

EXTREME HEAT

Some people are more affected by the heat than other people. Those who may need extra care include people over age 60, people who live alone, people with certain health conditions or disabilities, people who use substances, people on certain medicines, people who are pregnant, and young children.



Signs of Heat Exhaustion

- Skin Rash
- Heavy Sweating
- Feel Dizzy
- Feel Sick or Throw Up
- Rapid Breathing and Heartbeat
- Headache
- Trouble Concentrating
- Muscle Cramps
- Extreme Thirst
- Dark Urine and Urinate Less

Anyone with these signs:

- Move to a cool space.
- Give plenty of water.
- Cool the skin down with water.

Signs of Heat Stroke

- High Body Temperature
- Drowsy or Fainting
- Confused
- Less Coordinated
- Very Hot and Red Skin

Anyone with these signs: **Call 9-1-1**

- Submerge all or part of the body in cool water.
- Remove their clothes and cover them with wet towels.



The best way to prevent a heat-related illness is to spend time in a **cool space**.



Cool Off

- Go somewhere with air conditioning such as a library, community centre, café, or someone else's home.
- Cool off with water. Take a cool shower. Sit in or put your feet and legs in a cool bath. Wear a wet shirt. Put damp towels on your skin.
- Never rely on fans as the only way of cooling your body during extreme heat. Fans cannot directly lower your body temperature or prevent heat illnesses.



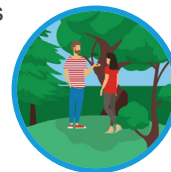
Keep the space cool

- Keep shades and blinds closed during the day.
- If you have air conditioning, keep windows closed to trap cooler air inside.
- If you don't have air conditioning, open windows at night to let cooler air in. Use fans in front of open windows to pull cooler air from outside into your home.



Check-In

- Notice how you feel and watch for signs of heat illness in those around you.
- Monitor the indoor temperature.
- At least 2 times a day, check in on those at risk for heat illness.



Dress for the heat

- Wear clothing that is loose-fitting, light-colored, and breathable.

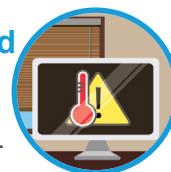


Hydrate

- Drink plenty of water.
- Offer water often to those in your care.

Plan ahead and stay informed

- Check the weather forecast and latest heat alert information. Take it easy during the hottest times of the day.



Find out more about heat-related illness, preparing for the heat season and staying healthy in the heat: fraserhealth.ca/heatsafety

MAY 2023

During the summer months both heat and wildfire smoke can be a health concern. Find out more about air quality: fraserhealth.ca/health-topics-a-to-z/air-quality