

**PETS LEAVE PAW PRINTS ON
YOUR HEART**

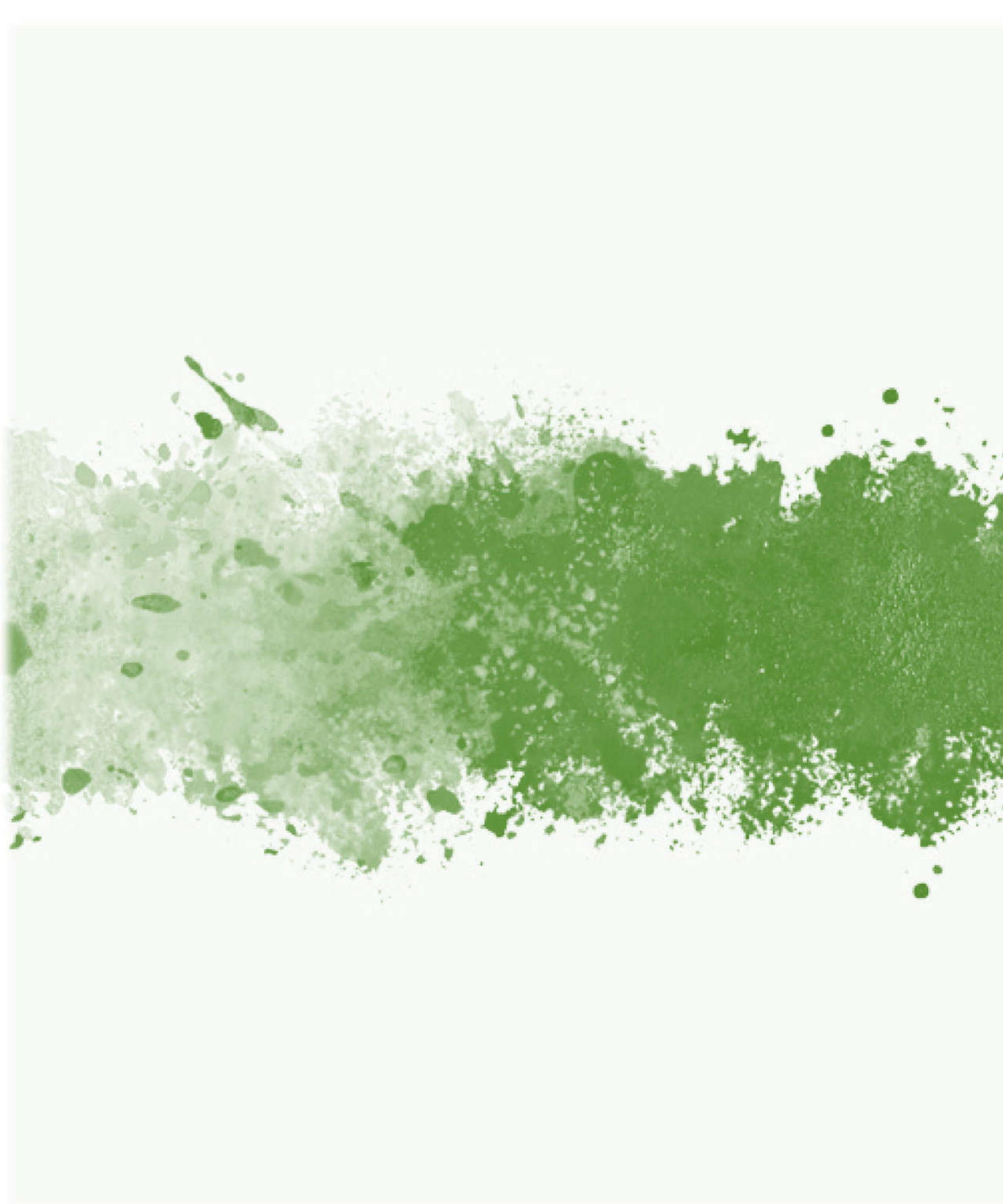


*Pet Emergency
Care E-Book*

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INTRODUCTION

The first aid kit for cats and dogs needs to explain how to prepare for outstanding cats or dogs and how to prevent and protect the animal from further injury, injury or suffering. Emergency cases. Efficient help and care measures.

The first aid for cats and dogs is direct and temporary care for the injured animal while a professional veterinarian cannot be taken care of due to medical care. "First aid" for cats or dogs should not interfere with "animal care". There are many excellent books on the market that give the pet owner tips on how to choose, feed, and take care of the pet.

TARGET AUDIENCE

- ❖ Animal regulation personnel
- ❖ Pet groomers
- ❖ Pet owners
- ❖ Pet rescue organizations
- ❖ Pet sitters
- ❖ Pet store owners and employees

OBJECTIVES

Reader will be able to understand how to provide basic first aid procedure needed when shock, wounds, snake bit, difficult birth and so on occurs.

Reader will be informed of things around the environment that could harm pets.

SPECIAL NOTES

Caution: Never allow pets in the classroom, including your own.

An animal's behavior can become unpredictable when placed in an unfamiliar setting or when around unfamiliar people and other unfamiliar animals.

Caution: Remember NEVER to give your pet Tylenol, Ibuprofen, or other pain medications such as Aleve.

These medications are highly toxic and can cause liver and kidney failure! Always consult with your veterinarian prior to giving your pet any medications!!

INFORMATION YOU SHOULD PROVIDE

When contacting the Veterinary Help Line, please make sure to provide the following information:

- Cat or dog;
- Age;
- Sex (male or female);
- Spayed or neutered (sterilized);
- Approximate weight;
- Vaccines received (which ones and when);
- Reason for contacting us;
- General symptoms (what is the problem?)
 - When did the problem begin?
- Evolution over time (getting better, worse or stable)
- Did you give any treatment or medication to your animal since the problem began?
- Is your animal vomiting or having diarrhea?
- Is it eating and drinking like it would normally?
- What does your animal normally eat and how many times a day/week?
- Any associated event or condition such as fighting, pregnancy, giving birth, access to chemicals/poisons, etc.
- Is your animal on any medication for other reasons (antibiotics, pain killers, etc.)?

When possible, send pictures of the problem by e-mail. This will help the veterinarian to better assess the problem and adapt the recommendations for treatment.

EQUIPMENT YOU NEED IN YOUR PET KIT

Bandage

- 3"x3" gauze (1 package of 100)
- 3" roll gauze (10)
- 3" red or blue elastic bandage (5)
- 1" fabric adhesive tape (2)
- Duct tape® (1)
- 3" Cotton roll (10)
- 8x10" non-sterile Telfa® pads (5)

Very absorbent gauze (5)

3" Elastoplast (1)

Instruments

- Bandage scissors (1)
- Scissors (1)
- Tweezers (1)
- Wire cutter (1)
- Pliers (1)
- Claw cutter (1)
- 1 mL syringe (10)
- 10 mL syringe (10)
- 30 mL syringe (5)
- 60 mL syringe (1)
- Bulb syringe (1)
- Rubbing alcohol (1 bottle)
- Stapler (3)

Wound, eye and ear care

- Latex glove (1 box)
- Water-based lubricating gel (*MedPro*® 1)
- Sugar (individual packages)
- Chlorhexidine soap (1 bottle)
- Cotton swabs (1 package)
- Eyewash (1 bottle)
- Ear cleaning solution (*Routeen*® 1 bottle)
- *Vaseline*® (1)
- *Polysporin*® (for the skin, 1)
- *Polysporin*® (for eyes, 1)
- *Polysporin*® (for ears, 1)

Others

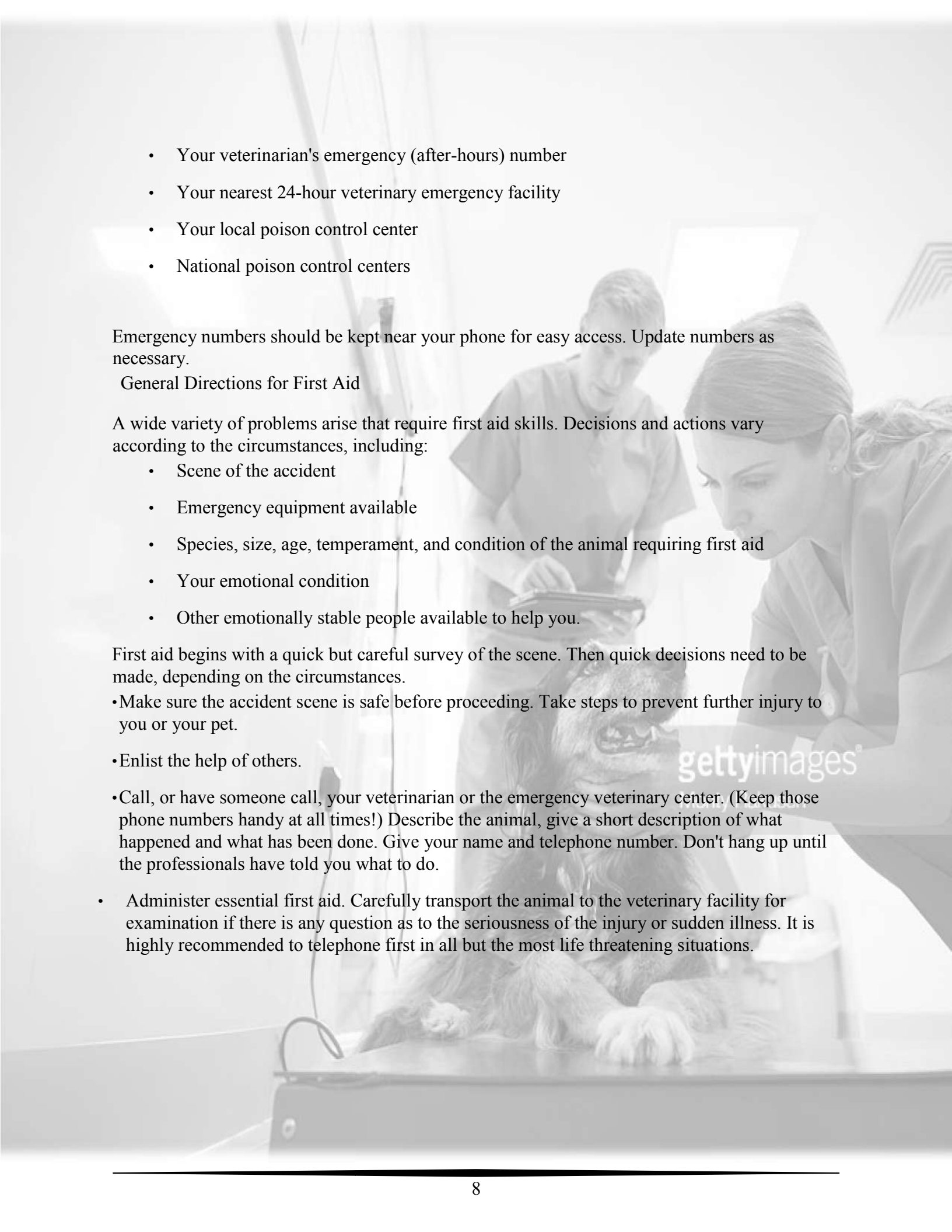
- Hydrogen peroxide 3% (1 bottle)
- Activated charcoal (*Charcodote*® 1)
- Puppy feeding bottle (2)
- Metallic blanket (1)
- Thermometer (1)

Preparedness Phone Numbers

In a convenient location, make a list of important phone numbers that includes the phone numbers of the following:

- Your veterinarian



- 
- Your veterinarian's emergency (after-hours) number
 - Your nearest 24-hour veterinary emergency facility
 - Your local poison control center
 - National poison control centers

Emergency numbers should be kept near your phone for easy access. Update numbers as necessary.

