Dog Emergency First Aid Video Worksheet

Name: Hour: Date:

Directions – While watching the Dog Emergency First Aid Video, record the responses from the video for each question. Questions are in order that they appear on the video. Occasionally, the wording may be different that the exact script on the video. You may ask to have the video paused in order to have enough time to record your responses. You should have exactly enough blanks if a specific number of items are needed for a question.

1. What 5 Pet Emergency Phone Numbers should you keep by your phone?
2. What items should be in a Dog First Aid Kit?
3. If you have a second Pet First Aid Kit, where should it be kept?
4. What four things do you need in order to properly take a dog’s temperature?
5. How far should a rectal thermometer be inserted in an average-sized dog?
6. What is the ideal temperature range for a dog?
7. What is the normal range (in breaths per minute) for a dog under normal circumstances?
8. Where does the video recommend to take the pulse of a dog?
9. What is the normal pulse (beats/minute) for a dog?

	1. What is the normal pulse for a puppy?
10. If a dog has dark colored gums, where is another place where you can check their membranes?
11. In an emergency, what should you do before approaching an injured dog?
12. When should you NOT use a muzzle on a dog?
13. How tight should a muzzle be when properly applied?
14. How loose should a muzzle be when properly applied?
15. What does the acronym ABC stand for in the case of a veterinary emergency?
	1. A =
	2. B =
	3. C =
16. If a dog is unconscious, with no head or back injuries, what should you do with the head?

	1. What should you do with the tongue?
	2. What should you check for in the mouth?
17. List the six steps of Rescues Breathing:
18. If you are performing rescue breathing correctly, how would you know?

	1. *The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will expand with each breath*
19. How often and how long should you repeat rescue breathing?

	1. *Every \_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_ seconds until the dog is*
20. Where would you check to see if the dog’s heart is beating?

	1. *Behind the on the part of the chest.*
21. What does CPR stand for?
	1. C =
	2. P =
	3. R =
22. What factor most affects whether or not CPR is successful in saving an animal?

	1. *How it is started*.
23. On what side should a dog be laying during CPR? Left Right
24. Where should compression be performed on a dog during CPR?

	1. *On the side just behind the area*.
25. In large dogs, the compressions should be over the part of the chest.
26. In large or medium dogs, the chest should be compressed by to inches.
27. If there are two rescuers, you should give breaths for every compressions.
28. If you are the only rescuer, you should give breath for every compressions.
29. During a CPR emergency, you should check for a pulse every minutes.
30. If a dog is large, they should face from you during CPR. If a dog is small, they should face

 you during CPR
31. The chest of a *small* dog should compress to inches during CPR.
32. Why should dogs NOT be given animal bones?
33. List the steps of how to perform a pet Heimlich maneuver:
	1. *For dogs light enough to pick up*

		1. Try to the by hand
		2. Lift the dog by the with the against your chest
		3. Wrap your arms the animal under the .
		4. Make a with one hand, put your other hand your

		 , give rapid abdominal , lifting your fist in an

		 and motion.
		5. Check the animal’s with a penlight to see if the object is
	2. *For large dogs*
		1. Place the dog on its and extend the head and neck to a
		 position
		2. Place the of your hand below the
		3. Give quick compressions in an and
		motion
		4. Check the animal’s
		5. If the dog is unconscious, pull the forward to open the airway.
		6. Remove any you find
		7. Give the dog rescue breaths.
		8. Give rapid abdominal thrusts.
34. Drowning: Most dogs can paddle well over but will
 easily.
35. Throw the dog anything that . If you must swim to the dog, bring something for the dog to

 or to the dog with.
36. If the dog is unconscious after a drowning incident, place the of the dog

than the head to allow water to drain from the .
37. Once your pet is breathing on its own, promptly take it to a veterinarian for further treatment. Keep your dog

 on the way; it could also be suffering from
38. Spinal Injuries: If you suspect a spinal injury, be careful not to the dog more than
39. If the dog has a spinal injury, secure the dog to a board with strips of

or .

	1. Do not place the straps on the site of suspected .
	2. If a dog with spinal injuries is improperly moved, the injuries could cause
	3. If a board is not available, a or can be used instead.
40. If you suspect a bone fracture, you should look for the following symptoms:
41. True or False - If a dog uses a limb after a fall or collision, it does not have a fracture.
42. A splint can be made by wrapping the affected limb with strips of such as a towel, and then it in place.
43. Wounds: Heavy bleeding is a or emergency.
44. The best technique to stop bleeding wounds is .
45. If the bleeding soaks through a pad, do not the . Add additional .

	1. Removing blood-soaked pads will interfere with the action.
46. Once the bleeding is controlled, wrap a bandage around the pad to keep it firmly in place. Take your dog to a vet to see if are needed.
47. If the wounds are minor, wash the wound site with mild and and apply
 .
48. Evisceration: Cover gaping wounds and any organs or tissue with a or
 . The organs must be kept .
49. On the way to a vet, keep checking your dogs and .
50. In all emergency cases, have someone a veterinarian to alert your pending arrival.
51. Gunshot Wounds: Act quickly to prevent .
52. Stop bleeding by applying a clean with pressure to the wound.
53. Keep your dog and . Gently move it onto a or blanket and transport to a vet as soon as possible.
54. Penetrating Chest Wounds: If you dog has a penetrating chest wound, you will hear moving through the chest wall as the dog breathes.

	1. The dog will have trouble and may appear
55. To treat a penetrating chest wound, take a and thoroughly coat it with an

 or
and place the dressing over the wound.

Hold the gauze in place with a - and transport the dog to a vet for immediate treatment.
56. Embedded Objects: If you find an embedded object in your dog, DO NOT the object. Check the dogs ‘s. Secure the object in place with several roles of and
 .
A foam makes a good brace.
57. If the object is long, the object at least inches from the wound.

	1. Moving the object could cause further .
58. Shock: Shock can be caused by severe or severe . It can be

caused by a loss of , serious , and

 problems
59. List the signs of shock below:
	* 1.
60. Shock is always .
61. If your pet is in shock, you should ….
	1. Follow the ‘s
	2. Control
	3. Keep it warm with a
	4. Elevate the hind (if no spine or head injuries are suspected)
62. Car Accidents: If a dog is hit by a car, the ‘s will guide you as what to take care of first.
63. Make sure a dog is out of the flow before starting treatment.
64. After a car accident, try to keep the dog’s from moving. Use a rigid to move the dog to safety away from traffic.
65. Poisoning: Antifreeze is tasting to your dog.
66. Name 5 household poisons mentioned in the video
67. What are some of the symptoms of poisoning?
68. What are the steps for treating a poisoning?
	* 1. Begin ‘s
		2. Identify the
		3. Call the ASPCA National Animal Poison Control Center at 1-800- -
69. If you find the source of poisoning, it is important that you keep the
70. If you can’t find the source, bring a sample of the with you to the veterinarian.
71. If the poison control center advises you to make the dog vomit, make sure the dog has in its stomach. If it will eat, feed it a can of

	1. Next, give the dog % treatment. Administer
	1 teaspoon for every pounds of body weight up to teaspoons.
	2. Giving oral treatment is simple. Hold your dog’s mouth with one hand and pull back the on the side of the mouth, making a pouch. Slightly tip the dog’s head so its swallows quickly.
	3. Check its ; keep your dog ; seek prompt attention
72. When you call a poison center, what should pieces of information should you be prepared to give?
73. Snakebites: Evidence of a snakebite is most often found on the and . If a dog is bit in a hairy area, it may be to see.
74. What are the signs and symptoms of a snakebite?
75. What are the four major types of poisonous snakes in the US?
76. What should you do if you suspect a snakebite?
	* 1. Follow the ‘s
		2. Immediately transport the dog to a
77. What should you NOT do if you suspect a snakebite?
	* 1. Make
		2. venom from the wound
		3. Use a
		4. Apply
78. Hypothermia/Frostbite: What is hypothermia? *A body temperature below degrees*
79. What are the symptoms of hypothermia?
80. If you suspect hypothermia, take the dog to a warm and wrap it in a If the dog is wet, it with towels or a .

	1. DO NOT apply pads or hot .
81. If a dog’s temperature is below degrees, transport it to a veterinarian.
82. Frostbite is the formation of in living tissue.
83. What are the three areas most likely to be affected by frostbite?
84. If your dog comes in from the cold and shows any signs of or is licking its

 , check for frostbite. Restrain the dog and wrap the affected area with a

 .

	1. Frostbitten areas can also be warmed by placing them in water heated to

	degrees. DO NOT apply .
85. Burns: First aid treatment for burns is determined by the and of the burn.
86. Unlike other injuries, the visible signs of a burn injury may take to appear.
87. In burns, always look for the of injury.
88. The signs of a first degree burn are
89. The signs of a second degree burn are
90. The signs a third degree (most severe) burn are
91. What should NOT be done for a burn treatment?
92. What SHOULD be done for a burn treatment?
93. The a burn area, the more an injury. This is a potentially life threatening situation.

	1. Watch your pet closely for any signs of and consult your
94. Chemical Burns: If you suspect a chemical burn from a corrosive substance, make sure the scene is and if possible, try to the substance.

	1. your dog and immediately call the ASPCA Poison control center
	2. Rinse the burn with water only if
	(some chemical burns can be made worse with water)
	3. Cover the area with a clean and treat the animal for . Transport the animal to a vet.
95. Heat Stroke: Dogs do not have and to cool off.
96. If you go shopping in hot weather, leave your dog .
97. True or False - A dog house is a solution for preventing heat stroke in hot weather.
98. Rapid and is a sign of shock due to heat exhaustion.

	1. Move your dog to a place immediately and immerse it in water.
	Do NOT use water. Apply cold to the head.
	2. You must bring your dog’s temperature down to normal to prevent collapse and brain damage.
	3. Cover your dog with a and continue to pour water over the towel. If water is not available, use or any nontoxic liquid.
99. Electric Shock – If a dog is outdoors, use a dry to move the wires off a dog. Make sure the is turned off.
100. Symptoms of Electric Shock:
101. Treatment for Electric Shock:
102. Eye Injuries: Symptoms of Eye Injuries:
103. What should you use to flush a substance out of an eye?
104. If the eyelid is swollen, apply a to make the dog more comfortable.
105. Do NOT attempt to remove any object that has the eyeball.
106. If the dog’s eye has been exposed to an irritant, flush the eye for minutes.
107. Foot Injuries: The first step in treating a foot injury is to the dog.
108. Cuts to the foot bleed a lot because there are many in the pad.
109. Direct with a pad will stop most bleeding in a few minutes.
110. A broken or torn out nail may need to be or

back. the area, apply a and

take your dog to a veterinarian.
111. Ear Problems: Signs of ear problems –
112. Do NOT stick a - into the ear in case a body is present.

	1. It could it in further.