

## Overall verdict

This is **not a “wait-and-see” situation** anymore—vomiting plus refusal to eat *and* drink in a young dog points to ongoing gastric distress that could escalate quickly if you don’t intervene correctly.

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## Symptom Analysis & Action Plan

Issue	What's Causing the Problem	3 Possible Solutions
Vomiting after eating grass	Gastric irritation, nausea, or early gastrointestinal inflammation; grass is often a response to nausea, not the cause	<b>1. Immediate fasting for 12 hours</b> (no food, small sips of water only) <b>2. Prevent further grass access</b> to stop mechanical stomach irritation <b>3. Vet-prescribed anti-nausea medication</b> if vomiting continues beyond 12–24 hrs
Refusal to eat	Persistent nausea, stomach pain, or dehydration	<b>1. Do not force-feed</b> (this worsens vomiting) <b>2. After vomiting stops, offer bland food</b> (boiled chicken + rice, tiny portions) <b>3. Veterinary exam if appetite does not return within 24 hours</b>
Refusal to drink	Nausea or early dehydration; more concerning than food refusal	<b>1. Offer ice cubes or small syringe-fed water</b> every 15–20 minutes <b>2. Check hydration</b> (gums should be pink and moist; skin should snap back) <b>3. IV fluids at a clinic if drinking does not resume within 8–12 hours</b>
Risk of dehydration	Ongoing fluid loss from vomiting with no intake	<b>1. Monitor urine output</b> (reduced or absent = red flag) <b>2. Use vet-safe oral electrolyte only if vomiting has stopped</b> <b>3. Emergency visit if lethargy or weakness appears</b>

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## One Fix That Actually Matters

**Stop focusing on the grass and start managing the nausea and hydration.** Grass-eating is usually a *symptom* of stomach upset, not the disease itself, and preventing further vomiting is the priority. Withholding food temporarily while carefully reintroducing fluids gives the stomach a chance to settle and prevents a dehydration spiral. If your dog cannot keep water down or refuses all fluids, home care has reached its limit—this is when IV fluids and antiemetics are

medically necessary. Acting early here often avoids hospitalization later. Waiting “one more day” while the dog won’t drink is how mild GI issues turn serious.

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## Follow-Up Actions if This Is Not Improving

Seek **immediate veterinary care** if any of the following occur:

- Vomiting continues beyond **24 hours**
- Your dog still refuses **all water after 8–12 hours**
- Vomit contains **blood or dark material**
- Your dog becomes **lethargic, weak, or collapses**
- No urination for **12+ hours**

At the clinic, expect:

- Physical exam + abdominal palpation
- Injectable anti-vomiting medication
- Fluid therapy
- Further tests if symptoms persist (bloodwork, imaging)

If you want, tell me:

- How many times your dog has vomited in the last 24 hours
- Whether he can keep **any** water down
- His current energy level

Those details change the urgency and next steps significantly.