


Gastrointestinal Toxicities



CUE
injection

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT:
COPPER (as Calcium Copper Edetate) 50mg/mL

For the treatment and prevention of copper deficiency in cattle, sheep and deer.

250 mL



Gastrointestinal Toxicities

PROBLEMS:

- Vomiting
- Abdominal pain
- Anorexia
- Salivation
- \pm Diarrhoea

Gastrointestinal Toxicities

Differential diagnoses:

- Metals: arsenic, copper, lead, zinc
- Cholecalciferol
- Fertiliser
- Garbage ingestion

Gastrointestinal Toxicities

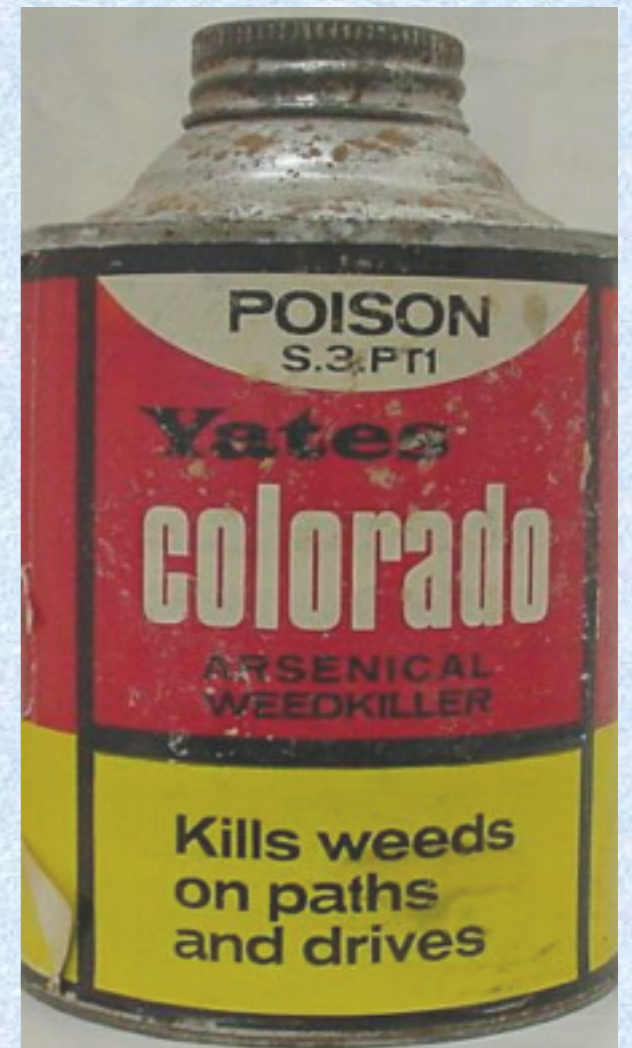
Differential diagnoses:

- Organophosphates and carbamates
- NSAIDs
- Phosphorised pesticides
 - Phosphorus Paste (Pestoff) for possum & rabbits

Gastrointestinal Toxicities

ARSENIC SOURCES

- Pesticides
- Peltex treatment of pelts
- Dips and orchard sprays
- Arsanilic acid (feed additive)



Sodium arsenite

Gastrointestinal Toxicities

ARSENIC SOURCES

Tanalised wood - chromium copper arsenate



Gastrointestinal Toxicities

ARSENIC - ORAL - Acute

- Intense abdominal pain
- Thirsty
- Salivation
- Vomiting
- Staggering gait
- Weak rapid pulse

Gastrointestinal Toxicities

ARSENIC - ORAL - Subacute

- Weakness
- Diarrhoea
- Prostration
- Hypothermia

Gastrointestinal Toxicities

ARSENILIC ACID - PIGS

- Ataxia
- incoordination
- torticollis
- blindness
- sitting dog stance



Gastrointestinal Toxicities

ARSENIC-DERMAL

- Dermal Necrosis
- Dermal sloughing
- Systemic signs
 - listlessness, anorexia
 - soft faeces, rough coat
 - ulceration of mucous membranes

