



Paw Prints Monthly



OUR MISSION STATEMENT:

Liberty Veterinary Hospital strives to create a state-of-the-art pet care facility that meets all of our clients’ & pets’ needs from nutritional supplies, boarding and grooming to the highest level of medical and surgical care. Because our team can only be as good as the sum of its parts, we nurture and educate our staff so that we may all provide uncompromising service, compassion, kindness and caring for each patient as a member of our own family.

JULY IS TOXIC AWARENESS MONTH

Is your home a toxin safe environment? Our pets can be *very* curious and can easily find ways to explore our cabinets, closets and storage areas, just to name a few! Be prepared and know what items are toxic (to help *prevent* accidental poisoning), what common signs of poisoning can be and what to do to get help. Please review our reference lists and helpful tips and be sure to keep them posted for future reference. Our pets are depending on us to provide a safe and loving environment!
Amy Johnstone, DVM and Robyn Collins, DVM

What To Do If Your Pet Is Poisoned

- Liberty Veterinary Hospital

513-755-9700
- Pet Poison Helpline (fees apply)

800-213-6680
- ASPCA Poison Control (fees apply)

888-426-4435
- CARE Center (24/7 local pet emergency)

513-530-0911
- (program these numbers into your phone)
- Remove your pet from the area and make sure no other pets (or kids!) are exposed to this area. Safely remove any remaining poisonous material from their reach.

• Check to make sure your pet is safe: breathing and acting normally.

• Do NOT give any home antidotes.

• Do NOT induce vomiting without consulting a vet or toxicology professional.

• Call for help with the numbers listed above.

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/package 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 emergency veterinary hospital or primary veterinarian.

Do NOT give your pet ANY home remedies! Also, never induce vomiting without talking to your veterinarian or toxicologist specialist – it may actually be detrimental or contraindicated to induce vomiting!

Keep in mind that the 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. It’s always safer for your pet and less expensive for you to call immediately. Remember that there’s a narrow window of time when we can decontaminate (induce vomiting or pump the stomach) in the case of a poisoning!

Adapted from: petpoisonhelpline.com



Create a Pet Poison First Aid Kit

If you own a pet, make sure you have a first aid kit at home. Pet poison helpline recommends the following items be kept on hand in case of various emergencies:

First aid kit contents:

- Hydrogen peroxide 3% (within the expiration date) - hydrogen peroxide won’t work with cats

• An oral dosing syringe or turkey baster (for administering hydrogen peroxide)

• Teaspoon/tablespoon set (to calculate the appropriate amount of hydrogen peroxide to give)

• Liquid hand dish washing detergent (i.e., Dawn, Palmolive)

• Rubber gloves

• Triple antibiotic ointment (with NO other combination ingredients) – NOT for use in CATS!

• Vitamin E oil

• Diphenhydramine tablets 25mg (with NO other combination ingredients)

• Ophthalmic saline solution or artificial tears

• Can of tuna packed in water or tasty canned pet food

• Sweet electrolyte-containing beverage

• Corn syrup

• Vegetable oil

Please remember, this first aid kit is meant to ready you for the directions you will receive from a specialist. Please do not attempt to administer anything to your pet before checking with a veterinary or toxicology professional first.

Remember, there’s a lot of good AND bad information out there on the Web. Please make sure you speak to a trained professional to get the right answers first!

