

First Aid for Dogs-What EVERY Pet Owner should Know

~~ From your Breeders~ Puppyterriers ~~

1. How an injured dog behaves - You need to know what to expect from an injured pet to prevent injury to yourself.
2. Vet phone number and address - You quickly need to know who to call and where to go. Make sure you also have numbers on hand for 24-hour emergency clinics that provide after-hours emergency care.
3. Phone number of a Friend - In some situations when a pet is lost or when you are trying to transport an injured pet, you can't do it alone. You need a friend's help. Always be prepared by having the phone number of an animal-loving friend you can call for help.
4. CPR - (Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation)- Canine
5. Heimlich maneuver
6. How to bandage a wound - This can be easy to do and it is important to protect a wound. Bandaging helps to control bleeding and helps keep the wound clean.
7. How to stop Bleeding - Gentle pressure is the best way to stop bleeding.
8. Towels or blankets - They can be used to cover the wound or to help you pick up an injured pet.
9. Strong Blanket - This can help you transport an injured pet.
- 10.. Finances - It is important to be financially prepared. You need to be able to take care of your pet's medical needs. Many clinics do not allow payment plans but do accept credit cards.

Keep these items & Information Handy , we never know when an emergency can arise.

Note: Informational purposes only. Please consult your Veterinarian.

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# Canine- CPR Instructions

## How to Perform CPR on a Dog

### 1. Introduction

In the event that a dog is not breathing, CPR, also known as cardiopulmonary resuscitation, and mouth-to-snout resuscitation, can be used to save the dog's life and stabilize the dog until professional medical treatment is carried out. In order to correctly perform Canine CPR, it is important to follow the steps below in their exact order.

The "ABC" steps below can help you to remember how to perform Canine CPR in the event of an emergency.

#### Step 1: A for Airway

Gently open the dog's mouth, pull the tongue out, and try to determine if the dog is breathing. If possible gently straighten out the dog's head and neck, but do not extend the neck out or you can cause further injury. Look at the dog's chest for any sign of respiration, or hold your hand to the dog's mouth to see if you can feel any signs of breathing or respiration.

Once you are sure the dog is not breathing, perform mouth-to-snout. Hold the dog's mouth closed, cup your hand around the dog's nose, and try breathing two breaths directly into the dog's snout. If the breaths go in proceed to Step 2.

If the breaths are obstructed open the dog's mouth again, and check for any visible object that is stuck in the dog's throat. If an object is visible press gently on the dog's throat in an upward motion while you try to remove the object. If no object is visible, perform the canine Heimlich maneuver. Do not proceed to Step 2 until the dog's airway has been cleared.

#### Step 2: B for Breathing

If the breaths in Step 1 go into the dog's lungs, continue the mouth-to-snout procedure. The ideal number of breaths is one breath for every 3 seconds with an average of 20 breaths per minute. If you are performing CPR on a large dog use your full lung capacity for the breath. If you are performing CPR on a small dog, use shorter breaths.

During this process, make sure that your hand is snug around the dog's nose and your mouth and try to blow the air directly into the dog's mouth. Always keep the dog's mouth closed with your other hand. Never force air into the dog's nose. Instead, breathe into the dog's nose at a rate of time, and pressure, that you would normally exhale.

Step 3; C for Circulation ;Once the A and B's have been established, check the dog's femoral artery for a pulse, or lay your hand on the upper left side of the dog's chest to see if you can feel a heartbeat. If no heartbeat or pulse is present begin chest compressions.

First lay the dog on its right side, and then locate the middle of the dog's chest which is approximately where the left elbow touches the ribcage. This location is where the compressions should take place.

For Small dogs 16 lbs. Or less , the thumb and forefinger can be used to compress both sides of the chest. For larger dogs, use a palm over hand method for compressions. The chest should be compressed about 1.5 inches down on each compression.

The speed of compressions and breathing is important for the CPR to work properly. Compressions should be done at a rate of 3 compressions every 2 seconds. After 15 quick compressions two breaths should be performed.

If no abdominal injury is possible, another person can gently press on the dog's abdomen as the chest compression is released. This extra CPR, step known as interposed abdominal compression, can help return blood flow to the heart.

Repeat the CPR as necessary and periodically check for any signs of breathing or pulse from the dog. Only stop compressions when you feel a pulse or heartbeat, and do not stop breaths until the dog starts breathing on its own. If possible it is best to have someone continue the CPR in a vehicle while the dog is being transported to an emergency veterinarian clinic.

Disclaimer\*\* This information has been prepared & compiled by "Puppyterriers" through research gathered by our own experience, various Veterinarian canine health websites on the internet. We hope to assist our New puppy Owners with their new family addition!.

#### Heimlich Maneuver;

Steps to save a Choking Dog...

If your dog starts choking or having difficulty in breathing, do the following basic steps:

Take a secure hold of the dog and open its mouth and look at the back of its throat. If you can see the object causing the choking, remove it. Preferably, have a helper assist you in holding the dog's mouth open while

you remove the object. That way you'll have a better view into the dog's throat removing the object and not push it further down the throat.

If you can't see the object or it's blocking the airway, don't try to pull the object out. With his fore legs planted on the ground, hold his hind legs in the air with his head hangs down.

If you have a small dog, pick him up and hold him by the hips with his head hanging down. Sometimes, this technique will simply cause the object to drop off. Otherwise, you have to perform the Heimlich Maneuver.

Although Heimlich Maneuver can be performed with the dog in lying sideways or standing position, I'd recommend the latter one as it's more effective. Either method, the steps are very similar.

With your dog standing, elevate his hind legs slightly and hold them between your knees or shin.

1. Place one hand just below the last rib and another hand on his back. Press the stomach in one fluid motion. Squeeze about 4 to 5 times rapidly or until the object is coughed out.
2. Double check if the object is completely dislodged. If so, let your dog rest a moment before taking him to the veterinary for further check-up.
3. If there is still part of the object jammed inside his throat, strike between his shoulder blades sharply with an open palm and repeat step 2.

If the remaining object does not come up and your dog is no longer breathing, you will have to perform artificial respiration or bring your dog to the Veterinary -IMMEDIATELY!

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