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.

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.
CPR – Cont.
- Push down on the chest wall ½” – 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.

Pet-Poisoning
There's an App for that.
Google Play/Apple Store: Animal Poison Control
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:
  o Age of the animal
  o Breed
  o Sex
  o Weight
  o Type of substance
  o Time of ingestion/inhalation/contact
  o Amount of the substance
  o 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.

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Heat Emergencies – Cont.

Signs of Heat Related Emergencies
✓ Rapid Panting
✓ Red Gums
✓ Decreased level of consciousness
✓ Elevated temperature > 103 degrees
✓ Vomiting & diarrhea
✓ Seizures

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Heat Emergencies – Cont.

First Aid Treatment:
✓ Move to a cool environment
✓ *DO NOT IMMERSE 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

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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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Severity of Burn</th>
<th>Signs &amp; Symptoms</th>
<th>First Aid Care</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Degree</td>
<td>Red or swollen skin which is painful to touch.</td>
<td>Immerse or gently flush burned area in cool water for 20-30 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Degree</td>
<td>Blisters, Skin white to red in color and moist, Singed fur which is painful to touch.</td>
<td>Cool compresses are acceptable but never use ice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Degree</td>
<td>Blisters, Skin white to red in color and moist, Singed fur with little to no pain.</td>
<td>Cover burn area with dry sterile dressings and loosely wrap. Transport to Vet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Burns – Cont.
Chemical

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signs &amp; Symptoms</th>
<th>First Aid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Painful to touch.</td>
<td>If you have the chemical, contact the ASPCA Animal Poison Control or the AAPCC’s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reddened or swollen skin.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical odor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obvious skin damage</td>
<td>If the chemical is not known, rinse for 20-30 minutes. Always rinse away from the eyes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burns to the mouth and extremities</td>
<td>Maintain body temp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Transport to Vet.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

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**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.

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**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 or visit our website at: