

ANI ÖLÜM ŞEKİLLENDİREN BİTKİLER

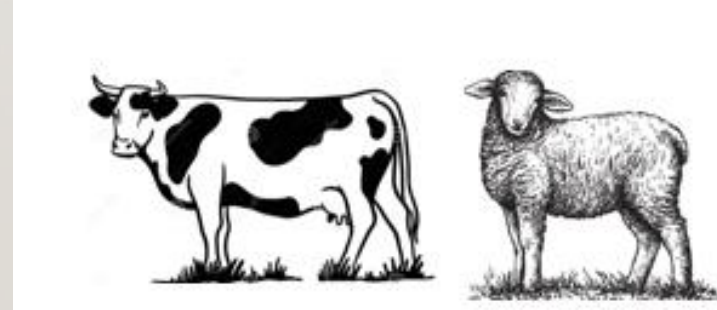


GENEL-1



hayvanlarda
perakut veya akut olarak gelişen ve
genellikle hayvanların ölü olarak
bulunduğu durumları ifade etmek için
kullanılan bir terimdir

GENEL



Genç hayvanlar
daha çok
etkilenir

ADASOĞANI

Sağaltım Özel bir yöntem yoktur



M.A. Darracq, in *Encyclopedia of Toxicology (Third Edition)*, 2014

Background (Significance/History)

Red squill (*Urginea maritima*) is a large onionlike plant that grows in coastal regions along the Mediterranean Sea and in the United States; it contains a variety of cardiac glycosides, including scilliroside. All parts of the plant contain scilliroside but it is most concentrated in the bulb. There is also a white squill whose bulbs are white. Red squill has long been known and used medicinally. The earliest reference to red squill is in the Ebers Papyrus as treatment for dropsy (heart failure). Use as treatment for cough, arthritis, general diuretic, and emetic has also been described. Medicinal use declined during the nineteenth century because foxglove (*digitalis*) was revealed to be safer and more efficacious in the treatment of heart failure. However, use of red squill as a folk medicinal remedy continues, and deaths and serious illness may occur. Red squill is one of the oldest rodenticides and has been in use since the thirteenth century. However, scilliroside has extremely poor palatability, and many rats learn to avoid the bait. Since 1989, rodenticides containing red squill are not approved for use in the United States.

Read full chapter

View PDF

Review > Vet Hum Toxicol. 2000 Apr;42(2):108-10.

Urginea maritima L (Squill): a poisonous plant of North Africa

Le Bahri ¹, M Djegham, M Makhlouf

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 10750179

Abstract

Poisoning of livestock by ingestion of *Urginea maritima* L (squill), a common plant of coastal Mediterranean regions of North Africa is reviewed.

JOURNAL ARTICLE

Red Squill: Most Specific of the Raticides

D. Glen Crabtree



Economic Botany
Vol. 1, No. 4 (Oct. - Dec., 1947), pp. 394-401 (8 pages)

Published by: Springer on behalf of New York Botanical Garden Press

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<https://www.jstor.org/stable/4251871>

ABSTRACT

This bulb of the lily family is extremely poisonous to mice and rats but relatively non-toxic to domestic animals and humans.

Red Squill—Most Specific of the Raticides

This bulb of the lily family is extremely poisonous to mice and rats but relatively non-toxic to domestic animals and humans.

D. GLEN CRABTREE

Fish and Wildlife Service, Denver, Colorado

Introduction

ALTHOUGH the lethal effect of red squill bulbs on rats has been known and employed since ancient times to combat these pests by the peoples inhabiting the lands bordering the Mediterranean Sea, it has risen to prominence as a modern raticide only within the past 20 years. This was due largely to accelerated research on the utilization of red squill in rat control operations. In the United States steadily increasing amounts of this substance have been used in recent

Baker), commonly referred to as the sea onion, is a plant belonging to the Liliaceae or lily family. It is native to countries bordering on the Mediterranean (Fig. 1) where the bulbs are harvested as a wild crop during the period of vegetative dormancy and usually just before flowering. The majority of the bulbs are sliced for drying, and the dried slices or "chips" exported, but a small portion of the bulbs gathered each year is exported for complete processing at the destination. Generally speaking, the

AKÇÖPLEME



Review

Review: *Veratrum californicum* Alkaloids

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Abstract: *Veratrum* spp. grow throughout the world and are especially prevalent in high mountain meadows of North America. All parts of *Veratrum* plants have been used for the treatment of ailments including injuries, hypertension, and rheumatic pain since as far back as the 1600s. Of the 17–45 *Veratrum* spp., *Veratrum californicum* alkaloids have been proven to possess favorable medicinal properties associated with inhibition of hedgehog (Hh) pathway signaling. Aberrant Hh signaling leads to proliferation of over 20 cancers, including basal cell carcinoma, prostate and colon among others. Six of the most well-studied *V. californicum* alkaloids are cyclopamine (1), veratramine (2), isorubijervine (3), muldamine (4), cycloposine (5), and veratrosine (6). Recent inspection of the ethanolic extract from *V. californicum* root and rhizome via liquid chromatography–