Gastrointestinal Toxicities

ARSENIC TREATMENT

- Chelation therapy
 - British Anti-Lewisite (BAL)
 - Succimer dimercaptosuccinic acid (DMSA)
- Intensive supportive care
 - Fluids

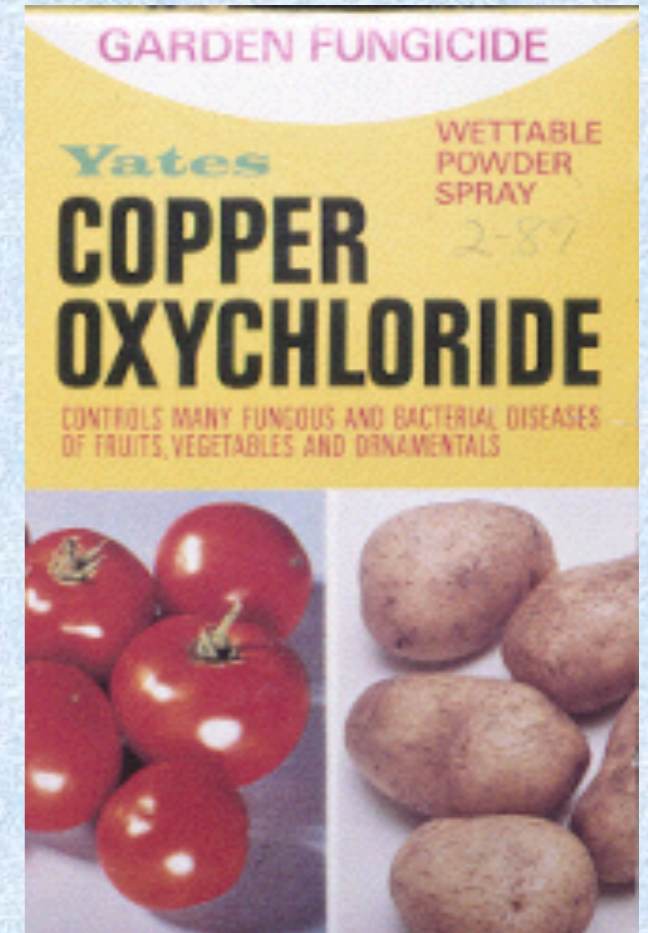
Gastrointestinal Toxicities

COPPER SOURCES

- Pesticides

Dips and orchard sprays

- Supplements (Oral & Injectables)



Gastrointestinal Toxicities

COPPER Toxicity

- Excess copper causes:
 - Haemolysis (oxidises RBCs)
 - Hepatocellular necrosis
 - Haemoglobinuria (red urine)

Gastrointestinal Toxicities

COPPER (acute) Clinical Signs:

- Abdominal pain & GI haemorrhage
- Thirst
- Salivation
- Vomiting
- Staggering gait
- Weak rapid pulse

Gastrointestinal Toxicities

COPPER (chronic) Clinical Signs:

