

## WELCOME

This puppy pack has been compiled by experienced breeders and produced by the Hungarian Vizsla Club to give you general help, advice and a welcome to the Vizsla world.

Your new puppy will bring you lots of joy in the years ahead. He will be a companion and reliable friend to you and your family. However this doesn't just happen; you need to put in effort too and that is where this puppy pack should help.

We have assembled basic tips from bringing puppy home, the first days in his new home, to showing and sporting activities. If it stimulates you to further your ambitions there are plenty of good dog books available that can increase your knowledge and understanding.

When choosing a particular breed of dog it is important to consider the characteristics of that breed and whether or not those characteristics compliment your own lifestyle. The Hungarian Vizsla belongs to the HPR (Hunt Point Retrieve) group of gundogs and working instincts remain strong in the breed. Even when kept solely as a pet the Vizsla requires training, regular and substantial exercise, mental stimulation, and companionship. If you are not prepared to make the commitment to provide this environment the Vizsla Club would urge you to consider a less demanding pet.

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### (1) BREED DESCRIPTION

The Vizsla is a most eye-catching dog with his wonderful smooth russet coat. He stands between 22.5-25 inches (57-64cms) at the withers weighing approximately 55-66LBS (25-30kgs), the bitches being slightly smaller at 21-23.5 inches (53-60cms) weighing approximately 48-55LBS (20-25kgs).

Most importantly he is a dog without exaggerations; a medium sized medium boned dog where coarseness & bulk should be avoided.

A Vizsla should have a lean rather than fleshy head, moderately wide in skull with a moderate stop (the depression between the eyes and forehead).

The foreface should taper slightly into a squared off muzzle with lips that have no tendency to being fleshy or pendulous like a bloodhound.

The nose is brown.

The eyes are slightly oval in shape not deep set or prominent, of a shade slightly darker than the coat colour although this can take up to two years for the colour to fully establish.

A Vizsla's ears should be thin rather than fleshy, of a rounded V shape, set on moderately low and lying close to the cheeks.

The head is carried on a moderately long neck, free of pendulous skin under the neck, which would give a 'houndy' appearance.

Vizslas stand on good straight legs with tight rounded feet; have a fairly broad chest with plenty of depth and a prominent breastbone. The distance from withers (the highest point of the shoulder) to the base of chest just behind the elbows should equal that to the distance from base of chest to ground.

The body should have fairly well rounded ribs with a short powerful loin (waist). From the side you should see a slight tuck up to the belly.

His hindquarters should be well muscled without the exaggerated angulation of say a greyhounds framework.

Tail-Undocked: Rather low set. Moderately thick, slightly curved. Tapering towards the end, reaching to hocks. When moving carried horizontally.

Docked: Customarily docked by one third of length. Moderately thick, rather low set. When moving carried horizontally.

His glossy coat is dense & feels greasy to the touch.

Small white marks are acceptable on the chest and feet but larger marks are considered as faults.

## (2) GETTING READY

When you have found a breeder with a suitable puppy, have paid your deposit and are eagerly waiting to bring him home, you can spend time getting everything ready.

The breeder should have given you an indication of the food your pup will be eating when he leaves. Buy sufficient for his first few days' meals, as it is essential you keep to this diet initially, as your puppy will have enough adjustments to make without a change of food. He will require chew proof bowls for both food and water, stainless steel is ideal but a heavy non-tip one for water will save you lots of mopping up!

Beds come in all shapes and sizes, 'scrubbable' plastic, beanbags, or soft foam. To begin with I usually advise a strong cardboard box, as long as it has not been used for chemicals nor has staples in it. The cardboard is warm, chewable, and when he outgrows it you can get a bigger one. Vetbed is a synthetic fleece very useful for lining beds, easily washable and snug to sleep on when you have just lost your family.

Collars and leads are not essential at this stage.

Your garden will have to be checked to make sure it is escape proof, and that there are no dangers in the area. For example if you have a pond make sure it is safely fenced in.

Puppy must have a safe area indoors where he can't get into any harm; use an area where you can leave him unsupervised when necessary and make sure it is clear of kitchen chemicals and any electricity cables. Valuable rugs and breakable ornaments are best removed for the early weeks.

