

		<i>Emergency First Aid</i>	
!	<i>Symptoms/Conditions</i>	<i>Possible Causes</i>	<i>First Aid Recommendations</i>
A	Rectal Prolapse	Egg Binding; malnutrition; excessive sexual stimulation; mass in cloaca	Call your Veterinarian
A	Lying on cage floor	Trauma to head; ingestion of a toxin; overheating; possible infection; metabolic disorder or disease.	Keep bird at an ambient temperature of 85°-90° until you can reach your veterinarian
A	Loss of Limb Use/Paralysis	Leg: fracture; soft tissue trauma; egg binding; gout; metal toxicity	Remove perches; provide a warm quiet environment with the temperature of 85°-90°
A		Wing: trauma to bone; soft tissue trauma; heavy metal toxicity	For a broken wing or trauma to wing, you can slip a snug not tight stocking over the body with toe cut out for birds head this will immobilize the wing until you can seek help from your veterinarian.
A	Poisoning	Ingested: foil; pesticides; some houseplants; cigarettes; curtain weights; disinfectants; heavy metals; some foods like chocolate; alcohol; avocado; salt.	Ingested: Provide a warm environment 85°-90° Pica is the term associated with the chewing or gnawing on inappropriate items which can lead to malnutrition.
A		Inhaled: Cigarette smoke; barbecue smoke; paint fumes; hair spray fumes;	Inhaled: Provide fresh air and adequate ventilation
A		overheated non-stick coatings on pots and pans	**Note** The overheating of an empty teflon pan is deadly to pet birds it can kill your pet bird within minutes.
A			
B	Burns	Heat: Contact with hot water; hot cooking oil; hot surface; or baby formula too hot	Heat: Place bird in a quiet environment and immediately apply a cold compress
B		Electrical: Biting or chewing of electrical cords	Chemical: Immediately flush your birds mouth with large amount of cool water
B		Chemical: Ingesting a caustic chemical	
B	Diarrhea/Loose Wet Stools	Unformed wet feces can indicate a pathologic disorder such as a virus; bacteria	Pathologic: Provide a warm environment of 85°-90° place wax paper at the bottom of your birds cage to collect fresh feces
B	Excessive urination	infection; parasites; poisons; foreign body; malnutrition.	for your veterinarian to evaluate.
B		Polyuria is an increase in fluid (urination) this can be due to stress; excitement over consumption of watery foods; or kidney disease	Polyuria: Start your pet bird on baby cereal mixed with 1 teaspoon psyllium and 2 cups Gatorade®. Administer Pepto Bismol® 1 drop for a cockatiel size bird.
B	Egg Binding	General malnutrition especially protein and Vitamin A, D3 or Calcium;	Provide a warm environment of 85°-90° DO NOT GIVE OIL ORALLY OR VIA VENT
B		females; lethargy; straining; abdominal enlargement	First, soft shelled or hybrid egg; overproduction; hereditary factors; cold environments; lack of exercise
B	Abnormalities with eyes or Discharge from eyes	Injury; infection via virus such as chlamydiosis, mycoplasma; coliforms; eyelid abnormalities; malnutrition; sinusitis	Apply natural or hypo-tears to affected eye. DO NOT USE VISINE® MURINE® OR ANTIBIOTIC OINTMENTS
B	Cuts and Lacerations	Injury; fighting; flying into windows; fans; ceilings; bite wounds from other animals	Apply pressure bandage to control bleeding and contact your veterinarian immediately.
B	Overheating; Panting	No shade or retreat away from sun; left in hot car; improper supplementation heat; obesity	Place your birds feet and legs into cool water, mist feathers down to the skin with tepid or mild warm water.
B	Passing Whole Seeds	Gastrointestinal irritation or disturbance; grit obstruction; viral diseases; parasites; malnutrition.	Provide a warm environment of 85°-90° and offer soft food
B	Respiratory Symptoms	Air sac or other respiratory infections from viruses; bacteria; fungi; parasites;	Provide a warm environment of 85°-90° and offer fresh air
B		Sneezing; wheezing; runny nose; clicking sounds; change in voice; breathing difficulties	malnutrition; Iodine deficiency; tumors; obesity; foreign body in nares or trachea; egg binding; irritation from cigarette smoke; cleaners; plastic
B	Vomiting or Regurgitation	Normal regurgitation to mate; other regurgitation or vomiting is associated with gastrointestinal irritation; poisoning by pesticides or heavy metals; or foreign bodies	Provide a warm environment of 85°-90° Remove food and water and consult your veterinarian
C	Bleeding from Feather(s)	Trauma; injury to pin feathers; malnutrition	Prevent flapping. Clean affected feather(s) with hydrogen peroxide or water. Pat a small amount of white flour onto the area to absorb the blood and create a "dough ball". If bleeding continues apply a drop of Super Glue® directly to the dried affected area of the feather(s). If bleeding persists contact your veterinarian.
C			
C	Bleeding from Nail(s)	Nail(s) cut too short; caught, bite, unsafe toys, nail(s) too long, improper diet liver problems	Minor bleeding stops with the application of flour, cornstarch or bar soap. If fleshy quick is exposed cut back flush with nail bed. Grind in Monsel® solution, styptic pencil or Quick Stop.®
C	Oil Contamination	Contact with household oil; application of greasy, over the counter ointments or other medication; contact with oily substances.	Provide a warm environment of 85°-90°. Remove oil immediately. If heavy oil remove with Dawn® dishwashing liquid, rinse dry immediately (blot with towel and blow dry) Wrap bird in towel or small blanket.
**	Conditions requiring Veterinary Attention	Unusual appearance or behavior, including loss of appetite; weight loss; depression; weakness; unusual feces/droppings; abdominal swelling; signs of trauma; loss of balance or favoring one leg or wing.	
**			Contact a Veterinarian Immediately! Use first aid only until bird can be seen
*			Conditions may briefly respond to first aid, but contact your Veterinarian immediately
*			Try these first aid suggestions. If results are not immediately seen contact your Veterinarian
**			Conditions require Veterinary Attention

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