

# Ferret Health Management

This playbook outlines strategies for preventing common health issues in ferrets and provides guidance on treatment options. It aims to equip ferret owners with the knowledge needed to maintain their pet's health and address problems that may arise.

## Step 1: **Identification**

Become familiar with the common health issues that can affect ferrets, such as dental disease, hairballs, fleas, ear mites, heart disease, and certain types of cancer.

## Step 2: **Prevention**

Implement preventative measures such as regular vaccinations, maintaining a clean living environment, providing a balanced diet, and scheduling routine check-ups with a veterinarian.

## Step 3: **Observation**

Closely monitor your ferret's behavior and physical condition for signs of illness, such as lethargy, abnormal eating habits, noticeable lumps, or changes in bathroom habits.

## Step 4: **Intervention**

If you suspect a health issue, promptly seek veterinary care to get a proper diagnosis. Early intervention often leads to more effective treatment.

## Step 5: **Treatment**

Follow the veterinarian's prescribed treatment plan, which may include medication, surgery, dietary changes, or other specific care instructions.

## Step 6: **Follow-Up**

Continue to monitor your ferret's health throughout treatment and recovery. Schedule follow-up visits with the vet to ensure your ferret is healing properly and to adjust treatment if necessary.

# **General Notes**

## **Dietary Care**

A ferret's diet should be high in protein and fat and low in carbohydrates and fiber to mirror their natural carnivorous diet.

## **Environmental Factors**

Ferrets are sensitive to temperature; their living environment should be kept between 50-80 degrees Fahrenheit (10-27 degrees Celsius).

## **Exercise**

Provide opportunities for your ferret to exercise regularly, as adequate physical activity contributes to overall health and helps prevent obesity.