

## Fast Facts

## **Kitten Stool Chart**

| Stool Color  | Notes   | Action   |
|--------------|---|--|
| Brown        | Normal  | No additional action needed.   |
| Mucous       | Clear (poss. slight yellow or white) slimy substance. Bowel irritation. Possible  | Needs attention.   |
| Bloody - red | Red blood seen in stool or irritation at rectum or anus. Bowel irritation. Viral or bacterial infection.  | See vet ASAP – immediately if lots of blood.   |
| Black        | Tarry; possibly with large gelatinous clots. Bleeding in upper GI tract. Exception is meconium which is very dark – possibly with greenish tinge. | See vet immediately if not meconium.  Meconium is seen at 1st defecation at 1 or 2 days old. |
| Orange       | May indicate liver or gallbladder issue.  | See vet.   |
| Yellow       | With a very foul smell may indicate coccidia.  Can be bacterial overgrowth/imbalance.   | See vet.   |
| Greenish     | Severe bacterial infection.   | Needs treatment.   |
| Gray         | Overfeeding; lack of probiotics or bile.  | Reduce food intake and/or frequency; add probiotics.   |
| White        | Severe bacterial imbalance or lack of flora.<br>Life-threatening!   | Give probiotics and seek veterinary care immediately.  |

## **Consistency Notes:**

- Any stool softer than toothpaste consistency is cause for concern. Kittens with liquid diarrhea are at risk of dehydration and death. Seek treatment immediately.
- Kittens straining to defecate or who have not defecated for more than two days may be constipated and need to be seen by a veterinarian.

