



Cornell University Veterinary Specialists

COMPLIMENTARY WEBINAR

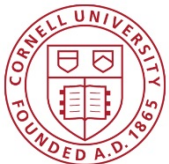
FIRST AID

For the Dog & Cat Owner



SEPTEMBER 23RD / 6:30PM

REBECCA DECILLIS, DVM



Transforming Care. One Life at a Time.

IN AN EMERGENCY SITUATION...



How do I recognize an Emergency?

What should I know?

What should I have?

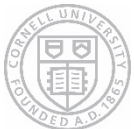
What should I do?



IS IT AN EMERGENCY?

Top 10 Pet Emergencies that require immediate attention:

- 1) Severe bleeding or bruising or bleeding that doesn't stop within five minutes
- 2) Choking, difficulty breathing, or nonstop coughing and gagging
- 3) Inability to urinate or pass stool, or obvious pain associated with urinating or passing stool
- 4) Sudden changes or injuries to your pet's eye(s)
- 5) Heat stress or heatstroke
- 6) Seizures, staggering, or loss of consciousness
- 7) Fractured bones, severe lameness or inability to move leg(s)
- 8) Obvious signs of pain or extreme anxiety
- 9) Severe vomiting or diarrhea
- 10) Know or suspected toxin ingestion



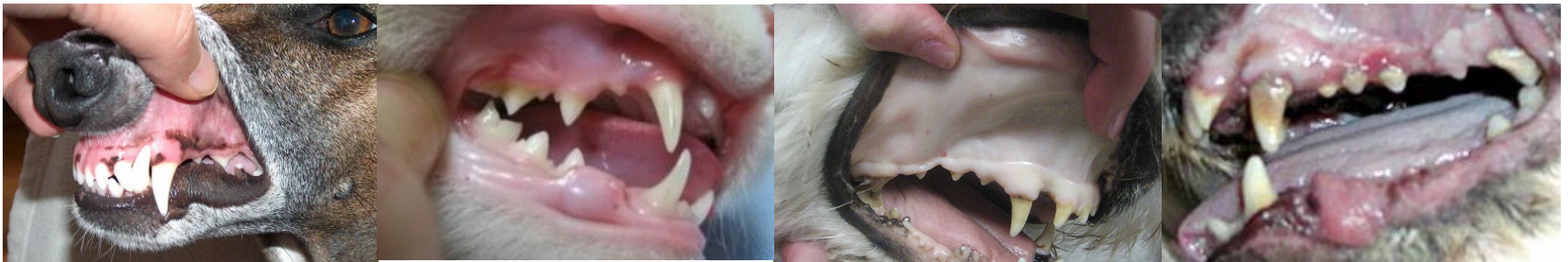
TOP 10 EMERGENCIES

1) Severe bleeding or bruising or bleeding that doesn't stop within five minutes

- Bleeding from the nose, mouth, rectum, coughing up blood, blood in the vomit, stool, or urine

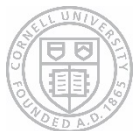
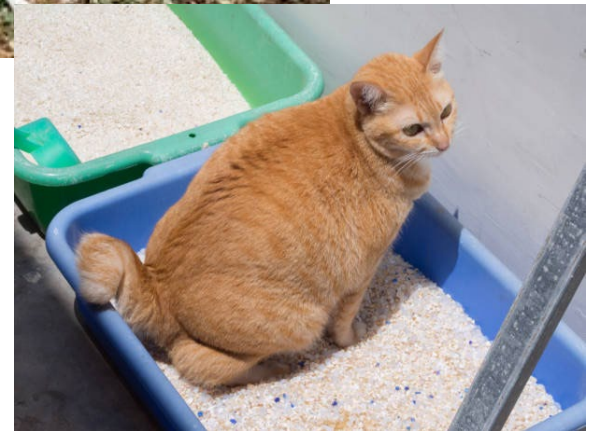
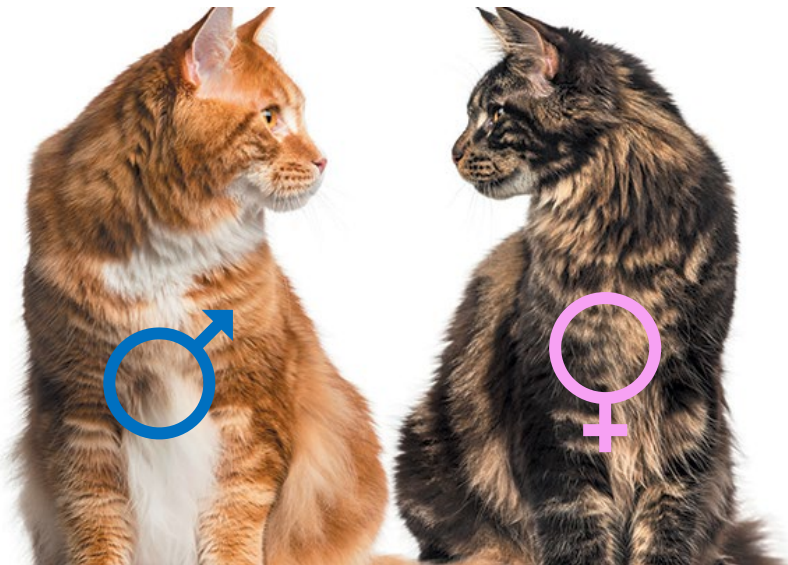
2) Choking, difficulty breathing, or nonstop coughing and gagging

