Emergency Animal Response Service

The Most Common Animal First Aid Needs
#1 Open Wounds
#2 Choking
#3 Extreme Temperatures
#4 Insect Bite, Stings and Allergic Reactions
#5 Puncture Wounds

DO YOU KNOW WHAT TO DO?

First Aid Kit Recommendations:
- 1" & 2" Adhesive Tape
- Rectal Thermometer
- Antiseptic Soap
- Elizabethan Collar
- Eye Wash/ Antibacterial eye drops
- Isopropyl Alcohol
- Gauze
- 4"x4" Gauze Pads
- Scissors
- Tweezers
- Bandage Scissors
- Lubricant
- Hydrogen Peroxide
- Benadryl
- Vet Wrap
- Antibiotic Ointment
- Blanket & towel
- Gloves

Emergency Pet Paperwork:
- Pet Information Profile
- Emergency Contact Numbers
- Regular Veterinarian Numbers
- Copies Of Vaccinations
- Copies Of Prescriptions
- Special Diet Needs
- Special Medical Needs
- Major Medical History
- Emergency Pet Buddy – someone you trust to make medical decisions on your behalf

Printable copies of these important forms can be found on our website at www.EARSCCT.org or can be emailed directly to you by contacting us at info@earscct.org.

Local Pet-911 Contacts:
VCA Veterinary Referral and Emergency Center
123 W Cedar St
Norwalk, CT 06854
203—807—4643

Cornell University Veterinary Specialists
880 Canal Street
Stamford, CT 06902
203—595—2777

ASPCA Animal Poison Control Hotline
(888) 426-4435
*NOTE: A $65 consultation fee may be applied to your credit card.

In Case Of Emergency:
- Assess the scene for any additional threats to you or your pet. This is important for everyone's safety.
- Keep movement to a minimum. Provide wrapping of wounds if necessary. Use a towel or a blanket to support your animals. Keep them calm, talk to them, be there for them.
- Contact your veterinarian. If it's after-hours or you cannot reach them, contact an emergency animal practice. Have a pen and paper ready to write down their instructions. Remember, it's OK to ask for clarification or ask questions.
Basic Animal First Aid Response

This list is not intended to be comprehensive but should serve as a general guide. In any medical emergency or illness, be sure and contact your veterinarian as soon as possible for more specific recommendations and assistance. Remember that you should never attempt any of these points unless you feel comfortable doing so, animals that are hurt can be unpredictable, and you should never put yourself or anyone else in harms way.

Vomiting:
Repeated or continuous vomiting or diarrhea, with or without blood, could be a sign of poisoning, an intestinal obstruction, or acute gastrointestinal infection. Abdominal distension and repeated, unproductive attempts at vomiting are often an early indication of Gastric Dilatation and Volvulus. Even if your animal stops vomiting, make sure they have plenty of water as they can quickly become dehydrated.

Heat stroke:
If heat stroke occurs, cool your dog as quickly as possible by immersing it in a tub of cool water if it is small enough, by hosing it down with a garden hose if it is larger, or by applying cold wet towels to its body and legs. Avoid using ice or ice water because this may drop the temperature too quickly and cause additional complications.

Poisoning:
If you see your dog ingest a suspicious substance, call your veterinarian. Many different things in the house and garden are potentially toxic to dogs, including pesticides, chemicals, cleaners, and medications. Most poisonings occur without your knowledge. Clinical signs are variable and include excessive salivation, vomiting, diarrhea, seizures or collapse, skin damage due to caustic substances, etc. You can usually induce vomiting with 5 ml (one teaspoon) of hydrogen peroxide orally or a teaspoon of salt placed in the back of the mouth.

Contact your veterinarian before administering human medications. Do not force your pet to drink or eat. You may inadvertently give something that worsens your pet’s condition.

Some injuries are medical emergencies, depending on the type and extent of wounds. If you suspect that your dog has a broken bone, immobilize the area and use a board or other support during transportation to the veterinarian. Any penetrating wound to the chest or abdomen and virtually any injury involving the eye should be regarded as a medical emergency. Injuries to the head or those causing difficulty breathing should also be treated as immediate emergencies.