VERATRUM ALKALOİDLERİ

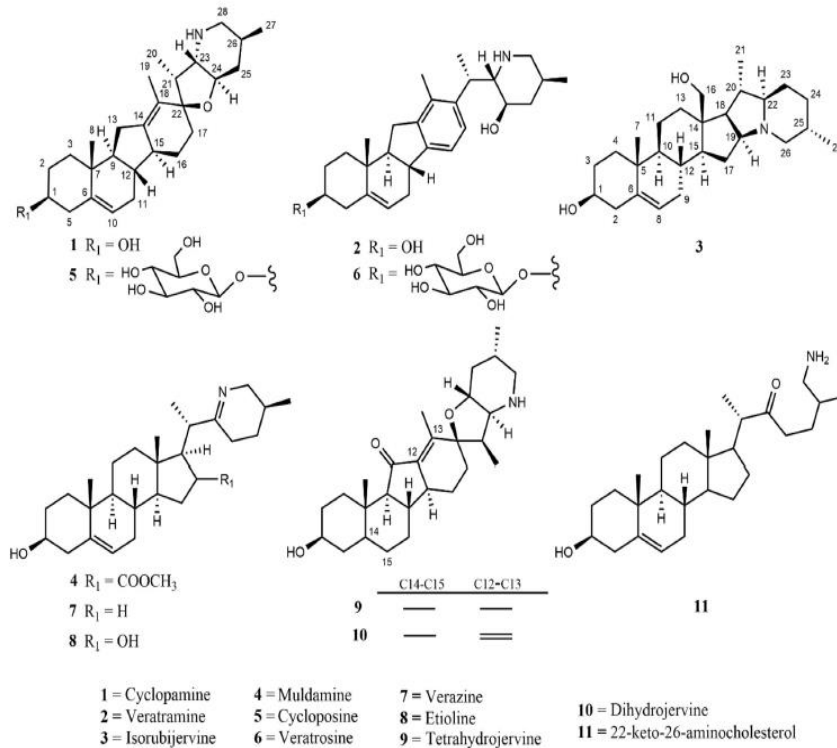
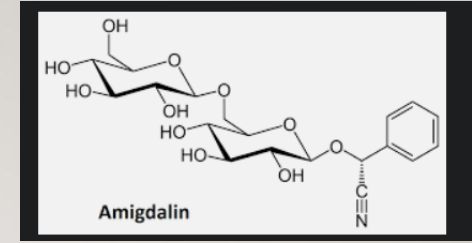


Figure 1. Structures of 11 known and proposed alkaloids in *Veratrum californicum*.

Tek gözlü koyun doğum kusurları, düşük kalp hızı, kusma, ishal gözlemleri



BADEM



Prunus dulcis

Zehirli Badem: Vahşi Bademin Karanlık Yüzü

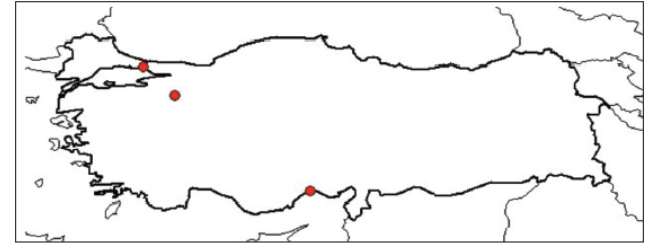


Görsel Kaynağı: Kayısı Gelsin

5 Ocak 2017 2 dakika 18.492

Amigdalın'ın hidrolizi B-glukosidaz, emülsin ve amigdalaz enzimleri yardımı ile gerçekleşir. Amigdalın ilk olarak gentiobioz'a parçalanır. Gentiobioz glükoz ve L-mandelonitril'e dönüşür. Sonra da L-mandelonitril benzaldehite ve hidrojen siyanüre (HCN) parçalanır (Rietjens, Martena, Boersma, Spiegelberg, & Alink, 2005).

BAKLA



Harita 8.3 • Bakla (*Vicia faba* L.) bitkisinin Türkiye'de dağılımı (Anon 1).

- Kaempferol
- fumarik asit,
- formik asit ve saponin içerir



[J Anim Sci](#). 2020 Apr; 98(4): skaa085.
Published online 2020 Mar 24. doi: [10.1093/jas/skaa085](https://doi.org/10.1093/jas/skaa085)

PMCID: PMC7149548

PMID: [32211748](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32211748/)

Evaluation of faba beans as an ingredient in dog diets: apparent total tract digestibility of extruded diets with graded levels of dehulled faba beans (*Vicia faba* L.) by dogs

[Isabella Corsato Alvarenga](#), [Dalton Holt](#), and [Charles G Aldrich](#)

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Abstract

[Go to:](#) [Abstract](#)

SAĞALTIM



- Bilinen özel bir sađaltımı yoktur.
- Hayvanlar bu bitki kaynaklarından uzaklaştırılabilir.
- idrarı alkalileştirilmesi bazı vakalarda iyi cevap vermektedir



Hidrokortizon Di

ANURİ!!!!

