



There are many different varieties of poisonous mushrooms. Symptoms and effects depend on the variety and quantity ingested.

The majority of mushrooms cause simple gastrointestinal upset, but some are quite deadly, causing neurologic abnormalities or liver failure. If your pet has eaten poisonous mushrooms, doctors will recommend decontamination (inducing vomiting) and hospitalization with supportive care. Sometimes doctors will be able to send a sample of the mushroom off for evaluation to identify the type. Below is a more detailed chart on the various types of mushroom your pet may encounter.

If your pet has ingested mushrooms, please bring a sample of the mushroom for identification and proceed immediately to SAGE Emergency Service or your closest available veterinarian for decontamination and treatment.

Mushroom Variety	Toxicity	Symptoms	Treatment	Prognosis
Amanita, "Death Cap," and others	Liver	No symptoms for 6-12 hours, followed by vomiting, diarrhea, lethargy, and abdominal pain for 6-24 hours, then acute liver failure over the final 2-3 days.	Decontamination and activated charcoal. Supportive care for liver failure. Injectable silibinin is an approved treatment in Europe, but not consistently available in the U.S.	Guarded to grave. One mushroom can be fatal.
Gyromitra, panther cap, fly agaric	Neurotoxins	Disorientation, seizures, paddling, respiratory distress, and coma.	Decontamination and activated charcoal prior to the development of symptoms. Supportive care and seizure control. Mechanical ventilation if severely affected.	Variable depending on dose and delay in treatment.
Psilocybe, Panoeolus, Conocybe, Magic Mushrooms	Psychogenic	Aggression, ataxia (lack of coordination), vocalization, nystagmus (involuntary eye movement), seizures, and increased temperature.	Supportive care for severe symptoms	Generally good with supportive care.
Mycena, Boletus, Entoloma	Muscarine	Rapid onset salivation, lacrimation (secretion of tears), urination, diarrhea, difficulty breathing, and vomiting.	Decontamination and activated charcoal. Atropine and supportive care.	Good
Many varieties	GI irritation	Fast onset of vomiting, diarrhea, and abdominal discomfort.	Decontamination and activated charcoal. GI support medications.	Generally good with supportive care.
Cortinari, rare in N. America	Kidney	Delayed onset (3-20 days) of kidney failure.	Decontamination and activated charcoal immediately following ingestion. Supportive care for kidney failure once symptoms develop.	Variable depending on dose and severity of signs. Can lead to severe kidney failure requiring dialysis.