LILIUM SP POISONING IN A FELINE

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INTRODUCTION: Lilies are ornamental plants that are part of the decoration of indoor and outdoor spaces. However, many people do not know that these plants have the potential to be lethally toxic to cats, who, out of curiosity, accidentally ingest parts of the plant when cleaning themselves or playing with the flowers. Ingestion can cause acute kidney failure.

CASE REPORT: A 3-month-old male feline weighing 1.6 kg and of mixed breed was treated at the Veterinary Hospital of the University of Passo Fundo due to vomiting and anorexia. During the anamnesis, the owner reported that the animal had ingested lily the previous day. Complete blood count, serum biochemistry (alkaline phosphatase, creatinine, phosphorus, urea, alanine aminotransferase), urinalysis, and ultrasound were performed. The complete blood count showed leukocytosis with neutrophilia and mild eosinophilia, without other alterations. Abdominal ultrasound showed hepatomegaly and decreased echogenicity, suggesting hepatotoxicity. A marked medullary sign was observed in the left kidney, suggesting nephrotoxicity or tubular necrosis associated with intoxication, in addition to ureterolithiasis and clusters of sandstone stones. In the right kidney, small areas of mineralization were observed in the pelvic recesses and a moderately dilated pelvis, as well as the presence of ureterolithiasis. The urinalysis showed a clear, yellowish appearance and a urine specific gravity of 1.030. The chemical examination revealed the presence of three protein crosses and two occult blood crosses. The animal was treated with acetylcysteine 70 mg/Kg TID, ondansetron 1mg/Kg TID, omeprazole 1 mg/Kg SID, and prazosin hydrochloride 0.07 mg/Kg BID, all orally. With the evolution of the clinical condition, the feline was discharged.

DISCUSSION: Treatment consists of assessing clinical signs, inducing emesis, and providing supportive therapy, such as intravenous fluid therapy, gastric protectors and nutritional support. Diagnosis is based on clinical history, laboratory tests, and ultrasound to confirm the clinical picture. It is the veterinarian's responsibility to advise owners about the risks of certain plants to the health of their animals and to recommend the removal of these species from the environment to prevent potential poisoning.

KEYWORDS: Toxic plants; Acute renal failure; Nephrotoxicity.