





# POISONINGS, HOUSEHOLD HAZARDS

## Poisonings:

### Most typical symptoms:

-  Restlessness, dizziness, shortness of breath, difficulty breathing, vomiting, diarrhea, fast heartbeat, convulsions, stiffness may occur.
-  In many cases, the dog is lethargic, does not move, has no appetite, the oral mucosa is pale, porcelain white, and its body temperature drops.
-  However, there are also poisonings that cause the animal's body temperature to rise. Their behavior changes, e.g.: they cry bitterly, but it may also happen that they go completely wild.
-  Upon noticing these symptoms the dog must be taken to a veterinarian!

## Foods that are toxic to dogs:

**Chocolate:** The cocoa in chocolate contains a compound called theobromine, which is toxic to animals. The higher the cocoa content of the chocolate, the greater the risk, i.e. dark chocolate with a high cocoa content poses a greater risk to our pets than milk chocolate. A 10 kg dog can die from eating 300 g of milk chocolate or 100 g of dark chocolate! Make sure your dog doesn't have access to chocolate or other cakes containing cocoa! Never leave these foods in the same room as your dog without supervision!

**Grapes, raisins, currants:** These fruits contain toxins that are dangerous for dogs - they can cause kidney failure. It is forbidden to feed them with this.

**Garlic, onions, spring onions:** Poisoning is caused by a compound called organosulphoxide if the animal eats them for several days.

**Stone fruit seeds:** Cherry seeds, peach seeds, plum seeds contain cyanide. The content is toxic to dogs (as well as to humans)! Consuming a large amount would be necessary to cause poisoning. These larger seeds can also cause intestinal obstruction in dogs, so it is by no means advisable to let the dog eat them.

**Avocado:** If the seed is swallowed, it can cause intestinal obstruction, so make sure that the dog does not accidentally play with it or eat it. Persin is in the bark, leaves and meat, which is a poisonous compound for dogs, causing vomiting and diarrhea.

**Macadamia nuts, salted hazelnuts:** Causes tremors, weakness and stomach complaints.

**Salt:** Large amounts of salt are extremely toxic! It is important to note that it is not only ingested in food, but also in dishwasher tablets and bath salts.


**Alcoholic beverages are toxic to animals.** In addition, many household products also contain alcohol, such as mouthwash, perfumes, aftershave or various adhesives.

**Xylitol:** Extremely toxic to dogs. It is a popular and common sweetener nowadays. It can be found, for example, in sugar-free chewing gums, diabetic sweets, cakes, and toothpastes. If you notice that the dog entrusted to us has eaten xylitol food, go to the vet immediately, because it can cause death very quickly! It causes a sudden drop in blood sugar level, convulsions, and also has a liver-damaging effect. Symptoms may develop as early as 30-60 minutes after eating food containing xylitol. Even 0.1g/kg is a toxic dose for dogs.

**Caffeine:** This causes problems for animals in large quantities. Don't leave tea grass/filters, coffee, energy drinks and human painkillers in places accessible to dogs and cats.



## HOUSEHOLD HAZARDS

 **Antifreeze:** Its sweet taste makes it very attractive to dogs and cats, and deliberate poisonings are also common. It is considered a seasonal poisoning, most commonly from November to March. It causes nervous system symptoms and kidney failure, so if your pet vomits pink-purple, you should always be suspicious! If they vomit bright pink hot dog chunks, you should also be concerned and take them to the vet immediately, as this is how people disguise the poison.

**Rodent repellents:** containing chemicals like anticoagulants (found in many rat poisons), can be highly poisonous to dogs if ingested. These poisons prevent blood clotting, leading to internal bleeding. Symptoms in dogs include weakness, vomiting, blood in urine or stool, and difficulty breathing. If untreated, it can result in severe complications or death.

**Snail repellent:** characterised by extremely high fever, vomiting, (bluish-green) diarrhoea.

**Insecticides, herbicides:** they contain harmful chemicals that may be ingested, absorbed through the skin, or inhaled. Common insecticides, like organophosphates, can affect the nervous system, causing symptoms like drooling, vomiting, tremors, and even seizures

**Human antipyretics and analgesics:** **IT IS FORBIDDEN to give human medicines to animals without consulting a vet!** We can cause more problems than we think. If your dog shows any abnormalities, take him to the vet.

