

Pet Basic First Aid Course



Welcome everyone to our Basic First Aid Course for Pets. This course is provided through Coming Back Home Rescue and is available for our local community. As a reminder, this course does not certify you specifically for Pet First Aid or CPR. At the end of this course, there will be available resources to achieve your certifications.

This course is a requirement for most of our volunteer positions and is done in person for them. Guests are free to join most sessions who are seeking a more hands-on experience. You can email us at: comingbackhomerescue@outlook.com To inquire about our next Basic First Aid Training Session or be put on a waiting list until one becomes available. This is free to everyone as we believe First Aid is highly valuable and should be learned by all pet owners to keep their loved ones safe.

We will be going over the following:

- Preparation and Tools
- Cuts and Wounds
- Burns
- Harmful Ingestion
- Seizures
- Choking
 - Doggy Heimlich and the Dangers of It
- Shock
- Hypothermia and Hyperthermia

Section One:

Preparation and Tools for the Unexpected

Introduction

Many of you know that as we grow in life, we start to realize that we can't always expect the unexpected. Things happen before our very eyes that leave us in a panic whether it be a car accident, a fire, a sudden injury, or anything we just may not think about as often as we should. In 2021, the ASPCA conducted a survey and found that less than half of pet owners were prepared for a disaster emergency. The Academy for Canine Education did a survey and found that about 80% of people did not know pet first aid or thought they could use further training. That's a lot of unprepared people.

There is a powerful life lesson that teaches that we take too much for granted, and often, unknowingly. We go to work or school and assume we'll make it back home every day. We take our dogs on walks or car rides. But, what if you don't get to your destination? Are you prepared for when that emergency comes around? The answer is likely going to be no, and sometimes we'll never be prepared. However, today, we're going to put ourselves on the right path to prepare for the unexpected.

Why Prepare

Preparing for the unexpected is important because it becomes the metaphorical lighthouse to help guide you back to land during the rough storm out on the sea. Preparing lets you address an emergency rapidly especially when seconds become valuable. You can use pre-made kits or make your own, all while still being able to maintain a budget-friendly wallet. How you prepare might look different to another as the area you live in can play a huge role in how you prepare. There could be different items involved, or some emergency kits may be smaller than others. However, there are three areas we should always be prepared in:

- In the Home
- In the Car
- Outdoors

The Home

We're often comfortable in our homes and where we tend to feel the safest. However, it's also where our guard is lowest and we become less aware of the unexpected. When disaster strikes in your home, you may be left feeling vulnerable and missing a lot of the items that matter to you the most. Having a "Disaster Kit" not only could help bring some comfort to your family but also your pets. The CDC has provided an excellent checklist for a "Disaster Checklist" which you can find on the next page. For now, let's go over why these items are important.

Medical Records and Pet Information

No matter the disaster whether it be a fire, flooding, or strong winds - having your pet's information readily available is important. We're not just talking about your cellular device either as cell service can go out, and your phone may not be charged, damaged, or just lost. Having their picture and information in a waterproof case could help others find your pet in the event they become lost during a disaster. Medical records are also important to keep as you may need to transport your pet to a new vet, or on-site somewhere. They'll need to know their medical history to provide accurate care.

Food, Water, and Medications

In the event of a major disaster, food and water may become difficult to acquire or contaminated in your area. It's recommended to at least have a two-week supply of food and water for your pets. You should also have bowls available and there are a variety to choose from. We recommend collapsible bowls that you can purchase that save on space in your kit for a budget-friendly price, however, regular stainless steel bowls will work too. In an event of a true emergency, you may use your hands to make a bowl for them or find other items that may be as sanitary as possible. You may also want a manual can opener or a knife that can do the job for you. Be sure to also pack medications your pet may need! Flea, Tick, and Heartworm prevention can also help save their life!

The CDC recommends having feeding instructions per pet which is a great thing to have if they have special needs. However, in true emergencies, you may need to extend your supply of food or water.

Dogs can go:

- 3-5 Days Without Food
 - But 2 Days is the safest to go without food.
 - Toy Breeds: ¼ Cup
 - Small Breeds: 1 Cup
 - Medium Breeds: 2 Cups
 - Large Breeds: 3 Cups
- 3 Days Without Water
 - But will start to show signs of Dehydration after 24 Hours.
 - They should have 1 Ounce of water per Pound

Cats can go:

- 2 Weeks Without Food
 - But 2 Days is the safest to go without food
 - About ½ Cup a Day
- 3 Days Without Water
 - 1 Ounce of water per Pound



Pet Disaster Kit: Easy As 1-2-3!

