



HERD HEALTH TREATMENT PROTOCOLS

The following afflictions are the most commonly found treatable health issues in ranch-raised mink in the United States.

MASTITIS

Signs

- firm swollen teats/glands, off feed, lethargy, off-coloured milk, fever, kits doing poorly
- usually an individual animal problem, but can be a herd issue
- usually slowly progressing signs, with abscess formation in the mammary glands
- can in severe cases cause sudden death
- or can see a low-grade infection with poor-doing mother and kits, but teats look normal (sub-clinical) → especially when it's a herd problem

Tests

1. milk sample (in sterile container) (to diagnostic lab for culture and sensitivity testing)
2. or killed/dead mother (to diagnostic lab for culture and sensitivity testing)

Treatments

- 1) Metacam*, 5mg/ml injectable
 - a. For pain, fever, and inflammation
 - b. Directions for use: All doses are given subcutaneously, under the skin. Avoid giving to dehydrated animals without sub-q fluids
 - c. Dosing: 0.4 mg/kg once sub-q, can repeat once in 3 days
 - i. Black female breeding (1-1.5kg): 0.25cc
 - ii. Mahogany female breeding (2kg): 0.3cc
- 2) sub-q fluids
 - a. 20 to 30 cc LRS or NaCl under the skin
- 3) Antibiotic choices (choose one)
 - a. Ampicillin
 - i. In feed (only if herd problem): 100 grams/1100 females/day
 - b. Nuflor injectable, 300mg/mL, 50mg/kg, sub-q (under the skin)
 - i. Directions for use:
 1. Small adult mink (black females) (1.5-2kg): 0.3cc, sub-q once, can repeat (only once) in 3 days
 2. Large adult female mink (2-2.5kg): 0.4cc, sub-q once, can repeat (only once) in 3 days
 - c. Baytril injectable, 100 mg/mL or 22.7 mg/mL
 - i. 10mg/female once/day, intramuscular injection, treat for 4 days
- 4) Environmental management/Prevention
 - a. Nest boxes clean and well bedded. Pen and artificial bottom clean and dry.
 - b. Foster out kits
 - c. Mark female to be pelted
- 5) Other
 - a. Dexamethasone 2mg/mL injectable (0.25mg/kg)



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- i. ¼ cc once intramuscular
- ii. must remove kits
- iii. Effectiveness of this treatment is controversial-- try in some females and see if it works on your farm (may get them eating again and help shut down milk production).

DYSTOCIA (Difficult birth)

Treatments

- 1) Manual assistance
- 2) Oxytocin 20 USP units/mL, 1/4cc intramuscular, once
- 3) Metacam, 5mg/ml injectable, 0.4mg/kg, under the skin, once
 - a. Black female breeding (1-1.5kg): 0.25cc
 - b. Mahogany female breeding (2kg): 0.3cc

Prevention

- 1) Aim for BCS of 3.5 for late gestation

METRITIS (difficult birth → uterine infection)

Signs

- individual animal problem but common, usually due to a retained fetus, but a dirty environment at whelping contributes
- Mother: depressed, off feed or decreased consumption, sudden death possible. Kits: doing poorly

Tests

- 1) Can send dead/killed mother for necropsy

Treatments

- 1) Metacam*, 5mg/ml injectable
 - a. For pain, fever, and inflammation
 - b. Directions for use: All doses are given subcutaneously, under the skin. Avoid giving to dehydrated animals without sub-q fluids
 - c. Dosing: 0.4mg/kg once sub-q (under the skin)
 - i. Black female breeding (1-1.5kg): 0.25cc
 - ii. Mahogany female breeding (2kg): 0.3cc
- 2) sub-q fluids
 - a. 20cc LRS or NaCl under the skin
- 3) Antibiotic choices (choose one)
 - a. Nuflor injectable, 300mg/mL, 50mg/kg, sub-q (under the skin)
 - i. Directions for use:
 1. Small adult mink (black females) (1.5-2kg): 0.3cc, once sub-q, can repeat (only once) in 3 days
 2. Large adult female mink (2-2.5kg): 0.4cc



