



# **Pet First Aid & Pet CPR: Learn How to Save Your Pet's Life!**

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# Objectives

We will be teaching you the following:

- Scene Safety
- Rescue Breathing & CPR
- Poisoning
- Heat Emergencies
- Burns
- Bleeding Control

# Scene Safety

**Is the Scene SAFE!**

**Assume every scene is NOT SAFE!**

**Is there an electrical hazard?**

**Is traffic stopping?**

**Who will help the animal if you are injured?**



## Scene Safety – Cont.

- 1. Approach the animal from behind and from the rear end.**
- 2. Make some sounds as you approach.**
- 3. Touch the rear end of the animal to determine response to touch.**
- 4. Feel the chest/abdominal area for signs of breathing..**



# Rescue Breaths

1. Open the mouth and look for any objects
  - A- Bones, toys, sticks, etc. If you can, safely remove it.
  - B- Tinsel, String, Fishing line. **LEAVE IT IN!**
2. Pull out the tongue to open the airway.
3. If the animal has a snout, close the mouth with your hands and give **2** rescue breaths into the nose watching for chest rise.
4. If the animal does not have a snout, cover your mouth over the animals nose and mouth and give **2** rescue breaths watching for chest rise.
5. Beware of Gastric Distension.



# Pulse Check

- Check to see if the animal has a pulse
- Femoral Artery. Located inside the hind leg.
- If the animal has a pulse but is not breathing, perform rescue breaths. **1** rescue breath every **5** seconds for **1** minute. Then check for a pulse
- If the animal does **NOT** have a pulse, start CPR.

# CPR

To perform CPR on an animal **30 lbs or more**:

- ✓ Place the animal on their **right** side.
- ✓ Kneel behind the animal.
- ✓ Where the elbow meets the chest wall, place one hand on the chest wall and interlace your other hand into your first.
- ✓ Kneel on your knees as close to the animal as you can with your shoulders over your hands.

Continued ->

# CPR- Cont.

- ✓ Push down on the chest wall **1" – 3"** in depth
- ✓ Push at a rate of **100 – 120** compressions per minute
- ✓ Allow the chest to recoil
- ✓ Give **30** compressions then **2** rescue breaths
- ✓ Repeat for **2** minutes, then check for a pulse





# CPR – Cont.

To perform CPR on an animal **30 lbs or less**:

- ✓ Place the animal on their **right** side.
- ✓ Stand/kneel in front of the animal.
- ✓ Place one hand underneath the animal and **1** finger up to as much as the palm of your other hand on the chest wall where the elbow meets the chest wall.

Continued ->

## CPR – Cont.

- ✓ Push down on the chest wall  $\frac{1}{2}$  " – 1" in depth
- ✓ Push at a rate of **100 – 120** compressions per minute
- ✓ Allow the chest to recoil
- ✓ Give **30** compressions then **2** rescue breaths
- ✓ Repeat for **2** minutes, then check for a pulse



# Pet-Poisoning

- Poisons are all around us. Who do you call in the event of a potential poisoning?

**ASPCA Animal Poison Control - \$65.00 fee**

**888-426-4435** 24 hours a day

**Available in all 50 states**



**AAPCC Poison Control Centers - FREE**

**800-222-1222** 24 hours a day

**Only a few centers handle pet poisonings.**



# Poisoning – Cont.

- If you suspect a poisoning from a corrosive substance:

**DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING!**

If the poison control center advises to induce vomiting and the animal will eat, try to give some food or bread. This will help to absorb some of the poison.

# Poisoning – Cont.

- To induce vomiting:
- For Dogs:
  - **3 % Hydrogen Peroxide**
    - **1** teaspoon per every **5** lbs. body weight.
    - No more than **9** teaspoons.
- For Cats:
  - **3 % Hydrogen Peroxide**
    - **1** teaspoon per every **5** lbs. body weight.
    - No more than **3** teaspoons.



# Poisoning – Cont.

**When calling the poison center, have the following information available:**

- **Age of the animal**
- **Breed**
- **Sex**
- **Weight**
- **Type of substance**
- **Time of ingestion/inhalation/contact**
- **Amount of the substance**
- **What your pet is exhibiting at that time of the call.**

# Poisoning –Cont.

## Potential poisonings:

- **Plants**
- **Chocolate – The darker the chocolate, the harmful the poison.**
- **Grapes, raisins, pits/seeds**
- **Anti-freeze – sweet tasting to your pet**
- **Chemicals**
- **CO (carbon monoxide)**
- **Much more**

# Heat Emergencies

- **What constitutes a Heat Emergency?**

**How Hot is TOO Hot?**

**Imagine sitting in a car with the windows up on a 70 degree day with a winter coat on?**

**Now imagine sitting in a car on a 90 degree day with the windows up and a winter coat on?**



# Heat Emergencies – Cont.

## How Hot is TOO Hot?

If the temp outside is **65** Degrees –  
IT IS TOO HOT!