Do you have an emergency preparedness plan for your pet? Planning ahead doesn't cost anything, but it does help keep you and your family safe during an emergency. Use this easy guide to make a simple and effective plan for your pet.

Step 1. DOCUMENTS

Gather important information. Store hard copies in a safe space with this checklist.



- Photocopied veterinary records
- Rabies certificate
- Vaccinations
- Medical summary
- Prescriptions for medications
- Most recent heartworm test result (for dogs)
- Most recent FeLV/FIV test result (cats)
- Photocopied registration information (ex: proof of ownership or adoption records)
- Pet description(s) (ex: name, breed, sex, color, and weight):

- Recent photographs for each of your pets
- Waterproof container for documents
- Microchip information (ex: microchip number, name and number of the microchip company)
- Important contact information (name, phone, and address)



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Step 2. FOOD, WATER, AND MEDICATIONS

Put together a kit with these essential items. Keep it ready to go in case you have to evacuate quickly.



- 2-week supply of food for each animal stored in waterproof containers
- 2-week supply of water for each animal
- Non-spill food and water dishes
- Manual can opener
- Feeding instructions for each animal
- 2-week supply of any medications (if applicable)
- Medication instructions (if applicable)
- One month supply of flea, tick, and heartworm preventative

Step 3. OTHER SUPPLIES

Finish your kit by adding other important items.



- Leash, collar with ID, and harness
- Toys
- Appropriate-sized pet carrier with bedding, blanket, or towel
- Pet first aid book and first aid kit
- Cleaning supplies for accidents (paper towels, plastic bags, and disinfectant)
- Litterbox and litter (cats)



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Other Supplies

The additional items you put into your disaster kit are going to vary among different households. However, it's important to have something to keep your pet close to you, like a leash and harness. Always have some form of an ID Tag on your pet and a first aid kit. Blankets or towels will help keep your pet warm and dry. There are foldable litter boxes for ease of transport so your cat can feel relieved about going to the bathroom. However, in a large-scale emergency, that may not always be optional along with a lot of other things. A great way to prepare is to learn about wilderness survival and how it can benefit your pet in the event you ever find yourself lost, without your home.

The Car

Just like your home preparation, your car disaster kit will vary. But, it is just as important as over 14,000 car accidents happen per day all over the US according to the NHTSA. When an accident happens, you'll never know the severity so it's best to prepare until help can arrive. The best part is that this kit is almost identical to your home kit and can be placed in your trunk or under your seat. Some other items to consider putting in your Car Emergency Response Kit are a white piece of cloth to signify to others you are in distress, a flashlight, and a phone charger.

The AAA provides great information on what you should keep in your car in the event of an emergency with or without a pet.

<https://www.aaa.com/autorepair/articles/what-to-have-in-your-car-emergency-kit>

Outdoors

Preparing for the unexpected outdoors can be difficult to do as there are so many things that could go wrong and only so much capacity one can carry. While you may not be able to prepare for every single scenario, you can at least provide a good chance of getting to a safe area.

The biggest way to prepare is to have a first-aid kit on you at all times. Most first-aid kits include:

- Bandages / Adhesive Tape
- Wraps
- Alcohol Pads/Swabs
- Absorbent Gauze
- Hydrogen Peroxide (3%)
- Disposable Gloves
- Tweezers / Scissors
- Antibiotic Ointment
- Styptic Powder
- Saline Eye Solution
- Medical Records and Emergency Numbers to Nearby Clinics

Your goal in a medical emergency is never to treat the issues at hand, but to stabilize and provide enough time until a veterinarian can take over. Focusing on treatment instead of stabilizing could become risky for your pet as the thought process behind the treatment is more in-depth than stabilizing.

Other things we recommend you carry are:

- No-clip dog leads in case another dog or animal approaches you and your pet. This will help guide or keep the other animal away depending on the scenario. You should place this around your body similar to a sash that goes over the shoulder and around under.
- Treats to lure away another pet if need be or keep your pet focused on you. Do NOT have your pet carrying the treats as the scent will make them a target.
- An old squeaker from a toy. Sounds like an odd item to carry, but in the event your pet becomes too distracted, a squeaker can help get your pet to focus on you if treats do not work.
- Pepper Spray / Dog Deterrent Spray in the event an aggressive animal approaches you.
- Flashlight for nighttime walks.
- Extra Water and Bowl for hot days.
- Blanket(s) for cold days.