- Increase respiratory rate > 40 breaths per minute at rest
- Increase respiratory effort
- Bluish gum color



TOP 10 EMERGENCIES

- 3) Inability to urinate or pass stool, or obvious pain associated with urinating or passing stool



TOP 10 EMERGENCIES

4. Sudden changes or injuries to your pet's eye(s)



Red or white within the



Cloudiness



Squinting



Elevated third eyelid

5. Heat stress or heat stroke



6. Seizures, staggering, or loss of consciousness








TOP 10 EMERGENCIES

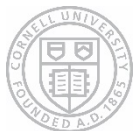
7. Fractured bones, severe lameness or inability to move leg(s)

8. Obvious signs of pain or extreme anxiety

- Trembling
- Panting
- Reluctant to rise or walk
- Hunched posture
- Vocalizing

9. Severe vomiting or diarrhea

Pain Score	Example	Psychological & Behavioral	Response to Palpation	Body Tension
0		<input type="checkbox"/> Comfortable when resting <input type="checkbox"/> Happy, content <input type="checkbox"/> Not bothering wound or surgery site <input type="checkbox"/> Interested in or curious about surroundings	<input type="checkbox"/> Nontender to palpation of wound or surgery site, or to palpation elsewhere	Minimal
1		<input type="checkbox"/> Content to slightly unsettled or restless <input type="checkbox"/> Distracted easily by surroundings	<input type="checkbox"/> Reacts to palpation of wound, surgery site, or other body part by looking around, flinching, or whimpering	Mild
2		<input type="checkbox"/> Looks uncomfortable when resting <input type="checkbox"/> May whimper or cry and may lick or rub wound or surgery site when unattended <input type="checkbox"/> Droopy ears, worried facial expression (arched eye brows, darting eyes) <input type="checkbox"/> Reluctant to respond when beckoned <input type="checkbox"/> Not eager to interact with people or surroundings but will look around to see what is going on	<input type="checkbox"/> Flinches, whimpers cries, or guards/pulls away	Mild to Moderate Reassess analgesic plan
3		<input type="checkbox"/> Unsettled, crying, groaning, biting or chewing wound when unattended <input type="checkbox"/> Guards or protects wound or surgery site by altering weight distribution (i.e., limping, shifting body position) <input type="checkbox"/> May be unwilling to move all or part of body	<input type="checkbox"/> May be subtle (shifting eyes or increased respiratory rate) if dog is too painful to move or is stoic <input type="checkbox"/> May be dramatic, such as a sharp cry, growl, bite or bite threat, and/or pulling away	Moderate Reassess analgesic plan
4		<input type="checkbox"/> Constantly groaning or screaming when unattended <input type="checkbox"/> May bite or chew at wound, but unlikely to move <input type="checkbox"/> Potentially unresponsive to surroundings <input type="checkbox"/> Difficult to distract from pain	<input type="checkbox"/> Cries at non-painful palpation (may be experiencing allodynia, wind-up, or fearful that pain could be made worse) <input type="checkbox"/> May react aggressively to palpation	Moderate to Severe May be rigid to avoid painful movement Reassess analgesic plan



TOP 10 EMERGENCIES

10. Known or suspected toxin ingestion

- If you are not sure, call!
- ASPCA Top 10 Toxins of 2019



Human prescription medication



OTC medication



Food



Veterinary products



Household products



Chocolate



Insecticides



Rodenticides



Plants



Garden products



WHAT SHOULD I KNOW?

