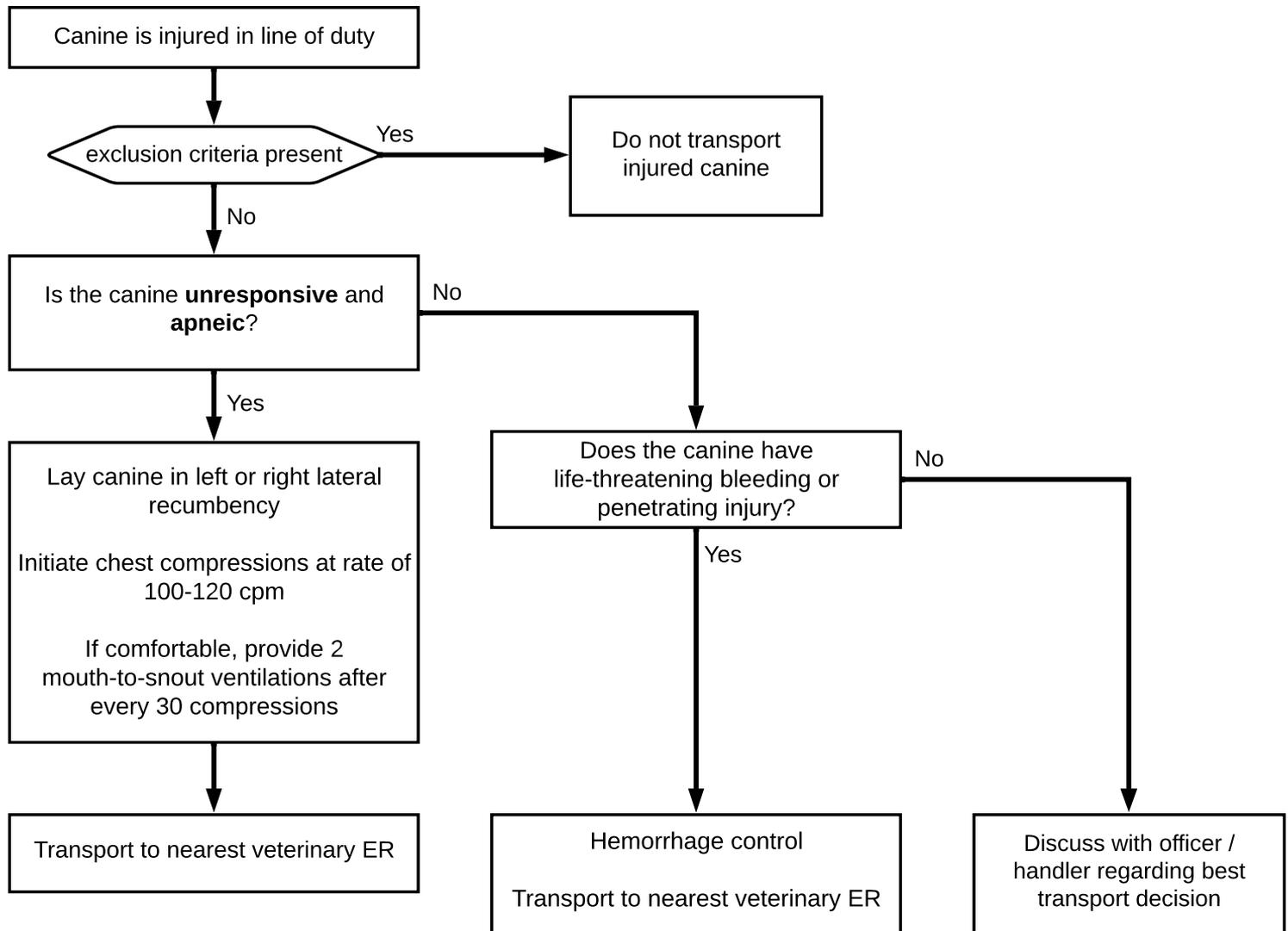




Exclusion Criteria

- Another patient requires emergency medical treatment or transport by ground ambulance or other EMS vehicle at that time
- Estimated time to veterinary clinic or veterinary hospital is >30 minutes
- There is no other additional ground ambulance in service and available to respond to emergency calls
- Law enforcement officer deems it safer or more expeditious to transport via their own emergency vehicle