There are multiple ways to transport different necessities whether it be a backpack, a pouch, or even having your pet carry their tools for safety. There are many options for pet bags no matter your style. Let them play a helping role in keeping your group safe.



That is our Preparation section in part of our Basic First Aid Course. We hope this section has helped you prepare for your next outdoor adventure or in the event of a disaster.

Section Two:

Cuts and Wound Care

Introduction

A simple scrape, a cut, an open wound, or even a laceration can occur at any time even in the safety of your own home. While a scrape or a small cut could probably be taken care of on the spot, it's important to check in with your veterinarian to make sure they would like to see your pet to prevent infection or check for bacteria. There are flesh-eating bacteria (MRSA) that could take place and if not treated rapidly, could be fatal. For deep wounds, lacerations, and other major wounds, you will need to know how to stabilize your pet until you are able to transport them to your nearest veterinarian or pet hospital.

Cuts and Small Wounds

1. Use a soft piece of cloth, a gauze pad, or something sanitary to apply pressure directly to the wound. This helps control the bleeding. If the wound is between the toes, gently put the gauze in between where the wound is, and hold their paw firmly as if you were holding their hand pressing their toes together.
2. Next, wrap the wound with a bandage to keep the compression or hold it until the bleeding stops. If the blood soaks through, simply add another piece of cloth as pulling the cloth could disturb the blood clot.
3. Once the bleeding stops, cover the wound. Start with gauze holding it in place, wrap it with strip gauze then finish with an adhesive bandage that will stick to the fur.



Here is a great YouTube Tutorial on how to wrap a dog's paw. A similar method can be used for cats as well.

[How to Wrap a Dog's Paw: Step-by-Step Demonstration on Bandaging](#)

Section Three:

Burns

Introduction

A burn can happen in the most unlikely of places. For example, it's a hot summer day and that black top in your neighborhood has been soaking in the sun as if an industrial oven. You decide to take your pet for a walk only to quickly realize that the bottom of their paw pads was burned. Or perhaps your pet wanted to see what you were cooking for dinner and got a little too close to the stovetop. While it can be painful for your pet, a simple cool compression can help ease the pain until your pet gets to a veterinarian.

Burns

In the event your pet sustains a burn, apply a cool wet cloth or something soft on the area. Do this for about thirty minutes and change frequently. Severe burns are considered an emergency and the pet should be transported immediately to your nearest hospital.

Why NOT use Ice Cold Water

Using ice-cold water on a burn can further damage tissues and can cause permanent damage. In addition, this could also be highly uncomfortable or even painful on top of whatever pain your pet is feeling at that time.

Types of Burns

There are three Types of Burns and three Classifications.

Types:

Thermal Burn: Caused by heat; common causes include fire, smoke, or steam.

Mechanical Burn: Caused by friction, such as when a rope or a carpet travels over the skin

Chemical Burn: Caused by contact with a chemical or chemical fumes; common causes include acids, drain cleaners (lye), gasoline, and paint thinners

Classifications:

- A superficial burn (first-degree burn) involves only the outermost layer of the skin, the epidermis. These burns result in pain and redness, with no other visible signs of injury. Superficial burns typically heal quickly (in a few days), with minimal care.
- A partial-thickness burn (second-degree burn) involves both the epidermis and the outer layers of the dermis. Partial-thickness burns cause blistering and drainage. They take a couple of weeks to heal and are at risk of infection.

- A full-thickness burn (third-degree burn) involves the epidermis, all layers of the dermis, and the subcutaneous tissues. These burns result in the loss of pain sensation in the affected area, as well as the formation of an eschar (a firm piece of dead tissue). Healing is prolonged and these burns will leave permanent scarring. Full-thickness burns often require surgical treatment, such as skin grafts.

Preventing Summer Paw Burns

TEMPERATURES

AIR → ASPHALT

77° = 125°

86° = 135°

87° = 143°

In peak summer months, Asphalt can be hot enough to cause second degree burns in 35 seconds.



