

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.

動物咬傷和抓傷

如果孩子被動物咬傷或抓傷，傷口可能會感染。要立即清潔傷口，儘快就醫。即使是被家中的寵物咬傷或抓傷，也應採取以下措施：

1. 用肥皂和水充分洗淨傷口。
2. 採用壓迫法止血。
3. 止血後，在傷口處塗抹 Neosporin 等抗生素軟膏。
4. 用清潔的繃帶包紮傷處。
5. 儘可能當天就醫。

如果被人咬傷，也須與動物咬傷一樣，採取相同的急救措施，並迅速就醫。

如果孩子過去 5 年內未注射過破傷風疫苗，則咬傷後須注射該疫苗。

按醫生的指示接受治療。傷口痊癒前，每天拆開繃帶檢查傷口。每天用肥皂和清水清洗傷口，並更換乾淨的繃帶，直至傷口痊癒。

如有下列狀況，須與醫生聯絡：

- 傷口發紅、腫脹、觸痛或疼痛加劇。
- 傷口流出液增加或發出難聞的氣味。
- 發燒超過攝氏 38 度 (華氏 101 度) (口溫)。

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.

關於傷人的動物：

如果不知道咬傷孩子的動物的主人是誰，須**立即**打電話給醫生。動物可能有狂犬病。如果咬人的動物很馴順，設法找到其主人。向動物的主人瞭解動物是否已注射狂犬疫苗，以及疫苗的注射日期。如果有可能，將咬人的動物圈起 10 天，防止與人和其他動物接觸。觀察動物的行爲是否有任何變化。

切勿設法將凶猛或野生的動物趕入籠內。請報警或通知動物管制單位處理。

如果孩子被蝙蝠咬傷，或在孩子睡覺的房間內發現有蝙蝠出現，**必須去看醫生。**

關於動物的安全注意事項

教孩子遇到動物時要注意安全。請向孩子說明以下安全事項：

- 動物進食時，切勿騷擾動物。
- 切勿拉扯寵物的耳朵或尾巴。
- 抱起寵物時動作要慢。
- 與動物玩耍後要洗手。
- 切勿餵野生動物或不認識的動物。
- 小孩子切勿將手伸入飼養動物的水箱或籠子。
- 如果被動物咬傷，要告訴大人。
- 用繩栓住寵物。

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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如果受到狗的威脅：

- 切勿尖叫和奔跑。
- 手放在身體兩側，**站立不動**。**避免直視狗的眼睛**。狗對您喪失興趣後，慢慢離開，直到看不見狗。
- 如果狗發動攻擊，用上衣、書包或能找到的任何東西擋在自己與狗之間。
- 如果跌倒或被狗撲倒，要捲起身子，雙手護住耳朵，不要動。儘量不要叫喊或翻滾身體。
- 如果狗在吼叫或見人走近時開始吼叫，一定要**走開**。**千萬不要跑！**

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Animal Bites and Scratches. Traditional Chinese