

## GREYHOUND DIARRHOEA AND VOMITING

Diarrhoea and vomiting in greyhounds can result from dietary changes, intestinal upset, or underlying health issues. It's essential to monitor their condition and consult a vet if symptoms persist or worsen.

### Common causes of diarrhoea:

Diarrhoea with blood	Diarrhoea without blood
<b>Gastrointestinal tract causes:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infections (parvovirus, bacterial, hookworm, coccidia)</li> <li>• Toxin ingestion</li> <li>• Intestinal foreign body</li> <li>• Haemorrhagic gastroenteritis</li> </ul>	<b>Gastrointestinal tract causes:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pancreatitis</li> <li>• Infections (viral, bacterial, parasites)</li> <li>• Toxin ingestion</li> <li>• Sudden dietary change</li> </ul>
<b>Non-gastrointestinal tract causes:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clotting abnormalities (e.g. rat bait poisoning)</li> <li>• Cane toad poisoning</li> <li>• Severe infection</li> <li>• Heat stroke</li> <li>• Stress</li> <li>• Cancer</li> </ul>	<b>Non-gastrointestinal tract causes:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kidney and liver disease</li> <li>• Stress</li> <li>• Endocrine problems</li> <li>• Severe infection</li> <li>• Cancer</li> </ul>

### Common causes of vomiting:

Diarrhoea with blood	Diarrhoea without blood
<b>Gastrointestinal tract causes:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Foreign object ingestion (toys, strings, bones etc.)</li> <li>• Pancreatitis</li> <li>• Infections (viral, bacterial, parasites)</li> <li>• Toxin ingestion</li> <li>• Sudden dietary changes</li> <li>• Stomach ulceration</li> <li>• GDV/Bloat</li> <li>• Indiscriminate eating habits (rubbish, compost, carcass, over-eating)</li> </ul>	<b>Non-gastrointestinal tract causes:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kidney disease</li> <li>• Liver disease</li> <li>• Endocrine problems</li> <li>• Neurological causes</li> <li>• Severe infection</li> <li>• Cancer</li> </ul>

## Common gastrointestinal issues

Gastrointestinal issues can vary in severity; from mild and non-life threatening to severe, persistent diarrhoea and/or vomiting and can quickly lead to dehydration in your greyhound.

### When to take your dog to the vet:

- If blood is present in the diarrhoea/vomit
- If the diarrhoea is watery with no form
- If there has been more than three vomits within a 24-hour period
- If mild diarrhoea is persistent for longer than 24 hours or is progressively getting worse
- Unproductively retching
- If your greyhounds is dull or not interested in food

### How to prevent gastrointestinal issues?

- Ensure your greyhound is up to date with their vaccination and worming schedule.
- Do not use rat bait around the home.
- Don't feed your dog table scraps or fatty foods (such as meat off cuts, cheese etc.).
- Don't suddenly change your dog's diet (kibble, treats etc.).
- Avoid feeding your greyhounds bones.
- Check your home for any toxic plants, such as (but not limited to): aloe vera, ferns, lilies, hydrangeas, ivy etc.
- Leave toxic food and substances out of reach, such as chocolate, grapes, garlic, onion, avocado, macadamia nuts, and cleaning products.