A cage or playpen can be very useful but must never be used as punishment. It should be a secure haven where the pup knows he will be safe, so use it only to confine puppy at night or when you can't watch him e.g. cooking times when he could be in danger. To begin with he may well resent the confinement but re-assure him and he will soon accept it.

### (3) BRINGING PUPPY HOME.

Firstly this needs two of you, one to drive the other to take charge of puppy. Soft towels to sit him on, paper towels, newspaper and a carrier bag, in case he is travel-sick, are essential. Unless absolutely necessary do not stop on the journey home and never allow the puppy a toilet break at a busy service station or on the side of the road. Imagine his terror if he got away from you, apart from the possibility of picking up infections in such an environment. He is quite capable of travelling a few hours to his new home and much safer to wee in his secure new surroundings.

When you arrive home let him have a walk around to investigate his new area. Show him his water bowl and new bed. He will probably arrive home due for a feed but don't worry if he doesn't eat too well for the first day or two. Remember he has lost his eating chums. Rest is essential. Young puppies need plenty of rest, so when he is tired he must be allowed to sleep. Children and visitors must not disturb him - just as they wouldn't a new baby. If he falls asleep in the middle of the floor gently put him in his bed and he will soon learn to go there when he wants to sleep.

### (4) FEEDING

You should have purchased the necessary food as detailed by his breeder. It is essential that you do not change his diet but keep him to the meals he is used to. He has enough new things to get used to without his food being different as well. Remember he may well be quite picky about eating for his first few meals but this is quite normal, just encourage him and he will soon be munching his way through everything.

### (5) HOUSETRAINING

Housetraining is usually easy with Vizslas. They are a naturally clean dog, but just like a baby can't go very long between toilet breaks. If you remember to put puppy outside after meals; when he wakes up or looks unsettled; and every half-hour in between for the first few days he will quickly be clean. Go outside with him and when he performs praise him, he will then be encouraged to 'go' outside. It is an idea to put some newspaper by the back door and around his bed in case of accidents. The playpen/cage can help here, as pups don't like to dirty their own areas and will hold on and tell you they need to go. Don't leave water bowls down overnight, he will just tank up and need to wee sooner!

### (6) COLLAR AND LEAD

As puppy will not be going 'Walkies' until after his inoculations, he will only require a soft collar that he can get used to. It will be strange having something around his neck so he may well object and scratch so it is important not to leave him alone in case he gets caught up on something and strangles himself. By fastening a lead and letting him drag it around he will quickly get used to the tugs as he steps on it so that when you pick up the end to walk him he won't buck and twist but should happily follow you.

### (7) VACCINATIONS AND WORMING.

Before your puppy goes out into public places he has to complete a course of vaccinations. Your Vet is the best person to give you advice on when he should be inoculated and for what, depending on particular risks in your area. Ring to book an appointment. Pups should not be taken into general surgery as the public always wants to pet them regardless that their own dog may have a contagious skin condition or kennel

cough! This first visit also gives the vet a chance to look over your pup and re-assure you he is in good health. After the first jab you need to keep him secure in the garden until his second jab after which you still can't take him into public places for a further 7-10 days. Your puppy should have had a worming course before he left his breeder. You should be given a certificate to this effect, also advising you what medication was used and when he requires his next treatments. When you give the next doses, take care to collect all excreta for 48 hours and dispose of sensibly. Strict hygiene must be observed throughout worming treatments, especially important where children are concerned.

### **(8) Identification.**

Should the unthinkable happen and your dog gets lost it is vitally important to have a dog tag fitted to your dog's collar, in fact the UK Control of Dogs Order (1992) requires the owner's surname and address be engraved on ID tags for dogs. It is also advisable to include a phone number. Dog owners can be fined up to £2,000 if their dog does not wear correct identification. By law, from 2016 all dogs must be microchipped and contact details MUST be kept up to date, if your breeder hasn't already microchipped your puppy then speak to your vet, microchipping can be done when the puppy is having his inoculations. Another way to permanently identify your dog is by an ear tattoo, a unique number is tattooed inside the ear and the owners name and contact details kept on a database held by The National Dog Tattoo Register, to find out more call 01255 552455 or visit the NDTR website [www.dog-register.co.uk](http://www.dog-register.co.uk).