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- b. Baytril injectable, 100 mg/mL or 22.7 mg/mL
 - i. 10mg/female once/day, intramuscular injection, for 4 days
- 4) Environmental management
 - a. Nest boxes clean and well bedded. Pen and artificial bottom clean and dry.
 - b. Foster out kits

NURSING SICKNESS/NURSING ANEMIA

Signs

- late in lactation
- lethargic mother, off feed, dehydrated, losing condition

Treatments

- 1) sub-q fluids
 - a. 20 to 30cc LRS or NaCl under the skin (sub-q) twice/day
- 2) Antibiotic choices (choose one)
 - a. Penicillin G injectable, 300 000 units/mL, 60 000 IU/kg once/day for 3 days
 - i. Small adult mink (black females) (1.5-2kg): 0.4cc intramuscular once/day for 3 days
 - ii. Large adult female mink (2-2.5kg): 0.5cc intramuscular once/day for 3 days
 - b. Nuflor injectable, 300mg/mL, 50 mg/kg, sub-q (under the skin)
 - i. Small adult mink (black females) (1.5-2kg): 0.3cc, once sub-q, can repeat (only once) in 3 days
 - ii. Large adult female mink (2-2.5kg): 0.4cc, once sub-q, can repeat (only once) in 3 days
- 3) B-vitamin complex injectable, add to the sub-q fluids
- 4) Dexamethasone 2mg/mL injectable (0.25mg/kg)
 - a. ¼ cc once intramuscular
 - b. Effectiveness of this treatment is controversial-- try in some females and see if it works on your farm (may get them eating again)
- 5) Environmental management
 - a. Foster out kits
- 6) Prevention
 - a. Aim for BCS of 3.5 for late gestation
 - b. A shelf or hammock near the nest box the mother can use to escape her kits has been shown to decrease incidence of nursing sickness without negatively affecting kit weights.

FATTY LIVER

Signs

- More common in implanted mink furring up. Can also be seen in females shortly after whelping or weaning.
- Animal goes off feed for 1-2 days and is found very weak or dead shortly thereafter. A longer course of inappetence and lethargy is also possible. In some cases, sudden death can occur in an apparently normal animal (usually furring season).



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Tests

- 1) Necropsy on-farm. Liver is large, tan or yellow, easily broken apart, and greasy. Liver may be ruptured, with hemorrhage.
- 2) Necropsy-send several animals to diagnostic lab.
- 3) Feed analysis, particularly to assess dry matter protein and fat levels.

Treatments and Prevention

- 1) Treatment is at the herd level, or aimed at the subset of animals affected (ie. Implanted animals furring up)
- 2) Feed: Adjust %fat below 22% and %protein above 40%
- 3) Feed: Add choline chloride to the feed at 325g/ton of feed. There are several products on the market. A multi-B-vitamin/choline blend would be ideal.
- 4) Environmental management
 - a. In the fall, large fat mink with fatty livers can die from a rupture liver due to rough handling or possibly by catching their bellies on a ledge, such as a small nest-box entrance.
 - b. Reduce stress whenever possible

DIARRHEA

Signs

- Can be a few animals or a herd problem
- Can be related to a sudden feed change or other stressor (ie. weather)
- Can be due to viral infection, bacterial infection, or both

Tests

- 1) Diagnostic lab: Send multiple (fresh dead) animals for:
 - a. Necropsy
 - b. Bacterial culture and sensitivity testing
 - c. Mink Enteric Viruses (Rota/Corona) test
 - d. Mink Enteritis Virus (Parvo) test
 - e. Parasitology (coccidiosis)
- 2) Test feed equipment (send swabs for culture)
- 3) Test feed (especially if herd problem): coliform and e.coli counts, mycotoxins, heavy metals
- 4) Test water (especially if herd problem): chlorination, coliform and e.coli counts, heavy metals

