

Is it an Emergency?

An emergency can be defined as a sudden generally unexpected condition requiring **IMMEDIATE** care. Our caring staff can help you determine whether or not a situation requires you to be seen right away. Below are symptoms to help you determine if a situation is an emergency.

- Persistent vomiting or diarrhea
- Rapid or shallow breathing
- Labored breathing
- Straining to urinate
- Prolonged or difficult labor
- Suspected poisoning
- Convulsive seizure
- Bleeding
- Pale gums
- Sudden, severe lameness
- Collapse or loss of consciousness
- Trauma

Emergency cases are seen in the order of arrival, with the exceptions being made for life threatening problems. Every effort will be made to ensure your pet's comfort and safety while awaiting treatment.

DIRECTIONS

From I-91 South: Exit 4.
Take a right at bottom of ramp onto Humphrey Street.
Proceed to light, then left onto State Street.
Central Hospital is one-half block on left.
From I-91 North: Exit 3.
At end of ramp, take a right onto Orange Street.
Take the first right onto Bradley and your first left onto State Street.
Central Hospital is on the right.
From I-95 North or South:
Take I-95 to I-91 North in New Haven.
Follow directions above for I-91 North.
From Whitney Avenue/Route 10:
South on Whitney Avenue towards downtown New Haven.
Approximately 1.2 miles past Eli Whitney Museum and the Hamden/New Haven line, take a left onto Humphrey Street.
At second light, take right onto State Street.
Central Hospital is down one-half block on left.
From Merritt Parkway/Derby Avenue:
Exit 57 off Merritt Parkway. Follow Derby Avenue East to New Haven.
Take a right onto ET Grasso Boulevard just past the Yale Bowl.
Take a left at the 2nd light onto Legion Avenue. Stay in left lane and
Follow for 1 mile to the entrance of the connector to I-91 North, just past the air rights garage. Follow signs for I-91 North, and then follow directions for I-91 North above.
From Routes 63 & 69:
Follow South to Whalley Avenue. Continue on Whalley 2.75 miles towards downtown New Haven until it turns into Elm Street in the Broadway/Yale Bookstore area. Follow Elm Street 2 blocks past the New Haven Green to State Street. Take a left onto State Street and proceed 0.6 miles.
Central Hospital is on the right.

New Haven Central Hospital for Veterinary
Medicine, Inc.
843 State Street

Phone: 203-865-0878
Fax: 203-867-5195

EMERGENCY FIRST AID FOR YOUR PET

New Haven Central Hospital For Veterinary Medicine



843 State Street
New Haven, CT 06511
(203)865-0878
www.centralpetvet.com

Fully Staffed 24 hours a Day

ASPCA Animal Poison Control
1-888-426-4435

MY VETERINARIANS NUMBER HERE

_____ - _____ - _____

Always remember that any first-aid administered to your pet must be followed by immediate veterinary care!



When your pet has an emergency, being prepared is very important. You can stay prepared for emergencies by putting together a first-aid kit.

PET FIRST-AID KIT

- Veterinarians phone number and emergency veterinary clinic's phone number.
- Muzzle, a basket muzzle is the best option but a cloth muzzle will also work, (soft cloth, rope, necktie or nylon stocking) or use a towel to cover a small animal's head. Do not use in case of vomiting.
- Nonstick bandages (i.e., Telfa pads) to protect wounds or control bleeding
- Gauze to wrap wounds or muzzle animal.
- Towels and cloth to clean wounds or to wrap up the pet.

COMMON EMERGENCIES

Wounds—Approach any animal that is injured with caution even your own pet may bite when scared and in pain.

Muzzle your pet. Apply firm direct pressure over any bleeding until bleeding stops. DO NOT use a tourniquets. Wounds often become infected and need professional care.

Wounds of unknown origin should be approached with great caution because of the risk of Rabies. Use gloves when in doubt. Call your veterinarian.

Vomiting/Diarrhea—Trying at home treatments without knowing the cause may be hazardous to your pet. Pets can become dehydrated quickly from fluid loss and will need veterinary care. Vomiting and diarrhea is a symptom of a variety of illnesses such as bacterial or viral infections, gastric obstructions, pancreatitis, or poisoning to name a few. Unproductive retching commonly referred to as dry heaving, along with a distended abdomen can be the symptom of “bloat”, which is a life threatening medical condition that requires immediate veterinary intervention.

Poisoning— Call the ASPCA Animal Poison Control center immediately and write down the information they give to you. You should record how much your pet ingested, inhaled, absorbed or came into contact with as well. Call your veterinarian as most poisonings will require prompt veterinary care. If you know what product your pet came into contact with, save all packaging material and bring it with you to the veterinarian's.

Straining to urinate—Straining is a frequent and exaggerated effort to urinate. Cats are prone to a condition known as FUS (Feline Urologic Syndrome) in which their urethras become clogged by urinary crystals or stones. Veterinary care must be sought immediately, as this condition can be fatal within 24 hours if left untreated. Dogs having trouble urinating can be obstructed as well but for different reason and should be examined by your veterinarian immediately as well.

Eye Injuries—If your pet is squinting or protecting its eye, there was trauma to the eye, or there is abnormal appearance of the eye, seek veterinary care immediately. Eyes are fragile and just a few minutes could mean the difference between sight and blindness.

Difficult labor— At the beginning of labor contractions may be infrequent, weak or incomplete. If the contractions are frequent, regular and strong and no young are produced within 30-60minutes call your veterinarian. You should also seek veterinary care if the gestation date is past 65 days, a fetus seems stuck in the birth canal or if greater than 4 hours pass between newborns and you expect more. Dogs and cats experience labor and delivery very differently. You should educate yourself completely before your pet goes into labor and consult with your veterinarian on what to expect.

Seizures— Symptoms include convulsions, salivation (drooling), loss of control of urine or stool, violent muscle twitching, or loss of consciousness. Move your pet away from stairs or objects that could be harmful (table corners, decks, etc). The use of a blanket can help provide padding and keep your pet safe. Seizing animals may snap involuntarily, be very cautious when handling. Time the seizure, keep your pet in a quiet area away from external stimuli and call your veterinarian immediately.

Labored breathing—This is a symptom of various medical conditions such as pulmonary disease-heart related problems, poisonings, or metabolic disorders. Veterinary care is required promptly for diagnostics and treatment.

Bee Stings/Insect Bites—Any insect or spider can cause problems if they bite or sting your pet. Some pets can have an allergic reaction to an insect sting. DO NOT administer any medication without first contacting the office.

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