## MOVING ON

### (1) PUPPY SOCIALISATION

You may be lucky and have in your area classes where pups can learn social behaviour. Your vet would be a good place to ask. Pups need to learn about visitors, other dogs, how to behave in an acceptable well balanced manner and not just grow up isolated and shy of people and other dogs. They also, like children, benefit from rules so don't allow them to do something as a puppy that you won't allow as an adult. If you can't find any puppy classes, make sure that you take him out into busy areas where he can come across things he doesn't have at home. If you don't have children try standing by a school when the children come out, he will soon get used to things if he is given the opportunity to be in different situations. Never put him at risk or frighten him, always treat new things quietly and calmly and he will trust you.

### (2) EXERCISE

You probably chose a Vizsla because you like plenty of exercise but do remember, a puppy - like a toddler - gets tired and it is important not to over tire a youngster. The practice of walking him until he's tired will only have the opposite effect; he will be so wound up he won't be able to settle! A couple of exercise periods with plenty of time to recharge his batteries are best. Never take a young pup for a long strenuous walk, out jogging with you, or running beside a bike.

Over-exercise is dangerous to the correct formation of growing bones and could damage him for life by putting excessive strain on his young framework. Exercise can be gradually increased as he grows and matures. Remember if you exercise in public places that he must be under proper control and it is your duty to clean up after him if he fouls. There is nothing worse than the sight of discarded dog mess that someone is too lazy or selfish to clean up. It could also cost you a hefty fine. Always carry some plastic bags ready for scooping up.

### (3) FEEDING

Your puppy came home with a diet sheet and instructions for his meals but quite quickly will need the amounts increased. What was sufficient at 8 weeks will not be at 9-10 and

you will gradually increase the amounts to keep him well covered but not fat. At about 3 months he will require his food divided into 3 meals rather than 4 and at about 6 months he can have just 2 meals a day. Then he will be eating his maximum intake and this will continue until he has finished growing. A healthy dog will be fed according to condition. There are plenty of high quality feeds on the market, frozen/tinned meats, dried complete foods; the choice is yours, what ever works best for you and your dog. Just remember to make any changes gradually and always have a bowl of fresh water available.

#### (4) CHEWING

Most puppies chew. They need to chew to ease their gums when they are teething so it is up to you to ensure it is not your best handbag but something you have provided! Be realistic, if you leave him alone and he gets bored he will find mischief so you need to provide something to occupy his lively mind. Hide a few different toys each day so you vary his playthings. Provide a large sterilised bone or chew but if you have more than one dog make sure they don't argue over anything. My pups have grocery boxes to dig up, sit in, chew and climb on so they have lots of fun whilst keeping out of mischief. If all else fails there are plenty of chew stopping preparations and sprays to give a bitter taste to your nibbled areas.

#### (5) GENERAL HEALTH CARE

**EYES-** check daily removing any discharge with tissue or cotton wool soaked in water.

Pups eyes may be runny when they are teething but any sign of infection or inflammation needs veterinary advice.

**EARS** - the Vizsla has a clean hair-free canal, cleaning is simple. Wipe away any dust/wax with soft tissue taking care never to poke into the ear. If required there are plenty of ear cleaners on the market. If there is any discharge, inflammation or smell, see the vet.

**NAILS** - check nails & if necessary trim taking care not to cut the vein. Overgrown nails are uncomfortable to walk on. If you are nervous about doing it yourself your vet will do it for you.

**TEETH** - hard biscuits & chews help to keep teeth clean but you can get a dog toothbrush and give a weekly clean. This is not necessary until after the 2nd set of teeth have come through and the gums have settled down.

**SKINCARE** - the Vizsla coat is easy to keep clean, a rubber hound glove removes the loose hair & dirt, and a soft brush flicks out the dust and gives a good shine. Bathing is unnecessary unless he has rolled in something! Shampoo removes the natural oils in his coat.

**ANAL GLANDS** - if your pup rubs his bottom on the grass or keeps chewing at it, it could mean his anal glands are blocked. Emptying the glands can help this; your vet will be able to show you how to do this.

#### (6) FIRST AID

There are several good books available on treating emergencies and general first aid in the dog. I would recommend you buy one and keep it handy. It is always reassuring to have a good manual/basic knowledge book on your shelves to refer to. There are two conditions I would draw your attention to, both potentially fatal, they are heat stroke and bloat.

**Heat stroke** - never leave dogs in cars in the heat. Sadly, it does happen and on a warm day the temperature, even with windows slightly open, rises incredibly quickly. A dog cannot lose body heat and dies a most unpleasant death in a very short time. If you don't believe it, sit in a car in the sun yourself. It quickly becomes unbearably hot and, to put it bluntly, that heat will cook a dog - but not before it has suffered terribly first. The simple answer is not to leave dogs in cars. A dog suffering from sunstroke needs to be cooled

quickly by sponging it with cool water and keeping it in the shade until veterinary help arrives.

**Bloat**, or gastric dilation and torsion can also be fatal. This emergency is caused by sudden build-up in the stomach of gas/fluid, the stomach twists giving symptoms of sudden stomach swelling with severe pain and collapse. The dog will die if not treated by a vet at once. Bloat is not common but can occur in larger breeds; it is thought that large feeds of dried foods, immediately before exercise are a possible trigger and it occurs mostly in dogs over 2 years old.

### **General Healthcare.**

Over the years the Hungarian Vizsla has been considered to be a healthy breed. Responsible breeders adhere to a code of conduct which requires that they breed only from individuals that are of good temperament, physically sound, health tested and free from known hereditary diseases. However there are some health concerns in the breed, read more about them on the Club website, <http://www.hungarianvizslaclub.org.uk>

1. Cancers – especially haemangiosarcoma (common) and lymphoma
2. Epilepsy and Seizures
3. Autoimmune/Immune Mediated illness
4. Hip Dysplasia
5. Glaucoma
6. Polymyopathy

### **More on Polymyopathy**

The veterinary profession has recently identified a breed specific muscle wasting disease that owners should be aware of. The condition is still very uncommon (and your puppy is MOST unlikely to be a victim) but responsible breeders are now including this fact sheet in their puppy packs to describe the signs to look out for (the disease is so unusual that many local vets may not recognise it either!) The signs of our illness are problems with swallowing food and water, excessive drooling, and usually also muscle wasting around the head. Frequently there is an acute episode of retching, gagging, choking, dysphagia and hypersalivation. Sometimes the onset is more insidious with inefficient and messy eating and drinking being noted. Megaesophagus, fatigue, aspiration pneumonia and a stiffness of gait are other common findings. The illness is believed to be immune mediated. With prompt diagnosis and treatment it can usually be well controlled. The disease is more fully described on this website <http://www.vizslamyositis.blogspot.com/> Once again we emphasise that as responsible breeders we care about the future health and well-being of our lovely breed. If over the months and years to come you hear of any Vizsla that has succumbed to myositis, or other immune mediated illness, then please ask the owner to inform their breeder and also make contact with Di Addicott Tel 01576 202258, [di.addicott@gmail.com](mailto:di.addicott@gmail.com) who is researching the incidence of immune mediated disease in the Vizsla.

### **(7) ACTIVITIES**

**Obedience** - of all the competitive pastimes, obedience is the most natural step. After basic obedience classes where most people take their dogs for basic behaviour, many classes have knowledgeable trainers where you can learn more advanced exercises and compete enthusiastically. The Vizslas may be in the minority against Border Collies and the Shepherd breeds but he can compete at the highest level with patience and understanding.

**Agility** is the race around a course, jumping obstacles against the clock event. Many clubs train owners and dogs in this as it suits a Vizsla's attitude and temperament just fine. He is naturally agile.

**Showing** - for fun you can try the exemption show often combined with fetes during summer, as well as pedigree classes they have several fun classes too.

If you enjoy it, find your local ring-craft club (try the library) and get some instruction.

Showing is a hobby where success comes from devoting time effort and money.

If you are seriously competitive put your trust in a reliable breeder with a reputation for selling good stock, tell them you want to show. Remember win or lose you always go home with the best!

**Working**- the Vizsla is bred for hunting & has natural ability that can be enhanced to the highest level. From the rough shooters dog to the field trial competitor he can do the lot, his ability varies only according to your time and patience. Training classes are the place to begin progressing to working tests. The Hungarian Vizsla Club can help with working & showing. Contact the secretary for details.

