

Fawn Care

Medical Issues & Treatment

Please be patient as I continually strive to update this list and make it more complete and informative. This information has been gathered from my personal experience as well as the experience from others. I am not a veterinarian, nor are the “others” who have contributed to this list. Please take the advice from this list at your own risk.

Bloat

Can be determined by thumping their abdomen and listening for a hollow air sound as soon as it starts you need to back off the formula a little and start putting baby gas drops in the bottle every time you feed. If caught early drench them with baking soda and water.

Blood in stool

If the fawns are under the age of 2 weeks its most likely not coccidia. treat with 1/2 cc baytril under skin once and 1/2 cc genomycin in there milk bottle along with a half of a SMZ tablet(sulfa tab) twice a day.

Worming Fawns

It is recommended to wait until the fawns are 3 months old to de-worm if warranted. (IE: fecal sample reveals infestation.) At 3 months use the same deworming product as you use on the adult deer. VALBAZEN is a good and easy to administer oral wormer for Fawns Safe-guard paste Apple-cinnamon flavored oral dewormer is safe and convenient, it is a microorganism that helps to digest food.

Natural dewormers – Pine Needles, Pumpkin, BOSS (black oil sunflower seeds)

Coccidiosis- symptom - scours/diarrhea

If you took a fecal sample to your Vet and he said your fawn had Coccidiosis, Use Corid, 20% powdered on fawns, mix 3 1/2 oz powdered Corid to 1 quart of water.

note; 1 oz Corid = 3 1/2 table spoons.

Give each fawn 6-7 cc of this solution each day for 7-12 days.

Fawn Coccidiosis can also be treated with 3cc of liquid Corid put in with the formula or water bottle. Feed once each day for 5 days

If you have a problem with them not liking the taste you can add apple flavored Jell-O powder to the formula or you can add apple cider or juice

Navel infections.

Iodine is a good disinfectant with an injection of a penicillin - streptomycin mixture often works fairly well. Give for 3 days.

Scours/Diarrhea

Fawns with scours and extremely loose stools
You need to stop scours fast.

It is always important to keep the bottle, nipple, etc. as sterile as possible.
A remedy that has worked for many farmers feeding fawns is as follows.

Day one, Mix 1/2 milk replacer with 1/2 gelling type Electrolyte,, 1/2cc Tylan 200, 1cc of Tincture of Iodine 7% in the first feeding and drop back to 1/2cc after that in every bottle.
It has also been found that what works best with the iodine is 1cc of Tylosin with the first treatment of iodine and 1/2cc morning and evening after that. Do both for 24hrs after symptoms stop.

Day two, Mix milk replacer, 2 teaspoons of 100% pumpkin, 1 teaspoon of yogurt, 1/2 cc Tylan 200 and 1/2 cc 7% tincture of iodine in every bottle.

Day three, mix milk replacer, 2 teaspoons of 100% pumpkin, 1 teaspoon of yogurt, in every bottle.
Give this until 24 hr's after the symptoms are gone.
Also put 3/4 cc Ivomec pour on on their back.
Spray vinegar on their butts after every feeding to stop the sucking if you have fawns in together.
Worm all the fawns!
100% pumpkin filling is found at your local grocery store; usually in the baking section.

Don't mix the electrolyte gelling agent until right before your feeding, it will get thick in about 2-5 minutes.

These gelling electrolytes keep their stool thickened and they get a chance to retain some water as well as food values from the milk

It is good to give plain Dannon's yogurt, give about 1 teaspoon of yogurt (mixed in the milk replacer) per feeding to help maintain proper bacteria.

There are several fairly good drugs that counter e coli and most types of scours.

Biosol Liquid Can also be added to their milk for treatment of bacterial diarrhea and bacterial enteritis.

There's Ampicillin, neomycin sulfate, oxytetracycline, biosol and lincomycin with spectino-mycin (LS 50).

Most have had great luck using the LS 50.

There are a lot of gelling electrolytes out there that firm their stool.

Another method is to put flour in a pan and scorch it on the stove. Skip a feeding or two and then mix the scorched flour in their bottle. It may put a stop to the scours.

Blindness

Many times the blindness can be reversed with a good antibiotic therapy. Use Penicillin G at 1.5cc sub-Q dosage rates for 5 consecutive days on fawns with bacterial infections that settle in their eyes (generally detectable by a blue opaque pigment) with great success. It is important to remember to use probias or yogurt during the treatment period to maintain bacterial growth in the rumen.

IF the fawn is merely circling or "dazed" it could be thiamine deficient instead of blind. This can happen after deworming or if the animal is still "polluted" with parasites. (Have a fecal sample checked!)

Vitamin B-Complex-Plus high in thiamine will normally correct this condition. your hint re: worming set the cure in motion.

Give up to 3cc of VITAMIN B12 1000MCG INJECTION, w/12.5 thiamine. If the animal's need is for thiamine, top dressing pelleted food with Brewer's Yeast will help.

"Warts"

Are generally harmless and fall off on their own.

Mites

Will cause a little crusty bump anywhere on their body that should be treated with Ivermic Plus 1/2 cc @ per fawn and a follow up shot 30 days later.

Heel Fly or Warble flies

looks like a small puncture wound or like a huge pimple.

Take a pinch of black pepper and dab in puncture or hole. You will see a small black head protrude in and out.

Take a small tweezers while someone holds fawn and reach in and pull it out. keep the area clean and it will heal up.

FLYSTRUCK

sympton - maggots in/around anus during/after scours/diarrea

The only way to take care of "flystruck" is to continually wash/clean the area and get rid of the maggots constantly.

If you don't clean them off constantly - it can become very serious for the fawn's survival.