General Directions for First Aid

A wide variety of problems arise that require first aid skills. Decisions and actions vary according to the circumstances, including:

- Scene of the accident
- Emergency equipment available
- Species, size, age, temperament, and condition of the animal requiring first aid
- Your emotional condition
- Other emotionally stable people available to help you.

First aid begins with a quick but careful survey of the scene. Then quick decisions need to be made, depending on the circumstances.

- Make sure the accident scene is safe before proceeding. Take steps to prevent further injury to you or your pet.
- Enlist the help of others.
- Call, or have someone call, your veterinarian or the emergency veterinary center. (Keep those phone numbers handy at all times!) Describe the animal, give a short description of what happened and what has been done. Give your name and telephone number. Don't hang up until the professionals have told you what to do.
- Administer essential first aid. Carefully transport the animal to the veterinary facility for examination if there is any question as to the seriousness of the injury or sudden illness. It is highly recommended to telephone first in all but the most life threatening situations.



NUTRITION OF A DOG AND CAT

Cat Food: Meat Matter

The next time you look at your cat in the sun, think of the tiger. Pound for the book, cats need twice as much protein from humans and dogs. The basic elements of good nutrition for cats can be summarized in one word: meat.

About 17% to 21% of adult human calories should come from the protein. We can get it from meat, but also through beans, legumes and dairy products. Cats need twice as much protein for good nutrition and must come from meat or fish.

Future? Cats are "mandatory carnivores", meaning they must eat animal proteins to get all the amino acids needed in their diet, says Marla J. McGeorge, DVM, a veterinarian with special interest for the cat. Vital amino acids that cats cannot get from the source, besides the animal protein, are taurine.

Taurine is essential for the heart, eyes and normal reproductive function of a cat, but cats cannot do this from other amino acids, as do most mammals. A diet rich in meat does not only give the taurine cats they need. It also gives them vitamin A, nutrients that cannot convert from beta carotene, says Joe Bartges, DVM, PhD, DACVIM, DACVN, a professor of medicine and nutrition at the University of Tennessee School of Veterinary Medicine.

Animals and nutrition: from cat fats

Fat is a good source of energy for cats. In the wild, cats consume about one third of calories as fat. The fats not only have a good taste, but also help cats get the necessary fatty acids and help absorb vitamin-soluble vitamins such as vitamins A, D and E.

The problem is that some cats too like the taste of fat, as some people do. If you find that a kitten often squeaks on your plate or that you share food with people, be careful. Obsessive cats can suffer from many health problems such as diabetes and arthritis.

Carbohydrates and cats nutrition

Domestic cats food dry commercial cats food can get up to 40% of their calories from carbohydrates. However, cats "do not need the percentages found in most processed dry foods," McGeorge says at WebMD. In fact, there is no minimum recommended demand

Carbohydrates for cats and too much carbohydrate may be the main reason that domestic cats get fat.

Water is of vital importance for cat's nutrition

Cats, humans and dogs are about 60% to 70% of water. But unlike their dogs and their human friends, the cats developed with the weakness of thirst, probably by the inheritance of their ancestors who lived in the desert.

Add a small thirst to the cat in a diet rich in dry food containing only 5 to 10% water and it is clear that cats may be at risk of dehydration. This can lead to serious urinary tract problems. Though a diet involving wet cat foods (about 78% water) helps, you always need to have several fresh water sources for your cat.

Great cats and cat fitness

If you cannot feel the ribs on a kitten without pressing or if you do not have a visible size, your cat may have little overweight. Luckily, cats like to practice, just like anyone who has ever had ankle stroke knows. Your job? Give the game rewards for both.

Since the cats are oriented to short periods of intense activity, remove a laser pointer, a pinball or a rope and play five or ten minutes several times a day (less initially if your cat is not in shape). Always go safe and inform your vet about your fitness plans for your Fluffy. And do not forget, even a slim kitten needs to practice and offers time to bind.

Dogs: How Meat Helps in Meeting Your Dog's Nutritional Requirements


The dogs love the very same food we do. But if you think your precious dog is a little hairy, think again. Although your dog's association needs good protein and fat, you may need much less carbohydrates than you think.

The protein should be about 18% of your dog's diet, as it should be for you. Animal protein and fish provide a balanced protein that dogs need. Unlike cats, dogs also eat and enjoy vegetables.

Does this mean your dog can be a vegetarian? Generally, professionals do not recommend it, unless you feed a dog's diet that meets the requirements of the American Food Control Association (AAFCO). This ensures that all essential amino acids are involved. (See the dog food label for the AAFCO label). If you give homeopathic food to your dog, you may need to supplement it to provide all the amino acids needed for good dog health.

Psi loves fat but how good is it?

For proper nutrition, dogs need fats to keep their coat, skin, nose, and healthy lining. Fats are also an excellent source of energy and contain more than twice as many calories per gram as proteins or carbohydrates.



That does not mean that your dog needs to have everything he wants. About 9% to 15% of an adult's calorie should come from fat. But it is easy to have too much fat, especially if they get treats from the table or take small pieces of cat food. (Cat food contains more fat, protein and calories than the dog's food, which is why dogs love it).

Carbohydrates and dog nutrition

Carbohydrates are not a natural source of energy for dogs. Their bodies can use carbohydrates as energy, but have naturally evolved to meet most of their nutritional needs for fat and proteins.

As with cats, there is no minimum recommended amount of carbohydrate for dogs. The exception is at the end of pregnancy and at the beginning of breastfeeding, said Bartges WebMD. "Similarly, dogs do not have the absolute need for fibers, though a diet without fibers often causes diarrhea."

Dog food: Water is of vital importance

Animals cannot survive without a lot of clean water, and your dog does not differ. Fill the bowl with water every day and be sure to add extra water after long walks, games or other energy activities.

Obesity and dog exercises

We've all heard old ads that dogs tend to look a lot like their owners, especially in the middle. Dogs need exercise to stay healthy and are a great source of exercise motivation. In fact, one study suggests that walking a dog every day can give a health boost just as big as giving up.

Although small dogs need smaller, mediocre games of medium and large dogs, all dogs need activity at least once, and preferably twice a day to maintain healthy bones and muscles. Talk to your veterinarian before you start an unnecessary puppy exercise program and watch for a heat stroke, which is a danger to all dogs, no matter how.

Obesity increases the risk of a dog with degenerative joint diseases and chronic pain. If your dog partner has no size, you cannot feel the rib without pressing, or there is no tummy in the abdomen, it may be too much for good health. Ask your veterinarian to be sure.

VACCINATION FOR A DOG

What are the basic vaccines?

In 2006, the American Animal Husbandry Association of Animal Husbandry Offices published a revised version of vaccine guidelines. Guidelines share vaccines in three categories: central, non-central and unacceptable.

The main vaccines are considered essential for all dogs, depending on the risk of exposure, severity of the disease or transmission to humans. The working group is considered important vaccines such as canine parvovirus, spraying, canine hepatitis and rabies.

Non-essential vaccines are given at risk of dog exposure. These include vaccines against *Bordetella bronchiseptica*, *Borrelia burgdorferi* and *Leptospira*.

Your veterinarian can determine which vaccines are best for your dog.

Which vaccine should my puppy accept?

Puppies should receive a vaccine series with a combination vaccine that protects against parvovirus, tightness and hepatitis. Your puppy must also be vaccinated against rabies. There are a number of other vaccines that may or may not be suitable for your pet.

Do vaccines require law?

Each state has its own laws governing the administration of a rabies vaccine. Some areas require yearly vaccination of rabies. Other areas require vaccines every three years. Updated rabies vaccine is a legal requirement. Make sure the evidence of vaccination of your dog rabies with your medical records.

How often do I need to vaccinate my adult dog?


Your vet can better determine the immunization program for your dog. This will depend on the type of vaccine, the age of your dog, medical history, the environment and lifestyle. Some adult dogs can receive vaccines every year, while others can give it every three years or more.

When would my puppy be vaccinated?

If his mother has a healthy immune system, it is very likely that puppies will receive antibodies in breast milk during breastfeeding. Puppy should get a range of six to eight weeks of vaccine. The veterinarian must give at least three vaccines at intervals of three to four weeks. The final dose should be given at 16 weeks of age.

Are there any risks associated with vaccines?

Immunizations slightly stimulate the animal's immune system to create protection from specific infectious diseases. This stimulation can create mild symptoms, from pain at injection site to fever and allergic reactions. Another less common side effect is the development of a disease mediated by the immune system after vaccination.



That said, it is important to realize that vaccines have saved countless lives and play a vital role in combating infectious diseases of dogs. In addition, the rabies vaccine has saved the lives of many dogs and many people. In some developing countries, hundreds of people every year die from rabies caused by dog stings.

As with any medical procedure, there is little chance of side effects. In most cases the risks are considerably lower than the risk of the disease itself. But it is important to talk to your veterinary surgeon about the history of your dog's disease before you take it.

What Symptoms Should I Look For?

Most dogs do not show any negative effects of vaccination. Vaccination reactions may be small and short-lived or require immediate attention from veterinarians. Clinical signs include:

Fever

Sluggishness

Loss of appetite

Facial swelling and/or hives

Vomiting

Diarrhea

Pain, swelling, redness, scabbing or hair loss around the injection site

Lameness

Collapse

Difficulty breathing

Seizures

It is best to schedule your dog's appointment so that you can monitor him for any side effects following administration of the vaccine.

What Should I Do if I Think My Dog Is Having an Adverse Reaction to a Vaccine?

If you suspect your dog is having a reaction to a vaccine, call your veterinarian immediately.