TIPS FOR SUMMER WALKS:

- Try shoes or booties for your dog.
- Walk your dog on dirt or grass paths.
- Take walks in the early morning or late evening.

Data source: Washington State University College of Veterinary Medicine

Section Four:

Harmful Ingestion or Exposure

Introduction

Just like kids, pets get into everything that they can; trash cans, grass, our medications, special brownies, and more. While some could be harmless, a lot more can be harmful. In the event your pet ingested something harmful, even if you're not completely sure, always contact your veterinarian as it could be fatal. Below, we will cover how to induce vomiting but you should only do this under a few circumstances which we will also cover.

Harmful Ingestion

If your pet ate something they shouldn't have, you could induce vomiting if necessary. To do so, make sure you have a **3-percent** hydrogen peroxide solution. Higher concentrations are toxic and can cause serious damage. Administer the proper amount: the suggested dosage is 1 teaspoon per 5 pounds of the dog's body weight by mouth, with a maximum dose of 3 tablespoons for dogs who weigh more than 45 pounds.

Provide plenty of water for your pet after inducing vomiting.

When to Induce

1. Your pet was ingested in the last 2-3 minutes.
2. You KNOW what your pet ingested.
3. Your pet did not have prior health issues.
4. Your pet is active, conscious, and alert.
5. You're able to provide water after.

This should not be used if your pet is choking as this could cause further blockage.

Section Five:

Seizures

Introduction

When a pet has a seizure, it can be a traumatic experience for you and your pet. Seizures can happen for a number of reasons like neurological issues, kidney failure, liver disease, low blood sugar, and many more. So, when your pet has a seizure, it's very important to get them to your veterinarian. Medication can be prescribed but it is not designed to treat, only to reduce the frequency they may occur. Your goal in the event your pet has a seizure is to keep them safe until they are able to come out of it and get a hold of your veterinarian.

