

Household Medications for Pets

The following is a list of human medications commonly found in the household. These same products can be used with pets.

Product	Canine Dosage	Common Use
Buffered Aspirin Ecotrin,Ascriptin	5 mg per pound every 12 hours	pain relief, anti-inflammatory
Vitamin B	1/2 to 2 ml subcutaneously every 24 hours	used as an appetite stimulant
Benadryl	1 to 2 mg per pound body weight every 8 hours	treat allergies, itching, reaction to insect stings, etc.
Chlorpheniramine	4 mg every 12 hours	treat allergies, itching, etc..
Dramamine	up to 50 mg every 8 hours	used to reduce car sickness
Hydrogen Peroxide 3%	10 ml by mouth every 15 minutes	used to induce vomiting after accidental ingestion of a poison
Epinephrine 1:1,000	1/10 to 1/2 ml intramuscular or subcutaneously	used to treat reactions following insect stings bites or medications
Pepto Bismol	1 tsp. per 5 pounds every 6 hours	used to relieve vomiting or stomach gas, diarrhea
Di Gel Liquid	up to 4 tbs. every 8 hours	antacid and anti-gas
Maalox	Same as Di Gel	antacid and anti-gas
Mineral Oil	up to 4 tbs daily	used to eliminate constipation
Kaopectate	1 ml per pound every 2 hours	for diarrhea
Tylenol (acetaminophen)	not recommended	
Ibuprophin, Motrin, Nuprin	not recommended	
Imodium	follow child dosage	for diarrhea

The following are common antibiotics prescribed by veterinarians. Listed is the usual dosage and indications. Please follow the advise of your veterinarian when using antibiotics.

Product	Canine Dosage	Common Use
Amoxicillin	5 mg per lb every 12 hours	used to fight bacterial infections
Ampicillin	10 mg per lb every 6 hours	used to fight bacterial infections
Tetracycline	10 mg per lb every 8 hours	used to fight bacterial infections
PEN BP-48 (each ml - 150,000 units Penicillin G. Benzathine and 150,000 units Penicillin G. Procaine)	1 cc per 20 lbs every 48 hours subcutaneously	used to treat bacterial infections
Procaine Penicillin 300,000 units per ml	1 ml per 30 lbs subcutaneously	antibiotic to fight bacterial infections
Erythromycin tablets	5 mg per lb every 8 hours	antibiotic to fight bacterial infections

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This Table is not meant to take the Place of Proper Vet care

HOT SPOTS:

Mix 50-50 Listerine and astringent. Apply as needed

SKUNK SPRAY

Warm oil (vegetable, olive, canola). Rub on the dog and place in a crate for at LEAST 10 minutes. Skunk spray is an ester only soluble in oil.

Bath in Dawn dish Detergent (it breaks up the oil)

Then bathe the dog with dog shampoo

Bandaid Medicated Antiseptic wash is a must have for your Dog medicine Kit.

Use it to wash cuts before using antiseptic creams.

THE PUPPY MEDICINE CHEST is CURTOSEY OF MO MURKLAND
AND WHILE VET APPROVED WAS NOT MEANT TO TAKE THE PLACE OF PROPER VET
CARE

Puppy medicine chest

BASIC FIRST AIDE FOR DOGS

1. FIRST AID SUPPLIES NEEDED:

ASCRIPTIN - for temperature, **NEVER** give Tylenol or Ibuprofen

PEDIOLYTE - for dehydration

BENADRYL - for allergic reactions

MUZZLE- a Good adjustable muzzle

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE - for cuts, wounds, and poisonings.

BETADINE SOLUTION- (non-stinging iodine) for wounds.

SALINE SOLUTION - (used for contact lens) for irrigating wounds

NEOSPORIN OINTMENT- antibiotic for burns and scraps.

PEPTO BISMOL (liquid)- for vomiting and diarrhea

KAOPECTATE- for diarrhea.

PEPCID- for nausea

PHAZYME or GASX-Symethicon for gas/bloat

IMMODIUM - also for diarrhea

MILK OF MAGNESIA- for constipation.

THERMOMETER - rectal or oral.

BANDAGES - telfa coated gauze pads (Curad), gauze roll (flexible), elastic tape.

2. HOW TO:

GIVE LIQUIDS BY MOUTH

1. TILT HEAD upwards.
2. Using thumb and first finger, PULL CHEEK outwards at corner of lips, making a pouch.
3. Slowly POUR medicine or liquid into pouch. If choking occurs, stop, wait until choking has stopped, then start again.
4. Pour liquid slowly down throat, immediately close, and blow into pup's nostrils.

