

An Animal (PET) Evacuation Kit*

- 2-week supply of food (*dry & canned*)
- 2-week supply of water in plastic gallon jugs with secure lids
- Cage/carrier (*one for each animal, labeled with your contact information*)
- Can opener (*manual*)
- Cat/wildlife gloves
- Copies of veterinary records and proof of ownership in a waterproof container (**Medical History**, see below).
- Emergency contact list
- Familiar items to make pets feel comfortable (*favorite toys, treats, blankets*)
- **Small animal first aid kit** (see below)
- Instructions
 - Diet: record the diet for each individual animal, including what not to feed in case of allergies.
 - Medications: list each animal separately, including dose and frequency for each medication. Provide veterinary and pharmacy contact information for refills.
 - Ongoing care: chronic infections (ears, wounds), special handling needs (i.e. sensitive back end, knees, elbows, etc.), recent surgical procedures (drains, sutures/stitches/staples, open wounds), increased fluid requirements (diabetes, renal disease, etc. ...).
 - Estrus needs (“underwear” and liners)
- Leash and collar or harness (*for each animal*)
- Litter, disposable litter pans, litter scoop (aluminum roasting pans are perfect)
- Muzzles (*dog or cat*)
- Newspaper (*bedding, litter*)
- No-spill food and water dishes
- Stakes and tie-outs

Medical History to have on hand (including vaccination records):

- Important test results, such as Feline Leukemia/Feline Immunodeficiency Virus (*FelV/FIV*), heartworm, and equine infectious anemia (*Coggins test*).
- Medical conditions and medications (*including drug name, dosage, and frequency of dosing*)
- If your animal has a microchip, a record of the microchip number
- Vaccination type and date
- Rabies certificate, if applicable

SMALL ANIMAL (PET) FIRST AID KIT

Consult your veterinarian when developing the first aid kit. The items below serve only as examples of what may be included in a small animal first kit.

- Soft sided tool box/bag to hold supplies
- Activated charcoal (liquid)
- Anti-diarrheal liquid or tablets
- Antibiotic ointment (for wounds)
- Antibiotic eye ointment
- Bandage scissors
- Bandage tape
- Betadine® (povidone-iodine) or
- Nolvasan® (chlorhexidine), scrub and solution
- Cotton bandage rolls

- Cotton-tipped swabs
- Elastic bandage rolls
- Eye rinse (sterile)
- Flea and tick prevention and treatment
- Gauze pads and rolls
- Hydrogen peroxide
- Ice cream sticks (which may be used as splints)
- Isopropyl alcohol/alcohol prep pads
- Latex gloves or non-allergic gloves
- Liquid dish detergent (mild wound and body cleanser)
- Measuring spoons
- Medications and preventatives (such as heartworm prevention), minimum 2-week supply, with clearly labeled instructions. Provide veterinary and pharmacy contact information for refills
- Non-adherent bandage pads
- Saline solution (for rinsing wounds)
- Sterile lubricant (water based)
- Stretcher (a door, board, blanket or floor mat can be used)
- Styptic powder (clotting agent)
- Syringe or eyedropper
- Thermometer (digital)
- Tourniquet
- Towel and washcloth
- Tweezers

SMALL ANIMAL TRANSPORTATION/HOUSING KIT:

- Leash, collar, and/or harness for each pet.
- Collapsible cage or airline approved carrier should be available for each pet, and bedded properly, for transportation and housing purposes – owning enough carriers to accommodate each pet facilitates a speedy evacuation and may mean the difference between the life or death of a pet.
- Familiarize animals with evacuation procedures and cages/carriers. Take the cage/carrier out several times a year and put dog or cat treats inside with blankets or toys. By doing this, the pet owner tries to reinforce positive feelings associated with the animal carrier.
- Cat carriers should be large enough to hold a small litter pan and two small dishes and still allow the cat enough room to lie down comfortably or stand to use the litter pan.
- Dog kennels or collapsible cages should be large enough to hold two no-spill bowls and still allow enough room for the dog to stand and turn around.
- For added assurance, clearly label each carrier with identification and contact information.
- Individuals should locate and PREARRANGE an evacuation site for their family and animals outside their immediate area. Ideally, this will be a friend/relative or a pet-friendly hotel that is willing to let the family and animals stay in the event of a disaster. Other possible animals housing options include veterinary hospitals, boarding kennels, and animal shelters.

***Developed from information in VetMedTeam Veterinary Disaster Preparedness Course 2010 (HE Roberts, DVM and SK Wolf DVM, authors)**