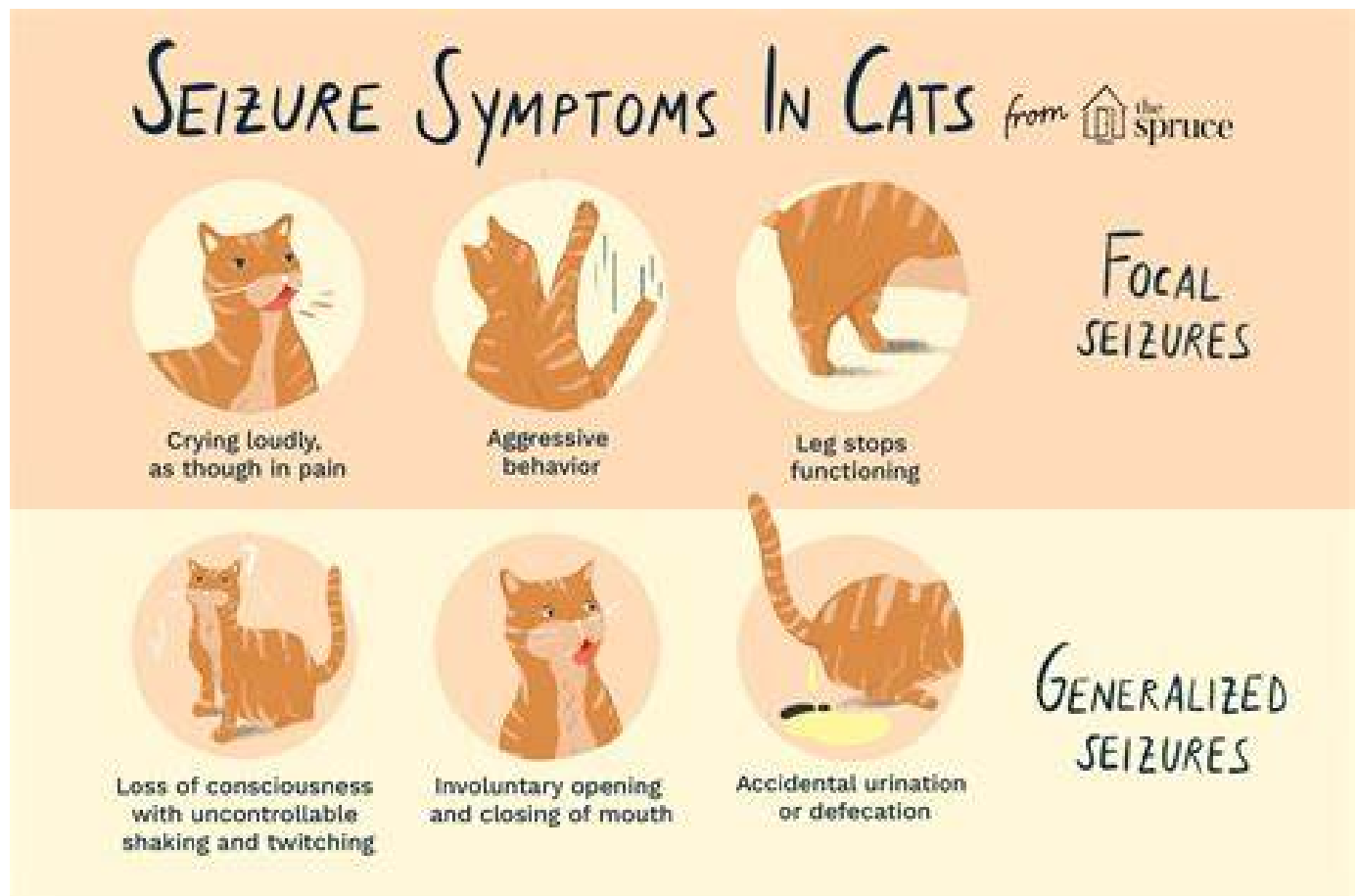
Seizures: Keeping Them Safe

1. Remain calm and refrain from yelling. Your focus is important to the health of your pet. Your pet is not conscious or in pain even if it may look like they are.
2. Prevent your pet from falling off any furniture while avoiding moving/repositioning their body. Gently cushion their head and comfort them during their seizure.
3. Check the time. Knowing when your dog's seizure started and how long it lasted will give your veterinarian important information about your dog's symptoms. If there is someone else in the room, ask him to film the seizure with his phone so that you can show it to your veterinarian later.
4. Dogs (and people) don't swallow their tongues during seizures. Do not try to grab his tongue, as you could get bitten in the process.
5. Some dogs may urinate or defecate. This does not make the seizure better or worse.
6. Seizures that last more than 2-3 minutes can put dogs at risk of hyperthermia (overheating). You can try cooling your dog by applying cold water or wet towels around his groin, neck, paws, and head, but it's crucial that you get your dog to a veterinarian ASAP.

Your pet is not aware of their surroundings and can be spooked coming out of a seizure which can result in them biting. Please understand that this does not mean they are aggressive. They are scared and trying to grasp the world around them.

Types of Seizures

- **Generalized Seizure (grand mal seizure):** These are the most common types of seizures in dogs. A dog can lose consciousness and convulse and these last anywhere from a few seconds to a few minutes. The disturbance of the seizure occurs in all parts of the brain.
- **Focal / Partial Seizures:** This type of seizure in dogs occurs in only one section of the brain, resulting in only one part of the dog's body having a seizure. These last only a few seconds but can turn into a generalized seizure.
- **Psychomotor Seizure:** This type of seizure in dogs involves strange behavior that only lasts a couple of minutes. This type of seizure in dogs exhibits itself when your dog suddenly attacks its tail or an unseen object. These seizures in dogs can be difficult to detect; however, your dog does the same motor sequence every episode.
- **Idiopathic Epilepsy:** When a seizure cannot be classified, it's called an idiopathic seizure.



Section Six:

Choking

Introduction

As we mentioned in "Section 5: Harmful Ingestion", our pets love getting into stuff. However, sometimes this can lead to choking and Hydrogen Peroxide is not a useful solution in these scenarios. Here, we'll cover some safe options and last-resort options in the event your pet is choking.

Choking: First Options

- If your pet is choking, open its mouth and look inside. If you see food or a foreign object, remove it with your fingers or tweezers but only if you can do it quickly without lodging it deeper into the throat or causing injury.
- If that doesn't work, you can pick a small dog up by the thighs and hold him upside down while gently shaking him. This should not be attempted with a large dog—instead, keep his paws on the ground and lift his back legs.

