

# Top 10 toxins: Protect your cat from common dangers

Lilies may be beautiful in your home, but they can cause kidney failure in your cats.

The veterinarians and toxicology experts at Pet Poison Helpline have released their top 10 list of household items that generated the most poison consultations for dogs and cats in 2013. The items below are presented in order of frequency, with number one being the item that caused the most emergency calls to Pet Poison Helpline. If at any time you think your pet has ingested a toxin, call your veterinarian.

## Top 10 toxins for cats

**1) Lilies:** Plants in the *Lilium* species, such as Easter, tiger and Asiatic lilies, cause kidney failure in cats.

**2) Household cleaners:** Most general-purpose cleaners (Windex, 409)

are fairly safe, but concentrated products such as toilet bowl or drain cleaners can cause chemical burns.

**3) Flea and tick spot-on products for dogs:** Those that are pyrethroid-based (Zodiac, K9 Advantix, Sergeant's) cause tremors and seizures and can be deadly to cats.

**4) Antidepressants:** Cymbalta and Effexor topped Pet Poison Helpline's antidepressant list in 2013. The drugs can cause severe feline neurologic and cardiac effects on ingestion.

**5) Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs):** Cats are even more sensitive than dogs to drugs such as ibuprofen and naproxen. Even veterinary-specific NSAIDs such as carprofen and meloxicam should be used with caution.

**6) Prescription ADD/ADHD medications:** These drugs have the same

toxic effects in cats as in dogs.

**7) Over-the-counter cough, cold and allergy medications:** Those that contain acetaminophen are particularly toxic to cats, as they damage red blood cells and cause liver failure.

**8) Plants containing insoluble calcium oxalate crystals:** Houseplants such as peace lilies, philodendron and pothos can cause oral and upper gastrointestinal irritation, foaming at the mouth and inflammation when ingested by cats.

**9) Household insecticides:** Most of these household sprays and powders are fairly safe, but it's best to keep cats away from plants after application until the products have dried or settled.

**10) Glow sticks and glow jewelry:** These "toys" contain a chemical called dibutyl phthalate. When it contacts the mouth, pain and excessive foaming occurs, but signs quickly resolve when the cat eats food or drinks water.



## What to do if your pet gets poisoned

First, take a deep breath. The more calm, cool, and collected you are, the sooner you can seek the correct medical attention. Then get a handle on the situation by taking the following steps:

1) Remove your pet from the area. Make sure no other pets or children are exposed to the area, and safely remove any poisonous material.

2) Check to make sure your pet is breathing normally and acting fine otherwise.

3) Collect a sample of the material, along with the packaging, vial, or con-

tainer. You'll need that information to help your veterinarian or a pet poison expert assess the situation.

4) Don't give your dog any milk, food, salt, oil, or any other home remedies. Doing so will likely complicate the poisoning.

5) Never induce vomiting without talking to your veterinarian or a pet poison expert—doing so may be harmful.

6) Get help. Program your veterinarian's phone number into your phone, as well as an emergency veterinarian's number and a pet poison hotline number. There are two 24-hour hotlines:

Pet Poison Helpline at 800-213-6680 (\$35 per call) and the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animal's Animal Poison Control Center at 888-426-4435 (\$65 per call).

Remember that a pet's prognosis is always better when a toxicity is reported immediately, so don't wait to see if your pet becomes symptomatic before calling for help. Calling right away is safer for your pet and could help you save on treatment costs in the long run. Remember that there's a narrow window of time to decontaminate in cases of poisoning.