FIRST AIDE HANDOUT, page 2

BANDAGE

1. Place GAUZE PAD or clean cloth over the cleansed and treated wound.
2. Wrap GAUZE ROLL or cloth strips snugly around the wound, holding the pad in place.
3. Wrap TAPE on top and overlap onto the hair 1 inch above and below the gauze. If any swelling occurs below the bandage, it is too tight - remove and re-bandage.

MUZZLE

1. WRAP gauze roll (2 1/2 ft. long) or cloth strip (1" wide) around muzzle of pet.
2. TIE one loop securely under chin - don't worry - breathing is not affected.
3. TIE AGAIN behind pet's head on top of neck. Don't be timid-IT DOESN'T HURT!
4. This works only for smaller breeds- large breeds- invest in a GOOD adjustable muzzle. Remember, when hurt, the best pup will bite!

3. BEE OR WASP STING

1. REMOVE STINGER with tweezers.
2. Apply BAKING SODA PASTE and/or ICE PACK to site.
3. WATCH pet closely for 2 hours after sting.
4. If swelling worsens or if restlessness, vomiting, diarrhea, difficulty in breathing, or collapse occurs, see veterinarian immediately.

4. BROKEN BONES

BONE NOT THROUGH SKIN

1. MUZZLE (see section 2)
2. Make a SPLINT out of a piece of wood or folded newspaper or magazine. Tape the splint to the outside of the leg, allowing a 6-inch overlap at each end of break site.
Tape SECURELY. If paw swells - tape is too tight - loosen it.
3. Take to VET as soon as possible but within 24 hours.

BONE THROUGH SKIN

1. PREVENT pet from LICKING.
2. BANDAGE (see section 2) and SPLINT if possible.
3. Take to VET IMMEDIATELY.

5. BURNS

1. Immediately apply ICE PACK or COLD, WET CLOTH to burn site. Hold for 2-3 minutes.
2. CLIP HAIR close to skin, using scissors.
3. CLEANSE gently with mild soap.
4. Apply NEOSPORIN ointment. Repeat every 8 hours.
5. BANDAGE - See section 2.
6. See VET if burn is extensive or deep.

6. CHOKING

EQUIPMENT NEEDED:

1. Clotheshanger (you may need 2 or 3 taped together for larger pet).

PROCEDURE:

1. To look into the mouth, grasp the tongue (use a napkin to hold onto the tongue) and pull it forward.
2. Bend one end of hanger and INSERT it into mouth behind the fang teeth to keep mouth open. One person is needed to hold the head and clotheshanger. The other person inserts a finger over the base of the tongue, starting on one side of the throat and SWEEPS the finger to the other side to remove the object. If it is a needle with thread attached, cut thread off needle BEFORE removing needle (use scissors).

7. CONSTIPATION

Always LIFT TAIL and check bowel opening to see if plugged. If so, remove fecal matter and hair until bowel opening can be seen.

1. Give an ENEMA. Gently insert: Warm water enema (use infant syringe or enema bag) OR Fleet enema, available in drugstore (1-20 lb.'s - give only 1 oz., 20-30 lb.'s - 2 oz.)
2. MILK OF MAGNESIA
Give 1 tsp. per 15 lb.. bodyweight (do not exceed 8 tsp.) GIVE ONLY ONCE.

8. CUTS

1. MUZZLE pet if necessary.
2. Use direct PRESSURE (use a clean cloth) and ICE PACKS to stop bleeding.
3. Using scissors, CLIP HAIR from around cut.
4. ALL CUTS ARE UNCLEAN: IRRIGATE with Saline Solution, WASH with anti-bacterial liquid soap (such as Ivory), RINSE with water.
5. Apply 1/2 to 1 tsp. BETADINE solution and allow excess to drain off.
6. Apply BANDAGE and change daily- see section 2.
7. See VET as soon as possible if bleeding is uncontrolled, cut requires stitches, or infection occurs.

9. DIARRHEA

1. Stop all food.
2. GIVE FLUIDS, Preferably Pedialyte - keep fluids available to pet unless vomiting.
3. FEED SPECIAL DIET - every 6-8 hours, 1/2 to 1 cup of the following:

Mix together (store excess in refrigerator)

- 1 cup of baby rice cereal or cooked white rice
- 1/2 cup cottage cheese or boiled lean hamburger
- 1 cooked egg (hard or scrambled)
- 1 jar strained chicken, turkey or lamb baby food

Continue this diet until diarrhea has stopped for 24 hours. (INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: I just feed mine 3/4 cup cooked white rice and 1/2 jar LAMB baby food. It stops the diarrhea quickly and is hypo-allergenic. Do not feed normal food again until diarrhea has stopped for 24 hours. Look at what may have caused the diarrhea to avoid a repeat.)