Choking: Last Resort Options

- As a last resort, you may need to perform a doggy Heimlich. Make a fist and press down and up on the dog's abdomen. Lay him on his side after. If he is unconscious, you can do this with the dog on his side. The Heimlich should only be attempted in a true emergency—as in humans, it can lead to injuries if done incorrectly.
- Another method is delivering a sharp blow between your pet's shoulder blades. However, you can harm the pet doing this, and can be less successful than other methods.
- When performing a cat Heimlich maneuver you hold your kitty with their back against your chest and their feet hanging. Use your hands to gently but firmly push on the belly in a succession of quick, upward thrusts, about five times.



Section Seven:

Shock

Introduction

Blood loss, allergic reactions, poisonings, and even intense pain can all cause a severe drop in blood pressure, which triggers shock. This is an emergency response and the pet must be taken to your nearest hospital. The most important thing to remember is to remain calm! Let's go over how to address animals in shock.

Shock

The first step in shock treatment is to keep your pet warm by covering them with blankets. If you are outside, get your pet into a car and turn the heat up. Shock is an emergency, and the pet must be taken to a hospital. Your veterinarian will give intravenous fluids to boost blood pressure.

Signs of Shock

- A change in pulse. Check the femoral artery, which courses from the top of the hind leg down the center. Do this when your dog is healthy to see what is normal. During shock, the pulse changes to rapid and weak.
- Pale gums. When your pet is healthy, the gums will be pink. Pale pink or white gums reflect poor circulation.
- Body temperature also falls during shock (normal is 100.4 to 103.1 degrees Fahrenheit).
- In later stages, your pet can become weak or unresponsive. When a pet is in shock, it is a medical emergency. The brain and heart are at risk of not getting enough blood, and if untreated it can be fatal.

Section Eight:

Hyperthermia and Hypothermia

Introduction:

Do you know the difference between hyperthermia and hypothermia? There are many people who are familiar with the term “hypothermia” which is when the body becomes too cold to properly function. This could be due to cold temperatures outdoors, or a medical emergency not linked to the weather. However, it turns out people are less aware of the term “hyperthermia” which is when the body becomes too hot to properly function. We will discuss how to identify the symptoms of hypothermia, hyperthermia, and what to do in the event your pet is suffering from one of the following.

Hypothermia

Hypothermia occurs when a pet's temperature drops to abnormally low levels.

Symptoms

- Shivering (sometimes violent)
- Shallow breathing
- Weakness
- Low blood pressure
- Dilated pupils
- Coma
- Muscle stiffness
- Blank stare
- Pale or blue gums
- Listlessness
- Feeling cold to touch, especially the ears and paws

Types of Hypothermia

- Mild
 - Mild hypothermia occurs when a dog has a body temperature of 90–99 degrees Fahrenheit. Mild cases can often be treated by bringing your pet into a warm environment and gradually raising their body temperature with warm blankets. Contact your vet to find out the best course of action.
- Moderate

- Moderate hypothermia occurs when your pet has a body temperature of 82–90 degrees Fahrenheit. Seek veterinary attention to ensure that your pet gets the best possible care.
- Severe
 - In severe cases, when your pet's body temperature falls below 82 degrees Fahrenheit, they need immediate veterinary care as this is a life-threatening situation

What to Do

While it may be possible to treat mild cases at home, severe cases can be fatal if left untreated and require professional veterinary care. So, be sure to contact your veterinarian as soon as possible.

- Bring them inside
 - Do not attempt to treat your pet for hypothermia outside. Bring the pet indoors into a warm environment and wrap them in a warm blanket or towel, then contact your veterinarian for advice.
- Ways to warm your pet
 - You may put a heating pad, warmed bottle, or rice bag near your pet for warmth. Wrap anything you place next to your pet in a towel to avoid burning. A hair dryer can be helpful if the pet is also wet. Be sure to turn it down to the lowest setting, or better yet, use a dryer specified for pets that has a no-heat setting. It's vital to prevent burns as you try to warm them. You can also offer your pet lukewarm water to drink to help raise their body temperature.



Hyperthermia

Hyperthermia means a high temperature and occurs when dogs are no longer able to self-regulate and keep their temperature at the normal levels.

