



Toxic Foods and Your Dog

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Veterinarians will always try to stimulate the dog to drink, just to eliminate toxic substances by stimulating diuresis. A difficult job but not with a new product which can be mixed in the drinking water, Viyo Elite. By mixing this high palatable liquid product in the drinking water (1 liter of water + 150 ml Viyo Elite), the dog will be stimulated to drink. Also, the dog will

obtain all essential nutrients (vitamins, minerals, fatty acids and amino acids) available in Viyo Elite.



Grapes and Raisins can cause irreversible damage to the kidneys, possible resulting in death. Ingesting as few as 4-5 grapes or raisins can be poisonous to a 20 pound dog, though the exact toxic dose is not established. Signs of toxicity include vomiting, loss of appetite, diarrhea, abdominal pain, decreased urine production

(possibly leading to lack of urine production), weakness and drunken gait.



Onions can cause a form of hemolytic anemia called Heinz body anemia, a condition that causes the destruction of red blood cells. Kidney damage may follow. Toxicity may occur from similar foods such as garlic and chives.



Chocolate and cocoa contain a chemical called theobromide that can adversely affect the heart, lungs, kidney and central nervous system. Pure baking chocolate is most toxic, while milk chocolate requires a higher quantity to cause harm. A 20 pound dog can be poisoned after consuming about 2 ounces of baking chocolate, but it would take nearly 20 ounces of milk chocolate to cause harm. Ingestion of cacao bean mulch can also be toxic.



Caffeine is quite similar to the toxic chemical in chocolate. It can damage the heart, lungs, kidney and central nervous system. Common sources of toxicity include caffeine pills, coffee beans and coffee, large amounts of tea, and chocolate.



Macadamia nuts, while generally not considered fatal, can cause your dog to experience severe illness. Signs include vomiting, weakness, depression, drunken gait, joint/muscle pain, and joint swelling.



Xylitol is a sugar-free sweetener most often found in chewing gum and candy. In dogs, it stimulates the pancreas to secrete insulin, resulting in hypoglycemia (low blood sugar). Xylitol ingestion can also cause severe liver damage.



Alcoholic beverages contain ethanol—a seriously toxic chemical compound that causes central nervous system and respiratory depression.



Apple seeds, cherry pits, peach pits, and plum pits contain the toxin cyanide. Signs of cyanide poisoning include vomiting, heavy breathing, apnea tachycardia, cardiac arrhythmias, coma, skin irritation.

Moldy or rotten foods can cause many problems for your dog, some more serious than others. Any food that seems "past its prime" should be kept out reach. Be especially careful to keep your dog away from trash cans. Botulism, often from garbage, can cause paralysis, slow heart rate, constipation, and urine retention. An antitoxin is effective only if poisoning is caught early enough.



Rotten fruit produces ethanol, causing

the same effects associated with alcohol or dough ingestion. Moldy foods contain toxins that may cause muscle tremors, convulsions and drunkenness.



Various species of mushrooms are toxic to dogs, and can cause shock and death. Amanita phalloides is the most commonly reported severely toxic species of mushroom.



Tomatoes of all kinds are toxic to cats, as are parts of the tomato plant. Ingesting as little as a cherry tomato can cause severe gastrointestinal upset.



Though not toxic, chicken bones can get stuck in the roof of the mouth, throat and intestines, and should be avoided, according to many veterinarians. Splinters of chicken bones can also become lodged internally.



Baby Food can contain onion powder, which can be toxic to dogs. Can also result in nutritional deficiencies, if fed in large amounts.



Fish bones can cause obstruction or laceration of the digestive system.



Cat food is generally too high in protein and fats.



Fat trimmings can cause pancreatitis.



Milk and dairy products—some adult dogs and cats do not have sufficient amounts of the enzyme lactase, which breaks down the lactose in milk. This can result in diarrhea. Lactose-free milk products are available for pets.



Raw eggs contain an enzyme called avidin, which decreases the absorption of biotin (a B vitamin). This can lead to skin and hair coat problems. Raw eggs may also contain Salmonella.



Raw fish can result in a thiamine (a B vitamin) deficiency leading to loss of appetite, seizures, and in severe cases, death. More common if raw fish is fed regularly.

Avoid



Salmon (raw) poisoning disease is caused from the infection by a rickettsial organism, *Neorickettsia helminthoeca*.

Other Foods to Avoid

Avoid any foods that are high in fat, sugar or sodium. These foods can contribute to indigestion, obesity, dehydration, electrolyte imbalance and more. Dairy products may be difficult for dogs to digest. Corn cobs and bones can cause GI obstruction. Cooked bones may splinter and break easily, risking GI damage. Like people, too much junk food can cause poor condition and decreased energy.

OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

In addition to the above toxins, there are several potential things in nature that can cause toxicity.

These are often related to other creatures - bee or wasp stings and fire ant bites can cause allergic

reactions while some spider and snake bites can be highly toxic.



List of Caustic Chemicals and Substances

If you suspect your pet has ingested a caustic substance, do NOT induce vomiting. Seek emergency veterinary care immediately!!

Battery Acid, Bleach, Carbolic Acid, Motor Oil, Drain Cleaner, Fertilizer, Glue, Household Cleaners, Kerosene, Laundry Detergent, Turpentine, Plaster, Sidewalk Salt, Putty, Pine Cleaners, Paintbrush Cleaner, Nail Polish, Nail Polish Remover, Paint Thinner, Ethylene Glycol (Anti-freeze), Organophosphates (white shaker dog syndrome) (prednisone), Lead (linoleum, caulk, toys, solder, batteries, golf balls, bullet, lead based paint, weights, etc.)

Dog Poisoning Treatment

Dog poisoning treatment depends on the type of poison.

If your dog has a poisonous substance on his fur or skin, bathe him thoroughly. If it is an oily substance like gasoline, rub vegetable or mineral oil into the spot first, then wash with a mild soap and water. It's important to wash your dog as soon as possible so he doesn't lick the substance off his fur. If you think he already has been licking the substance, contact your vet.

When your dog has ingested a poison, the treatment may involve inducing vomiting. Your vet will give your dog a medication designed to make him throw up. In some cases, inducing vomiting can cause more problems. It depends on what your dog ate. That's why it's important to identify the poison if possible.

Your vet may also give your dog activated charcoal to prevent the absorption of the poisonous substance. This is given orally, followed by water. The charcoal binds with the poisonous substance, preventing it from being absorbed by the body. A laxative may also be given so that the poison leaves your dog's system faster and the body absorbs less.

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