If the temp outside is **77** Degrees –  
the temperature in the car can be **114**

If the temp outside is **80** Degrees –  
the temperature in the car can be **121**

If the temp outside is **90** Degrees –  
the temperature in the car can be **138**

# Heat Emergencies – Cont.

## Common reasons for Heat Emergencies:

- ✓ Left in a vehicle too long w/o proper ventilation. Even with a cracked or partially open window, temps. Can rise rapidly.
- ✓ Forced exercise in hot, humid environment
- ✓ Underlying medical conditions
- ✓ Short nosed dogs, such as bulldogs and boxers, are much more susceptible to heat related emergencies.

# Heat Emergencies – Cont.

## Signs of Heat Related Emergencies

- ✓ Rapid Panting
- ✓ Red Gums
- ✓ Decreased level of consciousness
- ✓ Elevated temperature > 103 degrees
- ✓ Vomiting & diarrhea
- ✓ Seizures



# Heat Emergencies – Cont.



## First Aid Treatment:

- ✓ Move to a cool environment
- ✓ **DO NOT IMMERSIVE IN COLD WATER AS THIS MAY RESULT IN DANGEROUSLY LOW BODY TEMPERATURE!**
- ✓ Soak coat with cool water. Place a towel over the animal and soak the towel with any cool liquid if water is not available.
- ✓ Apply cool packs to the groin, armpits, head and neck.
- ✓ Transport to a vet for medical attention

# Burns

There are different varieties and types of burns:

- **Heat Burns** - Caused by fire or hot liquid
- **Chemical Burns** – Caused by contact with chemical.
- **Electrical Burns** – Caused by contact with electrical cords or wires often the result of biting or chewing on household appliance cords.

# Burns – Cont.

## Heat

### Severity of Burn

#### ➤ 1<sup>st</sup> Degree

### Signs & Symptoms

- Red or swollen skin which is painful to touch.

#### ➤ 2<sup>nd</sup> Degree

- Blisters
- Skin white to red in color and moist
- Singed fur which is painful to touch

#### ➤ 3<sup>rd</sup> Degree

- Blisters
- Skin white to red in color and moist
- Singed fur with little to no pain

### First Aid Care

- Immerse or gently flush burned area in cool water for 20-30 minutes
- Cool compresses are acceptable but never use ice.
- Cover burn area with dry sterile dressings and loosely wrap.
- Transport to Vet
- Cover burn area with dry sterile dressing
- Maintain body temp.
- Transport immediately to Vet

# Burns – Cont.

## Chemical

### Signs & Symptoms

- Painful to touch.
- Reddened or swollen skin.
- Chemical odor
- Obvious skin damage
- Burns to the mouth and extremities



### First Aid

- If you have the chemical, contact the ASPCA Animal Poison Control or the AAPCC's.
- If the chemical is not known, rinse for **20-30** minutes. **Always rinse away from the eyes.**
- Maintain body temp.
- Transport to Vet.

# Burns – Cont.

## Electrical

### Signs & Symptoms

- Cardiac Arrest
- Burn marks around the mouth
- Local redness.
- Deeply burned area.
- Rapid, labored breathing
- Drooling or gurgling sounds

### First Aid

- Ensure the scene is safe!
- Check responsiveness, sounds, touch.
- Start, if needed, rescue breathing and CPR
- Treat burns with dry sterile dressings
- Transport to Vet



# Bleeding

**Control of bleeding is a priority. Uncontrolled bleeding can lead to loss of large amounts of blood, shock and even death.**

- If bleeding is present, place a sterile (if not sterile, a clean absorbent material) dressing over the wound and apply direct pressure with your hand.**

# Bleeding – Cont.

- If the material becomes blood soaked, **DO NOT REMOVE THE FIRST BLOOD SOAKED ONES!** Add additional pads or dressing and apply direct pressure over the materials and bleeding wound.
- If bleeding seeps thru the additional dressings or pads, you can remove the added pads or dressing but **LEAVE** the first ones in place.
- By removing the first set of pads or dressings, you will remove any clotting and may cause the bleeding to start up again.

# Bleeding – Cont.

- Once bleeding has been controlled, bandage the dressing in place tight enough to maintain pressure but not tight enough to restrict circulation.
- Maintain body temperature.
- Transport to Vet.



# Questions???



# **Become Pet First Aid & Pet CPR certified**

**First Aid & CPR, LLC is an offsite CPR/AED,  
First Aid, Pet First Aid & Pet CPR and Safety  
Training company. We come to you with the  
training.**

**Call us at [888-242-4259](tel:888-242-4259) or visit our website at:  
[www.FirstAid.org](http://www.FirstAid.org) or [www.PetResponder.com](http://www.PetResponder.com)  
for more information.**