

Take it easy on pets that can't deal with the heat

Elderly, very young, and ill animals have a hard time regulating their body temperature, so make sure they stay cool and out of the sun on steamy summer days.

Dogs with snub noses such as Pekingese, Pugs and Bulldogs, have a hard time staying cool because they can't pant efficiently, so they also need to stay out of the heat. Overweight dogs are also more prone to overheating, because their extra layers of fat act as insulation, which traps heat in their bodies and restricts their breathing capabilities.

Humidity interferes with animals' ability to rid themselves of excess body heat. When we overheat we sweat, and when the sweat dries it takes excess heat with it. Our four-legged friends only perspire around their paws, which is not enough to cool the body. To rid themselves of excess heat, animals pant. Air moves through the nasal passages, which picks up excess heat from the body. As it is expelled through the mouth, the extra heat leaves along with it. Although this is a very efficient way to control body heat, it is severely limited in areas of high humidity or when the animal is in close quarters.

Animals should not be left outside unsupervised on long, hot days, even in the shade. Shade can move throughout the afternoon and pets can become ill quickly if they overheat, so keep them inside as much as possible. If you must leave your pet in the backyard, keep a close eye on her and bring her in when you can.

Keep pets leashed

As you're outside enjoying the warm weather, keep your pet leashed. It will keep her from getting lost, fighting other animals and eating and drinking things that could make her sick. This tip isn't just for dogs—even cats can learn to walk on a leash if you train them.

Never leave your pet in the car

Though it may seem cool outside, the sun can raise the temperature inside your car to 120 degrees Fahrenheit in a matter of minutes, even with the windows rolled down. If you need to run some errands, leave the furry ones at home

Pets need sunscreen too

Though all that fur helps protect her, your pet can get sunburned, particularly if she has light skin and hair. Sunburn in animals can cause problems similar to those it can cause in people, including pain peeling and skin cancer. So keep your pet out of the sun between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. and when you go out, rub a bit of sun block on unprotected areas like the tips of her ears, the skin around her lips, and the tip of her nose. Sunscreen made for human babies should be safe to use on your pet.

Make sure your pet doesn't overexert herself

Though exercise is an important part of keeping your dog or cat at a healthy weight, which helps her body stay cool, overdoing it can cause her to overheat. Keep the walks to a gentle pace and make sure she has plenty of water. If she's panting a lot or seems exhausted, it's time to stop.

Water, water everywhere

Whether you're indoors or out, both you and your pet need access to lots of fresh water during the summer, so check her water bowl several times a day to be sure it's full. If you and your furry friend venture forth for the afternoon, bring plenty of water for both of you.

Say no to tangles

Keeping your pet well groomed will help her hair do what it was designed to do: protect her from the sun and insulate her from the heat. If she has extremely thick hair or a lot of mats and tangles, her fur may trap too much heat, so you may want to clip her.

Keep an eye out for heatstroke

Heatstroke is a medical emergency. If you suspect your pet has heatstroke, you must act quickly and calmly. Have someone call a veterinarian immediately. In the meantime, lower the animal's body temperature by applying towels soaked with cool water to the hairless areas of the body. Often the pet will respond after only a few minutes of cooling, only to falter again with his temperature soaring back up or falling to well below what is normal. With this in mind, remember that it is imperative to get the animal to a veterinarian immediately. Once your pet is in the veterinarian's care, treatment may include further cooling techniques, intravenous fluid therapy to counter shock or medication to prevent or reverse brain damage.

Even with emergency treatment, heatstroke can be fatal. The best cure in prevention, and Fido and fluffy are relying on you to keep them out of harm's way. Summer does not have to be fraught with peril—with ample precaution, both you and your furry friends can enjoy those long, hot dog-days of summer.

Signs of Heatstroke

- Ⓜ Panting
- Ⓜ Staring
- Ⓜ Anxious Expression
- Ⓜ Refusal to obey commands
- Ⓜ Warm, dry skin
- Ⓜ High fever
- Ⓜ Rapid Heartbeat
- Ⓜ Vomiting
- Ⓜ Collapse

First-Aid for Heatstroke:

- Remove your pet from the heat immediately.
- Wet them with cool water. **WARNING:** Do not use very cold water.
- You can apply ice packs under front legs and to groin.
*Ice packs can be made out of frozen corn or peas with a towel wrapped around them.
 - Give MINIMAL amounts of water.
 - Do not cover your pet with a wet towel.
- Drive them to the nearest Veterinary hospital.

Watch out for Antifreeze

Hot weather may tempt your pet to drink from puddles in the street which can contain antifreeze and other chemicals.

Antifreeze has a sweet taste that animals like, but it's extremely toxic. When you're walking your pet, make sure she doesn't sneak a drink from the street.

If your pet ingests Anti-Freeze:

- ❖ Antifreeze is deadly stuff. A cat can get a lethal dose by walking through a puddle of it and then licking his paws.
- ❖ If you believe your pet has ingested antifreeze, you must get the animal to a veterinarian right away. There's no "wait and see" with this substance. Urgent veterinary attention is an animal's only chance.

How to make your Pet a **First-Aid** Kit!

This is not a substitute for a veterinarian!

Be prepared for the unexpected accident by keeping a pet emergency kit in your home.

Use a small plastic tub with a tight fitted lid to store the following:

- ✿ Emergency Phone Numbers
- ✿ Tweezers
- ✿ Cold/ Heat packs
- ✿ Kwikstop or cornstarch
- ✿ Vetwrap
- ✿ Cotton swabs & Gauze
- ✿ Rags/ Cloth
- ✿ Antibacterial Ointment
- ✿ First-Aid Book
- ✿ Towel
- ✿ Hydrogen Peroxide
- ✿ Bandages
- ✿ Scissor

Insect Bites

- Buy an over-the-counter antihistamine (usually Benadryl) to reduce the allergic response, after getting proper dose and frequency of administration from your veterinarian.
- Cortisone cream can be applied to any insect bite area to help provide relief.
- Call your veterinarian about home treatment first-aid or if your pet is having discomfort or is having trouble breathing.

A life threatening reaction to an insect sting is very rare in animals but it can happen.