## Gastrointestinal and Hepatic Toxicities

Kathy Parton

## Gastrointestinal Toxicities

## PROBLEMS:

- Vomiting
- Abdominal pain
- Anorexia
- Salivation
- ± Diarrhoea

# Gastrointestinal Toxicities Differential diagnoses:

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

### Gastrointestinal Toxicities

## Differential diagnoses:

- Organophosphates and carbamates
- NSAIDs
- Paracetamol
- Phosphorised pesticides

## ARSENIC SOURCES

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



Sodium arseni

## Gastrointestinal Toxicities

## ARSENIC SOURCES

Tanalised wood



## Gastrointestinal Toxicities ARSENIC-ORAL

- Intense abdominal pain
- Thirsty
- Salivation
- Vomiting
- Staggering gait

## Gastrointestinal Toxicities

### ARSENIC-ORAL

- Weakness
- Diarrhoea
- Prostration
- Hypothermia

## ARSENILIC ACID - PIGS

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

## ${\it Gastrointestinal\ Toxicities}$

#### ARSENIC-DERMAL

- Dermal Necrosis
- Dermal sloughing
- Systemic signs
- listlessness, anorexia
- soft faeces, rough coat

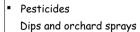
#### Gastrointestinal Toxicities

### ARSENIC TREATMENT

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

### Gastrointestinal Toxicities

## COPPER SOURCES COPPER OXYCHLORIDE









## COPPER Toxicity

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

## Gastrointestinal Toxicities COPPER Clinical Signs:

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

# Gastrointestinal Toxicities COPPER Clinical Signs:

- Pale mucous membranes or jaundice
- Diarrhoea
- Prostration
- ± Hypothermia



Pale mucous membranes



### COPPER Post mortem:

- Urine-Haematuria
- Liver-Swollen, bronze, nutmeg
- Kidneys-metallic she
- ± Jaundice
- Gastroenteritis



## Gastrointestinal Toxicities COPPER TREATMENT

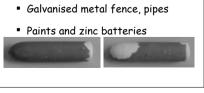
- ± Chelation therapy
- D-Penicillamine
- Supportive care
- Fluids
- Molybdenum and sulphate
- ■bind to copper (gypsum CaSO<sub>4</sub>)

## 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





#### 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
- fibrotic pancreas







## 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 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-Hepatic 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

## Gastrointestinal-Hepatic Toxicities PHOSPHORISED PESTICIDES

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

## Gastrointestinal-Hepatic Toxicities PHOSPHORISED PESTICIDES

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

## PHOSPHORISED PESTICIDES TREATMENT

- Early-copper sulphate 1%
- Symptomatic and supportive care
- DO NOT give Oils

## Hepatic Toxicities

## FACIAL ECZEMA



■ Pithomyces chartarum

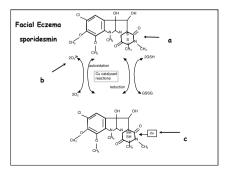
- renamed as Leptosphaerulina chartarum
- ■Sporidesmin toxin
- Ryegrass pastures

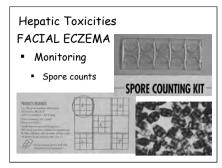


## Hepatic Toxicities

## FACIAL ECZEMA

- Mechanism of action
- Cycle of oxidation and reduction
- Superoxide radicals form
- Hepatic ductular epithelium injury
- Biliary system obstruction (pericholangitis)





# Hepatic Toxicities FACIAL ECZEMA

- Post mortem changes
- boxing glove liver



## Hepatic Toxicities

## FACIAL ECZEMA PREVENTION

- Breed for resistance
- Pretreat with zinc
- Pasture treatment with fungicides
- Treatment-Symptomatic

## Gastrointestinal-Hepatic Toxicities

### PARACETAMOL

- Depletes glutathione
- Oxidative injury
- dogs-liver
- cats-RBCs

## Gastrointestinal-Hepatic Toxicities PARACETAMOL-DOGS

Also known as ACETAMINOPHEN

- Vomiting, Anorexia
- Tachycardia, Tachypnoea
- Abdominal pain
- ± Methaemoglobinaemia
- Facial and paw oedema

## Gastrointestinal-Hepatic Toxicities

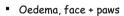
#### PARACETAMOL-DOGS

- Acute hepatic centrilobular necrosis
- 24-36 hours post ingestion
- \* Not known to cause renal injury in dogs and cats but reported in humans

### Gastrointestinal-Hepatic Toxicities

### PARACETAMOL-CATS

- Cyanosis
- Vomiting
- Dyspnoea



### Gastrointestinal-Hepatic Toxicities

#### PARACETAMOL-CATS

- Methaemoglobinaemia,
- Heinz body anaemia
- Hypothermia
- Depression

## Gastrointestinal-Hepatic Toxicities

### PARACETAMOL TREATMENT

- Symptomatic and supportive care
- N-acetylcysteine (Parvolex)
- Methaemoglobinaemia
- Methylene blue or ascorbic acid

## Gastrointestinal-Hepatic Toxicities SUMMARY

- Phosphorus
- Luminous vomit
- Chelation therapy
- arsenic, copper, ± zinc
- Paracetamol
- Face and paw oedema

### Gastrointestinal-Hepatic Toxicities

#### SUMMARY

- Facial Eczema
- Photosensitisation
- Boxing glove liver
- Zinc
- Oedematous or fibrotic pancreas

## Gastrointestinal-Hepatic Toxicities BLUE-GREEN ALGAE

microcystins and nodularin

- Weakness
- Vomiting
- Diarrhoea
- Depression
- Hepatic necrosis



Gastrointestinal-Hepatic Toxicities

## BLUE-GREEN ALGAE TREATMENT

Symptomatic and Supportive care