VACCINATION FOR A CAT

How important are vaccines for my cat's health?

In short, vaccines are very important to control the health of your cats. That said, you do not have to vaccinate all cats against all illnesses. It is very important to talk to your vet about the appropriate vaccine prototype for your cat. Factors to consider include age, medical history, environment, and lifestyle. Most veterinarians recommend the use of essential healthy cats vaccines.

What are the basic vaccines?

The American Association of Cat Physicians shared vaccines in two categories: central and non-central. The main vaccines are considered essential to all cats and protect against panleucopenia (mahuna), cat litter, cat herpes simplex virus I (rinotraheitis) and rabies. Non-essential vaccines are applied to the lifestyle of a cat; These include the swine leukemia virus, Bordetella, Chlamydia felis and the vaccine against cat immunodeficiency. Your veterinarian can determine which vaccines are best for your cat.

Do vaccines require law?

Each state has its own laws governing the administration of a rabies vaccine. Some areas require yearly vaccination of rabies. Other areas require vaccines every three years. In almost all countries, proof of vaccination against rabies is compulsory.

How often do I need to vaccinate my adult cat?

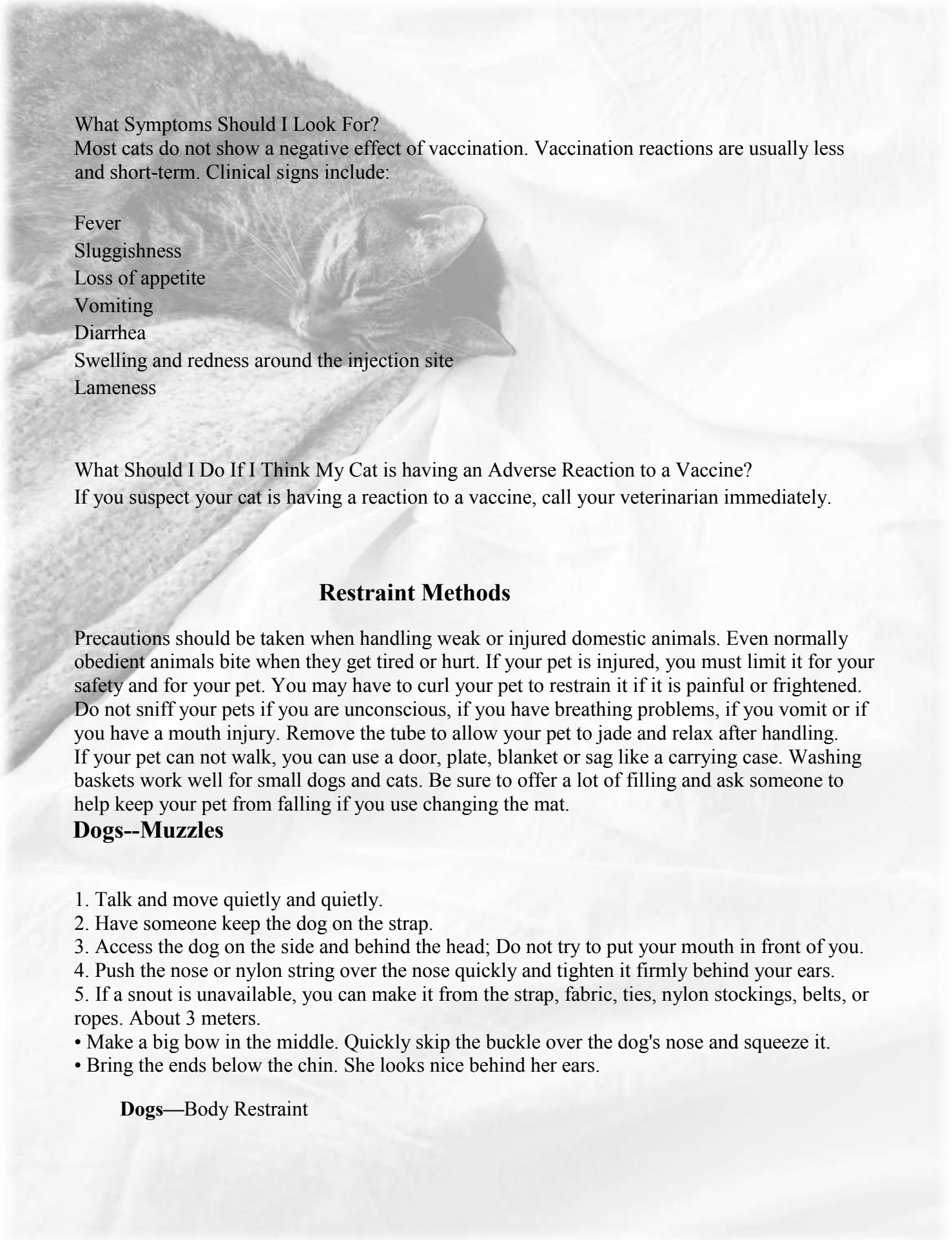
Your veterinarian can better determine the schedule of vaccination for your cat. This will depend on the type of vaccine, the age of your cats, your disease history, your environment and lifestyle. Adult cats can be revaccinated once a year or every three years.

When should I vaccinate my kitten?

Kittens automatically receive antibodies in their mother's milk if their mother has a healthy immune system. These antibodies help protect against infectious diseases until their own immune system is developed. When the kitten is between six and eight weeks, your veterinarian can start applying a range of vaccines at intervals of three or four weeks until the kitten reaches 16 weeks.

Are there any risks associated with vaccines?

Immunization is believed to be a little stimulating an animal immune system to protect against certain infectious diseases. This stimulation can create mild symptoms, from pain at injection site to fever and allergic reactions. There are other less common side effects, such as injection site tumors and immunocompromised vaccination. That said, it is important to realize that vaccines have saved countless lives and play a vital role in combating infectious diseases of the cat. As with any medical procedure, there is little chance of side effects. In most cases the risks are considerably lower than the risk of the disease itself. But it's important to talk to your veterinary surgeon about the history of your cat's cat before you get caught.



What Symptoms Should I Look For?

Most cats do not show a negative effect of vaccination. Vaccination reactions are usually less and short-term. Clinical signs include:

- Fever
- Sluggishness
- Loss of appetite
- Vomiting
- Diarrhea
- Swelling and redness around the injection site
- Lameness

What Should I Do If I Think My Cat is having an Adverse Reaction to a Vaccine?

If you suspect your cat is having a reaction to a vaccine, call your veterinarian immediately.

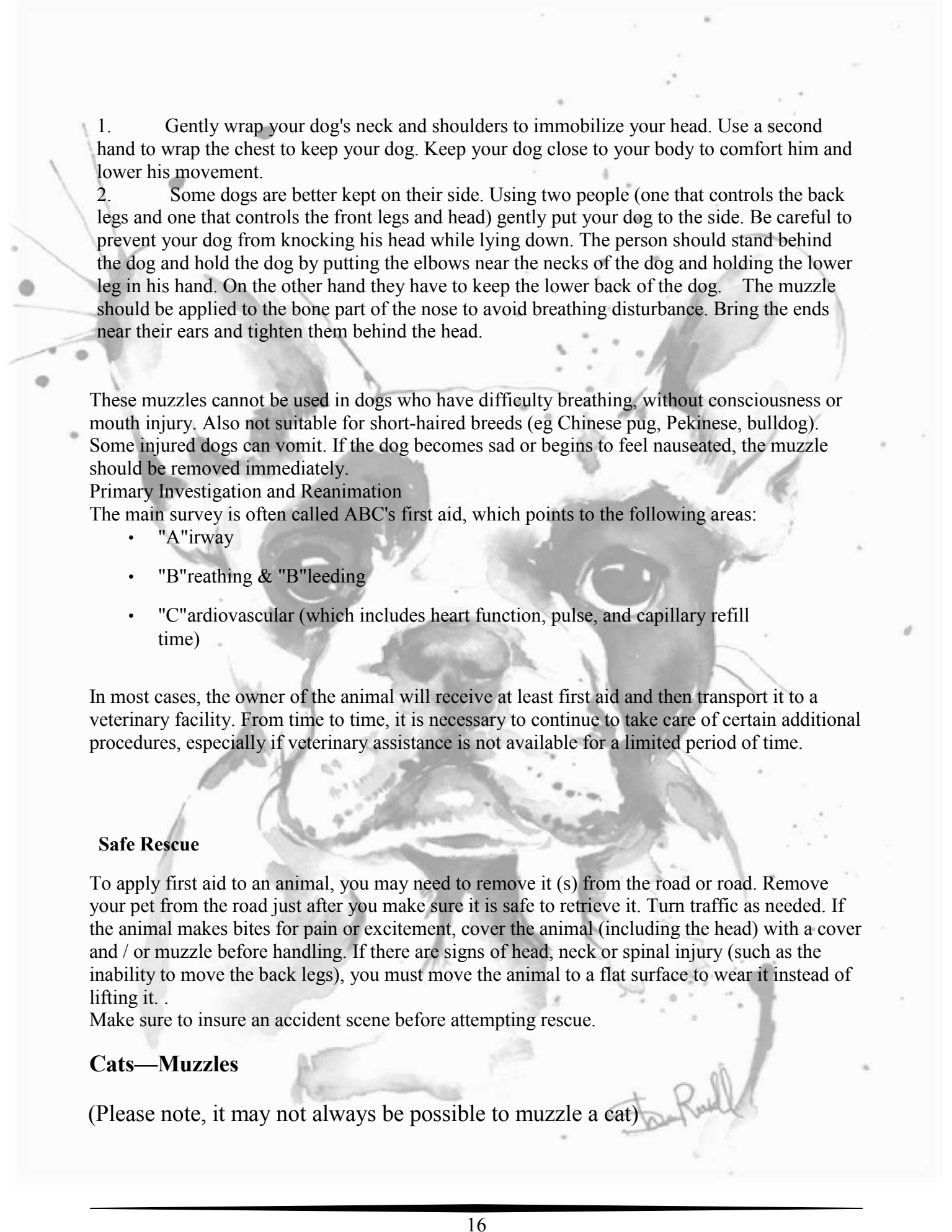
Restraint Methods

Precautions should be taken when handling weak or injured domestic animals. Even normally obedient animals bite when they get tired or hurt. If your pet is injured, you must limit it for your safety and for your pet. You may have to curl your pet to restrain it if it is painful or frightened. Do not sniff your pets if you are unconscious, if you have breathing problems, if you vomit or if you have a mouth injury. Remove the tube to allow your pet to jade and relax after handling. If your pet can not walk, you can use a door, plate, blanket or sag like a carrying case. Washing baskets work well for small dogs and cats. Be sure to offer a lot of filling and ask someone to help keep your pet from falling if you use changing the mat.

