



## Top 10 Poisonous Plants for Pets

### Autumn Crocus



There are two Crocus plants: one that blooms in the spring (Crocus species) and the other in the autumn (Colchicum autumnale). The spring plants are more common and are part of the Iridaceae family. These ingestions can cause general gastrointestinal upset including vomiting and diarrhea. These should not be mistaken for Autumn Crocus, part of the Liliaceae family, which contain colchicine. The Autumn Crocus is highly toxic and can cause severe vomiting, gastrointestinal bleeding, liver and kidney damage, and respiratory failure. If you're not sure what plant it is, bring your pet to their veterinarian immediately for care. Signs may be seen immediately but can be delayed for days.

### Azalea



In the same family as rhododendrons, azaleas can have serious effects on pets. Eating even a few leaves can result in vomiting, diarrhea and excessive drooling; without immediate veterinary attention, the pet could fall into a coma and possibly die.

### Cyclamen



The roots of this seasonal flowering plant are especially dangerous to pets. If ingested, cyclamen can cause severe vomiting and even death.

### Lilies



There are dangerous and benign lilies out there, and it's important to know the difference. Peace, Peruvian, and Calla lilies contain oxalate crystals that cause minor signs, such as tissue irritation to the mouth, tongue, pharynx, and esophagus – this results in minor drooling. The more dangerous, potentially fatal lilies are true lilies, and these include Tiger, Day, Asiatic, Easter and Japanese Show lilies – all of which are highly toxic to cats! Even small ingestions (such as 2-3 petals or leaves) can result in severe kidney failure. If your cat is seen consuming any part of a lily, bring your cat (and the plant) immediately to a veterinarian for medical care. The sooner you bring in your cat, the better and more efficiently we can treat the poisoning. Decontamination (like inducing vomiting and giving binders like activated charcoal) are imperative in the early toxic stage, while aggressive intravenous fluid therapy, kidney function monitoring tests, and supportive care can greatly improve the prognosis.

### Kalanchoe



This popular flowering succulent plant can cause vomiting, diarrhea and heart arrhythmias if ingested by pets.

### Oleander



Oleander is an outdoor shrub, popular for its evergreen qualities and delicate flowers. However, the leaves and flowers are extremely toxic if ingested and can cause severe vomiting, slow the heart rate and possibly even cause death.

### Dieffenbachia



Popular in many homes and offices, dieffenbachia can cause intense oral irritation, drooling, nausea, vomiting and difficulty swallowing if ingested.

### Lily of the Valley



The Convallaria majalis plant contains cardiac glycosides which will cause symptoms similar to digitalis (foxglove) ingestion. These symptoms include vomiting, diarrhea, a drop in heart rate, severe cardiac arrhythmias, and possibly seizures. Pets with any known exposure to this plant should be examined and evaluated by a veterinarian and treated symptomatically.



#### Daffodils

These flowers contain lycorine, an alkaloid with strong emetic properties (something that triggers vomiting). Ingestion of the bulb, plant or flower can cause severe vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, and even possible cardiac arrhythmias or respiratory depression. Crystals are found in the outer layer of the bulbs, similar to hyacinths, which cause severe tissue irritation and secondary drooling. Daffodil ingestions can result in more severe symptoms so if an exposure is witnessed or symptoms are seen, we recommend seeking veterinary care for further supportive care.



#### Tulips and Hyacinths

Tulips contain allergenic lactones while hyacinths contain similar alkaloids. The toxic principle of these plants is very concentrated in the bulbs (versus the leaf or flower), so make sure your dog isn't digging up the bulbs in the garden. When the plant parts or bulbs are chewed or ingested, it can result in tissue irritation to the mouth and esophagus. Typical signs include profuse drooling, vomiting, or even diarrhea, depending on the amount consumed. There's no specific antidote, but with supportive care from the veterinarian (including rinsing the mouth, anti-vomiting medication, and possibly subcutaneous fluids), animals do quite well. With large ingestions of the bulb, more severe symptoms such as an increase in heart rate and changes in respiration can be seen, and should be treated by a veterinarian. These more severe signs are seen in cattle or our overzealous, chowhound Labradors.

