

Poison Prevention for Pets



Thousands of animals are accidentally poisoned every year. Pets can be exposed to poison in many ways, such as chewing the leaves of a household plant, licking pesticide or antifreeze from the floor or eating human medication.

Tips to Protect Your Pets

Foods to avoid:

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|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Garlic | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avocado |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Onions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coffee |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Macadamia nuts | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Raisins and grapes |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chocolate | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Salt |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food with high fat and sugar content | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yeast dough |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Products sweetened with xylitol | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spoiled food |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alcohol and other drugs |

Poisons to keep away from cats and dogs:

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|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Polyurethane craft glue | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mothballs |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nicotine/tobacco products | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pesticides |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Batteries – alkaline, disc | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Houseplants |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Antifreeze and automotive liquids | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cleaners |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medicine (Prescription, over-the-counter, herbal) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human personal care products |

Signs of a poisoning:

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|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Weakness or extreme sleepiness | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shaking or convulsions |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Abnormal behavior | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Swelling lips or tongue |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drooling or vomiting | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Diarrhea |

Florida Poison Information Center – Miami: 1-800-222-1222

www.miamipoison.org



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First Aid for Poisoning



Emergency Pet First Aid Kit

These supplies may be useful after a poisoning:

- a bottle of hydrogen peroxide, 3% USP (to induce vomiting, if advised by a veterinarian)
- a turkey baster or large syringe (to administer peroxide)
- saline eye solution
- artificial tear gel (to lubricate eyes after flushing)
- liquid soap for hand washing dishes (to clean fur)
- forceps (to remove stingers)
- a muzzle (to prevent biting)
- place pet in carrier if needed

What if a poisoning occurs?

- Get the poison away from the pet. Brush or wash off the snout and fur to remove the poison if needed. Rinse out the mouth, if it can be done safely. Remove the food dish.
- Call the ASPCA Animal Poison Control Hotline at **1-888-426-4435**. There may be a charge (\$55.) for this call. Veterinary specialists are available for advice. The Poison Information Center at 1-800-222-1222 is available, but has limited animal information.
- Call your veterinarian or emergency veterinarian. Keep a bottle of hydrogen peroxide 3% solution available. **DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING** unless your veterinarian instructs you to do so. For more information, visit www.aspca.org.

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