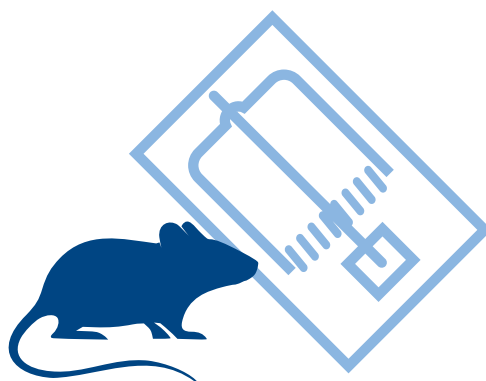


# HEALTH TIPS

## PROTECTING PETS FROM RODENTICIDE POISONING

Clinical signs in pets can vary depending on the type and amount of poison ingested.

Call your veterinarian immediately if your pet exhibits the following signs



1

### ANTICOAGULANT RODENTICIDES

- Blood in urine and feces
- Pale/Bleeding Gums
- Difficulty breathing
- Vomiting (with blood)
- Bloody nose
- Collapse

2

### NON-ANTICOAGULANT RODENTICIDES

#### BROMETHALIN:

- Muscle Tremors
- Fever
- Hyperexcitability
- Seizures

#### CHOLECALCIFEROL:

- Lethargy
- Loss of Appetite
- Increased Thirst/Urination
- Vomiting

#### ZINC AND ALUMINUM PHOSPHIDE:

- Vomiting (often with blood)
- Drooling
- Rapid, Deep Breathing
- Tremors/Seizures

Rodenticides are pesticides that kill rodents but can also be dangerous to pets, children, and wildlife.

All rodenticides can be toxic when ingested – directly or indirectly. Most are also toxic if inhaled or come in contact with skin.

Using alternatives such as live traps, snap traps, or simply keeping spaces clean and in good repair are safer options for protecting pets, children, and wildlife.

### IF CONTINUING TO USE RODENTICIDES:

- Store replacement bait in an animal-proof, child-proof container, preferably located behind multiple barriers
- Record the active ingredients of all chemicals used in and around your home for easy reporting to your veterinarian if you suspect your pet has ingested anything
- Request product information from your pest control service or landlord and ask your neighbors to record any chemicals they may use that your pets could potentially be exposed to

**IN CASE OF EMERGENCY:** Penn Vet's Emergency Service is open 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year. If you are experiencing an emergency call 215-746-8911 or visit Penn Vet's Ryan Hospital at 3900 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104.



**PennVet**  
Ryan Hospital