

THE CANINE-911! EMERGENCY REPORT

DOG EMERGENCIES (and what to do about them)



Rebecca Prince

DISCLAIMER: This information is for educational and informational purposes only. The content is not intended to be a substitute for professional medical advice, diagnosis, or treatment. Always seek the advice of your veterinarian or other qualified health provider with any questions you may have regarding a medical condition. Never disregard professional medical advice or delay in seeking it because of something you have read.

**"...92% of Dogs Will Experience A Life-Threatening
Emergency During Their Lifetime"
Easily Learn The First Aid Secrets That Will SAVE
YOUR DOG'S LIFE...**

Dear Fellow Dog Lover,

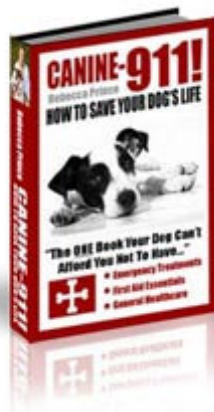
Welcome to your FREE "Canine-911! Emergency Report". This contains 14 of the most common canine emergencies that you will face as a dog owner, and is extracted from my best-selling book "Canine-911!"

Twice as many dogs die from injury, accident or illness than die from old-age, and what YOU know or don't know can mean the difference between THEIR life and death.

How would YOU feel if a simple thing YOU COULD HAVE DONE would have saved your beloved dog's life, if only you had known it? How would YOU feel if your dog died from something that could easily have been prevented or treated, but wasn't... because you didn't know how?

My own dog died through my own lack of knowledge on how to properly care for her, and as a result I spent an enormous amount of time learning about what I *should have done* in order to give my next companion the proper care they needed.

I knew that the vast majority of dog owners made the same mistakes, and overlooked the same things that I did, and so, in order for others to benefit from my experience, and in the hope that even if only one dog could be saved by this information I put my extensive research into an easy to read book, called "Canine-911!"



"Canine-911 is a must-have, must-read book for any dog owner. Canine CPR, first-aid, burns, poisoning, electrocution can happen on any day and the right response done right away can make all the difference. Keep a copy in your kennel...It really is a great book."

www.dogster.com



The first five minutes after your dog becomes ill or gets injured are the most critical - Don't find yourself watching your dog die from something that could easily have been prevented or treated if only you had the knowledge to do something about it! Wouldn't you want to do all in your power to keep your dog safe and healthy?

In "Canine-911!" you get almost 140 pages of tips, treatments, essential information and secrets most dog owners will never know. "Canine-911!" will show you how to save your dog's life in emergencies and is a comprehensive guide to your dog's health, happiness and vitality without which you could unknowingly cause your beloved pet's early death.

This is the knowledge your dog can't afford you NOT to have...

"Canine-911! provides all dog owners with a knowledgeable guide that could help save your dog's life. This book is very easy to understand and offers extensive information accessible at the tip of your fingers. All this information is crucial to owning a puppy, and could help you in a time of need. The DailyPuppy.com recommends "Canine-911!" to all our members!"

www.DailyPuppy.com



It is vital that you know how to give basic medical care to your pet, because you can't always get to the vet in time. If you love your dog, as I know you do, then you owe it to both of you to discover this critical life-saving information. With every day that passes your dog will be exposed to dangers that you won't know how to deal with unless you do something about it. Act now ... before it is too late!

Order "Canine-911!" NOW at **<http://www.canine911.com>** or in handy pocket-sized paperback at **<http://www.caninehealthsecret.com>**

Your best-friend trusts you to do all in your power so the two of you are together for many years to come. Are you honoring that trust?

To Your Best Friend's Good Health

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Rebecca Prince'.

Rebecca Prince

PS Please feel free to distribute or forward this report on to any others you feel may benefit

THE CANINE-911! EMERGENCY REPORT

It is estimated that 92% of dogs will be involved in some type of emergency over the course of their life-time. As a dog owner, it is your responsibility to be able to look after your pet's health, and it is therefore important that you know how to deal with them effectively.

