargic
- Excessive calling
- Dehydration
- Unresponsive

Starvation

Low blood sugar (hypoglycemic) Energy reserves depleted

Causes

- Sickness, weakness
- Difficulties sucking
- Inadequate colostrum intake
- Rejection
- Udder, teat issues
- Inadequate milk
- Hypothermia

Symptoms

- Hunched up
- · Tucked in abdomen
- Dehydration (skin tent test)
- Weakness
- Lack of energy
- Vocalizing
- Hypothermia

TREATMENT

Mild hypothermia, 99-102°F Moderate to severe hypothermia, < 99° F > 5 hours old, can swallow > 5 hours old, can't swallow < 5 hours old, can swallow Any age, can swallow Dry lamb/kid, if wet Prior to warming, give Dry lamb/kid, if wet Dry lamb/kid, if wet Warm lamb/kid Warm lamb/kid IP injection of warm Tube feed warm Tube feed warm 20% dextrose solution Tube feed warm colostrum colostrum colostrum or milk Warm lamb/kid to 99° Warm lamb/kid Continue feeding until Ensure lamb/kid is Tube feed colostrum Continue feeding until temperature is normal nursing before leaving Continue feeding until temperature is normal with dam temperature is normal