



CPR in Dogs and Cats

Fortunately, dogs and cats don't often have a cardiopulmonary arrest. They don't have heart attacks like those that people do because they don't get hardening of the arteries. There are other things, though, that can cause the heart to stop.

If your pet suddenly collapses at home, check to see if he is breathing and if he has a pulse. You can feel the heart beat over the left side of the chest, or feel the pulse high on the inside of the thigh over the femoral artery. Try to feel your pet's pulse before you need to do it! If you can't feel it, ask us to show you how.

If there is no pulse and your pet's not breathing, then you will need to start CPR. You also need to rush your pet to the clinic. The chances of your pet surviving depend largely on what has caused the heart to stop in the first place.

This is the way to perform CPR on pets:

- Pushing on one-third to one-half of the chest width, with your elbows locked, perform 100-120 chest compressions per minute with the pet lying on its side
- For mouth-to-snout breathing, give 2 breaths for every 30 compressions
- Perform CPR in 2-minute cycles, switching the person performing the compressions with each cycle



Correct Method



Fun Method