

HEAT-RELATED ILLNESS

People suffer heat-related illness when their bodies cannot properly cool themselves by sweating. Sweating is the body's natural air conditioning, but when a person's body temperature rises rapidly, sweating just isn't enough.

Heat-related illnesses can be serious and life threatening. Very high body temperatures may damage the brain or other vital organs, and can cause disability and even death. Heat-related illnesses and deaths are preventable.

Heat Stroke is the most serious heat-related illness. It happens when the body's temperature rises quickly and the body cannot cool down. Heat Stroke can cause permanent disability and death. *See the other side for symptoms of Heat Stroke and what to do.*

Heat Exhaustion is a milder type of heat-related illness. It usually develops after a number of days in high temperature weather and not drinking enough fluids. *See the other side for symptoms of Heat Exhaustion and what to do.*

Heat Cramps usually affect people who sweat a lot during demanding activity. Sweating reduces the body's salt and moisture and can cause painful cramps, usually in the abdomen, arms, or legs. Heat cramps may also be a symptom of heat exhaustion. *See the other side for symptoms of Heat Cramps and what to do.*

Because heat-related illnesses and deaths are preventable, people need to know who is at greatest risk and what actions can be taken.

Who's at Risk

Those at highest risk include the elderly, the very young, people with mental illness and people with chronic diseases. However, even young and healthy individuals can succumb to heat if they participate in demanding physical activities during hot weather.

Other conditions that can increase your risk for heat-related illness include obesity, fever, dehydration, poor circulation, sunburn, and prescription drug or alcohol use.

How to Prevent Heat-Related Illness

Here's how you can protect yourself from heat-related illnesses:

- Drink plenty of non-carbonated liquids like water or electrolyte-enriched liquids to replace fluids even if you don't feel thirsty.
- Avoid liquids that have alcohol, caffeine or lots of sugar because they will speed up fluid loss.
- Stay in air-conditioned areas such as malls, libraries, movie theatres and community centers. Even a few hours can cool your body's temperature.
- If you feel very hot, cool off by taking a cool bath or shower. Opening a window or using a fan may not prevent heat-related illnesses.
- Do not cool children in alcohol baths. Cool, plain water baths or moist towels work best.
- Wear lightweight, light-colored, loose-fitting clothing, such as cotton, so sweat can evaporate.
- NEVER leave anyone in closed, parked cars during hot weather.
- Do not bundle babies in blankets or heavy clothing. Infants do not tolerate heat well because their sweat glands are not fully developed.

If you must be in the heat, here are some things you should do:

- Drink plenty of liquids.
- Limit physical activity to morning and evening hours. Avoid physical activity or exercise between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. – typically the hottest part of the day.
- Wear a wide-brimmed, vented hat or use an umbrella because your head absorbs heat easily.
- Put on sunglasses and sunscreen with SPF 15 or higher.
- Rest often in shady areas.

(See other side)

Public Health Department

Santa Clara Valley Health & Hospital System



Heat Stroke

Warning signs of heat stroke vary but may include the following:

- An extremely high body temperature (above 103°F, orally)
- Red, hot, and dry skin (no sweating)
- Rapid, strong pulse
- Throbbing headache
- Dizziness
- Nausea
- Confusion
- Unconsciousness

What to do for Heat Stroke

If you see someone with these warning signs, it is a medical emergency. Have someone call for immediate medical assistance and begin cooling the victim:

- Get the victim to a shady area.
- Cool the victim quickly using whatever you can – put them in a tub or shower of cool water; spray them with cool water from a garden hose; sponge them with cool water.
- Monitor body temperature, and continue cooling efforts until the body temperature drops to 101-102°F.
- If there is vomiting, make sure the airway remains open by turning the victim on his or her side.
- Do not give the victim fluids to drink.
- Get medical assistance as soon as possible.

Heat Exhaustion

This is the body's response losing a lot water and salt that's in sweat. People most likely to get heat exhaustion are the elderly, people with high blood pressure, and people working or exercising in a hot environment. Warning signs of heat exhaustion include:

- Heavy sweating
- Paleness
- Muscle cramps
- Tiredness
- Weakness
- Dizziness
- Headache
- Nausea or Vomiting
- Fainting

Also, the skin may be cool and moist. The victim's pulse will be fast and weak, and breathing will be fast and shallow. If heat exhaustion is untreated, it may develop into heat stroke.

What to do for Heat Exhaustion

Seek medical attention immediately if the symptoms are severe or the victim has heart problems or high blood pressure. Otherwise, cool off the victim, and seek medical attention if the symptoms worsen or last longer than one (1) hour.

The victim can cool off by doing the following:

- Drink cool, nonalcoholic beverages.
- Rest in a cool or air-conditioned place.
- Take a cool shower, bath or sponge bath.
- Put on lightweight clothing.

Heat Cramps

Heat cramps usually affect people who sweat a lot during demanding activity. Heat cramps may also be a symptom of heat exhaustion.

What to do for Heat Cramps

If medical attention is not necessary, take these steps:

- Stop all activity, and sit quietly in a cool place.
- Drink clear juice or a sports beverage.
- Do not return to demanding activity for a few hours after the cramps subside. Further activity could lead to heat exhaustion or heat stroke.
- Seek medical attention for heat cramps if they do not stop after 1 hour.

If you have any **non-urgent** questions about Heat-Related Illness, please contact the **Public Health Information Line at 408.885.3980**.

Public Health Department staff members are available to answer your questions Monday to Friday from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Visit the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Web site at www.cdc.gov for additional information.

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