While we outline below some of the most common problems you may face, if your pet is showing any signs of distress or you suspect your pet is seriously ill, **CONTACT YOUR VETERINARIAN IMMEDIATELY.**

1. Vomiting

The number one reason that dog's are taken to veterinary emergency rooms is vomiting. Many animals occasionally vomit (especially if they like eating grass) and this is usually not a cause for serious concern. A sudden change of food or mild stomach upset can also cause vomiting. In most of these cases, withholding food for 24 hours cures the problem. However, if your pet is vomiting repeatedly or seems listless or in pain, seek veterinary help immediately.

Your judgement concerning vomiting is critical. Any vomit containing blood is an emergency and the animal requires urgent veterinary attention.

If your pet seems alert, active and seems unconcerned about the vomiting, then you may try cautious observation at home. Withhold food for 12-24 hours, but ensure they have access to plenty of water. Be aware that many small breeds of dogs can suffer severe consequences from hypoglycemia (low blood sugar) if food is unavailable for longer than 18 to 24 hours. If vomiting has not resumed, slowly increase the amount of food again over the next 24 hours, usually a bland food like plain white rice, feeding equivalent cups of rice as their normal diet.

If the animal is not interested in food, vomits repeatedly, or seems cramped or in pain, call the veterinarian.

2. Diarrhea

The second most common reason for a trip to the vet's is diarrhea. This is more than an occasional loose stool, and is the *frequent and repetitive* passage of loose stool. You will need to use your judgment on the seriousness of diarrhea.

Occasional diarrhea (with no other serious symptoms) is usually no cause for concern - as with vomiting, this is usually due to a sudden change in diet or a mild stomach upset and can be treated by a 24-hour fast (make sure water is available) followed by bland food like plain white rice. However, bloody diarrhea with severe straining may require an emergency trip to the veterinarian and diarrhea along with vomiting can be a sign of serious intestinal obstruction that may even need surgery.

Weakness, pain, vomiting, or agitation are serious signs that the pet needs medical attention. It is worth getting a fecal sample checked in case worms or other internal parasite are a factor. Chronic or frequent episodes of loose stool may be a sign of Inflammatory Bowel Disease which often requires veterinary attention.

3. Accidents and Emergencies

Accidents can happen, even with the best precautions and supervision, and it is therefore essential that every dog owner has the knowledge and confidence to administer basic first aid to their pet, as well as having a well-stocked and pet-relevant first-aid kit on hand. Knowing what to do in an emergency may well save your pet's life.

In every instance, you should always assess the safety of the situation before rushing in - you will be no help to your dog if you put yourself in danger. Your dog depends on you for help in an emergency situation.

Always remember that even the friendliest pet may react aggressively out of panic and fear. Make sure that you muzzle dogs before dealing with their injuries (unless they are suffering from respiratory distress or unconscious). In many instances, covering the animal's head and eyes with a towel can help to calm it. An animal in pain will not be thinking clearly and may not even recognize a familiar face, so always approach with caution.

In all situations, always seek veterinary help once the animal is stable, regardless of how minor the injury seems.

4. Broken limbs and fractures

All bones can sustain breakages, but with dogs the most common are leg fractures. Dogs have a relatively high pain threshold and often a dangling leg appears to cause no pain. Limbs can be handled gently in examination but consider muzzling the dog first. Some signs of fracture include a leg that looks misshapen, hangs limply, cannot support body weight, and is swollen. Also watch out for signs of shock, which include pale or white gums, a rapid heartbeat, or rapid breathing.

Approach the dog slowly, speaking reassuringly. Restrain the dog as necessary and muzzle for your own protection. Examine the leg and determine if the fracture is open or closed. An open fracture is where there is a wound near the break or the bone is protruding from the skin.

If the fracture is open, flush the wound thoroughly with clean water, and cover the wound with a sterile bandage or clean cloth. DO NOT attempt to splint the fracture. Hold a large folded towel under the unsplinted limb and go to the veterinarian immediately.

If the fracture is closed, immobilize the limb with a temporary splint. The object is not to reset the bone, merely to immobilize it. You can use bubble wrap, stiff cardboard, a newspaper or magazine. Attach the splints to the fractured leg with torn strips of cloth or

gauze. Tape or tie the strips firmly but not so tightly that circulation may be impaired, and bring the dog immediately to the veterinarian.

If the broken limb is grossly misshapen or the dog appears to be in great pain when you attempt to splint, stop immediately and hold a large towel under the unsplinted limb for support while transporting the dog immediately to the veterinarian.

