

Animal Bites and Scratches

If your child is bitten or scratched by an animal, the wound can get infected. Clean the wound right away and get medical help as soon as possible. Even if the animal is your family pet, you should follow these steps:

1. Wash the wound well with soap and water.
2. Put pressure on the area to stop the bleeding.
3. When bleeding stops, put an antibiotic cream such as Neosporin on the wound.
4. Cover the bite or scratch with a clean bandage.
5. Get medical help the same day if possible.

Human bites should receive the same first aid and prompt medical attention as an animal bite.

Your child will be given a tetanus vaccine if he or she has not had one in the past 5 years.

Follow the treatment your child's doctor orders. Each day, until the wound heals, remove the bandage and check the wound. Clean the wound with soap and water each day and put on a clean bandage until the wound heals.

Call your child's doctor if:

- The wound is red, swollen, warm to the touch, or more painful.
- There is more drainage or a bad odor from the wound.
- Your child has a fever over 101 degrees F by mouth.

动物咬伤和抓伤

如果孩子被动物咬伤或抓伤，伤口可能会感染。要立即清洁伤口，尽快就医。即使是被家中的宠物咬伤或抓伤，也应采取以下措施：

1. 用肥皂和水充分洗净伤口。
2. 采用压迫法止血。
3. 止血后，在伤口处涂抹 Neosporin 等抗生素软膏。
4. 用清洁的绷带包扎伤处。
5. 尽可能当天就医。

如果被人咬伤，也须与动物咬伤一样，采取相同的急救措施，并迅速就医。

如果孩子过去 5 年内未注射过破伤风疫苗，则咬伤后须注射该疫苗。

按医生的指示接受治疗。伤口痊愈前，每天拆开绷带检查伤口。每天用肥皂和清水清洗伤口，并更换干净的绷带，直至伤口痊愈。

如有下列状况，须与医生联络：

- 伤口发红、肿胀、触痛或疼痛加剧。
- 伤口流出液增加或发出难闻的气味。
- 发烧超过摄氏 38 度 (华氏 101 度) (口温)。

What to do about the animal:

Call your doctor **right away** if you do not know the owner of the animal that bit your child. The animal may have rabies. If the animal was tame, try to find its owner. Find out if the animal has had shots for rabies, and the date the shots were done. If possible, put the animal in a fenced area away from people and other animals for 10 days. Watch for any changes in behavior.

Do not try to cage a vicious or wild animal. Call the police or animal control department.

A child who has been bitten by a bat or has slept in a room with one **must see a doctor.**

Safety Around Animals

Teach your child to be safe around animals. Here are some safety tips to teach your child:

- Never bother an animal when it is eating.
- Do not pull on your pet's ears or tail.
- Pick up your pets slowly.
- Wash your hands after petting an animal.
- Do not feed wild animals or animals you do not know.
- Young children should not put their hands in an animal's tank or cage.
- Tell an adult if you are bitten by an animal.
- Keep pets on a leash.

关于伤人的动物：

如果不知道咬伤孩子的动物的主人是谁，须**立即**打电话给医生。动物可能有狂犬病。如果咬人的动物很驯顺，设法找到其主人。向动物的主人了解动物是否已注射狂犬疫苗，以及疫苗的注射日期。如果有可能，将咬人的动物圈起 10 天，防止与人和其它动物接触。观察动物的行为是否有任何变化。

切勿设法将凶猛或野生的动物赶入笼内。请报警或通知动物管制单位处理。

如果孩子被蝙蝠咬伤，或在孩子睡觉的房间内发现有蝙蝠出现，**必须**去看医生。

关于动物的安全注意事项

教孩子遇到动物时要注意安全。请向孩子说明以下安全事项：

- 动物进食时，切勿骚扰动物。
- 切勿拉扯宠物的耳朵或尾巴。
- 抱起宠物时动作要慢。
- 与动物玩耍后要洗手。
- 切勿喂野生动物或不认识的动物。
- 小孩子切勿将手伸入饲养动物的水箱或笼子。
- 如果被动物咬伤，要告诉大人。
- 用绳栓住宠物。

If a dog is threatening:

- **Never scream and run.**
- **Stand very still** with hands at your sides. **Avoid eye contact** with the dog. When the dog loses interest in you, slowly back away until he is out of sight.
- If the dog does attack, place your jacket, book bag, or anything you can between you and the dog.
- If you fall or are knocked to the ground, curl into a ball with your hands over your ears and do not move. Try not to scream or roll around.
- Always **walk away** if a dog is growling or begins to growl when approached. **Never run!**

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如果受到狗的威胁：

- **切勿尖叫和奔跑。**
- 手放在身体两侧，**站立不动。避免直视狗的眼睛。**狗对您丧失兴趣后，慢慢离开，直到看不见狗。
- 如果狗发动攻击，用上衣、书包或能找到的任何东西挡在自己与狗之间。
- 如果跌倒或被狗扑倒，要卷起身子，双手护住耳朵，不要动。尽量不要叫喊或翻滚身体。
- 如果狗在吼叫或见人走近时开始吼叫，一定要**走开。千万不要跑！**

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Animal Bites and Scratches. Simplified Chinese