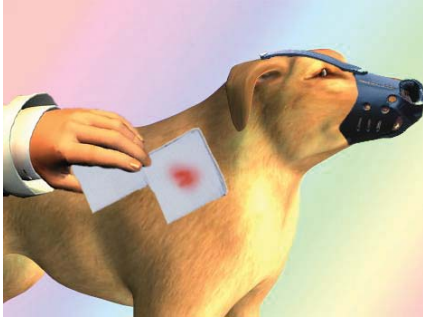


Bleeding



1 Apply a clean cloth or gauze pad to the wound and apply pressure



2 If blood soaks through the pad apply another pad over it and apply pressure



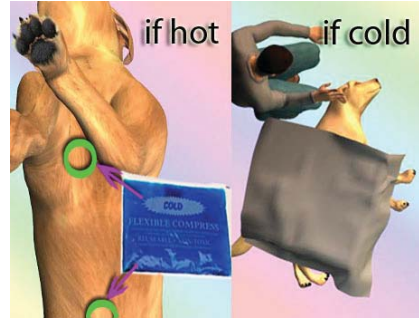
3 The bleeding should stop within 5 minutes










4 Treat wound once bleeding is under control by gently cleaning the wound with 1 part iodine and 3 parts saline or warm water



5 If bleeding is not well controlled, one can apply a pressure bandage by wrapping the wound with several layers of gauze and then using an elastic bandage, duct tape, or masking tape over it to maintain pressure.



6 Treat and check for signs of shock. (Signs of shock include weakness, pale or grey gums, body temperature changes, and rapid breathing.) Slightly rise your pet's back end to increase blood flow to the heart. Keep your pet warm with a blanket if cold. If your pet is hot, cool down with cold compresses to the chest and abdomen.

-  DO NOT wash wounds that are bleeding heavily
-  DO NOT remove initial cloth as it will remove the clot trying to form
-  Pets can die from shock in 10-20 minutes unless they get veterinarian help
-  DO NOT wrap the bandage too tightly as this will cut off circulation. A good rule of thumb is to make sure you can slide 1-2 fingers underneath the bandage.
-  Elevating the injured part may help to slow down bleeding
-  A good alternative to gauze pads or cloth are sanitary napkins as they are super absorbent
-  If he is in shock you may notice him act woozy, weak, eyelids droop, pale tongue or gums, rapid breathing, collapse