Treatments

- 1) Environmental management
 - a. Review feed handling practices and ingredient sourcing
 - b. Thoroughly clean/disinfect all feed equipment
 - c. Review vaccine handling and vaccination protocols (Biocom-P)
- 2) Antibiotics (individual treatment or in the feed)



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STICKY KITS/KIT DIARRHEA

Signs

- Can be a few animals or a herd problem.
- Can be due to viral infection, bacterial infection, or both

Tests

- 1) Diagnostic lab: Send multiple (fresh dead) kits for:
 - a. Necropsy
 - b. Bacterial culture and sensitivity testing
 - c. Mink Enteric Viruses (Rota/Corona) test
 - d. Mink Enteritis Virus (Parvo) test
- 2) Test feed (especially if herd problem): coliform and e.coli counts,
- 3) Test feed equipment (herd problem): send swabs for culture

Treatments

- 1) Environmental management to prevent spread
 - a. Keep nest box and false bottoms clean and dry
 - b. Use dedicated equipment for cleaning affected pens and different dedicated equipment for cleaning unaffected pens.
 - c. Wash kits and dry in incubator
- 2) Hydration with warm LRS fluid injection, sub-q (under the skin of the neck)
 - a. 8 to 10% of the kit's body weight can be given in mL (ie) a 50 gram kit receives 4 to 5mL fluid. Can repeat in 24 hours.
- 3) Antibiotic choices (choose one)
 - a. Incidence low
 - i. According to culture and sensitivity results
 - b. Herd problem or incidence high
 - i. Gallimycin (erythromycin): 200g erythromycin/tonne wet feed
 - ii. Neomycin (at 200g/tonne wet feed) and penicillin G 500 000 000 IU/lb (at 6 lbs/ton wet feed).
 - iii. SMZ (Trimethoprin 160mg-Sulfamethoxazole 800mg) boluses: 1 bolus/17 females

Prevention

- 1) Environmental management
 - a. Keep nest boxes and false bottoms clean
 - b. Review feed handling practices
 - c. Thoroughly clean/disinfect all feed equipment

PNEUMONIA

Signs

- coughing, sneezing, bloody nose +/- mouth, off feed, sudden death
- can be individual or herd problem
- usually in spring or fall, animals pushing fur



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Tests

- 1) Diagnostic: Send multiple (fresh dead) mink for:
 - a. Necropsy
 - b. Bacterial culture and sensitivity testing
 - c. Mink (Canine) distemper virus
 - d. Swine and avian influenza virus
- 2) Test feed (especially if herd problem): coliform and e.coli counts
- 3) Test water (e.coli, pseudomonas, chlorination)

Treatments

- 1) Antibiotic choices (choose one)
 - a. Incidence low (consult culture and sensitivity results)
 - i. Nuflor injectable, 300mg/mL, 50mg/kg, sub-q (under the skin)
 - ii. Directions for use:
 1. Black female breeding (1-1.5kg): 0.25cc sub-q (under the skin), repeat once in 3 days.
 2. Black male breeding (2.5kg): 0.4cc
 3. Black female pelting (2-2.5kg): 0.4cc
 4. Black male pelting (3.5-4kg): 0.7cc
 5. Mahogany female breeding (2kg): 0.3cc
 6. Mahogany male breeding (3kg): 0.5cc
 7. Mahogany female pelting (3kg): 0.5cc
 8. Mahogany male pelting (4.5kg): 0.75cc sub-q (under the skin), repeat once in 3 days.
 - b. Herd problem or incidence high (consult culture and sensitivity results)
 - i. (In feed) Amoxicillin 500mg capsule/11 adult females/day
 - ii. (In feed) SMZ (Trimethoprin 160mg-Sulfamethoxazole 800mg) boluses: 1 bolus/17 females
- 2) Metacam*, 5mg/ml injectable
 - a. For pain, fever, and inflammation
 - b. Directions for use: All doses are given subcutaneously, under the skin. Avoid giving to dehydrated animals without sub-q fluids
 - c. Dosing: 0.4mg/kg once sub-q (under the skin)
 - i. Black female breeding (1-1.5kg): 0.25cc
 - ii. Black male breeding (2.5kg): 0.4cc
 - iii. Black female pelting (2-2.5kg): 0.4cc
 - iv. Black male pelting (3.5-4kg): 0.7cc
 - v. Mahogany female breeding (2kg): 0.3cc
 - vi. Mahogany male breeding (3kg): 0.5cc
 - vii. Mahogany female pelting (3kg): 0.5cc
 - viii. Mahogany male pelting (4.5kg): 0.75cc
 - ix. Juvenile 10 weeks (1 kg): 0.08cc
 - x. Juvenile 8 weeks (0.5kg): 0.04cc
 - xi. Juvenile 4 weeks (0.25 kg): 0.02cc