4. GIVE KAOLIN/PECTIN (Kaopectate) by mouth - 1 tsp. per 5 lb. body weight every 4 hours.
5. If diarrhea gets worse or does not improve within 6 hours, see VET.
6. If any blood is present- seek vet ASAP.

10. HEAT STROKE

CAUSE: Being left in overheated car, excess running on a hot day, or confined in a hot area without water.

SYMPTOMS: heavy panting, extreme weakness, body temperature above 104 degrees F. (40 degrees C). Body temperature is measured by inserting thermometer (oral or rectal type) into rectum.

TREATMENT:

COOL IMMEDIATELY - HOSE OFF or BATHE in cold water and apply ICE PACKS

until body temperature drops to 102 degrees F (39 degrees C). Normal body temperature is 101-102 degrees F.

Allow pet to drink 1/4 to 1 cup cold water every 5 minutes (larger quantities may be vomited).

See VET as soon as possible.

11. HIT BY CAR

1. RESTRAIN - Place belt or leash around neck and, IF THERE IS NO DIFFICULTY IN BREATHING, muzzle pet if necessary (see section 2).
2. NOTE: If bloody bubbles are coming from nostrils, lung bleeding exists - RUSH TO NEAREST VET. DO NOT MUZZLE OR RESTRAIN. Allow pet to assume the most comfortable position.

3. Apply PRESSURE and ICE PACKS if a wound exists, then bandage.
4. COVER WITH BLANKET for shock. Shock symptoms are: Weakness, collapse, shallow breathing, rapid heart beat (over 140 beats per minute), bewildered appearance, dilated eye pupils.
5. If a bone is broken, APPLY SPLINT (see section 4 under broken bones).
6. TRANSPORT to VET using blanket or wood piece as a stretcher.

12. POISONS (swallowed)

MUSCLE SPASM POISONS - such as rat or gopher poison (Strychnine) and snail poison (Metaldehyde)

TREATMENT:

1. If muscle spasm (seizures or convulsions) are absent or slight, INDUCE VOMITING
(see below)
2. If muscle spasms are present and are moderate to severe, DO NOT INDUCE
VOMITING, RUSH TO VET
3. Many household items are deadly poisons- consider all plants poisonous as well as deodorant soap. Pup is much better off in a crate when left unattended

ACIDS AND ALKALIS - These are caustic, burning chemicals such as liquid drain cleaner and lye.

TREATMENT: DO NOT induce vomiting. Give 1-3 cups milk or water immediately by tilting the head upwards, pulling the cheek outwards at corner of mouth and slowly pouring the mild into this cheek pouch (see Giving Liquids By Mouth, section 2). If coughing occurs, stop, wait until coughing has stopped, then continue.

ALL OTHER SWALLOWED POISONS- poisonous plants, spoiled foods, etc.

TREATMENT: INDUCE VOMITING by giving hydrogen peroxide and take to VET.

METHODS of causing your pet to VOMIT:

Give Hydrogen Peroxide by mouth based on how much your dog weighs:

1-20 lb. - give 2 teaspoons

20-40 lb. - give 4 teaspoons

40-up lb. - give 6 teaspoons

AND/OR: 1/2 to 1 teaspoon table salt (slightly moistened and rolled into a ball) dropped

into the back of the throat.

NOTE: MOST COMMON HOUSEHOLD PLANTS ARE POISONOUS TO DOGS. REMOVE IF YOU HAVE A YOUNG PUPPY OR A DOG WHO LIKE TO MESS WITH PLANTS TO BE SAFE.

SKIN POISONS

SYMPTOMS:

1. Insecticides (flea dips and spray): Excess salivation, dilated pupils, depressed and weak.
2. Poison Oak, Ivy, and Sumac: Painful and reddened skin.

TREATMENT:

1. Give a soapy bath with a mild liquid soap (Ivory). rinse well and remember to wear rubber gloves.
2. Check skin for possible burns (see section 5) and treat.
3. If symptoms are moderate to severe or pet is not improving, take to VET. BE SURE

TO BRING POISON CONTAINER TO VET!

13. SEIZURES (fits or convulsions)

SYMPTOMS: Pet falls onto ground, uncontrolled muscle twitching and paddling motion of legs. Pet is awake but unresponsive.