Dogs--Muzzles

1. Talk and move quietly and quietly.
2. Have someone keep the dog on the strap.
3. Access the dog on the side and behind the head; Do not try to put your mouth in front of you.
4. Push the nose or nylon string over the nose quickly and tighten it firmly behind your ears.
5. If a snout is unavailable, you can make it from the strap, fabric, ties, nylon stockings, belts, or ropes. About 3 meters.
 - Make a big bow in the middle. Quickly skip the buckle over the dog's nose and squeeze it.
 - Bring the ends below the chin. She looks nice behind her ears.

Dogs—Body Restraint

- 
1. Gently wrap your dog's neck and shoulders to immobilize your head. Use a second hand to wrap the chest to keep your dog. Keep your dog close to your body to comfort him and lower his movement.
 2. Some dogs are better kept on their side. Using two people (one that controls the back legs and one that controls the front legs and head) gently put your dog to the side. Be careful to prevent your dog from knocking his head while lying down. The person should stand behind the dog and hold the dog by putting the elbows near the necks of the dog and holding the lower leg in his hand. On the other hand they have to keep the lower back of the dog. The muzzle should be applied to the bone part of the nose to avoid breathing disturbance. Bring the ends near their ears and tighten them behind the head.

These muzzles cannot be used in dogs who have difficulty breathing, without consciousness or mouth injury. Also not suitable for short-haired breeds (eg Chinese pug, Pekinese, bulldog). Some injured dogs can vomit. If the dog becomes sad or begins to feel nauseated, the muzzle should be removed immediately.

Primary Investigation and Reanimation

The main survey is often called ABC's first aid, which points to the following areas:

- "A"irway
- "B"reathing & "B"leeding
- "C"ardiovascular (which includes heart function, pulse, and capillary refill time)

In most cases, the owner of the animal will receive at least first aid and then transport it to a veterinary facility. From time to time, it is necessary to continue to take care of certain additional procedures, especially if veterinary assistance is not available for a limited period of time.


Safe Rescue

To apply first aid to an animal, you may need to remove it (s) from the road or road. Remove your pet from the road just after you make sure it is safe to retrieve it. Turn traffic as needed. If the animal makes bites for pain or excitement, cover the animal (including the head) with a cover and / or muzzle before handling. If there are signs of head, neck or spinal injury (such as the inability to move the back legs), you must move the animal to a flat surface to wear it instead of lifting it. .

Make sure to insure an accident scene before attempting rescue.

Cats—Muzzles

(Please note, it may not always be possible to muzzle a cat)

- 
1. Speak and move quietly and quietly.
 2. Have someone keep the cat holding the door firmly. Do not hurt the cat; just keep it from moving.
 3. Work behind the cats, quickly push the nylon muzzle over the cat's face. The muzzle will cover most of your face, including the eyes. Secure it comfortably behind your head.
 4. If you are yourself, dominate the sword with one hand and put the spit on the cat's face with the other. Push both hands along the mouthpiece and attach them behind your head. Cats - body mass restriction
 3. Most cats can be tied by holding them to the back of the neck and gently put them to the side. You can use the other hand to keep your other rear legs away.
 4. "Cat Bag" can be used for crap or very scared cats. Push the bag over the cat's tail to the head, close the patented zip closures.
 5. "Kitty Burrito": Wrap the cat in a towel, making sure that the front legs are covered in the body. You can also cover your cat's head with a towel to calm it down and get better control.

Basic First Aid Procedures

All of the following situations require immediate veterinary care!

Bandaging

We use bandages for several reasons: protect the wounds from the environment, protect the environment from injury and prevent the animal licking or irritating the wound. They can be used as a support for tension or strain and to prevent movement. The exact application is important.

Cleaning the wound

The bend process begins with careful cleansing of the wound. All dry blood, dirt and dirt should be washed with mild soap and plenty of water. The hair should be cut so that it does not remain in the early, and if possible, the surface should dry out.

The first step to proper bandaging is to ensure that the wound is clean.

The Contact Layer

After cleaning the wound, the contact layer is the first layer applied. Ideally, this layer should:

- Be sterile and inert.
- Stay in close contact with, but not stick to, the wound.

- Be very absorbent.
- Be free of particles or fibers that might shed into the wound.
- Conform to all shapes. Allow drainage to pass to the next layer without becoming wet.
- Minimize pain.

Telfa-Pad, available in most pharmacies, is closer to meeting these requirements.

After cleansing the wound, place the contact layer on the wound. It is preferred to use antibiotic fat (such as Neosporin) in the buffer, but this is not absolutely necessary. Frequent bend changes are more important.

After cleansing the wound, clean the Telfa-Pad on the surface.

The Absorbent Layer

Once the contact layer is in place, apply a second layer (absorbing layer) to keep the contact layer comfortable but not firm on the wound. This layer is usually cotton or dacron material that comes in several widths. Generally, 1-inch rollers are used for small branches and tail, 2-inch mid-leg rollers, and 3-inch and 4-inch rollers for large legs and body. It's important to use the right size. Too narrow materials often cause the clogging effect, especially if the wound causes swelling.

If the materials are too large, they are difficult to apply without any problems. Bore or groove can make the bandage uncomfortable for your pet. Uneven pressure can cause necrosis (tissue deaths) of the underlying tissue.

Begin with plenty of absorbent layers to keep the contact layer in place. If there is an injury to the leg or the tail, continue by wrapping it with your fingers or tip to the body. If it starts in the upper leg or tail, it is more likely that the link limits blood flow and causes swelling that can cause tissue damage. Apply several layers of absorbent material that will absorb the wound fluid and increase the patient's comfort by wetting the wound.

Make sure that the material you are using as the absorbing layer is the right width and wrap your fingers or end to the body.

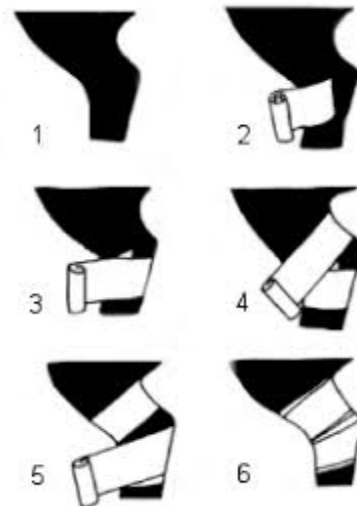
The Outer Layer

Finally, apply an external (tertiary) layer, usually made of porous adhesive tape or elastic band (ie Elastikon, Vetrap). Wrapped fingers to the body, this layer should also be soft and firm. Do not pull the elastic ribbons to their limits as this may interfere with the circulation and cause the tire failure. The tape should be in contact with the skin (hair) at the margins of the bend, holding the bandage so as not to slip.

The outer layer of a bandage should be applied smoothly and snugly, but not tight enough to cutoff blood circulation.

Bandage Changes

The cheeks should often be checked for signs of swelling, change of color or cold skin, odor or saturation of the binding material. The bandage should change when you notice any of the items above or at any time that seems uncomfortable for the pet. Excessive wounds may require changes of clothing every 1 to 2 hours. Early bands with little or no drainage should be changed every 24 hours.



Abscess

A localized accumulation of pus, usually caused by an infection introduced from an animal bite or other penetrating wound. It may appear as a painful swelling or, if it has ruptured, as a draining wound.

What to Do

- If it has ruptured, clean the wound with soap (not detergent) and water. Rinse well and pat dry. Repeat several times a day.
- If there is swelling, apply warm, moist compresses for 10 to 15 minutes. Repeat 3 or 4 times daily.
- Abscesses should be examined by a veterinarian within 24 hours.

What NOT to Do

- Do not attempt to open the abscess yourself.
- Do not apply medicines, potions, or home remedies unless directed to by a veterinarian.

Abscesses are a frequent problem in cats, especially unneutered males who get into territorial or breeding disputes.

During these disputes, the pet may receive a bite or a scratch. If the wound becomes infected, an abscess may form within a day or two. Neutering your male cat will reduce his "need" to fight. Without the influence of male hormones he will mark out a much smaller territory and will be less likely to engage in fights over a female.

Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)

Advanced CPR is a CPR run by teams of trained specialists.

The basic CPR is the most important and will be described in this section.

All tissues require a constant source of oxygen. If the source fails for a few minutes, it can cause irreversible damage. If arrests occur, a basic CPR must be triggered at the scene.

Basic CPR: The Spirit of Rescue

Make sure the animal is really stopped and unconscious

Go to the animal. Tap and try to wake the animal lightly. You may be seriously injured if you have tried to make a CPR for a pet who was sleeping very well and woke up with the start.

Ensure open airways

Expand your head and neck and push the tongue forward.

Look in your mouth and remove saliva or vomit. If it's too dark to see inside your mouth, insert your finger deep into your mouth and even into your throat to remove any vomiting or side-effects. Consider a hard, smooth bone structure at the back of the throat. It's probably a hyoid apparatus (Adam's apple). Serious injuries have occurred if you pull the device for a hypoid.

Pay attention to effective breathing

Sometimes, an animal begins to breathe spontaneously when she puts her head in a position previously discussed (head and neck prolonged, tongue forward). Pay attention to the climb and falling of the chest until you listen carefully to the breathing sounds. If there is no apparent breathing within 10 seconds, start artificial respiration.

Start rescue breathing

Artificial breathing is done by covering the mouth of the animal's nose and breathing into the lungs. In cats and small dogs you have to hold the corners of the mouth tightly closed while introducing air.

In large dogs the tongue should be stretched forward and mouth, and the lips should be closed with both hands around the muzzle. Shed the air in your lungs until you see the chest. Remove your mouth when your chest is completely exhausted. The puddle will go away alone. The air must be forced into the animal's lungs until it sees the chest.

Give 3 to 5 full breaths

After a few walks, stop a few seconds to re-check the breathing and heart function. If the animal still does not breathe, continue to breathe 20 to 25 times per minute in a kitten or small dog, or 12 to 20 times in the middle or large dog. Push the stomach area every few seconds to release the air that blew into the stomach. If the stomach allows you to relax with air, the rescue effects will be less effective.

If breathing is superficial or non-existent and the animal is still unconscious, continue breathing 10 to 15 times per minute and transport the animal to the nearest veterinary facility.

Basic CPR: Chest Compressions



After 3 to 5 breaths, check the pulse. If there is no pulse, start compression of the chest.

In small dogs or cats

Press your chest with one or both hands around your chest. Press the rib frame circularly. Do 100 to 150 times per minute.