24/7 Veterinary ER

VCA Valley Animal Hospital and Emergency Center (4984 E 22nd St, Tucson, AZ 85711)
[520-748-0331]

Southern Arizona Veterinary Specialty and Emergency Center (7474 E Broadway Blvd, Tucson, AZ 85710)
[520-888-3177]

Civano Animal Hospital and Emergency Center (10425 E Drexel Rd, Tucson, AZ 85747)
[520-600-7100]

Veterinary Specialty Center of Tucson (4909 N La Cañada Dr, Tucson, AZ 85704)
[520-795-9955]

Veterinary Emergency Group (7080 N Oracle Rd, Tucson, AZ 85704)
[520-476-3410]



Education/Pearls

- **Cardiac Arrest**
 - While cardiopulmonary resuscitation in dogs has some similarities to care in humans, there are some differences. Dogs will typically experience respiratory difficulties prior to onset of cardiac arrest. Symptoms include the following:
 - Dyspnea
 - Dilated pupils
 - Loss of consciousness
 - Unresponsiveness to external stimuli
 - In any unresponsive and apneic canine, initiate CPR immediately and transport to nearest veterinary ER.
 - In order to find the optimal position to perform CPR on the canine, pull the canine's upper extremity back towards it's chest/abdomen. The canine's heart is located where the elbow meets the chest.
 - CPR metrics are similar in dogs:
 - Compression-to-ventilation ratio = 30:2
 - Chest compressions per minute = 100 - 120 bpm
 - Compression depth = 1/3 - 1/2 chest width
 - Allow for full recoil
 - These dogs should be driven immediately to the nearest Veterinary ER facility so they can be intubated to provide better ventilation in CPR and receive ACLS care by an emergency veterinarian. On-scene time should be minimized.
- **Hemorrhage Control**
 - Bleeding control in dogs is similar to humans. Stop the bleed through application of direct pressure.
 - Steps:
 - Apply direct pressure with hands
 - Apply compressive/hemostatic dressing and continue direct pressure
 - If injury is noted on the extremities and bleeding continues, consider using a rubber tourniquet from the IV starting kit to achieve hemostasis
 - Transport to the nearest veterinary ER
- **Transportation Decision and Laws**
 - Injured law enforcement canines should be brought to the nearest emergency veterinarian for care, unless exclusionary criteria are met. They can be transported by:
 - Ambulance
 - Another EMS Vehicle
 - Law Enforcement Vehicle (if an officer chooses)
 - The transportation of injured law enforcement canines is outlined by Arizona Senate Bill 1068 (AZ SB1068), effective 1/1/2024
 - On June 20, 2023, the Arizona State Legislature passed AZ SB1068, which requires the EMS system to transport law enforcement canines who are injured in the line of duty, and - **only if personnel are trained in canine resuscitation** - to provide the canines with "basic level first aid, cardiopulmonary resuscitation and life-saving interventions." **Personnel without training in canine first aid are not required to initiate medical interventions.**
 - In accordance with AZ SB1068, the following must apply prior to care and transport of an injured law enforcement canine:
 - A person is not requiring emergency medical treatment or transport by the ground ambulance or other EMS vehicle at that time
 - The transport is not expected to take more than 30 minutes from point of pickup to the veterinary clinic or veterinary hospital
 - The ambulance service has at least one additional ground ambulance in service and available to respond to emergency calls
 - The transport by a law enforcement officer's emergency vehicle is not deemed to be more safe and more expeditious than transport by a ground ambulance