TREATMENT:

1. REMOVE pet to a small, quiet room (laundry or bathroom is ideal).
2. DO NOT MUZZLE or put fingers in mouth.
3. TIME the DURATION of the seizure and observe all behavior to inform VET the following day.
4. CALL VET immediately if seizure lasts longer than 5 minutes (see POISONING-MUSCLE SPASMS, section 12).
5. Allow pet to recover by itself if seizure is less than 5 minutes.
6. TAKE TEMPERATURE (rectally) with thermometer after seizure is over. If it is above 104 degrees F, cool pet down to 101 degrees F (see section 10).
7. If weak after seizure, give 1/4 to 1/2 tsp. honey or Karo syrup per 10 lb. of pet's body weight.

14. SNAKE BITES (poisonous)

SYMPTOMS: 2 fang marks on skin (bee stings leave no fang marks), rapid swelling.
Bites usually are on face or legs.

TREATMENT: Apply ICE PACKS to bite site.

1. Leg bite: Apply ACE BANDAGE (compression bandage) to leg, being careful not to cut off the circulation completely.
2. See VET AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

15. URINARY PROBLEMS (Kidney and bladder)

FIRST AIDE HANDOUT, page 9

INFECTION: If pet is passing small amounts (2-3 teaspoons) of urine frequently, or wetting in house, see VET within 24 hours).

PLUGGED UP BLADDER: If pet makes frequent trips outside, makes attempts to urinate but passes very little or no urine, a bladder stone may have plugged up the bladder.

These pets act as if they are constipated. THIS IS AN EMERGENCY - PET MAY DIE WITHIN 24-48 HOURS. SEE VET IMMEDIATELY.

(INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: Dog may also look hunched up in the back or "roach backed" and act lethargic and in pain)

VOMITING

CAUSE IS IMPORTANT- You must see VET if your pet:

1. has swallowed a foreign body (sewing needle, fish hook, bone, toy, etc.)
2. is in pain when touched on belly (abdominal pain).
3. vomits blood
4. does not stop vomiting within 18-24 hours after following the steps below.

TREATMENT:

1. Stop all food and water.
2. Give Pepto-Bismol by mouth every 3-4 hours:
Small dogs -1/2 tsp.
Medium dogs -1 tsp.
Large dogs -2 tsp.
3. Allow dog to lick ICE CUBES
4. 12 hours after vomiting has stopped, give small amounts of water, Pedialyte, or soup broth (1-2 Tbs., per 10 lb. of body weight) every 2 hours.
5. 24 hours after vomiting has stopped, feed small amounts of cooked egg, boiled hamburger (fat drained off) or strained baby food (meat).

PARVO- Is an insidious virus that can literally kill your pup in hours. Don't be fooled that 1 or 2 shots can protect your pup. They can still contract Parvo but should have a milder case. Parvo is an air borne virus, that you can bring home by standing close to someone that has a Parvo infected pup at home. During the hot Texas summer months, it's at epidemic levels. Certain breeds, like Rottweillers and Boxers are particularly susceptible.

PRECAUTIONS TO TAKE:

1. Make sure shots are given on time.
2. Be guarded where you take your pup

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: I routinely vaccinate my dogs every 6 months, which is recommended for dogs with high visibility.

RECOGNIZING THE SIGNS!

Lethargic, not eating, vomiting, diarrhea- which soon goes into bloody diarrhea- Seek Vet ASAP!

BLOAT & TORSION

It is generally seen in larger dogs. This is where both ends of the stomach shut down and gas builds up in the stomach. The dog will be restless and looking at his stomach. He will pace a lot, and you will probably be able to see a distended stomach. It doesn't take long before their stomach torsions or twists. This is a life-threatening situation! Seek your vet ASAP upon symptoms appearing.

Thoughts are, especially with larger breeds, feed smaller meals, several times a day and ALWAYS wet the food, and monitor exercise periods for 2 hr. after eating. For instance a larger dog may be fed once a day, 6 cups dry. He then is allowed unlimited access to water and exercise. The dry food expands when the water is ingested and bloat is a possibility. (Try taking several kibbles of dry dog food and soaking it in warm water for 20 minutes. The "grocery store" dog food quadruples, where the better quality only doubles.)

IF YOUR PET IS A NURSING NEW MOTHER AND HAS SEIZURES, SHE MAY HAVE LOW BLOOD CALCIUM. THIS IS AN EMERGENCY - DO NOT WASTE TIME - SEE VET IMMEDIATELY!