#### (8) USEFUL READING

THE HUNGARIAN VIZSLA by Gay Gottlieb. A complete reference book on the breed.

Printed by Kingdom Books ISBN 185279104-7

DOG OWNERS HOME VETERINARY HANDBOOK by D.G.Carlson & J.M.Gifin.

Published by Howell book house.

HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES by G.Macleod MRCVS DVSM. Published by Daniels.

#### ( 9 ) Welfare

The Hungarian Vizsla Welfare Charity – set up in 2012 is the only independent UK charity solely devoted to the rehoming, health and welfare of the Hungarian Vizsla.

Please visit the website of the Hungarian Vizsla Welfare Charity to read all about their fantastic work.

<http://hungarianvizslawelfare.org.uk/>

**The Hungarian Vizsla Club was established in 1968 and is the oldest organisation in the UK dedicated to the health and well-being of the Hungarian Vizsla. We are a group of dedicated individuals who are passionate about the breed, why not join our club and help support the work that we do, we various events throughout the year including field trials, breed shows, working tests, health days and seminars a Visit our website where there is a wealth of information and also our well stocked shop full of goodies for you and your dog, you can also join online, we accept Paypal and offer free postage and packing.**

<http://www.hungarianvizslaclub.org.uk/>

If you have downloaded this article and found it useful, a donation to The Hungarian Vizsla Welfare Charity would be very much appreciated.

Donations should be sent to:

The Hungarian Vizsla Welfare Charity

c/o Mrs Sue Milson

The Oak Tree Bungalow

Five Oak Green Road

Five Oak Green

Nr TONBRIDGE

Kent TN12 6RL

Or you can donate online <http://hungarianvizslawelfare.org.uk/>

## Poisons

This is just some of the most common things that can poison your dog, if you suspect that your dog has eaten something that may be poisonous then please do not delay, go to your vet immediately.

### **Algae (Blue Green)**

Seen on lakes and ponds in summer- highly toxic –fatalities recorded.

### **Azalea or Rhododendron**

Gastric upset-dog may salivate excessively, become weak, in extreme cases depression of central nervous system, heart failure and coma if treatment delayed. Principal toxin:- Grayantoxin.

### **Asparagus Fern**

Can affect heart, kidneys and liver. Can cause vomiting and abdominal pain. Sometimes a tremor can be seen affecting head body and limbs.

### **Amaryllis**

Gastric upset – vomiting, diarrhoea, abdominal pain. Central Nervous System depression causing lethargy. Excessive salivation tremors loss of appetite, without treatment dog may go into shock, coma. Principal toxin: – Lycorine.

### **Autumn Crocus**

Gastric upset- bloody vomiting, diarrhoea, depression of Central Nervous System dog maybe hyperactive then lethargic. Can suppress bone marrow. Multi organ damage. If left untreated can result in coma and death. Principal toxin- Colchicine

### **Apple Leaves & Stem**

If enough ingested signs are inflammation of mouth in particular the gums. Rapid breathing and dilated pupils. If untreated the dog may go into shock.

### **American Yew & Western Yew**

Causes abdominal pain, vomiting and diarrhoea  
(See English Yew)

### **Apricot Seeds**

Vomiting, diarrhoea and abdominal pain.

### **Avocado**

Affects stomach causing vomiting and diarrhoea, breathing may be rapid and laboured, can accumulate round heart. Can cause death.  
Principle toxin- Persin

### **Aloe Vera**

If consumed in large quantities will cause diarrhoea, vomiting, loss of appetite, depression, tremors and change colour of urine.  
Principle toxin- Saponins

### **Apple Leaf Croton**

Can cause liver and kidney failure due to toxin contained in the plant. Severe gastric irritation especially the lining of the bowel – can cause ruptures in the bowel due to inflammation. The heart can be affected due to bleeding into its tissues. Can prove fatal.  
Principle toxin- Ricin.

### **Angels Trumpets**

Vomiting and diarrhoea.

### **Acorns**

Varied effect on dogs if eaten in quantities.

### **Almond**

Vomiting and diarrhoea & abdominal pain

### **Bleeding Heart (Dicentra Spectabilis)**

Needs fairly large quantities to be poisonous however the plant can cause dermatitis and contains a substance that can cause the dog to fit.  
Toxic component- Isoquinoline.

