
Rodenticides (mouse and rat poison)



As the days and nights start to get cooler mice and rats start looking for a warmer place to stay, which means that they may end up in your house or garage. Most people will either put out traps for the mice or rats or they put out bait which will kill them. Using the bait to kill the rodents can become a problem if you have dogs and cats in the house, garage, or even outside cats that access to these places. The mouse and rat bait is made to taste and smell appealing so that the rodents will eat it, but this also means that your pets can be attracted to and eat it as well.

There are several different types of rodenticides that can come in a variety of forms such as blocks and granules. They also come in several different colors such as green, blue, tan, and red. The different types of rodenticides work in different ways so it is very important to know exactly what type of rodenticides it is. Knowing what type of rodenticide it is will help your veterinarian determine what type of diagnostics to do as well as which type of treatment is best.



One of the most common types of rodenticides is an anticoagulation rodenticide that causes internal bleeding and eventually death due to blood loss. When an animal ingests a toxic dose of this type of rodenticide it takes several days for the animal to start showing signs of being poisoned. If you see your pet eating a rodenticide or if you think that your pet has eaten a rodenticide it is very important to have them examined by a veterinarian as soon as possible and tell the veterinarian what type of rodenticide it was. Simply saying the green block of rodenticide will not help because there are several different types of rodenticides that are made into green blocks, your veterinarian will need to know the exact name of the product and if you have the packaging that is even better.

If you know that your dog just ate the rodenticide within the last 30 minutes you can make them vomit by making them drink hydrogen peroxide at a dose of 1 to 2 tablespoons every 15 minutes until they vomit and then have them examined by your veterinarian as soon as possible. If you know that your cat just ate a rodenticide get them to a vet clinic as soon as possible, it is very hard to make a cat vomit and needs to be done by a veterinary professional. Your veterinarian may want to do blood work to determine their clotting time and they may start your pet on a prescription of vitamin K to help with clotting if that is the best course of action for the type of rodenticide they were exposed to. Your pet may also have to have follow up blood work to ensure that the prescription is working.



Ingesting rodenticides is a very serious and life threatening problem for our pets that requires immediate action. It is highly recommended that if you have pets to use bait boxes that the rodents can get into but not your pet. It is also important to remove any dead rodents before your pet finds them if you have bait boxes because your pet can still be exposed to the rodenticides when they eat the dead rodent.

If you have any further questions about rodenticides please feel free to contact us at (920) 668-6212 or send us an email at info@cgvet.com. You can also learn more about rodenticides at www.petpoisonhelpline.com and at <http://www.veterinarypartner.com/Content.plx?P=A&S=0&C=0&A=1765>.