

Homeward Bound Golden Retriever Rescue

Golden Rule Training



Food & medication that is dangerous to your dog

FOODS TO AVOID

- Alcohol
- Animal fat and fried foods: Excessive fat can cause pancreatitis.
- Apples, Cherries, Peaches and similar fruit: The seeds of these fruits contain cyanide, which is poisonous to dogs as well as humans. Unlike humans, dogs do not know to stop eating at the core/pit and easily ingest them.
- Avocados: The fruit, pit and plant are all toxic. They can cause difficulty breathing and fluid accumulation in the chest, abdomen and heart
- Bones: Bones can splinter and damage a dog's internal organs.
- Chocolate, Coffee, Caffeine
- Grapes & Raisins
- Hops (used in home beer brewing)
- Macadamia nuts
- Milk
- Moldy foods
- Mushroom plants
- Mustard seeds
- Nutmeg: Nutmeg can cause tremors, seizures and death
- Onions and onion powder, Garlic, Chives - These vegetables and herbs can cause gastrointestinal irritation and could lead to red blood cell damage.
- Potato leaves and stems (green parts)
- Raw/Undercooked Meat, Eggs and Bones
- Raw eggs: Raw eggs can cause salmonella poisoning in dogs. Dogs have a shorter digestive tract than humans and are not as likely to suffer from food poisoning, but it is still possible.
- Rhubarb leaves
- Salt: Excessive salt intake can cause kidney problems
- Tomatoes: Tomatoes can cause tremors and heart arrhythmias. Tomato plants and the most toxic, but tomatoes themselves are also unsafe.
Walnuts
- Xylitol - Xylitol is used as a sweetener in many products, including gum, candy, baked goods and toothpaste. It can cause insulin release in most species, which can lead to liver failure.
- Yeast Dough

Human Medications That Poison Our Pets

- Acetaminophen, (Tylenol, Datril, etc.)
- Anti depressants
- Aspirin

Other Poisonous Household Items

Antifreeze
Bleach
Boric Acid
Brake Fluid
Carbon Monoxide
Carburetor Cleaner
Cleaning Fluid
Deodorants
Deodorizers
Disinfectants
Drain Cleaner
Dye
Fungicides
Furniture Polish
Gasoline/Petrol
Hair Colorings
Herbicides
Insecticides
Kerosene
Laxatives
Lead
Lye

What to do if your pet is poisoned

Don't panic. Rapid response is important, but panicking can interfere with the process of helping your pet.

Take 30 to 60 seconds to safely collect and have at hand any material involved. This may be of great benefit to your vet and/or APCC toxicologists, as they determine what poison or poisons are involved. In the event that you need to take your pet to a local veterinarian, be sure to take the product's container with you. Also, collect in a sealable plastic bag any material your pet may have vomited or chewed.

If you witness your pet consuming material that you suspect might be toxic, do not hesitate to seek emergency assistance, even if you do not notice any adverse effects. Sometimes, even if poisoned, an animal may appear normal for several hours or for days after the incident.

Call the ASPCA Animal Poison Control Center

The telephone number is **(888) 426-4435**. There may be a consultation fee for this service.

- Be ready with the following information:
- The species, breed, age, sex, weight and number of animals involved.
- The animal's symptoms.
- Information regarding the exposure, including the agent (if known), the amount of the agent involved and the time elapsed since the time of exposure.

- Have the product container/packaging available for reference.
- Please note: If your animal is having seizures, losing consciousness, is unconscious or is having difficulty breathing, telephone ahead and bring your pet immediately to your local veterinarian or emergency veterinary clinic. If necessary, he or she may call the APCC.

Be Prepared

Keep the telephone number of the ASPCA Animal Poison Control Center—**(888) 426-4435**—as well as that of your local veterinarian, in a prominent location.

Invest in an emergency first-aid kit for your pet. The kit should contain:

- A fresh bottle of hydrogen peroxide, 3 percent USP (to induce vomiting)
- A turkey baster, bulb syringe or large medicine syringe (to administer peroxide)
- Saline eye solution
- Artificial tear gel (to lubricate eyes after flushing)
- Mild grease-cutting dishwashing liquid (for bathing an animal after skin contamination)
- Forceps (to remove stingers)
- A muzzle (to protect against fear- or excitement-induced biting)
- A can of your pet's favorite wet food
- A pet carrier

Always consult a veterinarian or the APCC for directions on how and when to use any emergency first-aid item.

References:

Web MD
ASPCA