**Buttercup**

Vomiting & diarrhoea

**Bird of Paradise (Caesalpinia Gillesii)**

Diarrhoea, vomiting and loss of coordination.  
Principal Toxin- Hydrocyanic Acid.

**Blue Bell**

Poisonous if large quantities eaten.

**Bella Donna (Deadly Nightshade)**

Excessive salivation, severe diarrhoea and vomiting, depression of the Central Nervous System, drowsy, confused, weak, dilated pupils and slow heart rate.  
Principal Toxins- Salanine & Saponis.

**Cotoneaster**

Excessive salivation, vomiting & diarrhoea. Berries are of low toxicity but with all poisons its how much is digested and size of dog.

**Conkers (Horse Chestnut)**

If eaten whole may cause obstruction. Signs of gut obstruction- Abdominal tenderness, unsteady gait, refuses to eat & salivation all may appear within a few hours of swallowing conker.

**Christmas Cherry (Solanium)**

Low toxicity- but can cause diarrhoea and vomiting.

**Calla Lily (Zantedexhia Aethiopiaea)**

Causes irritation in the mouth and intense burning, diarrhoea & vomiting, difficulty in swallowing, tremors may be seen with loss of balance; in some cases it can prove fatal.  
Principal Toxin- Calcium Oxalate Crystals.

**Caladium**

As for Calla Lily above.

**Clematis**

Diarrhoea & vomiting, Central Nervous System can be affected by plant toxins. May become confused; mouth ulcers maybe present.  
Principal Toxin- Protoanemonin

**Cuban Laurel**

Diarrhoea & vomiting.

**Christmas Rose (Helleborus Niger)**

Diarrhoea which may be bloody & vomiting, dog can become disorientated and confused; may have seizures.  
Principal Toxin- Veratrin

**Cyclamen**

Diarrhoea & vomiting, can cause dermatitis. There have been some fatalities.  
Highest concentration of toxins at root level.  
Principle Toxin- Cyclamide.

**Cherry (Stems & Leaves)**

Gums can become very inflamed, pupils may be dilated, signs of shock maybe apparent, breathing may be rapid.

**Daffodil (Flower & Bulbs)**

Diarrhoea & vomiting, weakness may have seizures. 15g of bulbs can be fatal. Heart can be affected and Central Nervous System depressed; may have excessive salivation.

**Daphne**

Diarrhoea & vomiting, toxins may affect kidneys can also cause dermatitis.  
Principal Toxin- Coumarin Glycosides.

**Dumb Cane (Dieffenbachia)**

Will cause intense irritation in the mouth; can cause asphyxiation if mouth & throat swell, other symptoms may be seizures, muscle weakness, loss of coordination; ultimately death if large quantities ingested and go untreated.  
Principal Toxin- Calcium Oxalate Crystals.

**Dutchman's Britches (Dicentra)**

Can cause dermatitis, is poisonous in large amounts, contains a convulsant.  
Principal Toxin- Isoquinoline.

**Devils Ivy (Epipremnum Aureum)**

Diarrhoea & vomiting, causes irritation to mouth and throat – burning sensation and inflammation. Excessive salivation. Tremors maybe present with seizures. Asphyxiation may happen if swelling of throat severe.  
Principal Toxin- Calcium Oxalate Crystals.

**Elephants Ears (Caladium Hortulanum)**

Causes Irritation in the mouth, excessive salivation, burning and possible swelling of tongue and throat. If this happens real possibility of death through asphyxia  
Principal Toxin- Calcium Oxalate Crystals.

**Easter Lily (Lilium Longiflorum)**

Diarrhoea & Vomiting, Weakness and possibly kidney failure.  
Toxin- Unknown

**English Ivy (Hedera Helix)**

Diarrhoea & Vomiting, may present with fever and thirst the breathing maybe laboured, pupils maybe dilated. There maybe excessive salivation and they may appear weak and uncoordinated.  
Principal Toxin- Hederagenin.

**English Yew**

The dog may appear uncoordinated have a dry mouth and dilated pupils (mydriasis) within 1 hour of ingestion. May have abdominal pain and salivation with vomiting. The leaves are more toxic than the berries.  
Death can be very sudden and without symptoms.

**Egg Plant**

Diarrhoea & vomiting, may appear lethargic. Can present with heart failure.