#### Sago Palm

Very popular in warmer climates, this household and outdoor plant can be very harmful to pets. If ingested, the leaves and seeds can cause vomiting, bloody stools, damage to the stomach lining, severe liver failure and, in some cases, death.



This is only a partial list of poisonous plants taken from the Pet Poison Helpline. For a more complete list of plants poisonous to cats and dogs, visit their Poison List - <http://petpoisonhelp.wpengine.com/poisons/>

### Top 10 Poisons for Dogs

Take special care to keep these toxins out of your pet's reach and pet-proof your house!

1. Chocolate
2. Mouse and Rat Poisons (rodenticides)
3. Anti-inflammatory medications
4. Xylitol (sugar-free gum & more)
5. Grapes & Raisins
6. Antidepressant Medications
7. Paracetamol (e.g., Panadol)
8. Vitamin D Overdose
9. Stimulant Medications (e.g. for ADD/ADHD)
10. Fertilisers

If you suspect your pet has ingested any of these items or any other questionable substance, please call your veterinarian or an animal emergency hospital for assistance. Accurate and timely identification of the suspected substance is very important. Having the container, package, or label in hand will save valuable time and may save the life of your pet.



Dalmatian friendly treats !

Banana and Carrot Cookies

Ingredients

- 1 1/2 cups of coconut flour
- 1 cup of mashed ripe bananas
- 1/2 cup of grated carrots
- 2 tablespoons of cottage cheese
- 4 egg

Directions

1. Preheat oven to 180°C.
2. Place all ingredients into a large bowl and mix thoroughly.
3. Roll out and cut out using your favourite cookie cutter, then place cookies on a baking tray lined with baking paper
4. Bake for 20 minutes



One Step Doggie Ice Cream

Ingredients

- 950ml plain yoghurt
- 1 mashed banana
- 2 tablespoons peanut butter
- 2 tablespoons honey
- Approx. 1 tray ice cubes - optional

Directions

1. Mix all ingredients in a blender until combined, then freeze.

Low Purine Treats

- Crispy, chilled carrots or celery, sliced lengthwise
- Peeled, cored apple slices
- Ice cubes
- String cheese

The Dalmatian Club of America  
Purine-Yielding Foods

Foods HIGHEST in Purines	Foods MODERATELY HIGH in Purines	Foods LOWEST in Purines
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• anchovies</li> <li>• brains</li> <li>• kidney, beef</li> <li>• game meats (venison, etc.)</li> <li>• gravies</li> <li>• herring (including roe)</li> <li>• liver (calf or beef)</li> <li>• mackerel</li> <li>• meat extracts</li> <li>• mussels</li> <li>• sardines</li> <li>• scallops</li> <li>• yeast</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• asparagus</li> <li>• bacon</li> <li>• breads &amp; cereals, whole grain</li> <li>• cauliflower</li> <li>• eel</li> <li>• fish (fresh &amp; saltwater)</li> <li>• legumes (kidney beans, navy &amp; lima beans, lentils, peas)</li> <li>• meat (beef, lamb, pork, veal)</li> <li>• meat soups &amp; broths</li> <li>• mushrooms</li> <li>• oatmeal</li> <li>• peas, green</li> <li>• pork (including ham)</li> <li>• poultry (chicken, duck, turkey)</li> <li>• shellfish (crab, lobster, oysters)</li> <li>• spinach</li> <li>• tongue</li> <li>• tripe</li> <li>• wheat germ &amp; bran</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• beverages (coffee, tea, sodas, cocoa)</li> <li>• butter</li> <li>• bread &amp; cereal (except whole grain)</li> <li>• cheese</li> <li>• eggs</li> <li>• fats</li> <li>• fish roe (including caviar)</li> <li>• fruits &amp; fruit juices</li> <li>• gelatine</li> <li>• milk (including butter, condensed, malted)</li> <li>• nuts (including peanut butter)</li> <li>• pasta (evaluate sauce ingredients separately)</li> <li>• sugars, syrups, sweets</li> <li>• vegetables (except those listed in previous categories)</li> <li>• vegetable &amp; cream soups (made with acceptable vegetables. but not with beef stock)</li> </ul>





