



LILY INTOXICATION

ABOUT THE DISEASE

Lilies are among a family of flowering plants that are known to cause severe, acute (sudden) renal (kidney) failure in feline patients. All parts of **lilies** (pollen, leaves, pedals, stems, etc.) are poisonous, are unforgiving in their renal injury, and can lead to end-stage renal failure or even death.

Canine patients have not shown renal injury, but are expected to exhibit gastrointestinal symptoms, such as vomiting and diarrhea.

Feline patients may exhibit one or a combination of the following symptoms:

- Vomiting
- Anorexic (unwillingness to eat)
- Lethargic
- Excessive thirst with a change in urine production

OBTAINING A DIAGNOSIS

A thorough clinical history and physical examination with a veterinarian provides a presumptive diagnosis.

There are no specific tests which can test for **lily** toxins.

Routine laboratory and urine testing will help determine the extent of kidney injury and renal failure.

TREATMENT

As with most toxicities, if caught within the first two hours, vomiting can be induced to evacuate the stomach and then patients are administered activated charcoal to bind residual intoxicant in the digestive tract.

There is no specific antidote for **lily** toxins.

The best chances of success are early decontamination and aggressive IV (intravenous) fluid therapy. Patients are often hospitalized for 24-48 hours with a recheck of blood work to ensure the kidney functions are remaining normal.

Following discharge from the hospital, patients should have blood values checked approximately 1-2 days after discharge.

TIPS FOR SUCCESS

- Do not bring floral arrangements containing **lilies** into a household with cats.
- Contact the ASPCA Animal Poison Control Center (888.426.4435) for immediate triage of toxicities.
- Seek immediate care for interventional therapies.