**Elderberry (Sambucus Canadensis)**

Diarrhoea & vomiting. Plant may contain toxic levels of Nitrates.

**Ergot (Claviceps Purpurea)**

Reacts on the muscle of the uterus- therefore if eaten can cause abortion if bitch in whelp

**Foxglove (Digitalis Purpurea)**

Diarrhoea & vomiting, may cause loss of balance and tremors eventually if left untreated; collapse due to heart failure and death if left untreated.  
Principal Toxin- Cardiac Glycosides.

**Fiddle Leaf Fig (Ficus Lyrata)**

Diarrhoea & vomiting may cause dermatitis or skin irritation.

**Fungus**

Depends on type for reaction. Always take sample of others growing nearby if you saw dog eating them. So they can be identified.

**Giant Burdock (Artium Lappa)**

The burrs get stuck to the coat of the animal – they have hooks on them and penetrate the tongue as the dog tries to lick them off. Can penetrate the lining of the mouth. Causes extreme discomfort & Irritation. We should always remove if on coat.  
The discomfort produces excessive salivation.

**German Primula**

Can cause nausea and vomiting, irritation to skin.

**Holly Berries**

Quick onset of symptoms within 3 hours of ingestion. Salivation, vomiting loss of balance and tremors possible seizures.

**Heavenly Bamboo (Nandina Domestica)**

Vomiting Diarrhoea, pale mucous membranes in mouth may have cyanosis (blue tinge) present, seizures, may have lung congestion going on to respiratory failure, semi coma; fatal if not treated.  
Principal Toxin- Cyanogenic Glycosides.

**Honeysuckle**

Diarrhoea & vomiting; animal becomes lethargic.

**Hydrangea (Hydrangea Macrophylla)**

Vomiting & depression of Central Nervous System, increase in heart rate and temperature, can suffer loss of

balance and loss of appetite.  
Principle Toxin- Cyanogenic Glycosides.

**Hyacinth (Hyacinthus Orientalis)**

Intense vomiting & diarrhoea which may have blood in it. Lethargy and tremors.  
Principal Toxin- Possibly strong Alkaloids.

**Iris**

Vomiting & Diarrhoea both of which may have blood in them. Excessive salivation and abdominal pain.

**Jerusalem Cherry (Solanum Pseudocapsicum)**

Can cause dermatitis, severe diarrhoea & vomiting can cause ulceration of stomach and bowel, may have seizures and go into shock.  
Principal Toxins- Solanine, nitrates.

**Jimsons Weed ( Datura Stramonium)**

Can cause dermatitis, sight maybe affected, confusion and abnormal thirst.  
Principle Toxin- Strong alkaloids.

**Jonquil/Narcissus**

Vomiting & diarrhoea animal can be lethargic or hyperactive, may appear weak with tremors and seizures the heart can be affected producing irregular rhythms; if left untreated can be fatal.  
Principal Toxins- Narcissine, Narcipoeitin, Lycorineh.

**Jasmine**

Can cause respiratory failure weakness and seizures can occur.

**Jack in the Pulpit (Arisaema supp)**

Causes burning in the mouth; can also be hallucinogenic.  
Principal Toxin- Calcium Oxalate Crystals.

**Kalanchoe**

Causes gastrointestinal irritation, affects the heart rate and rhythm due to its toxins.  
Principal toxin- Bufodienalidis.

**Lily of the Valley (Convallaria Majalis)**

Gastric upset; dog may also appear confused due to strong glycosides in plant – will affect the rhythm of the heart and can be fatal.  
Principal Toxins- Convallarin & Convallatoxin.

**Leyland Cypress**

At worst skin irritation.

**Larkspur**

Gastric upset, dog may appear nervous, heart can be affected by alkaloids in plant. Can cause dermatitis.

**Mistletoe ( Phoradendron Spp)**

Leaves & stems carry the most toxins however a few berries can prove fatal to a puppy. Has hallucinogenic properties. Affects the heart and lungs by slowing the systems down.  
Principal Toxins- Toxalbumin, Pharatoxin,Viscumin.

**Morning Glory (Ipomoea Spp)**

Can cause diarrhoea, seeds can cause hallucinations.  
Principal Toxin- Lysergic Acid.