Move your pet as little as possible and transport it to the veterinarian as soon as possible, sometimes a stretcher improvised from a blanket or plywood board can be very helpful in transporting an animal that cannot walk. Smaller dogs can be put in a box. If you can provide careful support to any fractured limbs trying to apply a splint may not be necessary. If an animal is in extreme pain, is in a panic, or has a paralyzing spinal injury, you should call your veterinarian for advice regarding transportation.

5. Burns:

A dog may experience burns caused by fire, heat, boiling liquids, chemicals, and electricity. All will cause damage and are extremely painful, leading to death in severe cases. Some burns can actually damage blood supply to the skin and several days later the skin will turn a dark, dry color. These damaged areas can become infected and may require surgery to repair devitalized tissue. Superficial burns are usually not serious, and first aid should be given as soon as possible to ease the pain.

The signs of a first-degree burn include singed fur, painful lesions, or red skin with possible blisters. The signs of a second-degree burn are singed fur or painful lesions that turn tan in color with swelling and blisters.

Approach the dog slowly, speaking calmly and restrain the dog if necessary. Apply cold running water over the affected area. Apply an ice pack (crushed ice and water mix) held within a soft towel and hold gently against the affected area and leave in contact with the

skin for 15 minutes. This can decrease the inflammatory reaction to the burn injury. DO NOT apply ointment.

Cover the area with a sterile dressing (do not use cotton) if the burns cover a large part of the dog's body or are on a part where the dog can lick them. Wrap torn rags or other soft material around the dressing and tie or tape it just tightly enough to keep it in place. Make sure that veterinarian attention is sought as soon as possible.

Third degree burns will cause destruction on the entire skin area, black or pure white lesions, or fur that pulls out easily. Also watch for signs of shock, which include pale or white gums, a rapid heartbeat, or rapid breathing. Approach the dog slowly, speaking calmly and restrain the dog if necessary. Examine the dog for shock. Wrap the dog in a blanket to conserve body heat. Treat the area as above and transport the dog to the veterinarian immediately.

6. Chemical Burns

Chemical burns will be evidenced by a chemical odor such as turpentine, gasoline, or insecticide, reddened skin, or pain.

Approach the dog slowly, speaking calmly and restrain the dog if necessary. Wash the area thoroughly with soap and water; repeat as many times as necessary to remove the chemical. Use mild soap and lather well. DO NOT use solvents of any kind. Acid on the skin can be neutralized by rinsing with baking soda (four tablespoons to a pint of water). Alkali is neutralized by rinsing with a weak vinegar solution (two tablespoons to a pint of water). Blot dry and apply antibiotic ointment, before bandaging loosely. Call your veterinarian to receive further instructions.

7: Heat stroke

Heat stroke is a general term for hyperthermia. This condition is where the body temperature is so far above normal that physiological processes are subjected to damage and dysfunction. The damage caused by hyperthermia can be transient or permanent and can ultimately lead to death. The higher the temperature and the longer the hyperthermia persists the more damage it causes. Heat stroke is a serious emergency and is a condition that many pets do not survive.

The most common cause of heatstroke in dogs is due to being left unattended in vehicles by careless owners. Inside a vehicle temperatures can rise to fatal levels in as little as a few minutes. As dogs do not have the ability to sweat, they need to inhale cool air to regulate their body temperature and, even in the shade, they may not be able to dissipate heat from their bodies. Symptoms of heatstroke include severe fast panting, weakness, staggering and bulging eyes. Unless prompt and immediate action is taken the animal will die from massive intravascular clotting, hemorrhaging, cerebral edema and kidney failure.

Signs of heat stroke are:

- intense, rapid panting,
- wide eyes,
- salivating,
- staggering
- weakness.

Advanced heat stroke victims will collapse and become unconscious. The gums will appear pale and dry. If you return to your car or the area in which the animal was confined and find your pet seems to be highly agitated, wide-eyed and panting uncontrollably immediate action is required.

Put the dog somewhere cool, preferably in a draught. Wetting the coat with tepid water will start to cool the dog down. Use cool (not cold) water to reduce your dog's temperature. You could also cover the dog with a cold, wet tea towel.

