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# TOXICITY IN DOG DUE TO FEEDING OF GRAPE RAISINS

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## ABSTRACT

Four year old Spitz weighing 5 Kg was presented with history of salivation and emesis after consumption of excess amount of grape raisins. Further clinical examination revealed diarrhoea and abdominal pain. The animal was treated with antiemetic, H2 blockers, proton pump blockers, fluid therapy, diuretics and activated charcoal.

**Keywords**: Raisin, spitz, toxicity, diarrhoea

## INTRODUCTION

Toxicity due to feeding raisins as a table scrap and delicacies has been demonstrated by many workers in the past (Eubig *et al*., 2005; Penny *et al*., 2003). The present article describes the case history of a spitz dog that was fed grape raisins as a delicacy.

## CASE HISTORY AND OBSERVATION

A male Spitz was presented to Veterinary Hospital, Thiruvizhamkunnu, Palakkad with overt symptoms of salivation, vomiting, lethargy, anorexia, diarrhoea, dysuria and abdominal pain. Dog was 4 years of age and had a body weight of 5 Kg. Dog refused to walk and preferred to lie in a tucked-up position. A sample of vomitus was presented by the owner at the dispensary. Detailed history revealed that 20 to 30 grams of raisins were fed to the dog as a delicacy two hours before the start of clinical signs. As dog showed difficulty in micturition, blood sample was collected and analysed to rule out the possibility of renal failure. Serum biochemical profile showed blood urea nitrogen (BUN) level of 19 mg/dl and creatinine levels of 0.45 mg/dl.

## TREATMENT AND DISCUSSION

Animal was treated using activated

charcoal orally @ 1g /Kg body weight to adsorb the poison and intramuscular administration of ranitidine @ 1mg/Kg body weight, followed by oral administration of omeprazole @ 1mg/Kg body weight to protect from gastritis. Intravenous fluid therapy with Dextrose Normal Saline (DNS) @ 10ml/Kg body weight and diuretic Frusemide (Lasix) @ 2mg/Kg body weight to prevent acute renal failure were undertaken. Animal was reported to have returned to normalcy in two hours from the start of treatment.

The etiological agent behind grape toxicity has yet not been ascertained. Analysis for a variety of substances in the past has proved negative, including mycotoxins, heavy metals, pesticides and vitamin D3 (Eubig *et al.,* 2005). It was postulated that the undermined cause might be a nephrotoxin or a chemical agent that resulted in anaphylactic shock complicated with renal failure (Gwaltney-Brant *et al.,* 2001). Normal values of BUN and creatnine in the present case indicated a normally functioning kidney during the initial phase of the poisoning as observed by Lucre *et al.* (1980) and Oburai *et al.* (2015).

## SUMMARY

A clinical case of grape raisin poisoning in a dog and its medical management was discussed.

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