

NEWS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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Illinois Department of Public Health Heat Safety Tips

SPRINGFIELD – With high temperatures expected over the next couple of days, Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) Director Nirav D. Shah, M.D., J.D. is urging Illinoisans to take preventive actions to avoid heat-related illness like heat exhaustion and heat stroke.

"It's important for people to recognize the signs of heat-related illness and take action to prevent becoming sick," said Director Shah. "Normally, the body cools itself by sweating. However, if temperatures and humidity are extremely high, sweating is not effective in maintaining the body's normal temperature. If the body does not cool properly or does not cool enough, a person may suffer a heat-related illness, which can become serious or even deadly if unattended."

An easy to read chart of heat-related illnesses, what to look for, and what to do is below.

Heat-related death or illnesses are preventable if you follow a few simple steps.

- Stay in an air-conditioned area during the hottest hours of the day. If you don't have air conditioning in your home, go to a public place such as a shopping mall or a library to stay cool. Cooling stations and senior centers are also available in many large cities for people of all ages. http://www.illinois.gov/KeepCool/SitePages/CoolingCenters.aspx.
- Wear light, loose-fitting clothing.
- Drink water often. Don't wait until you are thirsty.
- Avoid unnecessary hard work or activities if you are outside or in a building without airconditioning.
- Avoid unnecessary sun exposure. When in the sun, wear a hat, preferably with a wide brim.

Air conditioning is the strongest protective factor against heat-related illness. Exposure to air conditioning for even a few hours a day will reduce the risk for heat-related illness.

Never leave anyone, including pets, alone in a closed, parked vehicle. The air temperature inside a car rises rapidly during hot weather and can lead to brain damage or death.

Visit www.dph.illinois.gov for heat related information.

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Heat-related illness	What to look for	What to do
Heat stroke	 Body temperature 103°F or higher Hot, red, dry or damp skin Fast, strong pulse Headache Feeling dizzy Nausea Feeling confused Passing out 	Call 9-1-1 right away. Heat stroke is a medical emergency. - Move the person to a cooler place - Lower the person's temperature with cool cloths or a cool bath - Do NOT give the person anything to drink
Heat exhaustion	 Heavy sweating Cold, pale, and clammy skin Fast, weak pulse Nausea or vomiting Muscle cramps Feeling tired or week Feeling dizzy Headache Passing out 	 Move to a cool place Loosen clothing Use cool, wet cloths or take a cool bath Sip water GET MEDICAL HELP RIGHT AWAY IF: You are throwing up Symptoms get worse Symptoms last longer than an hour
Heat cramps	 Heavy sweating during intense exercise Muscle pain or spasms 	 Stop physical activity and move to a cool place Drink water or a sports drink Wait for cramps to go away before you do any more physical activity GET MEDICAL HEAP RIGHT AWAY IF: Cramps last longer than an hour You're on a low-sodium diet You have heart problems
Heat rash	Red clusters of small blisters that look like pimples on the skin (usually on the neck, chest, groin, or in elbow creases)	 Stay in a cool, dry place Keep the rash dry Use powder (like baby powder) to soothe the rash
Sunburn	Painful, red, and warm skinBlisters on the skin	 Stay out of the sun until your sunburn heals Put cool cloths on sunburned areas or take a cool bath Put moisturizing lotion on sunburned areas Do NOT break blisters