

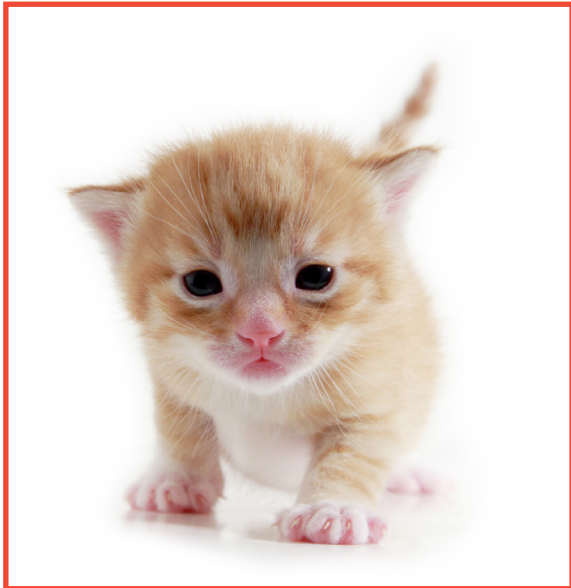
Stimulation

Kittens under 4 weeks must be stimulated to go to the bathroom after each feeding. Use a warm, moist cloth, or non-scented baby wipes to rub the genital area in one direction to stimulate for urination and defecation. Solid feces will not usually form while a kitten is on formula.

At 4 weeks, kittens will no longer need to be stimulated and can start to be litter box trained.

Health

Underage kittens can often be fragile, delicate beings and can develop health issues. If at any time you are concerned for your kittens' health, contact a veterinarian.



Found Kittens

If you find underage kittens, don't assume that the mother has abandoned them. The mom often leaves her kittens to find food. Observe the kittens from afar and wait for the mother to return. If the kittens are exposed to the environment, cover them with a large box with an entrance for the mother, or place them in a safe area near the location they were found and give them proper shelter. If the mom cat does not return within eight hours, she may not be coming back.

If able, attempt to "Care in Place" until they are 4-5 weeks. This will give them a higher chance of survival.

If unable to care for them, leave where they are and provide food, water and shelter until the kittens are 5 weeks and eating on their own. If you feel the family is at risk, attempt to trap both the kittens and mother to be spayed and neutered. Never leave the kittens.

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ARIZONA HUMANE SOCIETY

Care In Place For Underage Kittens



Caring For Underage Kittens

Caring for newborn kittens is a life-altering experience not to be forgotten. In this brochure, you will learn a few tips that can help better prepare you to care for these little feline friends.

Consider asking your friends, family, or even your neighbors to see if they can give additional support with caring for these kittens.



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Supplying A Heat Source

Kittens are unable to regulate their own body temperatures until they are around 4 weeks of age. Until then, they will need an appropriate heat source, such as a non-timed heat pad or a heat disc.

A drop in kittens' body temperature could be life threatening so be sure to keep an eye out for this (symptoms include kittens being listless, or feel cool to the touch). If a kitten is found and no heat source is readily available, use your own body heat to warm the kitten up, and rub gently to aid circulation. Do not feed your kitten until they have completely warmed up.

At home, provide kittens with a soft nest (box or kitty bed) with a heating pad or other warming device. Completely cover the heat source with a blanket or towel, and make sure that kittens can move away from the heat if they want.

Nutrients

Never feed cow's milk to a kitten, this causes diarrhea and does not have the proper nutrition for the kitten. Feed only formula specific to kittens, which can be purchased at most pet supply stores. Use kitten bottles to feed, as they are designed specifically with a kitten in mind. Follow the directions of the bottle manufacturer for bottle preparation. Sterilize the bottles before using. Wash your hands before and after each feeding. If you find yourself with a kitten and no store is open, emergency kitten formula can be made at home. It should only be used in emergencies, and should not replace kitten formula.

Emergency Formula

8 oz Evaporated milk
1 Beaten egg yolk
2 tbsp Karo syrup

Mix together well and strain. Warm before use (100°F) and store in refrigerator. Discard after 24 hours. *Neonatal Care DVD from Loudoun ASPCA.*

Feeding

Kittens will need to be fed formula until they are 3 weeks in age. When feeding kittens, they should never be fed on their backs. This can cause formula to enter their lungs causing them to aspirate and could potentially be life threatening. While kittens are eating, they should always be placed on their stomachs and the bottle should be held at a 45-degree angle (bottom of bottle higher than nipple). Always warm up the formula and test it on the inside of your wrist. If it is too hot for you, it is too hot for the kittens. The formula should be luke warm (100°F).

At three weeks, the kittens' incisors will appear, and at that time, they can be transferred onto gruel (two parts high quality kitten food to one part water). This mixture is also to be kept in the refrigerator and should be discarded after 24 hours (reheat before feeding, again luke warm). Kittens will stay on this diet until they are 6 weeks, and at that point, their premolars begin to erupt. At this age, they are ready to begin to eat hard food supplemented with canned. Kittens should be gaining around four ounces a week.

Feeding Chart

Age	Feeding	Amount Per
0-2 weeks	Every 2 hrs	1-2 oz
2-4 weeks	Every 3-4 hrs	2.5-3.5 oz
4-6 weeks	Every 5-6 hrs	4.5-5.5 oz

**Can vary. Base on consumption to ensure daily requirements are met.*

Feeding Tips

Days - 3 weeks

Gently pull back on the bottle while kittens are feeding, this will encourage them suckle and latch on. Wrap kittens' arms and body in a towel (like a burrito) to make them easier to control.

4 - 6 weeks

Offer gruel by spooning it up to the kittens' mouth. Gently open the kittens' mouth and place a small amount of gruel on the tongue to entice eating. Place a small amount of chicken or turkey baby food (meat only with no onions or garlic) in middle of gruel.

Additional Resources

somanycats.org
Alleycats.org