[Preventive Hydration, Diet, Elimination and Exercise  
Recommendations for a Healthy Dalmatian](#)

Written by Julia Soukup, webmaster for the Dalmatian Club of America  
(revised May 8, 2014)

Dalmatians have the potential to become urate crystal and/or stone formers during their lifetime. There is also a potential for Dalmatians (or any breed/mixed-breed dog) to form other types of urinary stones in fairly high incidence as indicated by statistics from the University of Minnesota Urolith Lab. Current trends through 2011, show calcium oxalate stones are on the rise in all breeds of dogs at 42% vs. Purine (urate salts, uric acid) stones at only 4.2%.<sup>1</sup>

Do not let this low percentage of urate type stones comfort you into not following this recommended preventative protocol! Urinary stones are a very serious and life threatening condition and the potential of this happening to your dog is not to be taken lightly. The data quoted above is from the stones that are turned into the Minnesota Lab. The actual percentages of all stones for all dogs could be much higher. It is very important that you submit your dog's debris or stones to the designated lab for proper diagnosis and treatment of your own dog as well as providing helpful information for the future well-being of the entire breed and all canines.

In order to minimize the potential for your Dalmatian to obstruct or have problems urinating you should follow a simple protocol of **HYDRATION, DIET, frequent URINE ELIMINATION & EXERCISE**. This protocol is also a healthy choice for any breed of dog.

It is absolutely critical that you do the following things:

**HYDRATION:** The amount of water your Dalmatian consumes is crucial. It is very important that you put water on your Dalmatian's dry kibble when you feed them. This forces the dog to drink more water and thus flush out their systems more thoroughly. Add enough water to the kibble to at least make it float. Clean, fresh human quality water should be available to your Dalmatian at all times.

**DIET:** It is important that your Dalmatian is fed a diet lower in purines, NOT protein, although they usually go hand-in-hand. You should avoid feeding a Dalmatian Beef-based or Liver-based foods or treats. Often times the really high-end specialty foods are way too rich and are higher in purines.

Please consult with your BREEDER on what to feed your Dalmatian. A list of high purine foods to avoid is available on the DCA web site at: <http://www.thedca.org/purines.html>.

**URINE ELIMINATION:** Frequent urine elimination is a key component in keeping your Dalmatian stone free. It is important that the bladder is relieved or "flushed out" several times during the day. Crystals/Stones are formed when the urine stays too long in the bladder. Stagnant urine provides the environment for particles to form into crystals or stones. A bladder infection can also lead to crystals or stones.

**EXERCISE:** The amount of exercise is very important. If a dog has frequent and regular exercise they will be consuming more water. The activity/exercise will increase their drinking and elimination. So exercise your Dalmatian often for a happy and healthy dog.

**NOTE:**

Should your dog develop urinary crystals or stones, it is critical that the debris be sent to the University of Minnesota Urolith Lab for complete composition analysis. Treatment for one type of stone can make other types of stones worse! Please contact your BREEDER ASAP as they will have information or can help find contacts that can help you make the best decisions for your dog! Remember your vet is a general practitioner, and although an expert on general dog care, he/she is usually not an expert in Dalmatian specific care. Many welcome information being provided to them from educated sources.

1. Minnesota Urolith Center: Part One: Veterinary canine urolith epidemiology: 1981-2011 Mineral composition trends have been stabilizing in recent years. May 1, 2012 By: Carl A. Osborne, DVM, PhD, Dipl. ACVIM, Jody P. Lulich, DVM, PhD, Dipl. ACVIM, DVM360 MAGAZINE <http://veterinarynews.dvm360.com/dvm/Featured+Contributors/Part-One-Veterinary-canineurolith-epidemiology-19/ArticleStandard/Article/detail/773166>