BALDIRAN (*CONIUM MACULATUM* L.)



koniin,
g- konisein,
g- konhidrin,
Etilpiperidin,
flavon glikozidler (diosmin gibi)
ve
pentadesilkateşon



AKUT zehirlenmeden
dolayı sağaltım pek
mümkün olmamaktadır.



Sıvı sağaltımı ve aktif
kömür yine de denenebilir

Ayrca



ASPCA®

SUDDEN DEATH IN LIVESTOCK

Rebecca Childers, Laboratory Technician Jennifer McCarthy, Assistant Chemist
Robert Everson, Ph.D., Analytical Chemist
Laboratory Supervisor Stephen B Hooser, DVM, Ph.D., Veterinary Toxicologist, Head, Toxicology Section

The sudden death of large numbers of previously healthy animals can often be attributed to poisoning. Within the past few months, numerous cattle and swine deaths in Indiana have been caused by a wide variety of toxic agents. This winter, a large number of hogs died when they were fed from a bucket in which an insecticide had been transported. Insecticides which are used for field application are so potent and concentrated that even the small amount remaining in the bucket was enough to kill a large number of animals.

Since January, three poisonings with 3 completely different toxins have resulted in the sudden death of large numbers of cattle. In the first, the owner noticed several dead cows one morning. As he inspected the dead animals, 2 more cows dropped dead near him. Examination of the rumen contents of these cows showed that they had accidentally ingested clippings from Japanese yew bushes. Japanese Yew is an evergreen shrub that is very commonly used for ornamental landscaping. Even small quantities of this plant are sufficient to kill an adult cow.

In the second case, again the owner arrived at the pasture one morning and found many dead cows. At necropsy, no Japanese Yew plants were found in the rumen. However, analysis of the rumen contents revealed the presence of an organophosphate

insecticide. In this case, the insecticide was also found in the contents of the feed trough, where it had inadvertently been incorporated.

In the third case, the owner arrived at his pasture early one morning and discovered 3 dead cows. Over the next 24hrs, another 12 cows and calves died. At necropsy, no Japanese Yew was found in the rumen. Analysis of the rumen contents revealed no insecticides or other pesticides. However, in this case, analysis of the hay showed that it contained high

concentrations of nitrates as did the ocular fluid of one of the dead cows. Removal of the hay prevented any further deaths. Fortunately, in this case, the owner realized that the deaths began within a day after putting new hay bales in the pasture for the cattle. As soon as the deaths began, he removed those bales and the deaths soon ceased. Other hay, which was baled earlier in the year, was unaffected. We suspect that a combination of heavy fertilization, late summer drought, and the growth of nitrate-accumulating plants all contributed to the high nitrate concentrations found in these third cutting hay bales.

From these cases, it is clear that there can be numerous causes of sudden death in livestock. Often, a rapid diagnosis is necessary to prevent further losses. Therefore, when such cases occur, and in consultation with the owner, referring veterinarian or (pathologist), and toxicologist, a battery of tests

USDA Agricultural Research Service
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Poisonous Plant Research: Logan, UT

More than 700 plants produce neurotoxic effects or toxic substances that are dangerous to dogs and cats if ingested.

Pets & TOXIC PLANTS

POISONOUS PLANTS INCLUDE:

- HYDRANGEA
- AZALEA
- CALLA LILY
- DAY LILY
- EASTER LILY
- ANGEL'S TRUMPET
- OLIVEBERRY
- RHODODENDRON
- TIGER LILY
- YEW
- FOXGLOVE
- LILY OF THE VALLEY
- SAGO PALM
- JAPANESE PIERIS
- HONKESHOOD

Effects of poisonous plant ingestion range from mild **nausea** to **death**.

Cardiotoxic plants pose the highest risk to your pet.

Signs of toxicity:

- Excessive salivation
- Vomiting
- Diarrhea or irregular stools
- Cold extremities
- Lethargy
- Incoordination

Vulnerability to plant toxicity depends on:

- PET SPECIES
- AMOUNT DIGESTED
- SIZE OF YOUR PET

Average treatment costs:

Pet Species	Treatment Cost
Dogs	\$9.5M
Cats	\$547
Small Animals	\$474
Large Animals	\$663

If your pet eats any part of a plant:

- 1 Call your veterinarian immediately
- 2 Bring a sample of the plant
- 3 Tell the veterinary staff how much your pet ingested

Nationwide pet insurance covers treatment costs related to plant poisonings and more. Get a quote at petinsurance.com. For more pet health and safety tips, visit MyPetHealthZone.com.

Nationwide

SUDDEN DEATH IN LIVESTOCK

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