- Pale mucous membranes or jaundice
- Diarrhoea
- Prostration
- \pm Hypothermia



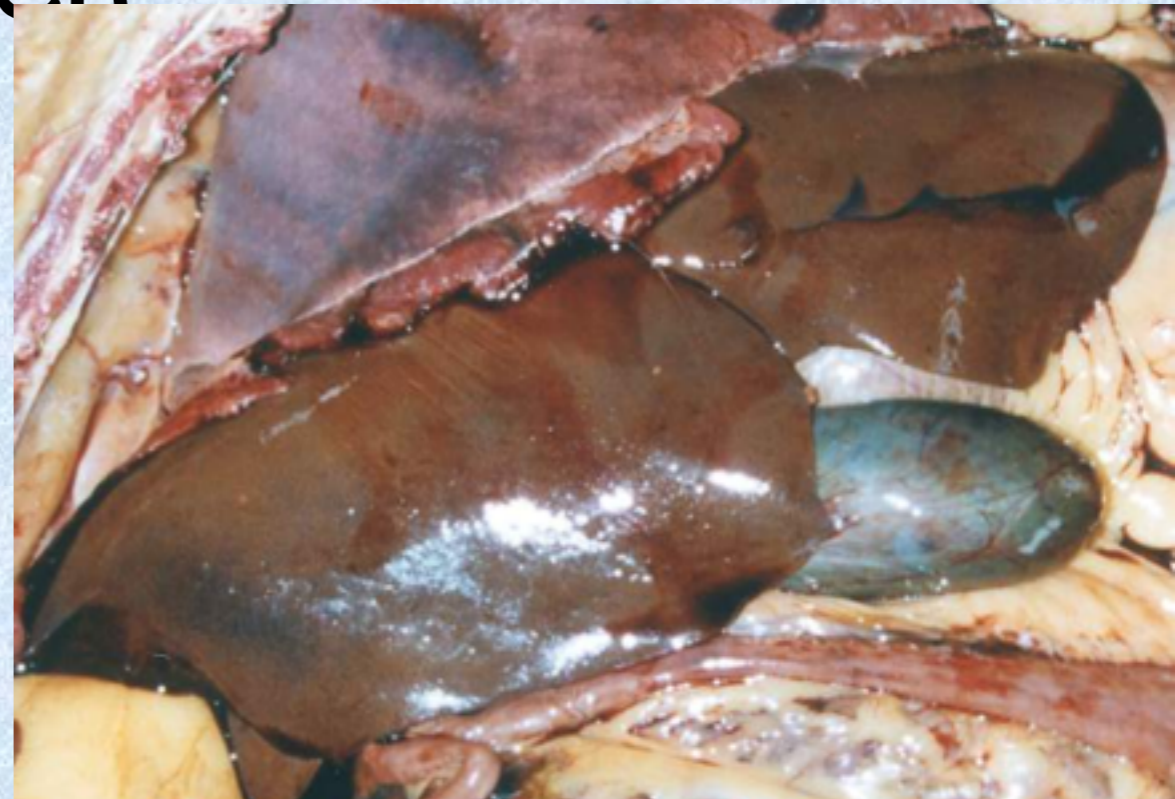
Pale mucous
membranes



Gastrointestinal Toxicities

COPPER Post mortem:

- Urine-Haematuria
- Liver-Swollen, bronze, nutmeg
- Kidneys-metallic sheen
- \pm Jaundice
- Gastroenteritis



Gastrointestinal Toxicities

COPPER TREATMENT

- ± Chelation therapy
 - D-Penicillamine
- Supportive care
 - Fluids
 - Molybdenum and sulphate bind to copper (gypsum CaSO_4)

COPPER Key Points:

- Sheep and calves
- Acute vs subacute vs chronic
- Haemolytic crisis (chronic)
- Liver enzyme ↑ AST
- Copper levels in liver (?), kidney
- Prostration
- Metallic (gun metal) sheen to kidneys

Gastrointestinal Toxicities

ZINC Sources

- Facial eczema prophylaxis
- Galvanised metal fence, pipes
- Paints and zinc batteries



