# UTAH POISON CONTROL CENTER



# Poison Prevention

**Keeping Families Safe** 

#### MISSION STATEMENT

 To prevent and minimize adverse effects from a poison exposure through education, service, and research





## UTAH POISON CONTROL CENTER (UPCC) STAFF

- Registered nurses
- Registered pharmacists
- Medical doctors
- Health educators





#### **UPCC HISTORY**

- The UPCC was established in 1954
- It is located within the University of Utah,
   College of Pharmacy
- It serves all of Utah



#### WHAT IS A POISON?

 A poison is anything someone eats, breathes, gets in the eyes or on the skin, that can cause sickness or death if it gets into or on the body.

- Poisons come in different forms
  - Solid
  - Liquid
  - Gas or spray



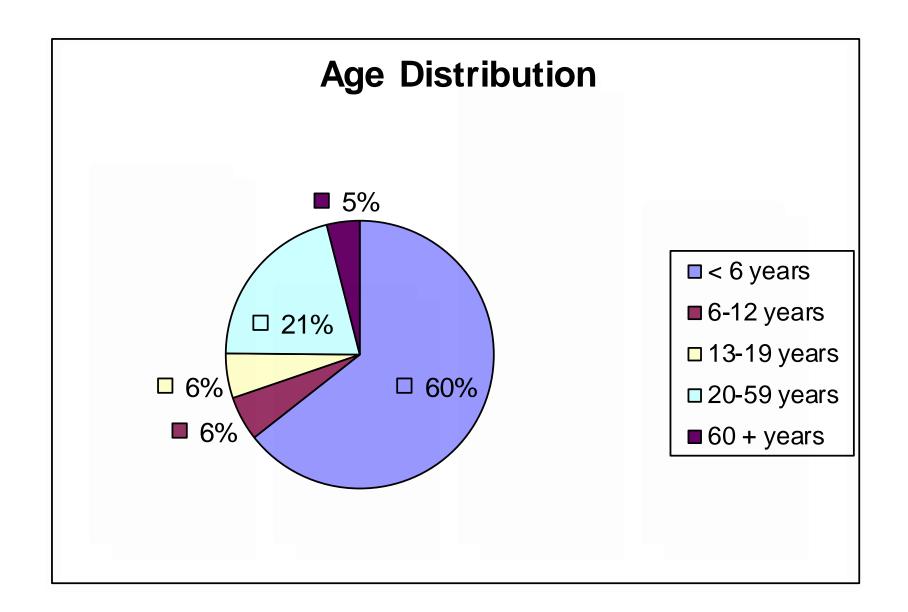


#### **UTAH'S POISON PROBLEM**

- 40,000 calls on average each year
- 90% occurred in the home
- 80% were managed on-site with telephone follow-up



#### AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POISON EXPOSURES

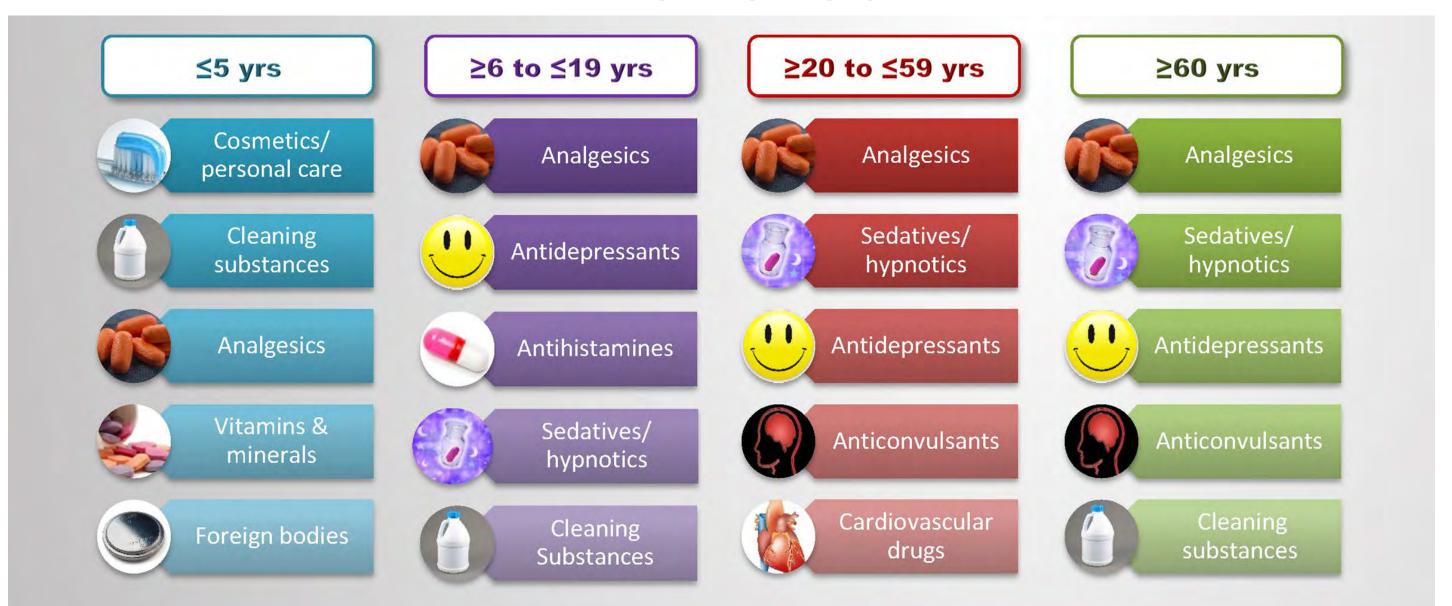




Source: Utah Poison Control Center

### MOST COMMON POISON EXPOSURES

#### BY AGE GROUP





Source: Utah Poison Control Center

#### WHEN DO POISONINGS OCCUR?

- When the product is in use
  - Adult distraction

- Peak age
  - 18 months old





# WHY ARE CHILDREN MORE LIKELY TO BE POISONED AND WHAT FACTORS PLACE THEM AT RISK?





#### STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT

- Infants (0 6 months)
  - Most infant poisonings are result of adult error; wrong dose, wrong medicine
- Crawlers (6 months 1½ yrs.)
  - Explore everything within reach and put things in their mouth
- Toddlers and pre-schoolers (1½ yrs. 3 yrs.)
  - Reach higher, nothing is child-proof, lookalikes are deceiving





#### **FACTORS THAT INCREASE RISK**

- Child's curious nature
  - Explore, taste, and touch to learn
- Improper storage
  - Lock it up; keep out of reach
- Adult distractions
  - Telephones, doorbells, meal preparation, etc.
  - Most poisonings occur when the product is in use



## WHAT ARE THESE POISONS AND WHAT SHOULD WE DO ABOUT THEM?





#### **MEDICINES AND VITAMINS**

- Pain relievers
- Cough and cold medicines
- Heart, blood pressure drugs
- Antidepressant medications
- Vitamins especially iron, and herbal supplements







#### **HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS**

- Bleach
- Drain and toilet bowl cleaners
- Laundry products
- Ammonia cleaners
- Dish detergent
- Oven cleaners







#### **COSMETIC AND PERSONAL CARE PRODUCTS**

- Mouthwash, toothpaste
- Nail products
   (particularly polish remover)
- Shampoo
- Perfume
- Talcum
- Lotion
- Make-up









#### **TOPICALS**

- Acne preparations
- Diaper products
- Topical steroids (cortisone cream)
- Athletic rubs







#### WHAT'S IN THE GARAGE?

- Gasoline
- Motor oil
- Windshield washer fluid
- Pesticides
- Anti-freeze











#### MISCELLANEOUS POISONS

- Plants
  - Philodendron, Virginia creeper,
     dieffenbachia, iris, nightshade
- Foreign bodies
  - Coins, button batteries, hearing aids
- Food Products
  - Cook at correct temperatures, store and thaw correctly, don't cross contaminate, when in doubt...throw it out.











#### **MISCELLANEOUS POISONS**

- Bites and Stings
  - Rattlesnakes
  - Bees and Wasps
  - Spiders
  - Ticks
  - Bats
  - Scorpions













#### PREVENTION- TAKEAWAYS

- Keep out of reach of children
  - Out of sight and out of reach
- Keep in original containers
- Use child-resistant cap
- Be aware of multiple ingredients
- Never call medicine "candy"
- Use according to instructions
- Attend to open product





#### **PREVENTION**

- Protect skin and eyes from contact
- Only purchase amount you will use
- Properly dispose of leftover and old chemicals
- Do NOT follow first-aid instructions on package, call poison control
- Do not mix products





## CARBON MONOXIDE (CO)

A COLORLESS, ODORLESS, TASTELESS GAS

• Signs of CO poisoning:



- Headache
- Fatigue
- Nausea
- Dizziness
- Irregular breathing
- Mental confusion
- Unconsciousness
- Ultimately death



#### **PREVENTION**

- Install a CO detector near sleeping areas
- Never operate gas burning appliances, machines or equipment in an enclosed space (garage, tent, indoor spaces)
- Have chimney and flue cleaned professionally
- Have furnace inspected annually







#### **ADULT POISONINGS**

- Poison is not just a problem for children
- 25% of calls to the UPCC each year are for adults over age 19
- That equates to about 10,000 calls







#### Swallowed poison

do not give anything, call the poison control center

#### Inhaled poison

- get victim to fresh air, call poison control center

#### Poison on skin

remove contaminated clothing and rinse skin with water for 10 minutes, call the poison control center

#### Poison in eye

 flush eye for 15 minutes using a large cup filled with lukewarm water held 2-4 inches from eye, call the poison control center



#### **EMERGENCY ACTION FOR POISONING**

- Remain calm, but don't wait for the person to look or feel sick; some exposures can have a delayed effect
- If the person is unconscious, having convulsions, or difficulty breathing;
   call 911
- Otherwise call the UPCC at:
   1-800-222-1222





#### **CALLING POISON CONTROL**

- Questions the UPCC specialist may ask:
  - How the person is feeling or acting right now
  - Age and weight of person
  - Name/description of medicine, product or plant (have container with you)
  - Amount taken
  - When it happened
  - Name and phone number





#### CONCLUSION

- We come in contact with many poisons every day
- Awareness and simple safety precautions can help keep us, and our children safe and well
- Implement prevention strategies in your surroundings to stop poisonings
- Don't hesitate to call poison control



SAVE THE POISON CONTROL NUMBER IN YOUR PHONE... SOMEDAY IT MAY SAVE YOU BACK!