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Prevention

- 1) Routine feed and water testing
- 2) Feed handling and sanitation protocols
- 3) Reduce stress (follow Guidelines on pen densities etc)

PUSSY LUNG

Signs

- Stop eating, lose condition over weeks-months, laboured shallow breathing, bloody nose, coughing, death
- Mostly blue colour phase mink
- Can be individual or herd problem
- Coincides with stressful times (temperature fluctuations, pushing fur)

Tests

- 1) Diagnostic lab: Send fresh dead mink for necropsy (can also necropsy on farm)

Treatments

- 1) Antibiotics not effective as treatment for individual mink showing signs of illness.
- 2) If farm has yearly occurrence, start treating with antibiotic in the feed for affected sheds when signs first appear.
 - a. SMZ boluses (Trimethoprim 160mg/Sulfamethoxazole 800mg) (1 bolus/17 animals) for 10 days. May reduce signs for a few weeks. Repeat as signs recur.

Prevention

- 1) Make sure feed is good quality without bone spicules and with low bacterial counts. Routinely send feed for culture/plate counts (whenever a new feed product is used)(once/week if mortalities are up). Culture water at least twice/year.
- 2) Designate as pelters any blue mink that have had abscesses, infected teeth, mastitis, or skin infections.
- 3) Avoid high stocking density and course bedding.
- 4) Rotating the sheds where the blue mink are kept may help in some cases.
- 5) Predisposing factor is probably a deficient immune system (genetic).

BOILS/ABSCESSES

Signs

- Swollen area, fluid filled or draining pus

Tests

- 1) Especially if animals not responding to therapy, send to diagnostic lab for bacterial culture and sensitivity

Treatment

- 1) Separate affected animal out.



