PROTECTING YOUR FAMILY FROM EXTREME HEAT

Stay healthy in extreme heat with these simple steps!

THE HEAT AND HEALTH CONNECTION

Although Wisconsin is not generally considered a "hot climate" location, extreme heat events happen!

Extreme heat can negatively impact your health by worsening asthma or causing heat stress.

While heat-related illnesses among babies and older adults are typically most severe, we see the most ER visits among people ages 15-34.

WAYS TO PROTECT YOURSELF

- Be on the lookout for symptoms. If you start feeling overheated, weak, dizzy, nauseous, or have muscle cramps, you could be experiencing heat illness. If your symptoms don't improve, see your doctor or call 911.
- Beware of hot cars. Never leave a child, person with a disability, elderly persons, or pets in a parked car, even for a short time. On an 80°F day, the temperature inside a car can reach 100°F in less than 10 minutes.
- Check on your neighbors and loved ones. In an extreme heat event, check to make sure that your neighbors and loved ones are okay, and look for signs of heat-related illness, especially if the person is elderly or lives alone.
- Avoid the hottest part of the day. If you have to be outside, stick to the cooler morning and evening hours. Wear light, loose clothing and take frequent, air-conditioned breaks.
- Stay informed. Watch your local weather forecasts so you can plan outdoor activities safely.

TIPS FOR STAYING COOL

Stay in air conditioning.



Pro tip: When possible, stay in air conditioning on hot days. If you don't have air conditioning, head to libraries, malls, and other public spaces to keep cool. Take a cool shower.



Pro tip: Cool showers and baths reduce your body temperature faster than an air conditioner.

Drink plenty of water.



Pro tip: Drink plenty of water throughout the day. Avoid alcohol and hot, heavy meals.

For more tips, view the full toolkit at: WWW.DHS.WISCONSIN.GOV/CLIMATE

WISCONSIN CLIMATE AND HEALTH PROGRAM Bureau of Environmental and Occupational Health



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