

# Fading Puppy Formula

HOMEOPATHIC PREPARATION



Richard Croft the originator of the Fading Puppies Remedy developed the product over many years, based on observation and trying over 800 combinations. It has been used for over 30 years in Europe and has treated tens of thousands of puppies and kittens successfully.

Puppies that fade can do so for a variety of reasons. This could be why some fade out in the first few hours and some may go at two weeks. The Fading Puppy Remedy takes into account the majority of reasons why pups fade, giving it a very High success rate.

## **Dosage:**

### **Puppies from birth:**

As a preventative 2 drops twice daily if they look normal for two to three weeks. If there is any deterioration in the puppies use a higher dosage- - 4 drops half hourly or hourly for about eight to twelve hours in every 24 hours. The dosage relies very much on how the puppies are responding, so give more or less as you think best. All litters of puppies are not the same so you may see some variations in the response to the remedy. One sign is a tendency to " puff and blow" a little. In this case cut the dosage in half. **NOTE:** For premature toy puppies that weigh under 3 ounces dilute the remedy one drop to three drops of pure water. Then give a single drop per dose.

### **Puppies that are being bottle fed or supplemented:**

Give Fading Puppy Remedy, as it will help the digestive system. Give it after dewclaw removal and tail docking to allay trauma.

### **Bitch:**

The Fading remedy will improve the milk of the bitch and the dosage of half a teaspoon can be given once or twice a day, regardless of the size of the bitch. Homeopathy is not dosed by weight.

The Remedy can be given to the bitch during whelping for cases of exhaustion.

To help prevent Fading Puppy Syndrome, it is recommended to give the remedy from the time of mating at half a teaspoon daily. This is particularly good for bitches with a history of losses. There are advantages though, even if the bitch has had no history. The puppies are more robust and even in size.

The remedy should not be given on food, as this stops it from having a good effect. The remedy is in a sucrose solution, so it is highly palatable. If there is any difficulty in administration, it can be put in a saucer with one or two teaspoons of milk or honey. Or use a syringe.

The first few hours are critical in keeping puppies going. Heat is very important.

### **Storage:**

Remedies should be stored in a cool, dry place away from light. It can safely be refrigerated in hot climates. Keep away from pungent odours and electronic appliances ... i.e. microwave; computer, etc.

*The information provided is based on the traditional and historic use of herbal and homeopathic remedies as well as personal anecdotal experience. This does not constitute medical, veterinary or professional advice. Any person making the decision to act upon this information is responsible for investigating and understanding the effects of their own decisions and actions.*

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## TREATING “FADING PUPPY SYNDROME” or ORPHAN PUPS with PLASMA

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One important use of blood plasma is to provide a source of globulins (plasma protein antibodies) to protect weak, fading or orphan newborns against the common infectious agents to which they are exposed. Plasma treatment [canine fresh-frozen plasma (FFP)] for orphaned puppies or for those receiving only minimal colostrum after birth should be given in the first 24-48 hrs of life. Treatment for healthy newborns is repeated at five to 14 days of age and then again at three to four weeks of age. For sick newborns, more frequent transfusions of FFP may be necessary. These transfusions are usually given intraperitoneally (IP), but they can also be given orally (by mouth) in the first 24 -36 hours of life [as FFP is salty, it should be given with a little honey or syrup]. For kittens, the same protocol is followed using feline FFP.

FFP can be refrozen after thawing without loss of viability. After thawing, a tube can be re-frozen if not used, as long as it has not been left out at room temperature for more than 1 hour. Similarly, if only part of a tube is used or needed, the remainder of the tube can be placed in the refrigerator for 24 hours and then should be re-frozen. There will not be any loss of albumin and globulin activities.

The recommended dose is 3-5 mL per pound of body weight (0.25 x weight of puppy in ounces) and is given to each puppy orally or IP. When puppies are two days of age or older, the route of administration must be IP (or IV) and not oral; as the antibodies in plasma will no longer be absorbed through the gastrointestinal tract. Do not give more than 10 mL at one time.

At Hemopet, FFP for this purpose comes in 10-12 mL plastic tubes at a cost of \$12USD per tube. This product needs to be sent frozen, if being shipped, by overnight courier – typical cost \$36USD.

### References

- 1. Dodds, WJ. 1993. Known medical indications for using fresh-frozen plasma. DVM Newsmagazine 24(4): 42-43.
- 2. Poffenberger EM, Olson, PN, Chandler, ML, et al. 1991. Use of adult dog serum as a substitute for colostrum in the neonatal dog. Am J Vet Res 52: 1221-1224.
- 3. Boucharad, G, Plata-Madrid, H, Youngquist, RS et al. 1992. Absorption of an alternate source of immunoglobulin in pups. Am J Vet Res 53: 230-233.

### ***Why FFP from Universal Donors is Preferable:***

“If a dog receives a transfusion from another dog (which is not a universal donor), he/she accepts that transfusion and its benefits, but creates antibodies against that blood type. In the event that dog needs another transfusion in it's lifetime and the blood used is from the same dog (or same blood type) which he has developed antibodies to, the reaction to the second transfusion could kill him. So, unless the blood (or serum) is from a universal donor (which means it is compatible with all blood types and no antibodies will be created against it), then the dog can only have one transfusion (safely) in its life from an untyped donor.

In the case of using serum/plasma in a puppy...the FFP is certainly the best way to go for two reasons. You often treat a weak or premature puppy more than once with FFP and this would be impossible if you were spinning down serum from an untyped donor. Secondly, you are setting that dog up for the rest of its life to be at risk if a transfusion is ever needed.”

Lynn

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