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- 2) Break abscesses so they can drain and flush with 0.3% hydrogen peroxide(1 to 10 dilution with water)
- 3) Clean nest box litter and inspect environment for sharp edges that could cause injury.
- 4) Metacam, 5mg/ml injectable
 - a. For pain, fever, and inflammation
 - b. Directions for use: All doses are given subcutaneously, under the skin. Avoid giving to dehydrated animals without sub-q fluids
 - c. Dosing: 0.4mg/kg once sub-q (under the skin)
 - i. Black female breeding (1-1.5kg): 0.25cc
 - ii. Black male breeding (2.5kg): 0.4cc
 - iii. Black female pelting (2-2.5kg): 0.4cc
 - iv. Black male pelting (3.5-4kg): 0.7cc
 - v. Mahogany female breeding (2kg): 0.3cc
 - vi. Mahogany male breeding (3kg): 0.5cc
 - vii. Mahogany female pelting (3kg): 0.5cc
 - viii. Mahogany male pelting (4.5kg): 0.75cc
 - ix. Juvenile 10 weeks (1 kg): 0.08cc
 - x. Juvenile 8 weeks (0.5kg): 0.04cc
 - xi. Juvenile 4 weeks (0.25 kg): 0.02cc
- 5) Antibiotic choices:
 - a. Individuals:
 - i. Penicillin G injectable (300 000 units/mL): 60 000 IU/kg 1-2 times/day for 7 days
 1. Black female breeding (1-1.5kg): 0.3 cc IM (intra-muscular) every 1-2 times/day for 7 days
 2. Black male breeding (2.5kg): 0.5 cc
 3. Black female pelting (2-2.5kg): 0.5 cc
 4. Black male pelting (3.5-4kg): 0.8 cc
 5. Mahogany female breeding (2kg): 0.4 cc
 6. Mahogany male breeding (3kg): 0.6 cc
 7. Mahogany female pelting (3kg): 0.6 cc
 8. Mahogany male pelting (4.5kg): 0.9 cc
 - ii. Nuflor injectable, 300mg/mL, 50mg/kg, sub-q (under the skin) (better choice than penicillin)
 1. Black female breeding (1-1.5kg): 0.25cc sub-q (under the skin), repeat once in 3 days.
 2. Black male breeding (2.5kg): 0.4cc
 3. Black female pelting (2-2.5kg): 0.4cc
 4. Black male pelting (3.5-4kg): 0.7cc
 5. Mahogany female breeding (2kg): 0.3cc
 6. Mahogany male breeding (3kg): 0.5cc
 7. Mahogany female pelting (3kg): 0.5cc
 8. Mahogany male pelting (4.5kg): 0.75cc sub-q (under the skin), repeat once in 3 days.
 - b. Herd problem:
 - i. Gallimycin (erythromycin, 65 gr/packet)
 1. 200 grams/tonne of wet feed

Prevention

- 1) Try to not disturb mothers shortly after birthing
- 2) Clean nest boxes and pens, clear of sharp edges



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- 3) Stocking density up to Guidelines
- 4) House siblings together
- 5) Provide manipulable enrichments
- 6) Mark for pelting affected animals

BITE WOUNDS AND LACERATIONS (NOT ABSCESSSES)

Tests

- Send mortalities to Diagnostic lab for necropsy (underlying reason animal did not recover?), and culture and sensitivity testing (guides antibiotic treatment for other animals)

Treatment

1) Antibiotics (choose one)

a. Individuals

i. Penicillin G injectable (300 000 units/mL): 60 000 IU/kg 1-2 times/day for 7 days

1. Black female breeding (1-1.5kg): 0.3 cc IM (intra-muscular) every 1-2 times/day for 7 days
2. Black male breeding (2.5kg): 0.5 cc
3. Black female pelting (2-2.5kg): 0.5 cc
4. Black male pelting (3.5-4kg): 0.8 cc
5. Mahogany female breeding (2kg): 0.4 cc
6. Mahogany male breeding (3kg): 0.6 cc
7. Mahogany female pelting (3kg): 0.6 cc
8. Mahogany male pelting (4.5kg): 0.9 cc

i. Nuflor injectable, 300mg/mL, 50mg/kg, sub-q (under the skin)

1. Black female breeding (1-1.5kg): 0.25cc sub-q (under the skin), repeat once in 3 days.
2. Black male breeding (2.5kg): 0.4cc
3. Black female pelting (2-2.5kg): 0.4cc
4. Black male pelting (3.5-4kg): 0.7cc
5. Mahogany female breeding (2kg): 0.3cc
6. Mahogany male breeding (3kg): 0.5cc
7. Mahogany female pelting (3kg): 0.5cc
8. Mahogany male pelting (4.5kg): 0.75cc sub-q (under the skin), repeat once in 3 days.

