Preventing Heat-related Illness: Older Adults & People with Chronic Medical Conditions

Heat Safety Checklist for Intake Protocols, Home Visits & Phone Contacts

Caregivers, friends and neighbors of the **Questions to Ask** elderly should consider the following: Action 1. Would you like someone to call or Visit or have contact with older adults at risk at least twice visit your home now, or during a hot day, to a day and watch them for signs of heat exhaustion or heat make sure you're cool and safe? Yes ☐ No ☐ stroke. Lie down and loosen your clothing. Provide access to an air conditioner, and if none is in the Action 2. Do you use an air conditioner to residence, transport the person to a store, public library, help keep you cool at home? Yes □ No □ restaurant, senior center, or cooling center. Action 3. If you do not use an air conditioner, Assure access to cooling water (bath, shower, wet towels). do you have another way to stay cool? Make sure older adults have access to an electric fan, though Yes □ No □ this is not reliable once the temperatures are above the mid-90s. Provide access to an air conditioner, and if none is in the Action 4. If you do not use an air conditioner, residence, transport the person to a store, public library, would you like to go somewhere that is restaurant, senior center, or cooling center. cooler? Yes □ No □ (This option is repeated for emphasis) Action 5. Are you wearing cool clothing Make sure the person has clothing that is loose and today? Yes ☐ No ☐ lightweight Assure adequate fluid intake (4-8 cups of liquid, depending Action 6. Are you drinking enough fluids on time of day and medical needs) today? Yes ☐ No ☐ Avoid drinks that contain caffeine, alcohol, or large amounts of sugar

Reference: State of New Hampshire Excessive Heat Emergency Response Plan. NH DHHS, Function 8 27. 2011. Page 26-27. http://www.dhhs.nh.gov/dphs/climate/documents/nh-excessive-heat-plan.pdf

For local resources and help, call 211.