Gastrointestinal Toxicities

ZINC Sources

- Footrot baths
- Facial Eczema treatment cattle



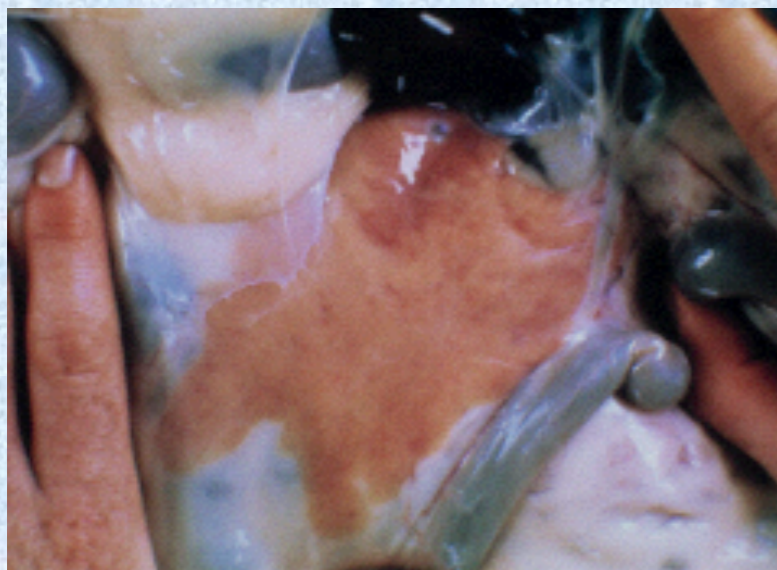
ZINC

- Vomiting
- Abdominal pain
- Dehydration
- Decreased production (e.g. milk)
- GI bleeding
- Haemolysis and haematuria (monogastrics)

Gastrointestinal Toxicities

ZINC Diagnosis

- Post mortem pancreas & abomasum
 - abomasal oedema
 - abomasal necrosis
 - oedematous or fibrotic pancreas



normal



fibrotic



Gastrointestinal Toxicities

ZINC Diagnosis

Post mortem

Haemolytic crisis



Serum and Tissue zinc levels

(eg pancreas, liver, kidney)

Gastrointestinal Toxicities

ZINC TREATMENT

- Remove zinc
- Chelate zinc with baking soda, egg white and tannic acid
- Symptomatic and supportive care



- ± Chelation therapy e.g. BAL, CaEDTA
 - of questionable value in mammalian zinc toxicity, but effective in birds



Gastrointestinal Toxicities

PHOSPHORISED PESTICIDES

Sources:

- Pesticide Use
 - White or yellow phosphorus
 - Toxicity - lethal dose:
 - rabbit 4 mg/kg, possum 6-10 mg/kg
 - dog < 1 mg/kg

Gastrointestinal Toxicities

PHOSPHORISED PESTICIDES

Toxicity

- Phosphorus oxidised to phosphate
- Protoplasmic poison
 - Extensive injury to organs and tissues
 - Strong irritant
 - damages hepatic cells - periportal

Gastrointestinal Toxicities

PHOSPHORISED PESTICIDES

Clinical Signs:

- Luminous vomit (+ garlic odour)
- Abdominal pain, Anorexia
- Haemorrhagic gastroenteritis
- Liver failure (latent phase)

Gastrointestinal Toxicities

PHOSPHORISED PESTICIDES

Clinical Signs/Effects

- Hypoprothrombinaemia
- Delayed photosensitivity in ruminants
- Hepatic and renal damage
- Oliguria (diminished output compared to intake)

Gastrointestinal Toxicities

PHOSPHORISED PESTICIDES

- Clinical Pathology
 - Increase in liver enzymes
 - Increase in BUN (blood urea nitrogen)
 - Hypoglycaemia
 - Haematuria, albuminuria

Gastrointestinal Toxicities

PHOSPHORISED PESTICIDES

- Postmortem changes in liver
 - fatty degeneration
- Gastrointestinal irritation
 - haemorrhage, necrosis
- Renal tubular necrosis

Gastrointestinal Toxicities

PHOSPHORISED PESTICIDES TREATMENT

- Early-copper sulphate 1%
- Symptomatic and supportive care
- DO NOT give Oils (edible)
- Vitamin K₁

Gastrointestinal Toxicities

SUMMARY

- Phosphorus
 - Luminous vomit
- Chelation therapy
 - arsenic, copper, \pm zinc

Gastrointestinal-Hepatic Toxicities

SUMMARY

- Zinc
 - Oedematous or fibrotic pancreas