2) Metacam*, 5mg/ml injectable

a. For pain, fever, and inflammation

b. Directions for use: All doses are given subcutaneously, under the skin.

c. Dosing: 0.4 mg/kg once sub-q, can repeat once in 3 days

- i. Black female breeding (1-1.5kg): 0.25cc
- ii. Black male breeding (2.5kg): 0.4cc
- iii. Black female pelting (2-2.5kg): 0.4cc
- iv. Black male pelting (3.5-4kg): 0.7cc
- v. Mahogany female breeding (2kg): 0.3cc
- vi. Mahogany male breeding (3kg): 0.5cc
- vii. Mahogany female pelting (3kg): 0.5cc
- viii. Mahogany male pelting (4.5kg): 0.75cc
- ix. Juvenile 10 weeks (1 kg): 0.08cc



- x. Juvenile 8 weeks (0.5kg): 0.04cc
 - xi. Juvenile 4 weeks (0.25 kg): 0.02cc
- 3) Prevention
- a. Clean nest boxes and pens, clear of sharp edges
 - b. Stocking density up to Code
 - c. House siblings together
 - d. Provide manipulable enrichments
 - e. Prevent escapes (maintenance, employee training)

PLUMB BLADDER (CYSTITIS) AND BLADDER STONES

Signs

- Urinary incontinence, urine staining of underfur
- Death

Tests

- 1) Necropsy on-farm. Bladder may be purple and thickened. Stones can be seen in kidneys, bladder, or urethra.
- 2) Necropsy-send several animals to diagnostic lab.
 - a. Bacterial culture and sensitivity to advise antibiotic treatment plan

Treatment

- 1) Antibiotic choices (choose one):
 - a. Individuals
 - i. Trimethoprim-sulfa (better choice than penicillin but cannot be given to pregnant females):
 1. In feed: SMZ (Trimethoprim 160mg-Sulfamethoxazole 800mg) boluses: sprinkle on individual's feed once/day for 7-14 days. One bolus doses 17 animals (about 60mg product /animal/day)
 2. In feed (liquid): Sulfatrim (Trimethoprim 8 mg/mL and Sulfamethoxazole 40 mg/mL oral suspension)
 - a. Black female breeding (1-1.5kg): 2cc once/day in feed for 7-14 days
 - b. Black male breeding (2.5kg): 3cc once/day in feed for 7-14 days
 - c. Black female pelting (2-2.5kg): 3cc once/day in feed for 7-14 days
 - d. Black male pelting (3.5-4kg): 5cc once/day in feed for 7-14 days
 - e. Mahogany female breeding (2kg): 2.5cc once/day in feed for 7-14 days
 - f. Mahogany male breeding (3kg): 3.75cc once/day in feed for 7-14 days
 - g. Mahogany female pelting (3kg): 3.75cc once/day in feed for 7-14 days
 - h. Mahogany male pelting (4.5kg): 5.5cc once/day in feed for 7-14 days
 - ii. Penicillin G injectable (300 000 units/mL): 60 000 IU/kg 1-2 times/day for 7 days
 1. Black female breeding (1-1.5kg): 0.3 cc IM (intra-muscular) every 1-2 times/day for 7 days
 2. Black male breeding (2.5kg): 0.5 cc



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3. Black female pelting (2-2.5kg): 0.5 cc
4. Black male pelting (3.5-4kg): 0.8 cc
5. Mahogany female breeding (2kg): 0.4 cc
6. Mahogany male breeding (3kg): 0.6 cc
7. Mahogany female pelting (3kg): 0.6 cc
8. Mahogany male pelting (4.5kg): 0.9 cc

b. Herd problem (choose one):

- i. SMZ (Trimethoprin 160mg-Sulfamethoxazole 800mg) boluses: 1 bolus/17 animals
 1. Better choice than penicillin
 2. But cannot feed to pregnant females

- ii. Penicillin G 500 000 000 IU/lb (at 6 lbs/ton wet feed).