**Oleander (Nerium Oleander)**

Diarrhoea & Vomiting, can lethargic or very excitable, the heart can be affected by powerful glycosides in the plant. Body temperature can drop and be fatal can also cause dermatitis.  
Principal Toxins- Cardiac Glycosides, Nerioside, Oleandroside, Oleandrin.

**Pytracantha- Rowan or Mountain Ash.**

Vomiting Diarrhoea and excessive salivation.

**Poinsettia**

May cause diarrhoea & vomiting. Abdominal pain. If sap gets into eyes it is an irritant. (Irrigate with water- but still seek veterinary help as soon as possible)  
Can cause confusion.  
Principle Toxin- Euphorbin.

**Philodendron**

Types:- Horse Head & Heartleaf

Saddle Leaf, Lacy Tree, Split Leaf.

All cause diarrhoea and burning sensation in the mouth. Can cause dermatitis if touched.

Principle Toxin- Calcium Oxalate Crystals.

**Peace Lily (Spathiphyllum)**

Vomiting, excessive salivation intense burning to mouth lips and tongue. Difficulty in swallowing. If throat very inflamed- then can asphyxiate.

Principle toxin- Calcium Oxalate Crystals.

**Peach Stones**

Contain cyanide -harmful if eaten in quantities.

**Peony**

Vomiting & diarrhoea. Loss of balance, tremors and seizures. Dog may appear lethargic. Heart failure with collapse may happen and could be fatal.

**Panda**

As for Philodendron.

**Plumosa Fern or Asparagus Fern ( Asparagus Plumosus)**

Can cause dermatitis. If berries eaten can cause vomiting, diarrhoea and abdominal pain.

**Primrose**

Vomiting.

**Ragwort (Senecio Jacoboea)**

This plant is reportable to DEFRA as it is extremely toxic to animals. Several dogs die every year by accidental ingestion of some of the plant when grazing grass or other herbs. Causes kidney failure and liver damage – both are irreversible. Small doses can be fatal as the plant contains very toxic alkaloids.

If you come across any they should be dug up and taken away and destroyed- do not leave them on the ground as when dry the toxins are stronger and grazing animals are more likely to ingest them. Humans are affected if the plant is eaten – it causes hepatic(liver) disease.

**Rhododendron**

Vomiting, diarrhoea excessive salivation, weakness, low blood pressure, coma. Can cause cardiac collapse and death.

Principal Toxin- Grayantoxin.

**Sago Palm (Cycas Revoluta)**

All parts are poisonous- but seeds & nuts contain most toxins. 1-2 seeds eaten can cause serious problems.

Diarrhoea, vomiting, depression of Central Nervous System. Can cause liver failure and seizures.

Principle Toxin- Cycasin.

**Swiss Cheese Plant (Monstera Deliciosa)**

If cuttings taken the sap or water they were in if drunk will cause diarrhoea and vomiting. Causes intense irritation to mouth, tongue and throat and if inflammation present then breathing may be difficult.

Principal toxin- Calcium Oxalate Crystals.

**Stinging Nettles & Spider Mum**

Both cause urticaria if touched and can cause dermatitis.

**Tomato Plants ( Lycopersicon Spp)**

Excessive salivation, loss of appetite, severe diarrhoea and vomiting. Dog may appear drowsy and confused.

Behaviour may change. Pupils maybe dilated heart rate slow and dog may appear weak.

Principal toxin- Solanine.

**Tulip**

Intense vomiting & diarrhoea, loss of appetite, excessive salivation. Similar to daffodils.

**Taro Vine (Scindapsus Aureus)**

Diarrhoea & vomiting. Causes intense burning to mouth lips and tongue. Difficulty in swallowing. Caution needed if throat swells.

Principal toxin- Calcium Oxalate Crystals.

**Umbrella Plant**

Vomiting & diarrhoea, abdominal cramps. Can cause heart, lung and kidney problems. Tremors maybe seen.

**Wild Cherry**

Diarrhoea & vomiting, rapid breathing or gasping may be seen. May collapse due to release of cyanide held in one of its compounds.

**Yucca**

Diarrhoea & vomiting. Excessive salivation and seizures.

**Chocolate & Raisins** are both very toxic to dogs – especially Raisins- fatalities have occurred with both.