In big dogs

Press the chest wall with one or two arms, depending on the size of the dog (and the size of the savior). If the dog is on the side, put your hand to the side of the chest wall where it is spreading. If the dog is on the back, put your arms on the sternum. Press the ribs or sternum 1.5 to 4 inches, depending on the size of the dog. To do this, 80 to 120 times per minute.

Coordinating compression of the breathing and chest

Give your breath during compression, if possible. If breathing is not possible during compression, breathe twice every 12 compressions.

When two or more saviors work together

Rescue breathing should be given during every second or third heart compression.

Continue CPR Until

- You are exhausted and cannot continue.
- You have an animal transported to a veterinary facility and experts can take care of it. The pulses are tangible or the heart feels strong and persistent. In the vast majority of cases, artificial ventilation will still be needed for a while, even if the heart function is back. This is due to the depression of the nervous system of secondary arrests.

All resuscitated animals should be transported to a veterinary facility for further examination and care!

Secondary Survey

Secondary investigations are carried out after a successful reanimation measure is taken or when it is decided that reanimation measures are not required. In some circumstances (due to continuous revival), the secondary examination has never been completed and the animal is transferred directly to a veterinarian or an emergency hospital during resuscitation.

A general examination (from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail) should be performed. Determine and record:

- pulse rate and character
- respiratory rate and character
- mucous membrane color
- capillary refill time
- Rectal temperature.

Examine the eyes, ears, nose, neck, mouth (if possible), chest, abdomen, back, pelvis, legs, and tail. First aid treatment should be performed as necessary during transport to the veterinarian.

Taking and recording your pet's pulse is an important part of the secondary survey

Poisoning

The condition resulting from swallowing, inhaling, absorption, injection or application of a substance that causes structural damage or functional disorder of the body tissue.

What to Do

To summarize:

- Try to get in touch with a veterinarian or a poison control center, and follow their instructions.
- If you can't get in touch with either and the poisoning occurred within the last 3 hours, induce vomiting unless your pet has ingested a petroleum product, a cleaning solution, or a strong acid or alkali.
- If the product is a petroleum product, cleaning solution, strong acid, or strong alkali, or was ingested more than 3 hours ago, you must get your pet to a veterinarian as soon as possible.

- If the pet vomits, save a sample of the vomits for later inspection by the veterinarian.
- For accidental application of a chemical to your pet's skin, see chemical injuries.

What NOT to Do

- Do not give any liquid (other than the hydrogen peroxide or syrup of ipecac if inducing vomiting): they may move the poison into the body sooner.
- Do not attempt to induce vomiting in seizure, or comatose pets.

Shock

What is Shock?

1872 S.D. The absurdly defined shock is a manifestation of the machine life crudity. The recent veterinary manual defines brain shock as "a clinical condition resulting from inadequate oxygen supply to the tissue or the inability of the tissue to adequately use oxygen". There are many attempts to define shock, but because of such a complex disorder, no definition has succeeded.

Shock and cardiovascular system

To have a basic understanding of brain tumor, you must first understand the normal cardiovascular system of dogs and cats. Imagine the cardiovascular system as an enclosed circuit schematized on the next page, consisting of a pumps (heart) and a series of expanding tubes (blood vessels). The system is filled to liquid (blood) capacity that flows through pipes that provide fuel (oxygen and other metabolic substances) and collects waste (carbon dioxide and other metabolic waste). In order to be effective, the pump must be able to supply the appropriate amount of liquid and there must be enough fluid to fully fill and stretch the pipeline. Insulting to any part of this system that results in lower fuel consumption, excess burns and / or excessive accumulation of waste can lead to a similar accident.

An animal hit by a car is likely to endure a shock that puts life in danger.

Shock will eventually include the entire cardiovascular system and, if not removed, will result in the death of the animal. For example, if a pet is hit by a car and has an injury that has resulted in blood loss, there will be a deficiency in the fluid that carries fuel.

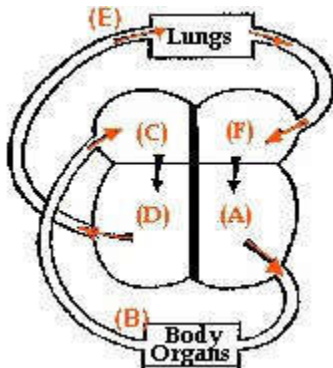
The pump (heart) works with this fuel. Since the fuel supply required is delivered to the pump, it begins to collapse. As the pump fails, it cannot circulate the fluid present, so it supplies less liquids. Without the proper fuel, blood vessels become non-elastic and less effective in fluid movement, again, less fuel. Eventually, these events will lead to complete collapse of the cardiovascular system and the death of a pet.

Causes of shock

The most common causes of shock in our pets are trauma: for example, fighting with other animals, hitting a car and shooting. Other causes include poisoning, insect bites, loss of fluid through vomiting and / or diarrhea, infection, burns and oxygen deficiency of heart failure or

blood obstruction. Respiratory tract (E.g. pneumonia or choking). No matter what the cause, the shock is potentially lethal. Immediate identification is crucial

The Circulatory System



Oxygenated blood leaves the heart through the left ventricle (A), and circulates to the body (F) through the arterial system where its precious oxygen is distributed. The deoxygenated blood then travels to the right atrium (C) and the right ventricle (D) of the heart, where it is pumped to the lungs (E) to pick up more oxygen. The newly oxygenated blood returns to the heart via the left atrium (F), travels to the left ventricle, and the circulatory cycle begins all over again.

Signs of Shock

Early Stages of Shock

- Bright red gums.
- Very rapid capillary refill time.
- The pet may be either excited or subdued.
- Rapid heart rate.
- Pulse not difficult to find.

Middle Stages of Shock

- Gums appear pale or "muddy".
- Abnormally long capillary refill time.
- The heart rate is frequently above normal.
- The pulse weakens and may be difficult to locate.
- The pet will most likely be subdued, depressed and weak.
- Respiration often shallow and rapid (but may be normal).

- Rectal temperature often below normal (may be normal or even elevated).

Late Stages of Shock

- Gums extremely pale or show a bluish discoloration, and are often "blotchy" in appearance.
- Capillary refill time is longer (sometimes longer than 3 to 4 seconds).
- Heart rate is probably elevated and irregular, but may be normal or below normal as heart muscle begins to fail.
- The pulse will be very weak and difficult or impossible to locate.
- Respiration may be slow or rapid, shallow or deep.
- The eyes may take on a glazed appearance and appear not to focus normally.
- Mental condition deteriorates from depression to stupor to coma.
- Rectal temperature will be below normal, often critically so.

Treatment of Shock: What to Do

Successful treatment of a pet in shock involves prompt recognition of the signs, immediate initiation of first aid procedures, and safe and rapid transport to the veterinary facility for definitive treatment.

First aid procedures include:

- Providing adequate breathing (see CPR).
- Stopping blood loss (see bleeding).
- Immobilizing the pet.
- Protecting obvious fractures from further injury (see splints).
- Preventing loss of body heat by covering the pet with one or more blankets.
- Immediately transporting the patient to a veterinary facility for definitive treatment of shock and other injuries and illnesses (see transport).

Abrasions and Cuts:

Most especial scrapes or wounds no larger than an inch or two in an area can be treated with first aid. Larger or deeper abrasions require professional medical attention.

- Muzzle your pet if necessary

- If you have electric scissors, gently cut the fur with the wound. Skin wound healing can lead to contamination and delay wound healing. Avoid cutting the fur scissors because you can accidentally reduce your pets.
- Use warm water to wipe the wound to remove impurities and dirt from the area.
- Apply antibiotic cream such as Neosporin or Bacitracin 3-4 times a day. Swallow your pet for a few minutes after using these medicines to prevent you from taking medicines. These two drugs are relatively safe even if your pet licks a small amount of abrasion.
- Look for emergency attention from a veterinarian if the wound spreads, produces a pus, or if your pet is uncomfortable. In addition, any wet, bleeding or red-tooth swelling after three days of treatment should be reviewed by the veterinarian.



A special note about Lacerations and Puncture wounds: Treatment of wounds and puncture wounds is very similar to the treatment of abrasion and cold wounds. However, it is important to remember that scouring and piercing the wounds can only reveal a small part of the injury and can be more serious than what can be visualized. Treat these injuries as with the aforementioned abrasion and bite wounds. Unlike humans, pets rarely (but can) contract tetanus. "Tetanus vaccine" is not necessary for dogs and cats. However, these injuries can become deeply infected and can interfere with the underlying muscles, tendons, ligaments and joints and should always be evaluated by your veterinarian.

Birthing or Dystocia

(Difficult or abnormal labor):

The gestation period for most dogs and cats is around 63 days. After approximately 52 days of pregnancy, take the X-ray to see how many



puppies or kittens are waiting. At this time the fetal skeleton is visible on X-ray ("X-rays"). Immediately before birth, the animal usually feels restless and can stay close to the owner. Some animals will want to be alone and seek a quiet place (they may have prepared in advance) to be born to their babies. The temperature of your pet will also be reduced before delivery. You can control the temperature in the house and if it falls below 99 degrees, your pet will soon begin shivering. Mothers who come for the first time can be frightened or vocalized during work. This is normal unless vocalization becomes too much

1. They can really walk between babies and, in fact, they might want to eat or drink during their birth. Wait for a kitten or puppy every 45-60 minutes, and sometimes at shorter intervals. An amniotic bag, which looks like cellophane around a newborn, is usually eliminated by licking a mother. If the mother does not remove it in two or three minutes, it should be carefully removed so that the newborn can start breathing. If you need to remove the amniotic bag, also clean the airway of the puppy or kitten by removing the mucus from the nose and mouth. You can do this with a rubber syringe. The mother must immediately accept the newborn in the dairy gland, and many puppies and kittens are already breast-feeding, when the rest of the litter is still on their way.

Seek Veterinary help immediately if you notice any of the following:

- If your pet did not give birth to her baby before the 65th day of pregnancy.
- If you feel that your pet has a very obvious pain.
- 30-60 minutes of strong contraction occurs without the creation of a newborn.
- They spend more than four hours between newborns and expect more.
- It seems the fetus is trapped in the genital canal.
- If the mother consistently ignoring a particular child or separates one child from all others.

Burns

(Chemical, electrical, or heat (i.e. from a heating pad)): Symptoms include singed hair, blistering, swelling, and redness of the skin.



Immediately rinse the combustion with large quantities of cold, liquid water.→

Apply a glass of ice for 15-20 minutes. Do not allow the ice pack to come into direct contact with the skin of your pet and be sure to wrap the ice pack with a light towel.

Call your veterinarian immediately.—If your pet has large amounts of dry chemicals on his skin, remove them. Water can activate some dry chemicals.