Prevention

- 1) pH test feed on farm. Feed pH should be about 5.3, and urine pH of the mink below 6.
- 2) Increase acid in the diet to achieve a pH of 5.3
- 3) Lower ash and magnesium content in feed (in consultation with a nutritionist)
- 4) Prevent animals from becoming too obese (assess if problem is disproportionately affecting large animals pushing fur.)
- 5) Prevent dehydration in hot weather by cooling the mink (mistifiers, hoses etc). Fresh potable water available at all times.
- 6) Increase salt content (to 0.5-2% wet weight)
- 7) Submit feed and water samples for bacteria counts in hot weather. Collect feed samples from cage-top.
- 8) Routine flushing with antibiotics in the feed is not recommended as it can create resistant bacteria

WET BELLY

Signs

- The fur around the penis of males is stained and appears wet, but there are no problems in the bladder or kidneys. Genetic issue.

Tests

- 1) Necropsy to rule out bladder, kidney, or other problems

Treatment/Prevention

- 1) Feed restriction mid-October to 75% of free-choice level reduces incidence. Diets lower in fat and with more calcium than phosphorous can help to prevent.
- 2) Pelt these animals. Do not breed males that have sired litters with this condition.

CRUSTY EYES, NOSE, EARS, OR FEET

Tests

- 1) Send for necropsy at diagnostic lab



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- a. Test for canine distemper virus
- 2) Review diet with nutritionist with particular attention paid to iron, biotin, vitamin A, and zinc levels

Treatment

- 1) Will depend on test results

INFLUENZA (AVIAN OR SWINE)

Signs

- Coughing, sneezing. Low mortality, moves through farm quickly
- Can turn into bacterial pneumonias
- Higher mortality rate for kits (30%)

Tests

- 1) Send multiple animals to diagnostic lab for:
 - a. Necropsy
 - b. +/- bacterial culture and sensitivity
 - c. +/- virus serology or isolation (avian and swine influenza, canine distemper)

Treatments

- 1) Supportive care
 - a. Separate sick animals and monitor
 - b. If dehydrated, not drinking, give 10-20cc fluid injection (NaCl or LRS) under the skin.
 - c. Metacam*
 - i. For pain, fever, and inflammation
 - ii. Directions for use: All doses are given subcutaneously, under the skin.
 - iii. Dosing: 0.4 mg/kg once sub-q, can repeat once in 3 days
 1. Black female breeding (1-1.5kg): 0.25cc
 2. Black male breeding (2.5kg): 0.4cc
 3. Black female pelting (2-2.5kg): 0.4cc
 4. Black male pelting (3.5-4kg): 0.7cc
 5. Mahogany female breeding (2kg): 0.3cc
 6. Mahogany male breeding (3kg): 0.5cc
 7. Mahogany female pelting (3kg): 0.5cc
 8. Mahogany male pelting (4.5kg): 0.75cc
 9. Juvenile 10 weeks (1 kg): 0.08cc
 10. Juvenile 8 weeks (0.5kg): 0.04cc
 11. Juvenile 4 weeks (0.25 kg): 0.02cc
- 2) Antibiotics
 - a. If progresses to secondary bacterial pneumonia
 - b. See pneumonia section

Prevention

- 1) Biosecurity



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- a. Bird control; reduce/prevent wild bird contact with feed and mink
- 2) Reduce stress (cage design and stocking density up to code)
- 3) Don't feed raw pork lung

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Tests

- 1) Feed analysis and consult with nutritionist and veterinarian
 - a. Biotin, selenium, copper, cobalt, manganese deficiencies may all contribute

Treatment

- 1) Reduce stress
 - a. Increase feed, increase # feedings/day

Prevention

- 1) Reduce stress
 - a. Cage design and stocking density up to code
 - b. Body conditioning in breeders:
 - i. If possible, use a conditioning diet with low nutrient density (low protein and fat, higher carbohydrate and fibre) rather than restrictive feeding (decreased volume)
 - ii. Select new breeders as early as possible
 1. If select based on production rather than fur quality, can select earlier (November).

***Metacam** is a trade name for meloxicam. Meloxicam is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug