Emergency Responses Worksheet by C. Kohn, Agricultural Sciences

Group Names (first/last):

Hour Date: Why late? Score: + ✓ -
 If your project was late, describe why

**Instructions**: Use your answers from the Dog Emergency First Aid video and worksheet to complete this assignment.

1. Situation 1: you are alone at home, making a sandwich in your kitchen when you hear a yelp and see the lights flicker. When you go to your living room, you see your puppy unconscious. A frayed extension cord is popping and creating sparks next to the wall.
	1. What is the first thing you do?
	2. Should you touch the dog? Explain:

You safely unplug the frayed cord and examine the dog.

* 1. What are the first things you should check?

The dog is breathing and its heart is still beating. You see heavy burns on the mouth and milder burns on one of the paws.

* 1. How do you know if the burns on the mouth are 1st, 2nd, or 3rd degree burns? Answer by describing the signs of all three kinds:
	2. How should you treat these burns?
	3. What should you do before leaving to take the animal to the vet?
1. Situation 2: you have a small dog that likes to dig in the trash. While watching TV, you hear the trash can tip over. You wait for a commercial break and then walk over to investigate. You see your dog is unconscious and lying next to the can.
	1. What is the first thing you should check?

Its heart is still beating but the dog is not breathing.

* 1. What’s your next step?

You cannot remove the object by hand.

* 1. What should be done next?
	2. How would you perform this?
	3. After your compressions, what should you check?

You are able to clear the airway, but the dog is still not breathing.

* 1. What do you do if the airway is clear but the animal is not breathing?
	2. How do you perform this on a small dog?
	3. How often should you check for a pulse?
	4. How would this be done differently for a large dog?
1. Situation 3: you come home from school. When you walk through the front door, you immediately smell vomit. You turn the corner and see your dog lying on the ground, conscious but not moving. You see a spilled bottle of pills on the floor.
	1. What are the first three steps of treating a poisoning?
	2. You assume the pills are the source of poisoning. What should you do with them?
	3. You decide to call the poison control center. What information will they need?
	4. When you call the poison control center, they advise that you feed your dog. What would be the best option for feeding your pet?
	5. The dog does not eat. It is not responding. What should you do with the food?
	6. What would be the next treatment to administer to your pet?
	7. At what rate do you administer this?
	8. How do you administer this treatment?
	9. Before leaving for the vet, three things should you do?
2. Situation 4: You drive to Walmart on a hot July day to get some popsicles. As you put your car in park, you notice a large dog panting and salivating heavily in the car parked next to yours. You see the owners approaching the vehicle and as they open the door to check on the dog, it collapses onto the pavement.
	1. What’s wrong with this dog?
	2. What is the first thing you should do?
	3. Once you have the animal in a cool environment, what’s the next step to treat the animal?
	4. After clearing the mouth and wiping the face, how can this animal’s temperature be safely lowered?
	5. What should NOT be used to lower a dog’s temperature?
	6. Should you let the dog drink if it wants to?
	7. Should the dog be taken to a vet? How soon?
3. You’re playing fetch with your dog using an old baseball. The ball takes a weird bounce and breaks through a garage window. Your dog continues to run after it over shards of broken glass. You immediately see bloody footprints on your driveway.
	1. What is the best way to treat this injury?
	2. Should the shards of glass be removed? Why or why not?
	3. You notice that the cuts are not very large or very deep? Why would they bleed so much?
	4. Even if the cuts are small, is this serious? Explain
4. Situation 6: Your hunting dog runs to retrieve a duck. It jumps into the water and impales itself on a broken metal fencepost. It yelps, pulls itself off the post, and immediately runs to you.
	1. What’s the first thing you should check?
	2. The wound is clearly on the chest. How would you know if it penetrated a lung?
	3. You determine that the lung was punctured. How should you treat this wound?
	4. What should you do before or while leaving for the vet?
5. Situation 7: You are at a friend’s rural home when you both notice that the dog is nowhere around. While you’re looking, you see a truck pull into your driveway. A man in camouflage explains that he accidentally shot the dog with an arrow when it began to chase a deer he was aiming at.
	1. Should you remove the arrow? Why or why not?
	2. What is the first thing you should check?
	3. How should you treat this wound prior to taking the animal to the vet?
	4. How close should you cut the arrow to the wound?
	5. What could you use to secure the arrow in place while transporting the animal?
	6. What should you do before or while leaving for the vet?
6. Situation 8: Your dog emerges from a bush with a small twig penetrating its eye.
	1. Should you remove it? Yes No
	2. How long should you flush the eye? minutes. What should you use?
	3. How should you stabilize the injury before moving the animal to the vet?
7. Situation 9: you are driving down Hwy 36 when a yellow lab runs across the opposite lane. The dog is hit by a truck and goes under the tire. It gets up, limps across your lane, and collapses into the ditch on the far side of the road. You pull over, turn on your emergency lights, and prepare to exit your car.

	1. What is the first thing you must make sure of in order to safely treat the animal?
	2. After checking to see that the scene is safe, you approach the animal. You notice several injuries, including an exposed broken bone in the leg, heavy bleeding, evisceration, and unconsciousness.

	What are the first things you should check?
	3. You notice that the animal has no pulse and is not breathing. You call a vet and they tell you to wait for them to arrive. You will need to perform CPR. Describe the steps of CPR below:
	4. In order for CPR to be effective, the dog’s head must be in a position.
	5. Should the dog face towards you or away? The dog will need to be on its side
	6. How far should you compress the dog’s chest? inches. For a small dog, it would be inches
	7. How many compressions for every breath? compressions per breath if by yourself, or if
	you are with a partner.
	8. How often should you check the pulse and respiration? Every minutes.
	9. You get the animal to breathe again and you feel a pulse. At this time, the veterinarian arrives and asks you to help move the animal onto their truck. What should you use to move the animal and how should you do it?
	10. What should be done for the eviscerated wounds?
	11. The vet covers the dog with a blanket for the ride to the clinic. Why is this necessary?