Choking:

Symptoms of choking include: shortness of breath, excessive mouth pain, salivation and blue lips and tongue.

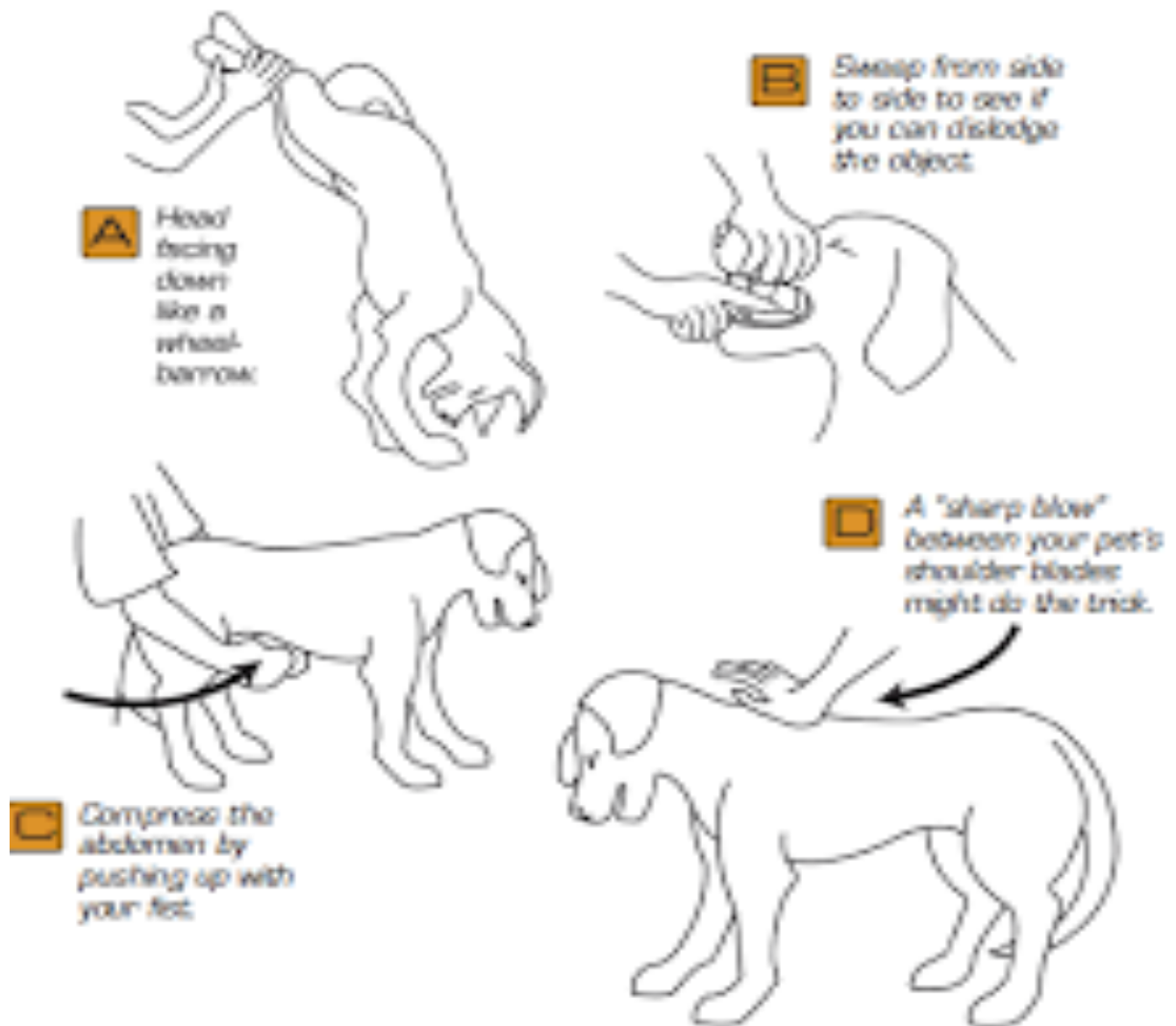
If your pet can still partially breathe, it is best to keep the animal calm and go to the veterinarian as soon as possible.

If possible, try to open your pet's mouth to look at food, toys, or other items jammed in the back of the throat or stuck on the mouthpiece but be careful with barking. Be obligated to protect yourself and animals, because your pet will probably be angry and likely to bite.

If possible, clean the airway by removing the object with a tweezer or tweezers, be careful not to push it into the throat.

If the object is too deep or if your pet is dropped, put your hands on each side of the animal's chest and apply a firm, fast but gentle pressure (as if trying to imitate the cough), You can also put the animal on its side and gently squeeze the side of the ribs palm her hands three or four times. Repeat this procedure until the object is dislodged or you arrive at the veterinarian's office.





Note

- A. hood tying down
- B. sweep from side to side to see if you can dislodge any object
- C. compress the abdomen by pushing up with your feet
- D. A sharp blow between your pet shoulders might do the trick.

Contact your veterinarian immediately.

Insect bites and stings:

Most insect bites are mildly irritating to our pets but sometimes they can cause hives and discomfort.



Please seek out veterinary attention immediately if your pet develops hives or difficulties breathing. Basic first aid for insect bites includes:
You can call your veterinarian for advice on non-prescription antihistamines, such as Benadryl, to reduce your allergic response.
Cortisone cream can be applied to any insect to facilitate it.
Compressed Cold cuts on a bee sting can help alleviate swelling and pain.

If you remove the tag, be sure to use tweezers or tongs, rather than your fingers. Do it all to remove all the badges. Take a check next to the skin of your pet with a twisted pair or removing the ticks. Lightly pull the chick out of your pet's skin. If your mouth is left behind, try pressing the area hot twice a day for 5-7 days. Your pet's body needs to melt itself and remove the mouth.
Many flea manufacturers and tickers who do not sell a hypocritical vet can be very poisonous for small dogs and cats. These are pesticides that are toxic to humans and animals, as well as fleas. They can often cause irritation and itching of the skin, but can cause tremor or convulsions. If your pet has mild irritation or itching, try not to wash a shampoo or Dawn detergent to remove any residues of the product and call your veterinarian. If your pet ingests any of these products (ie Buha Necklaces), contact ASPCA Poison Line immediately. Call a regular veterinarian if you need more advice.

Vomiting

A dog may vomit after eating something bad or when it is sick.

Symptoms of sickness

Frequent or persistent vomiting is considered. Diarrhea, dehydration, blood in vomit, weight loss and loss of appetite may also be present.

First aid

- If the animal does not regurgitate during the visit (8 hours), feed it with minced meat or boiled fish (2 cups) mixed with rice cook (2 cups). This recipe should be divided into 2 or 3 meals throughout the day. The amount of food is calculated for a medium sized dog (20-30 kg or 45-70 lb) and you will need to adjust this amount depending on the size of your pet. If these foods are

well tolerated, continue feeding the dog for the next 2 days by slowly re-introducing your normal food;

- If the animal is rinsed during the hunger (8 hours), fill it with rice (cook 1 cup of rice in 4 cups of water, remove the rice and serve the remaining water) for the next 12 hours;

- > If the animal stops with vomiting after 12 hours serving the rice water, feed it with minced beef or boiled fish (2 cups) mixed with rice cook (2 cups). This recipe should be divided into 2 or 3 meals throughout the day. The amount of food is calculated for a medium size dog (20-30 kg or 45-70 lb) and you need to adjust that amount based on your pet's size. If these foods are well tolerated, continue feeding the dog for the next 2 days by slowly re-introducing your normal food;

- > If the animal continues to vomit after having served rice water for 12 hours, contact the veterinary service (see section on veterinary assistance for more information).).

If you have seen an animal swallow a foreign body, share Vaseline (Vaseline®, found in the first aid kit) orally:

- If the animal is small (less than 20 kg or 45 lb), give 2 tablespoons orally 4 times a day until you find a foreign body in a stool or petroleum jelly in the stool;

- If the animal is large (more than 20 kg or 45 lb), give 4 tablespoons orally 4 times a day until you find a foreign body in the stool or petroleum jelly visible in the stool.

Eye problems

A pink eye (conjunctivitis) can be caused by an infection, a foreign object, a trauma, etc.

Symptoms of sickness

The dog may keep its eye closed and try to rub or scratch it. The eye might also produce more tears or thick and greenish secretions.



First aid

1. Inspect the eyes and the inside of the lids.
2. If there are any secretions around the eyes, clean them twice a day with a cloth. If the secretion is dry, use a damp cloth;
3. Apply about 1 cm antibiotic eye cream (Polysporin® for eye, found in the first aid kit) in the eye, 2-4 times daily until it is cured.
4. If the animal scratches or rubbing the eyes, it is recommended to place a helmet collar around the neck.

Ear Problem

Ear infections are often caused by bacteria or yeast.

Symptoms of sickness

The ear can be painful, red and contain a lot of debris. The animal might be rubbing, scratching or shaking its head.



First Aid

1. Examine the ears. If you can see a foreign object, carefully remove it with a tweezer (located in the first aid kit);
2. Rinse the ears with the ear cleansing solution (Routeen®, available in the First Aid Kit). If you do not have an eye cup solution, use a mixture of ½ octa and 1/2 hot water. Drain the solution

enough to fill the ear canal and massage the ear and ear canal for 30 second. Allow the animal to shake his head to remove most of the ear cleansing solution;

3. Use a treadmill (found in the first aid kit) or a soft cloth to clean the ear remains;

Take 15 minutes after cleaning and apply drops of antibiotic drop caps (first aid ear lice) 4 times a day for 7 days. See the table below for the number of drops applied to each ear.

5. Supports the ear twice a day for 7 days, then once daily for 7 days. Whenever you clean your ear, wipe your ear, wait 15 minutes and apply anti-eyebrow antibiotics as described above.

Travelling

Regular vaccinations are the most effective way to prevent such diseases.

Animals must be contained while traveling in a car or truck. The cats quickly jumped on cars.

Put them in well-ventilated pet boxes. Dogs can be trained in safety belts. We recommend that dogs do not travel in the back of the truck. In some states it is illegal for a dog to enter the back of a truck without a link. With the risk of injury from falling, the dog may die in traffic. Even properly attached dogs have little protection in the event of an accident.

If your dog has to travel to the back of the van, it must be connected securely.

Regular veterinary checks

Regular veterinary reviews will help prevent some of the problems that can be prevented and enable early detection of others, which will facilitate treatment. Your pet should check your veterinarian at least once a year. During the check, regular vaccination is applied and the animal receives a physical examination, dental examination and tooth cleansing.

Your annual / physical pet is essential for your good health.

