DRENCH

Oral fluid therapy: Why drenching?

Drenching is :

- **A forced oral administration of water, electrolytes and/or nutriments**
- **A goal of stabilization of the water and electrolyte balance**

- Respects the animal's physiology
- Easier and least expensive than parenteral administration
- A recommended practice

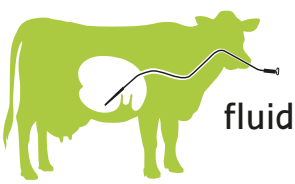
« Enteral Nutrition always should be preferred to parenteral nutrition, because it is more effective, physiologic, practical and economic (...). Enteral nutrition is the state-of-the-art treatment for critically ill ruminants" P.Constable (2003), Fluid and electrolyte therapy in ruminants, in *Vet .Clin.Food Animal Practice* 19, 557-597

"Obviously the oral route will always be the most rapid and least expensive, and should be used as much as possible" A.J.Roussel (2014), Fluid therapy in mature cattle, *in Vet .Clin.Food Animal Practice 30, 429-439*

- **A important amount of water and nutrients quickly delivered into the rumen**

- A steady absorption of water and electrolytes due to the function of reservoir played by the rumen

"Oral administration creates a fluid and electrolyte reservoir in the forestomach and abomasum that provides sustained absorption of water and electrolytes" P.Constable (2003)



Oral fluid therapy by Savetis

A recommended method to stabilize the water and electrolyte balance when the animal is not presenting any disorders of the digestive function.

- A rehydration method that can be used on its own or associated to a parenteral treatment in critical cases of dehydration.

"Somewhat arbitrarily, a cutoff of 8% dehydration has been proposed as the upper limit for choosing oral versus intravenous fluid therapy. Even if the hydration status of a ruminant patient could be predicted with certainty, there are still factors other than hydration to consider when planning and executing the rehydration process. There are times when an experienced veterinarian can or must break the 8% rule. Sometimes cattle with severe dehydration and normal gastrointestinal function will recover uneventfully with only oral or intraruminal rehydration, or with a combination of intraruminal rehydration and a small amount of intravenously administered fluids. In these cases, breaking the rule saves substantial time and expense". A.J.Roussel (2014)

"The oral route for fluid administration should be used whenever possible, because oral solutions are cheaper and faster to administer than intravenous fluids and do not need to be sterile or pyrogen-free". P.Constable (2003)

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Savetis provides you with a complete drenching equipment and with a series of drenching products

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