Symptoms

- Excessive or heavy panting
- Dark red gums
- Excessive drooling
- Warm to the touch
- Red flushed skin

- A racing heart rate
- Vomiting
- Diarrhea
- Bloody diarrhea
- Black tarry stool
- Collapse
- Coma
- Death

Types and Causes

- Fever Hyperthermia
 - Occurs when inflammation due to a bacterial or other infection raises a dog's body temperature.
- Non-Fever Hyperthermia
 - Occurs when a dog is unable to cool down by panting and overheats due to a combination of external temperatures, physical activity, hormonal or chemical response and/or dehydration.
 - Heat Stroke
 - Overheating
 - Malignant Hyperthermia
 - an uncommon reaction to substances, such as anesthesia and caffeine. Also known as "canine stress syndrome," malignant hyperthermia can be a chemical reaction to stress. Malignant hyperthermia is a disorder to which some dogs are genetically disposed, particularly Labrador Retrievers, and can recur throughout a dog's lifetime.
 - Hyperthermia due to elevated thyroid hormones.
 - Hyperthermia due to lesions in the hypothalamus, the temperature-regulating area of a dog's brain.

What to Do

Hyperthermia isn't as simple as a mild case of hypothermia. However, to assist your pet until you are able to get them to the vet, you can do the following.

- Cool them down
 - Place a cool, wet rag near their abdomen. Gently spray them with cool water. Turn on the A/C or a fan.
- Hydrate
 - Make sure the pet is able to drink and hydrate to help cool them down and prevent dehydration.

Test Your Knowledge

- 1. What is one important item you should always carry with you or have nearby?**
 - a. Rope
 - b. Flashlight
 - c. First Aid Kit
 - d. Pet Medical Records
- 2. How long should a pet go without food in an emergency?**
 - a. Two Weeks
 - b. Two Days
 - c. Three Days
 - d. Five Days
- 3. Why should you add more gauze to a wound rather than replace it?**
 - a. It's gross and bloody.
 - b. You can risk contamination.
 - c. More is better than less.
 - d. You could disturb a clot.
- 4. Why should you NOT use ice on a burn?**
 - a. It can damage the tissue.
 - b. Causes more pain to the pet.
 - c. There are chemicals in the ice that could be dangerous.
 - d. A and B.
- 5. Mara the Labrador got her leg wrapped around a 30ft leash. After darting from panic, the rope rubbed into her leg causing a type of burn. What kind of burn did Mara sustain?**
 - a. Chemical
 - b. Thermal
 - c. Mechanical
 - d. Fabric
- 6. From Mara's incident, the outermost layer of her skin seems to be damaged but does not look deep. What is the classification of her burn?**
 - a. Partial Degree
 - b. First Degree
 - c. Second Degree
 - d. Third Degree
- 7. When should you NOT give 3% hydrogen peroxide to a pet?**
 - a. When the pet is choking.
 - b. When you don't know what they ingested.
 - c. When they had prior medical issues.
 - d. All the above
- 8. What is the most important thing to do when your pet is having a seizure?**
 - a. Make sure they are comfortable and remain calm.

- b. Panic and touch their mouth to make sure they are not choking.
 - c. Yell and prevent them from doing they cannot control.
 - d. Remain calm and restrain them.
- 9. Seizure medication treats and prevents seizures.**
- a. True
 - b. False
- 10. Why is the Heimlich a last resort method?**
- a. It's not effective.
 - b. It can harm the pet if done incorrectly.
 - c. The method is a myth.
 - d. Can only be done on humans.
- 11. You could remove an object from a pet's mouth with your hands if it was safe to do so.**
- a. True
 - b. False
- 12. What is hyperthermia?**
- a. When the body is too cold to function properly.
 - b. When the body is too hot to function properly.
- 13. What is hypothermia?**
- a. When the body is too hot to function properly.
 - b. When the body is too cold to function properly.
- 14. Mara lost her way from home and was trapped in the middle of a snow storm. When her owners found her, Mara's body temperature was 85.2 and falling. What case of hypothermia does she have?**
- a. Severe
 - b. Moderate
 - c. Mild
 - d. Life-threatening
- 15. Wheeler's body temperature has been steadily increasing. It's not hot outside nor has he been active. Wheeler appears rather sluggish. What is a likely reason for Wheeler going into hyperthermia?**
- a. Thyroid Hormone Imbalance
 - b. Canine Stress Syndrome
 - c. Overheating
 - d. Fever Based Hyperthermia caused by an infection.

Resources

<https://recoverinitiative.org/>

<https://www.redcross.org/take-a-class/first-aid/cat-dog-first-aid>

<https://www.aspcapro.org/resource/how-make-pet-first-aid-kit>

<https://www.indeed.com/career-advice/career-development/how-to-get-pet-cpr-certification>