Take the pet's temperature rectally if possible. A body temperature of about 105F or higher is probable evidence for heat stroke. Place your pet in a tub of cool (not cold) running water or spray with a hose being sure the cool water contacts the skin and doesn't simply run off the coat. Thoroughly wet the belly and inside the legs. Run the cool water over the tongue and mouth. Take a rectal temperature if possible to know when to stop cooling. A safe temperature is about 103F. A small dog will cool down much faster than a large dog. Once the temperature gets to about 103F do not cool the pet any further because the cooling effects will continue to bring the temperature down even further. Seek veterinary attention as soon as possible. If you are near an animal hospital, go there right away.

8:Poisoning

Dogs are curious creatures and like to investigate, which leads to many accidental poisonings each year. Often a dog will find an open can or bottle of some chemical and, accidentally or on purpose, spill it. Naturally the chemical gets on its fur and paws, and while licking the area clean, it swallows the possibly toxic substance. It is your responsibility as a pet owner to keep all potentially toxic products tightly closed and out of your dog's reach.

General symptoms of poisoning

- Oral or skin irritation
- Upset stomach / Vomiting / Diarrhoea
- Weakness

- Rapid breathing
- Fever
- Drooling
- Coma
- Heart failure
- Depression
- Excitability or lethargy
- Tremors / Seizures / Fitting
- Increased Thirst
- Dilated Pupils
- Dizziness / Loss of Balance
- Disorientation

Contact your vet immediately if you think your pet has ingested any toxic items or substances, including toxic plants or flowers, so that appropriate treatment can be administered. Some toxins can lead to severe seizures if allowed to progress. Try to find packaging from the substance swallowed and have it with you when you phone the vet. It is always helpful to have the wrapper or container of a suspected poison or to have to read the "contains" active ingredients. When you go to the veterinarians bring these with you. If chewing plants is suspected, try to find out the identity of the plant.

In most cases of poisoning, your first step must be to induce vomiting. DO NOT induce vomiting if the substance ingested was caustic, such as bleach or drain cleaner. Hydrogen peroxide (at 1 teaspoon per 10lbs (4.5Kg) of body weight) or salt placed (not forced to swallow) in the back of the mouth will induce vomiting in dogs. Never do more than two peroxide treatments. Salt can also be effective – dilute 1 teaspoon of salt in a tablespoon of water per 10lbs (4.5Kg) of body weight.

Activated Charcoal delays the absorption of any toxin by binding to the toxic compound in the stomach. The capsule form is the easiest way to administer this and is readily available from your pharmacist. Activated Charcoal and Hydrogen Peroxide should be

key components of your first aid kit. “[Canine-911!](http://www.canine911.com)” gives a complete list of what you should have in your first aid kit. (<http://www.canine911.com>)

Get professional help immediately and try to determine what and how much your pet ingested.

9: Choking

When an animal is choking it will be in severe distress, salivate, paw at the mouth and have difficulty breathing. In most cases, this is due to a foreign object lodged at the back of the throat. If the animal is not panicking, you can try to remove it by hand or by pliers or tweezers, although beware of pushing it further down the throat and also of getting bitten. Alternatively, quick chest compressions on either side of the chest may dislodge the object if it is out of reach.

By placing your hands on opposite sides of the chest and cautiously but quickly compressing the chest to mimic a cough you may be able to expel an object lodged at the larynx. You could also try the modified Heimlich Maneuver - turn your dog over with its back against your chest and its head towards the ground in a bear hug. Deliver five thrusts to the abdomen, but be careful that you do not deliver too much pressure as it may cause damage if overdone.

Be sure to call your veterinarian immediately.

10: Drowning

Dogs are naturally good swimmers for short distances, but can sometimes get into difficulties. Never put yourself at risk in trying to save your dog. When attempting to rescue, use a rope, pole, life preserver or boat to reach the dog. Only as a last resort, and only if you are a competent swimmer should you swim to the dog. Bring something for the dog to cling to or climb on and be pulled to shore.

Once you have rescued the dog, drain the lungs. If you can lift the dog, grasp the rear legs and hold the animal upside down for 15 to 20 seconds. Give 3 or 4 downward shakes to help drain fluid from its lungs.

