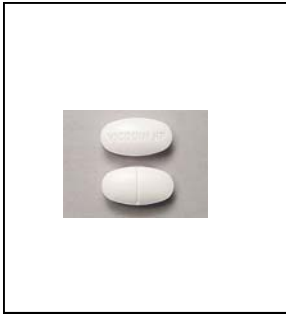


Lookalikes



Tic-Tacs or Pain Medicine?



What is in the glass? Pine-Sol, Mouthwash or Juice ?



Is it a floor cleaner or a sports drink ?



Marshmallows or Mothballs?

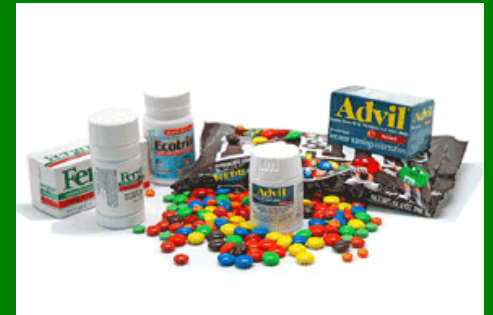
Poison Prevention Program

What Resources do we offer?

The Safety and Health Council of Western Missouri and Kansas can provide interested groups or individuals flyers, magnets and stickers with the poison control center information.

Groups working with young children may want to utilize "Spikes Poison Prevention Adventure" a kit designed to outline poison identification and prevention techniques for use with children ages 2 to 5. The kit is available in our office or can be taught for your group.

We hope to once again offer the Poison Control Train-the-Trainer workshop in Summer 2010. Interested parties should contact the council through the information listed below.



Safety and Health Council of Western MO and KS

The Safety & Health Council is a 501c3 Chapter of the National Safety Council, a not-for-profit community service organization which has been serving the area since 1916. Your Council is dedicated to preventing unintentional injuries where ever they occur. Through our outreach and education programs, we are helping to make our community a safer place to live, work and play.

5829 Troost Ave

Kansas City, MO 64110

816-842-5223 Phone

816-842-6226 Fax

www.SAFETYCOUNCILMOKS.com

SHC@SafetyCouncilMOKS.com

Poison Control

Understanding Poisons
and How to Prevent Poisonings



Unintentional Poisoning From Overdoses

Poisons can hurt you—or even kill you - if you eat them, breathe them, or get them in your eyes or your skin. The Safety and Health Council of Western Missouri and Kansas have prepared this brochure about your local poison control center which can help you with any questions.

What is a poison?

A poison is any product or substance that can harm someone if it is used in the wrong way, by the wrong person, or in the wrong amount. Potentially poisonous items could include some household products, chemicals at work or in the environment, drugs (prescription, over-the-counter, herbal, illegal or animal medicines), snake bites, spider bites, and scorpion stings. Poisons can enter the body through the eyes/ears, on or through the skin, by breathing them, or by swallowing something you shouldn't.



What should I do if I think someone's been poisoned?

- Follow the first aid instructions if you can. Then call your poison center right away!
- The poison center experts will tell you exactly what to do. They will frequently follow-up with you by phone to be sure that everything is all right.
- DO NOT wait to call! If you call right away, the problem can often be taken care of over the phone. Don't wait for symptoms!

What are the most common poisons for children?

- Cosmetics such as perfume or nail polish, and personal care products such as deodorant and soap.
- Cleaning products (for example, laundry detergent and floor cleaners).
- Pain medicines (analgesics) such as acetaminophen or ibuprofen.
- Foreign bodies and toys including silica gel packages to remove moisture in packaging and glow products.
- Topical preparations such as diaper rash products, hydrogen peroxide, acne preparations, or calamine lotion.

What are the most common poisons for adults?

- Pain medicines (analgesics) which can be over-the-counter, prescribed, or illegal. Examples include aspirin, oxycodone, acetaminophen, methadone, and ibuprofen.
- Sedatives (drugs to reduce anxiety), hypnotics (sleeping pills), and antipsychotics (drugs used to treat mental illness).

While most people think of poisoning as a childhood issue, adults are overwhelmingly the source of the steep recent increase in unintentional poisoning deaths.

Between 1993 and 2003, there was a 107 percent increase in the unintentional poisoning death rate from overdoses among Americans ages 20 to 64. In Washington state and the District of Columbia, overdoses have surpassed motor vehicle crashes to become the leading cause of unintentional death.

For life saving treatment advice about any kind of poison please call 1-800-222-1222. A specially trained nurse, pharmacist or doctor at your poison center will help. All services are free and confidential.

Poison Center services are available for people with hearing problems and for non-English speakers.

Poison Prevention Tips

Store Poisons Safely

Store Medicines and household products locked up, where children cannot see or reach them.

Store Poisons in their original containers.

Use child-resistant packaging. But remember – **nothing is child-proof!**

Use Poisons Safely

Read the label. Follow the directions on medicines and products

Lock products and medicines up after using them.

Is it medicine? Call it medicine, not candy.

Children learn by imitation. Take your medicines where children can't watch.

Teach Children to Ask First

Poisons can look like food or drink. Teach children to ask an adult before eating or drinking anything.

1-800-222-1222

Poison Prevention Tips

First Aid for Poisoning

Has the person collapsed or stopped breathing?

- Call 911 or your local emergency number right away.

Poisons in the eyes?

- Rinse eye with running water for 15 to 20 minutes?
- Call 1-800-222-1222

Poison on the skin?

- Take off any clothing than the poison touched.
- Rinse skin with running water for 15 to 20 minutes.
- Call 1-800-222-1222

Inhaled Poison?

- Get to fresh air right away.
- Call 1-800-222-1222

Swallowed the wrong medicine or too much medicine?

- Call 1-800-222-1222

Swallowed something that's not food or medicine?

- Drink a small amount of milk or water.