Immunization programs

Many dangerous infectious diseases can be prevented or reduced by an appropriate vaccination program. The vaccine is not 100% effective, but regular vaccines are the most effective way to prevent such diseases.

Approved vaccines are available for the following diseases:

Dogs:

- Rabies
- Distemper
- Parvoviral Enteritis
- Coronoviral Enteritis
- Hepatitis Leptospirosis
- Parainfluenza/Bordetella
- Lyme Disease

Cats :

- Rabies

- Panleukopenia
- Rhinotracheitis
- Caliciviral Pneumonitis
- Feline Leukemia Virus
- Feline Infectious Peritonitis

With so many deadly illnesses that can now be prevented by vaccination, you owe your dog or kitten to make sure they get their strength. Consult your veterinarian about the vaccines needed in your area and the appropriate vaccination program.

Dental health

Dental problems that are not cured do not only cause problems in the teeth and gums, but their effects can spread to other areas of the body.

- Decaying tooth infections can spread directly into the nasal cavity or eyes.
- Bacteria from dental infections and / or plaque accumulation may extend to the heart, liver, kidneys or other organs.

Good oral hygiene and regular veterinary inspection and treatment can eliminate dental problems.

Dental health and good health generally go hand in hand.

Prevention: final note

Look for professional veterinary assistance immediately if your pet is suffering from an accident or illness. Getting early help helps in avoiding complications and suffering more. Waiting can cause excessive care, serious deterioration of the condition and make recovery worse.

Skin Problem

Symptoms Of Skin Problem

The animal might scratch, lick or bite its skin. You might also notice scabs, redness, hairless patches, blood or pus and swellings.

Skin infections

Skin infections are often found around the face and neck areas. The skin is red, moist and itchy.

Here are two examples of what a skin infection might look like:



First aid

1. Cut or shave 3 inches of hair around all sides of the affected surface with scissors or trimmer;
2. Clean the skin with chlorhexidine soap (located in the first aid kit) or with mild soap and water and rinse well; 3. Dry with a towel or cloth;
4. Apply a triple antibiotic grease (Polysporin®, found in the first aid kit) to the affected area twice a day until it is treated;
5. You can put an elizabeth collar around the animal door to prevent scratching, licking, and banding the skin.

101 Things You Didn't Know Could Harm Your Pet

Presented by

theASPCA Hazards in the Home:

Household Items:

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medications (ibuprofen, aspirin, etc.) | 13. Lighter fluid |
| 2. Acetaminophen | 14. Mothballs |
| 3. Cold and flu medications | 15. Anti-cancer drugs |
| 4. Antidepressants | 16. Solvents (paint thinner) |
| 5. Vitamins | 17. Flea and tick products |
| 6. Home insect products | 18. Drain cleaners |
| 7. Rat and mouse bait | 19. Liquid potpourri |
| 8. Bleach | 20. Slug and snail bait |
| 9. Diet pills | 21. Oven cleaner sprays |
| 10. Disinfectants | 22. Lime/scale remover |
| 11. Fabric softener | 23. Fly bait |
| 12. Lead | 24. Detergents |
| | 25. Tobacco products |

Plants: Do you have any of these plants in your house or around it? If so, make sure there are places where animals cannot get you, or consider them to be completely free. Keep in mind that even lily of the pollen granules can be toxic to cats.

26. Common Plants:

Aloe	Dieffenbachia	Marble Queen
Amaryllis	Dumbcane	Morning Glory
Asian Lilly	Easter Lilly	Mother-in-Law
Asparagus Fern	Elephant Ears	Mountain Laurel
Australian Nut	English Ivy	Needlepoint Ivy
Autumn Crocus	Eucalyptus	Nephthysis
Azalea	Ferns	Nightshade
Belladonna	Fiddle-leaf Philodendron	Oleander
Bird of Paradise Gold	Dust Dracaena	Panda
Bittersweet (American and European)	Florida Beauty	Peace Lily
Black Locust	Foxglove	Philodendron
Branching Ivy	Glacier Ivy	Poison Hemlock
Buckeye	Gladiolas	Precatory Bean
Buddhist Pine	Golden Pothos	Privet
Caladium	Heavenly Bamboo	Red Emerald
Calla Lily	Honeysuckle	Rhododendron
Castor Bean	Hurricane Plant	Ribbon Plant
Ceriman	Hyacinth	Sago Palm
Clematis	Hydrangea	Satin Pothos
Cordatum	Iris	Schefflera
Corn Plant	Jerusalem Cherry	Striped Dracaena
Cycads	Jimson Weed	Sweetheart Ivy
Cyclamen	Kalanchoe	Tulip
Daffodil	Lantana	Water Hemlock
Daylily	Lilies (all Lilium species)	Wisteria
Devil's Ivy	Lily of the Valley	Yew
	Lupine	Yucca

Harmful Foods: Make sure to store these foods where your pets can't find them!

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 27. Avocados | 35. Alcoholic beverages |
| 28. Chocolate (all forms) | 36. Moldy/spoiled foods |
| 29. Coffee (all forms) | 37. Salt |
| 30. Onions and onion powder | 38. Fatty foods |
| 31. Garlic | 39. Gum, candies, or other foods sweetened with Xylitol |
| 32. Grapes and Raisins | 40. Tea leaves |
| 33. Corn cobs | 41. Raw yeast dough |
| 34. Macadamia nuts | |

Household Items: These household items can cause damage, choking or damage to the internal organs of your pets. Make sure they do not stay in bed

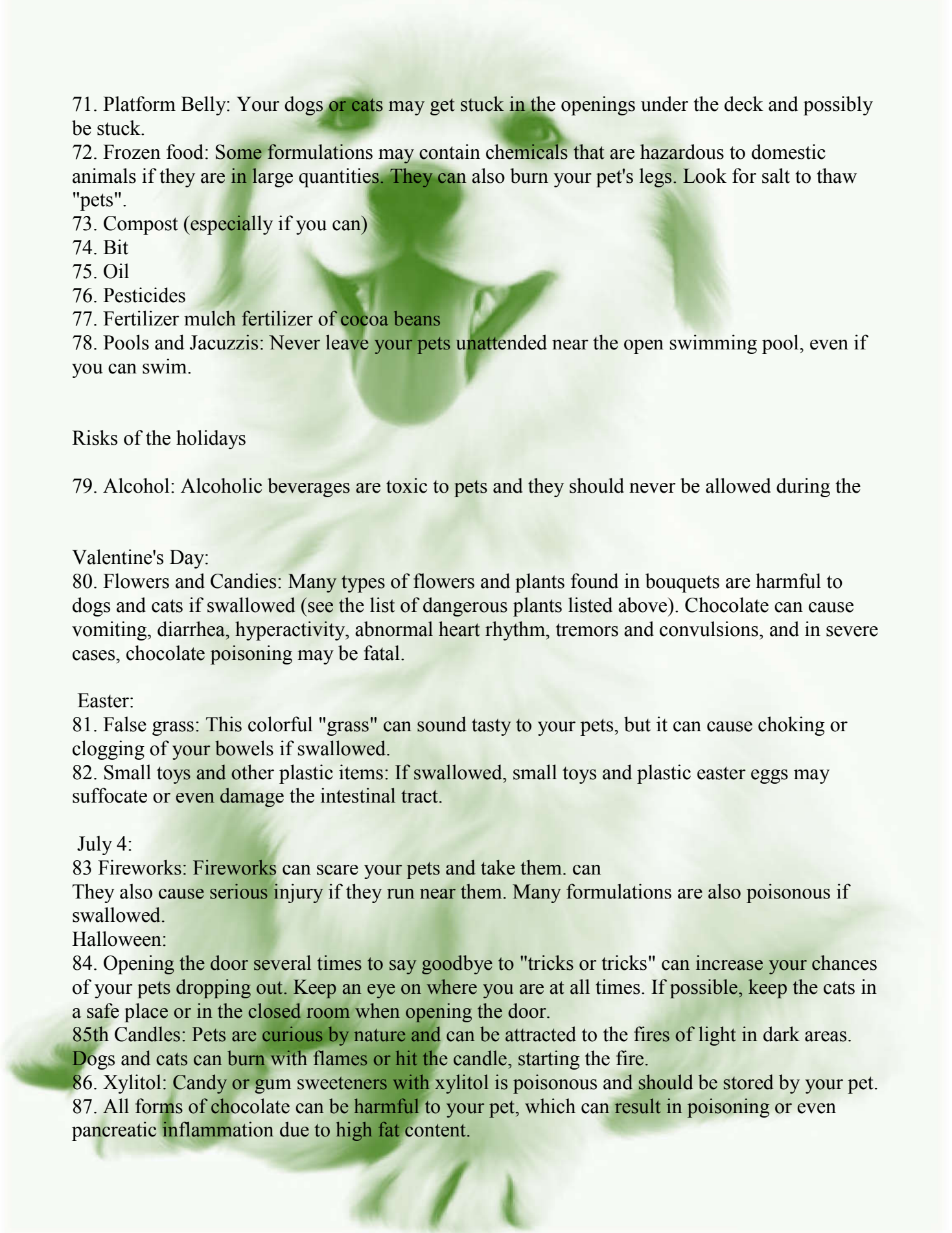
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| 42. Balls (specifically balls that are small or have a smooth outer coating) | 51. Nylons |
| 43. Batteries | 52. Gorilla glue |
| 44. Bread twist ties | 53. Plastic wrap |
| 45. Buttons | 54. Socks |
| 46. Coins | 55. Rubber-bands and Paper clips |
| 47. Cotton swabs | 56. Sharp objects (knives, razors, scissors, needles, etc) |
| 48. Glass | 57. String, yarn, dental floss |
| 49. Hair pins | 58. Towels |
| 50. Jewelry | 59. Wax |

Problems: Dogs and cats are more likely to be injured in these areas of your home. Keep pets away from these places or carefully follow them when they are close to them if you can.

- 60. Balconies: High balconies without security fences or separate fences can cause a dangerous fall.
- 61. Bathtubs or washbasins: Small pets can be drowned in tubs or washbasins.
- 62. Doors and windows: Dogs and cats can escape if they find a door or window open. They can also seriously hurt if they cross the busy road. Windows must have screens to prevent cats or other animals from falling.
- 63. Electrical Cables: Your pets can be electric if they chew or chew on the power cord that is connected.
- 64. Fire: Your pets can burn with fire or get sick if they eat pepel.
- 65. Toilets: The water toilet is not healthy for pets; Always remember to close the lid. Be sure to leave lots of fresh and fresh water for pets if you have to leave them alone.
- 66. Washer and Dryer: Your pets can slip into the washer or dryer without your knowledge; close these doors when you are not using them.