*Example: Aspirin, Cataflam, Ibuprofen - it is important to never give human medicines for an animal. If you notice signs of pain or illness, always take the dog to the vet.*



**Batteries:** they contain strong acids, so if a dog chews it, it will cause serious damage in the mouth, esophagus and stomach. It can be accompanied by difficulty breathing and drooling.

**Garbage bags, bins:** make sure they can't open/overturn the bin, since most dogs cannot resist the smell of food. Spoiled food and lots of garbage can cause serious digestive problems.

**E-cigarette:** the liquid inside is highly toxic for animals. It contains a large amount of nicotine, the intake of which can easily lead to death in animals. In addition, if they chew it, the glass pieces of the cigarette can also cause injuries in the digestive system. Under no circumstances should the dog have access to an E for cigarettes.


**Other tobacco products:** they must not have access to any tobacco products for animals!

**Dangerous electronic devices:** Portable heating devices: never leave a dog unattended in a room with flammable, heat-radiating devices. If you knock it over, it can easily cause a fire.

**Wires, cables:** cables can be very tempting for most dogs chewing. Pay close attention to this if the dog is prone to it, don't leave live wires in front of them!



## POISONOUS PLANTS:

 **Rhododendron:** eating even a few leaves can cause serious poisoning!

**Ricinus (*Ricinus communis*):** eating the seeds and the green parts is extremely toxic to dogs and can be fatal!

**Horse chestnuts and acorns:** poisoning caused by them rarely causes vomiting. It is much more common for fruit to cause intestinal obstruction as a foreign body. Make sure the dog can't eat any of them!

**Narcissus (*Narcissus*):** all parts are very poisonous! If they drink from the water of the cut flower dog, it can also cause poisoning!

**Goldenrod (*Cytisus alpinus*):** All parts are poisonous to dogs, including the twigs.

**Yew (*Taxus baccata*):** almost all parts of the plant are poisonous, 30g of leaves eating it is already deadly for dogs!

**Lily of the valley (*Convallaria majalis*):** its flowers and leaves cause poisoning in dogs and also in cats, the symptoms of which are: vomiting, diarrhea, cardiac dysfunction.

**Lily (*Lilium*):** the stem, leaf and flower are also poisonous, even chewing them is dangerous to the animal. Even the water in the vase holding the lily bouquet is poisonous!

**Philodendron (*Philodendron*):** all parts of the plant are poisonous, but usually the leaves cause the problem. It can cause eye, skin irritation and drooling!



## OTHER COMMON HAZARDS

### **Road accident:**

After being hit by a car, it may appear that there is no change to the dog's appearance. However, after such an accident we must take the dog to the vet for examination as it may have internal bleeding, a ruptured diaphragm or even a ruptured bladder. In many cases, broken limbs or pelvic fractures are the result of being hit. If she is bleeding profusely, it may be necessary to apply a tourniquet until we can get her to the vet.

### **Broken limb:**

Do not move the broken limb! Try to keep the animal still, until you take them to the vet. Call for help and lay the dog on a large blanket so that they can be carried.

### **Burns:**

**If the injury is still fresh, the symptoms of different degrees of burn are not yet visible:**

Wash the burn with cold tap water and apply ice gel/ice wrapped in a towel or frozen vegetables for 10-15 minutes. It is important NOT to touch the burn directly with the cooling object. Wrap it in some kind of cloth!


2. Moisten some gauze with cold tap water and fix it in a sterile flexible bandage.

3. Take the dog to the vet immediately. The vet will assess the severity of the burn and give further treatment.

4. You can give the dog something to drink if it is not in shock and will accept water.





 If the burn happened earlier, only the symptoms of I., II., or III. degree can be seen:

**Burns of this type do not need to be cooled.**

1. For a small superficial injury, a few pieces of sterile gauze moistened with cold tap water can be placed on the wound. Secure this with a sterile elastic bandage, making sure that it is not painful or too tight, but also that it does not move. Once the wound has been dressed, take the dog to a vet immediately.
2. Even if the area is large, it is important to prevent the wound from drying out. A moistened clean towel, cloth or sheet may be suitable. A third degree burn is likely if you see large areas of epidermal loss, black, charred or white blistered skin.