What should I know?

- The name, phone number, and emergency phone number of your primary care veterinarian
- The phone number and location of the nearest emergency veterinarian
- Your pet's medical history and current medications
 - Vaccination status
 - Medication name, dosage, schedule
 - Diagnosis or diagnoses
 - Recent testing
 - Insurance

Other supportive information

- Poison Control Organizations
 - ASPCA Poison Control Center: 888-426-4435
 - Pet Poison Helpline: 855-764-7661
- Pet Ambulance
 - Ambuvet: 1-800-Ambuvet, 800-262-8838
 - VetMedics: 845-202-7200
 - Connecticut Animal Emergency Response Service: 203-247-0310
- Financial support
 - CareCredit: www.carecredit.com



WHAT SHOULD I HAVE?

Pet First Aid Kit

- Rolled gauze or cotton
- Non adherent dressing
- Adherent medical tape
- Sterile lubricant jelly
- Digital thermometer
 - Normal: 99-102.5°F
- Dropper or syringe
- Muzzle
- Leash or Carrier
- Styptic powder
- Towel
- Stretcher
- Gloves
- Sterile Saline Eye Wash Solution
- E-collar
- Tick remover or tweezers
 - 0.5-1mg/lb up to three times daily



WHAT SHOULD I DO?

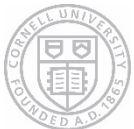
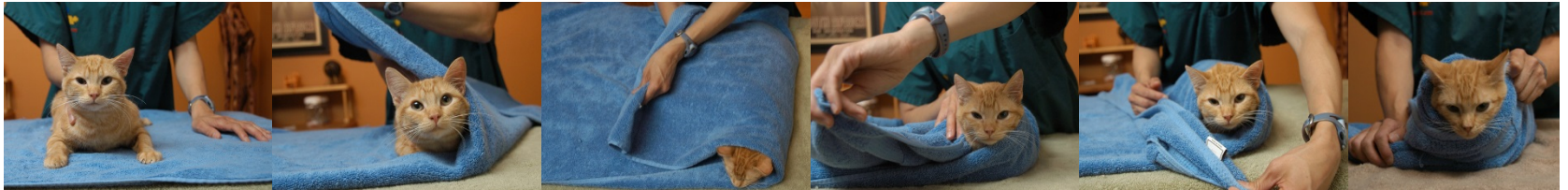


- **Stay safe – you and your pet**
- **Basic first aid procedures and treatments**
- **Pet CPR**
- **Get to a vet!**



STAY SAFE!

- Wear gloves
- Use caution with mouth and claws
 - Muzzle - Not if vomiting
 - Towel - Not too tight
- Transport
 - Leash
 - Carrier
 - Sling
 - Stretcher



BASIC FIRST AID PROCEDURES AND TREATMENTS

Decontamination

- Topical
 - Flush eyes with sterile eye wash
 - Bathe with Dawn degreasing dish soap
- Ingested
 - Contact ASPCA at **888-426-4435**; have details available
 - Hydrogen Peroxide (?)
 - Milk

Seizures or abnormal behavior

- Never put your hands near your pet's mouth!
- Move off furniture and away from stairs or hard objects if able
- Do not restrain
- Time or video-record the seizure

Fractures

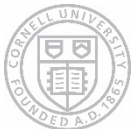
- Transfer on a hard surface if able
- Do not bandage or splint



BASIC FIRST AID PROCEDURES AND TREATMENTS

Bleeding (external)