Outside Hazards:

- 67. Algae: Algae can be found in lakes or other waters; some forms may be toxic.
- 68. Antifreeze / Coolant: Some types of antifreeze or refrigerant contain ethylene glycol, which is very toxic for dogs and cats, even in small quantities.
- 69. fire / grill: flames may cause severe burns and ashes may cause the disease if swallowed.
- 70. Fences or Doors: Your pets can escape if they find fenced openings or damaged doors. They can also be injured or stuck if they stumble.

- 
71. Platform Belly: Your dogs or cats may get stuck in the openings under the deck and possibly be stuck.
72. Frozen food: Some formulations may contain chemicals that are hazardous to domestic animals if they are in large quantities. They can also burn your pet's legs. Look for salt to thaw "pets".
73. Compost (especially if you can)
74. Bit
75. Oil
76. Pesticides
77. Fertilizer mulch fertilizer of cocoa beans
78. Pools and Jacuzzis: Never leave your pets unattended near the open swimming pool, even if you can swim.

Risks of the holidays

79. Alcohol: Alcoholic beverages are toxic to pets and they should never be allowed during the

Valentine's Day:

80. Flowers and Candies: Many types of flowers and plants found in bouquets are harmful to dogs and cats if swallowed (see the list of dangerous plants listed above). Chocolate can cause vomiting, diarrhea, hyperactivity, abnormal heart rhythm, tremors and convulsions, and in severe cases, chocolate poisoning may be fatal.

Easter:

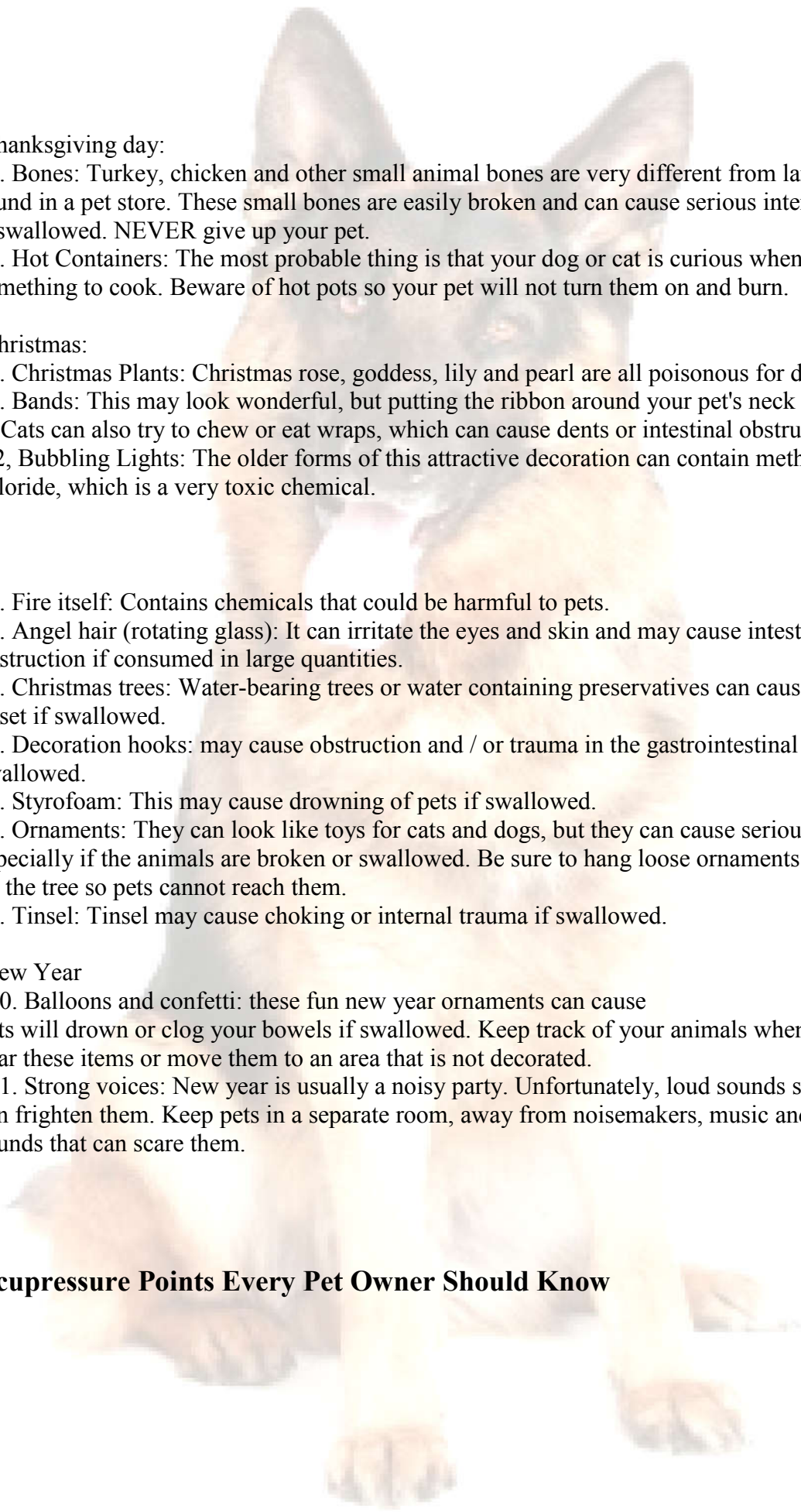
81. False grass: This colorful "grass" can sound tasty to your pets, but it can cause choking or clogging of your bowels if swallowed.
82. Small toys and other plastic items: If swallowed, small toys and plastic easter eggs may suffocate or even damage the intestinal tract.

July 4:

83. Fireworks: Fireworks can scare your pets and take them. can They also cause serious injury if they run near them. Many formulations are also poisonous if swallowed.

Halloween:

84. Opening the door several times to say goodbye to "tricks or tricks" can increase your chances of your pets dropping out. Keep an eye on where you are at all times. If possible, keep the cats in a safe place or in the closed room when opening the door.
- 85th Candles: Pets are curious by nature and can be attracted to the fires of light in dark areas. Dogs and cats can burn with flames or hit the candle, starting the fire.
86. Xylitol: Candy or gum sweeteners with xylitol is poisonous and should be stored by your pet.
87. All forms of chocolate can be harmful to your pet, which can result in poisoning or even pancreatic inflammation due to high fat content.



Thanksgiving day:

88. Bones: Turkey, chicken and other small animal bones are very different from large bones found in a pet store. These small bones are easily broken and can cause serious internal damage if swallowed. NEVER give up your pet.

89. Hot Containers: The most probable thing is that your dog or cat is curious when you feel something to cook. Beware of hot pots so your pet will not turn them on and burn.

Christmas:

90. Christmas Plants: Christmas rose, goddess, lily and pearl are all poisonous for dogs and cats.

91. Bands: This may look wonderful, but putting the ribbon around your pet's neck can suffocate it. Cats can also try to chew or eat wraps, which can cause dents or intestinal obstruction.

92. Bubbling Lights: The older forms of this attractive decoration can contain methylene chloride, which is a very toxic chemical.

93. Fire itself: Contains chemicals that could be harmful to pets.

94. Angel hair (rotating glass): It can irritate the eyes and skin and may cause intestinal obstruction if consumed in large quantities.

95. Christmas trees: Water-bearing trees or water containing preservatives can cause stomach upset if swallowed.

96. Decoration hooks: may cause obstruction and / or trauma in the gastrointestinal tract if swallowed.

97. Styrofoam: This may cause drowning of pets if swallowed.

98. Ornaments: They can look like toys for cats and dogs, but they can cause serious injuries, especially if the animals are broken or swallowed. Be sure to hang loose ornaments high enough on the tree so pets cannot reach them.

99. Tinsel: Tinsel may cause choking or internal trauma if swallowed.

New Year

100. Balloons and confetti: these fun new year ornaments can cause pets will drown or clog your bowels if swallowed. Keep track of your animals when they are near these items or move them to an area that is not decorated.

101. Strong voices: New year is usually a noisy party. Unfortunately, loud sounds scare pets and can frighten them. Keep pets in a separate room, away from noisemakers, music and other loud sounds that can scare them.

Acupressure Points Every Pet Owner Should Know

1. GV 20: This is the point on the top of your pet's head that can be found by drawing a line toward the middle on the tip of the head of the ears. This is an excellent massage point that makes the pet worried easier.
2. GV 26: This point is in the "T" formed underneath the nose in the filter. You can stimulate this point by using the pen lid with "flickering" motion. This is a very powerful revitalization point that can help rescue animals that have collapsed, been unconscious, or suffered a heart attack.
3. Heart 7: This point is on the side of the wrist. It seems to be a big hole between the forearm and ligament bones. You can grind or stimulate this point to help animals that have attacks.

Natural Ways to Help Calm Your Pet in an Emergency

1. **Lavender Oil:** Lavender oil is available in most of the health food stores. You can rub oil on your pet's head and ear. Dogs and cats react to aromatherapy just as people and Lavender can help your pet calm down safely in a crisis.
2. **Rescue Remedy:** This is the Bach flower item that is available in stores. Contains a mixture of natural floral essences that can help alleviate humans and animals. If your pet is accentuated or upset and can take your mouth (that is, it is aware of it and does not cure it), you can try to rescue the cure for calming. Cats should probably get 2-3 drops of oral, small dogs 1 / 4-1 / 2 mouth and mouth, middle dogs 1 / 2-3 / 4 mouth darts and big dogs 1 count - goes through the mouth. You can repeat it every few hours.
3. **Body Language and Cues:** Our pets rely heavily on our body language to get clues on how to behave in different situations. If we approach our pets in a tense and accentuated manner, they will also react with fear. She always speaks a low, gentle voice. If for any reason you have to limit your pet, gentle, firm pressure with your hands will intimidate you less than the light, the "goose" touch. Additionally, some animals really calm down if you put your hands in any place on your body and make a big sigh. It relaxes you and gives your pet a signal that it is acceptable to relax in a given situation.

A background image showing a male veterinarian with a stethoscope around his neck, examining a small, scruffy dog. The dog is standing on a table, and the vet is leaning over it, with his hands on the dog's body. The scene is set in a clinical or veterinary office environment.

CONCLUSION

Many other types of emergencies may appear. If you have any questions about your pet's symptoms, seek advice from a veterinarian.

The Emergency Center (where after-care is provided) and intensive care centers (where care is available 24 hours a day) are becoming more and more common. It is advisable to know the location and working time of your nearest facility.

You may not have time to call some very critical emergency cases, but in most cases a phone call to an emergency is a good idea.

If you have questions about your pet's health, call your veterinarian or emergency department. They can make you aware of some of the possibilities.

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