Miscellaneous Toxicities

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Miscellaneous Toxicities

Abortion:

Macrocarpa and Cupressus spp

Ponderosa pine
 isocupressic acid





Miscellaneous Toxicities

Cupressus species

History - exposure to trees

Pregnant cattle - third trimester

Miscellaneous Toxicities Cupressus species Clinical Signs: • third trimester abortions

weak late term calves

retained placentas

death if large quantities ingested

Miscellaneous Toxicities Cupressus species

Treatment:

Good nursing care
 Antihistamines?
 SEE

http://calve.massey.ac.nz/pharm/toxSite/poisonplants/index.html for more poisonous plants

Miscellaneous Toxicities Boric acid

Mechanism of Action Unknown

- Suspected to be cytotoxic
- Concentrates in the kidney and lesser degree in brain and liver
- 2-5g/kg LD₅₀ in rats

dogs require a higher dose for toxicity

Miscellaneous Toxicities Boric acid - Clinical Signs

- Variable depending on the dose ingested
- Young and old animals are more susceptible
- Acute toxicity boric acid is <u>NOT</u> caustic
- Hypersalivation
- Vomiting
- Retching
- Depression
- Anorexia
- Diarrhoea, Abdominal pain

Miscellaneous Toxicities Boric acid - Clinical Signs

- HIGH Doses cause:
- Weakness
- Ataxia
- Tremors
- Focal, generalised seizures
- Oliguria or anuria
- Depression
- Coma, Death
- Other effects: metabolic acidosis, renal tubular nephrosis

Miscellaneous Toxicities Boric acid - Postmortem

 Gastrointestinal tract inflammation/ congestion, oedema and mucosal exfoliation

- Brain congestion and oedema
- Renal changes variable

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Diagnosis with history and clinical signs

Miscellaneous Toxicities **Boric acid - Treatment:** Emesis, if appropriate NO activated charcoal as poor binding Isotonic IV fluids GIT protectorants Antiemetics if protracted vomiting Acute renal failure 2 times maintenance dose of 0.9% saline divresis Sodium bicarbonate for metabolic acidosis Diazepam for seizures Prognosis is GOOD unless LARGE ingestion

Zinc, aluminium or magnesium phosphide

Zinc phosphide (expected to be licensed pesticide in New Zealand)
 Al and Mg already licensed pesticides/insecticides

 Mechanism of action Zinc phosphide bait is hydrolysed in the stomach to phosphine gas Mechanism thought to be blocked cytochrome oxidase i.e. blocks energy production in mitochondria Reactive oxygen species = peroxidation

- 20-40 mg/kg is usually lethal for many animals
- Veterinarians are at risk of phosphine gas poisoning from postmortem exposure

- Clinical Signs
- Rapid onset (15 minutes to 4 hours)
- Ingestion on an empty stomach will delay signs
- No specific signs
- Anorexia and depression early
- Rapid, deep respirations (wheezy)
- Vomit

- Clinical Signs
- Horses: colic
- Ruminants: tympany and bloat
- Ataxia, weakness recumbency hypoxia and struggling
- Possible convulsions and hyperaesthesia

Miscellaneous Toxicities Zinc Phosphide No specific clinical pathology

- No specific postmortem changes:
- Liver and kidney congestion
- Yellow mottling of liver
- Gastritis, enteritis
- Pulmonary congestion
- Diagnostic testing
- Put samples in airtight containers on ice

- Treatment
- Time is critical
- Early decontamination very helpful
- Central acting emetic like apomorphine used
- Increase gastric pH to slow conversion to gas
 Activated charcoal and laxatives
 Symptomatic care as no antidotes exist

RECENT TOXICITIES of NOTE

- Raisins and grapes (DOGS)
- Macademia nuts (DOGS)
- Easter Lily (Lilium longiflorum) (CATS)
- Avocado (dogs, horses and others)