If you cannot lift the dog, place it on a sloping surface with its head low to facilitate drainage. Check for a heartbeat and signs of shock. If the dog is not breathing perform CPR Transport the dog immediately to the veterinarian. CPR or artificial respiration should be continued until the dog is breathing and its heart is beating without assistance. You can get detailed CPR instructions in “Canine-911!” (<http://www.canine911.com>)

11: Cuts and Abrasions

An abrasion is when the tissue beneath the skin has not been disturbed but the top layers have been scraped. Larger or deeper abrasions may need professional medical attention, however most superficial scrapes or wounds can be treated with first aid. To treat minor abrasions be sure your hands are clean before gently clipping the fur away from the wound. Fur in a healing wound can lead to contamination and delayed healing.

Use warm water or saline solution to flush the wound to remove dirt and debris from the area. Apply an antibiotic cream such as neosporin or bacitracin 3 or 4 times a day. These two medications in the amount applied to an abrasion are relatively safe even if the pet licks a tiny amount from the abrasion. If you have an Elizabethan collar put this on your dog to avoid the medication being licked off or alternatively try to distract your dog for a few minutes. If the wound spreads or produces pus or the pet is uncomfortable, seek veterinary attention immediately.

Treat minor cuts as you would an abrasion, flushing with warm water or saline solution to remove all dirt and debris from the area. Small and superficial cuts may heal well with simple clean water rinsing and the application of an antibiotic ointment three times a day. Most cuts that are not deep and gaping will look improved within three days. You can gently clean the edges of a cut daily with warm water to soften any crusts but don't scrub

the healing cut and don't apply hydrogen peroxide because this chemical, even when diluted, can harm newly produced healing tissues. If you find that any cut is still moist after three days, has increased in size, is draining, oozing or has reddened, swollen edges, it should be examined by your veterinarian. Seek veterinarian help if your dog seems abnormally uncomfortable or restless.

Clean deep or very long cuts can be flushed with warm water or saline solution, before applying a non-adhesive dressing on the wound and covering with swabs or cotton bandage. Then place a layer of cotton wool. Cover this with more cotton bandage. Stick this to the hair at the top with surgical tape, and cover the whole with adhesive bandage or tape. Do not stick elastoplast to the dog's hair. Take your dog to the veterinarian's for assessment and suturing. Avoid giving "pain killers" such as aspirin or ibuprofen before you get to talk to the doctor. Some surgery will usually be required with deep lacerations because severed muscles, tendons or nerves will sometimes need to be reattached.

12: Bite Wounds

Bites from another dog or animal can cause damage to both the skin and the underlying tissue. Many dog fights can be avoided by not permitting your dog to run loose. If your dog does get into a fight, never try to break it up with your bare hands. A fighting dog will bite anything in its way, including you. Pull your leashed dog out of harm's way or use a long stick. After the fight is over, examine your dog carefully for hidden wounds. You'll often find punctures around the neck area and on the legs. Look through the hair carefully to find bloodstains, which would indicate the skin has been punctured.

An animal that is injured by bite wounds or trauma should always be approached cautiously. When they are in pain, even the friendliest dog may bite out of reflexive self-protection. Use a muzzle if needed.

Flush the wound well with warm water and try to clip fur from any wounds. Topical bacitracin can be applied to a skin break. It is important to note that bite wounds are a

combination of penetrating and crushing damage. A small hole in the skin can mask severe tearing of tissues and bleeding hidden beneath the skin. DO NOT bandage. Allow the wound to drain unless there is excessive bleeding. Cover the wound with a sterile dressing or clean cloth, and place your hand over the dressing, pressing firmly. DO NOT remove the dressing. If blood soaks through it - apply more dressing and continue to apply pressure until the bleeding stops. If bleeding does not stop within five minutes or the wound requires stitches transport the dog immediately to the veterinarian.

If your dog seems shocked, dull or distressed after a fight, call the vet. Otherwise, look at the wound. Puncture wounds to the head or body mean you should consult a vet right away. Injuries to the limbs may not need immediate treatment, unless severe or very painful, but take the dog to the vet within 24 hours, even if the wound is a small one and the animal does not seem distressed because bite wounds will often become infected and antibiotic treatment may be required.

13. Insect bites

A life-threatening reaction to an insect sting is very rare in animals but it can happen. While most insect bites to a dog will be uneventful, if your pet has been stung by a bee, wasp, yellow jacket, or hornet, the area will quickly become swollen and painful. A possible allergic reaction to the venom deposited by the insect is the most serious problem.