- Bandage placement if severe bleeding or deep or large wound



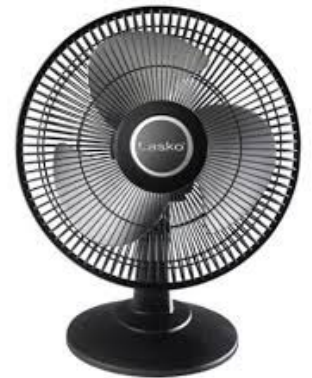
BASIC FIRST AID PROCEDURES AND TREATMENTS

Bleeding (internal)

- Symptoms: bleeding from nose, mouth, rectum, coughing up blood, vomiting blood, blood in urine, pale gums, abdominal distension, weakness, collapse, weak and rapid pulse
- Visit a Veterinarian ASAP

Heatstroke

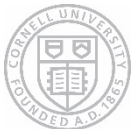
- Normal temperature 99°F – 102.5°F
- Don't leave pets outside or in hot cars
- Cool with room temperature water or wet towels
- Don't over-cool or decrease temperature too quickly



BASIC FIRST AID PROCEDURES AND TREATMENTS

Pet CPR

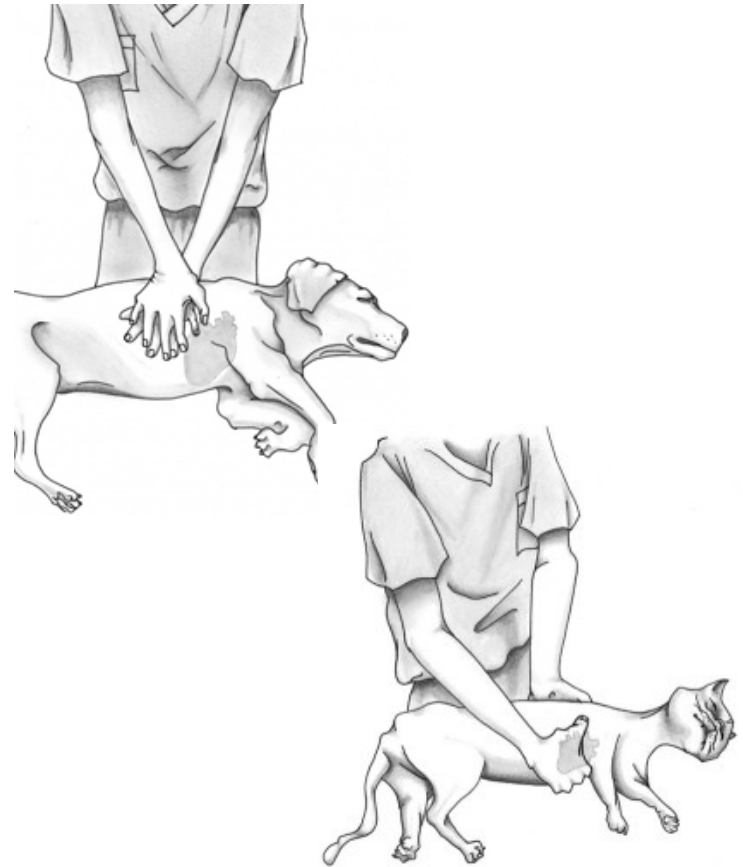
- Breathing
 - Open your pet's airway by gently grasping its tongue and pulling it forward (out of the mouth) until it is flat. Check the animal's throat to see if there are any foreign objects blocking the airway
 - Perform rescue breathing by closing your pet's *mouth* (hold it closed with your hand) and breathing with your mouth directly into its *nose* until you see the animal's chest expand. Once the chest expands, continue the rescue breathing once every 4 or 5 seconds.



BASIC FIRST AID PROCEDURES AND TREATMENTS

Pet CPR (continued)

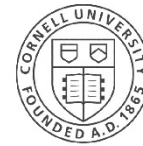
- Chest Compressions
 - Gently lay your pet on its side on a firm surface. The heart is located just behind the elbow of the front leg.
 - Press down 80-120 times per minute for larger animals and 100-150 times per minute for smaller ones.
- Alternate the chest compressions with the rescue breaths, or work as a team with another person. Perform 2 breaths, then 30 compressions. Repeat.
- Get to a Vet!



QUESTIONS?



If you have a question or you would like to have your contact information added to our list, please email us at: rsvpeducation@cuvs.org



Cornell University
Veterinary Specialists

Transforming Care. One Life at a Time.

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