Adapted from: petpoisonhelpline.com



Pet Toxins

Foods to Avoid Feeding Your Pet <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Alcoholic beverages- Avocado- Chocolate (all forms)- Coffee (all forms)- Fatty foods- Macadamia nuts- Moldy or spoiled foods- Onions, onion powder- Raisins and grapes- Salt- Yeast dough- Garlic- Products sweetened with xylitol Warm Weather Hazards <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Animal toxins—toads, insects, spiders, snakes and scorpions- Blue-green algae in ponds- Citronella candles- Cocoa mulch- Compost piles- Flea products- Outdoor plants and plant bulbs- Swimming-pool treatment supplies- Fly baits containing methomyl- Slug and snail baits containing metaldehyde Medication <p>Common examples of human medications that can be potentially lethal to pets, even in small doses, include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Pain killers (examples include Acetaminophen and Ibuprofen) <p><i>Always</i> check with your doctor before giving ANY medications.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Cold medicines- Anti-cancer drugs- Antidepressants- Vitamins- Diet Pills Cold Weather Hazards <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Antifreeze- Liquid potpourri- Ice melting products- Rat and mouse bait Common Household Hazards <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Fabric softener sheets- Mothballs- Post-1982 pennies (due to high concentration of zinc)	Holiday Hazards <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Christmas tree water (may contain bacteria, which, if ingested, can upset the stomach.- Electrical cords- Ribbons or tinsel (can become lodged in the intestines and cause intestinal obstruction—most often occurs with kittens!)- Batteries- Glass ornaments Plants (most commonly used) <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Aloe- Amaryllis- Andromeda Japonica- Asian Lily (Liliaceae)- Asparagus Fern- Australian Nut- Autumn Crocus- Avocado- Azalea- Bird of Paradise- American Bittersweet- European Bittersweet- Branching Ivy- Buckeye- Buddhist Pine- Caladium- Calla Lily- Castor Bean- Ceriman (aka Cutleaf Philodendron)- Charming- Dieffenbachia- Chinaberry Tree- Chinese Evergreen- Christmas Rose- Clematis- Cordatum- Corn Plant (aka Cornstalk Plant)- Cornstalk Plant (aka Corn Plant)- Cutleaf Philodendron (aka Ceriman)- Cycads- Cyclamen- Daffodil- Day Lily- Devil's Ivy- Dumb Cane- Deadly Nightshade (See Nightshade)- Easter Lily- Elephant Ears- Emerald Feather (aka Emerald Fern)- Emerald Fern (aka Emerald Feather)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- English Ivy- Fiddle-Leaf Philodendron- Flamingo Plant- Florida Beauty- Foxglove- Fruit Salad Plant- Glacier Ivy- Gladiolas- Glory Lily- Gold Dieffenbachia- Gold Dust Dracaena- Golden Pothos- Green Gold Nephthysis- Hahn's self branching English Ivy- Heartleaf Philodendron- Heavenly Bamboo- Holly- Horsehead Philodendron- Hurricane Plant- Hyacinth- Hydrangea- Iris- Japanese Show Lily- Japanese Yew (aka Yew)- Jerusalem Cherry- Kalanchoe- Lace Fern- Lacy Tree- Lily of the Valley- Macadamia Nut- Madagascar Dragon Tree- Marble Queen- Marijuana- Mauna Loa Peace Lily (aka Peace Lily)- Mexican Breadfruit- Mistletoe "American"- Morning Glory- Mother-in-Law- Narcissus- Needlepoint Ivy- Nephthytis- Nightshade- Oleander- Onion- Orange Day Lily- Orchid- Panda- Peace Lily (aka Mauna Loa Peace Lily)- Philodendron Pertusum- Plumosa Fern- Precatory Bean- Queensland Nut- Red Emerald	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Red Lily- Red-Margined Dracaena (aka Straight-Margined Dracaena)- Red Princess- Rhododendron- Ribbon Plant (Dracaena sanderiana)- Rubrum Lily- Saddle Leaf Philodendron- Sago Palm- Satin Pothos- Schefflera- Spotted Dumb Cane- Stargazer Lily- Striped Dracaena- Sweetheart Ivy- Swiss Cheese Plant- Taro Vine- Tiger Lily- Tomato Plant- Tree Philodendron- Tropic Snow Dumbcane- Tulip- Variable Dieffenbachia- Variegated Philodendron- Warneckei Dracaena- Wood Lily- Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow- Yew (aka Japanese Yew)- Yucca Non-toxic Substances for Dogs and Cats <p>The following substances are considered to be non-toxic, although they may cause mild gastrointestinal upset in some animals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Water-based paints- Toilet bowl water- Silica gel- Poinsettia- Cat litter- Fertilizer <p>source: ASPCA.org</p>
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While this list is not exhaustive or complete, some common signs of poisoning generally include:

OUR HOURS: Mon, Tues, Thurs, Fri. 7:30am - 7pm Wed 7:30am - 6pm Sat 8:00am - 2pm Sun Closed	<u>Gastrointestinal signs</u> Vomiting Diarrhea Drooling / hypersalivating Lack of appetite Nausea Lick smacking / licking lips	Coughing of blood Vomiting blood Pale gums A racing heart rate Weakness or lethargy Collapse Urinating / defecating blood	Lack of appetite Vomiting Diarrhea Excessive thirst or urination Absence or decreased urination	gums Weakness or collapse secondary to low blood sugar Loss of focus, acting abnormally Vomiting Diarrhea Black tarry stool
Did You Know ... We offer dog obedience classes We offer full grooming, boarding and surgical services We offer <i>free</i> educational seminars	Source: petpoisonhelpline.com	<u>Kidney failure</u> Bad breath	<u>Liver failure</u> Jaundice/yellow discoloration to the	
We really look forward to visiting with you and your pet!	<u>Internal bleeding</u>			