The signs of an insect bite include swelling, pain in the muscles and affected area, vomiting, weakness, fever, and shock. The signs of shock are pale or white gums, a rapid heartbeat, or rapid breathing.

Restrain and muzzle the dog as necessary. Do not pinch the area. If the dog has been stung by a bee, pull out the sting below the poison sac using tweezers or two credit cards, taking care not to squeeze the poison sac. Bathe the area in water or use a solution of

bicarbonate of soda if available (one dessertspoon of bicarbonate of soda to one pint of water). With wasp stings there is no sting to remove, so simply bathe the area with malt vinegar or lemon juice. Applying ice will help to soothe.

If the affected area is swollen and hot, apply cortisone cream and hold ice on the dog's skin for a short time.

Watch out for any allergic reaction in your pet. If the dog experiences any difficulty breathing or if its face seems swollen, transport the dog immediately to the veterinarian.

14.Shock

If not treated promptly shock can be fatal. It is extremely serious and the cause of most deaths following an accident. Shock is a reaction to heavy internal or external bleeding, or other serious injury causing trauma. The body tries to compensate for the loss of blood by increasing the heart rate in an attempt to maintain blood pressure. At the same time, blood vessels supplying the outside of the body narrow in order to conserve blood so that a normal blood supply can be maintained to the vital organs. If there is heavy blood loss the body can over compensate and cause a pooling of blood in the internal organs. This can then cause a drop in external blood pressure, with the possibility of the brain being starved of oxygen.

The most telling sign of shock is in the dog's gums - normally a healthy pink, if the dog is in shock they will be pale or white. The dog will have a faint, but rapid heartbeat, rapid breathing and will feel cold indicating a below normal body temperature.

Gently lift the dog's upper lip so the gum is visible. If the gums are pink, the dog is probably not in shock, while pale or white gums indicate the dog is almost certainly in shock and may have serious internal injuries and/or bleeding. To determine the dog's heartbeat, place your fingers firmly on the dog about 2 inches behind the dog's elbow in

the center of its chest. Count the number of beats in 10 seconds and multiply by 6. If the dog is in shock its heartbeat may be more than 150 beats per minute.

Normal resting rates are:

Small Dogs 90-120 BPM

Medium Dogs 70-110 BPM

Large Dogs 60-90 BPM

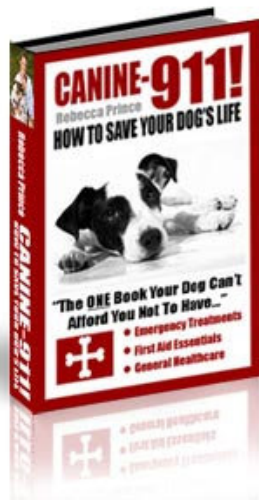
If the dog is in shock place it on its side with its head extended. Gently pull out the dog's tongue to keep the airway open, but be aware of the possibility of involuntary biting. Place the dog's hindquarters on a pillow or folded towels to keep them slightly elevated. Stop any visible bleeding immediately, by covering with a clean cloth or sterile dressing. Place your hand over the dressing and apply continuous pressure by pressing firmly. **DO NOT** remove the dressing. If blood soaks through it - apply more dressing and continue to apply pressure until the bleeding stops. If bleeding does not stop within five minutes transport the dog to the veterinarian. Wrap a bandage or torn rags around the dressing, and tie or tape so that it is just tight enough to keep the dressing on. Wrap the dog in a blanket or jacket to conserve body heat.

I sincerely hope that you have found this Emergency Report valuable, and please feel free to distribute it on to others who may be interested.

You are now much more prepared than the majority of dog owners to deal with the most common canine emergencies. The information in this report has been extracted from my best-selling book "Canine-911!" which has almost 140 pages of essential canine first aid, tips, treatments and healthcare for your dog.

"Canine-911!" is full of such vital information that we would recommend every dog owner has a copy of this book handy at all times. Your dog's life may depend on it."

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Order your copy now because your dog's life may depend on it. Please don't lose your dog to something that could easily have been prevented. Remember, your dog's health is *your* responsibility. Order "Canine-911!" now from <http://www.canine911.com> or in handy pocket-sized paperback from <http://www.caninehealthsecret.com>

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