Practice Scenario: Poison Safety

Name: _____

Date: _____

1. Know how to call a poison control hotline and/or 911 or your local emergency number.[1, 2]
2. Keep a poison control hotline and/or 911 or your local emergency number near every telephone.[1, 2]
3. Annually service and/or inspect all heaters, stoves, and fireplaces within the home.[1, 2]
4. Install a carbon monoxide detector near all bedrooms; teach the child the sound it makes.[1, 2]
5. Read product labels; if the label includes the words "Caution," Warning," "Poison," or "Danger," keep out of the child's reach, preferably in a locked cabinet.[1]
6. Use household products according to label directions; never mix.[2]
7. When answering the telephone or the door, take open products (or the child) with you.[2]
8. Keep all medicines and medical supplies in a locked cabinet, out of the child's reach.[1, 2]
9. Always read the label before taking or giving medicine.[2]
10. Call medicine by its proper name; never refer to it as "candy."[2]
11. Take medicine in a place where the child cannot watch; children learn by imitating adults.[2]
12. Dispose of any outdated medications properly.[1]
13. Ensure all chemicals, medications, and cleaning products have child safety caps.[1, 2]
14. Store all dangerous products in their original containers with original labels intact.[1, 2]
15. Keep all dangerous products away from drink and food.[1, 2]
16. Keep house plants out of the child's reach; even if not poisonous, they might cause choking.[2]
17. Always clean up spills as soon as they happen.[1]
18. Never run a vehicle inside an attached garage—carbon monoxide will enter the home.[1]
19. Never use a barbecue grill inside the home or garage.[1]
20. Ensure every home that the child visits is poison-proofed.[2]

[1] Home Safety Council. (n.d.). *Think safe be safe: Poison prevention tips.* Retrieved from http://www.homesafetycouncil.org/safety_guide/sg_poison_w001.aspx

[2] National Capital Poison Center. (n.d.). *Poison prevention tips.* Retrieved from http://www.poison.org/prevent/generalTips.asp

Practice Scenario: Poisoning First Aid

Name: _____

Date: _____

1. Check the scene; ensure it is safe and look for clues as to what the child has been exposed to.
2. Use disposable gloves if you think you might touch any poisonous substances or body fluids.
3. If the child is stable but you suspect poisoning, call a poison control hotline.[1, 2] You may be asked for:
   - your name and phone number[2]
   - the child's name, age, and weight[2]
   - any medical conditions and medicine taken[2]
   - the name (see container), amount, and time of poisoning[2]
4. Immediately call 911 or your local emergency number if the child is:
   - drowsy or unconscious[1, 2]
   - having difficulty or not breathing (begin CPR)[1, 2]
   - uncontrollably restless[1]
   - having seizures[1, 2]
5. While waiting for the emergency medical assistance team to arrive, follow these steps:
   - If the child has been exposed to carbon monoxide, bring him or her to fresh air.[1, 2]
   - If the child swallowed a poison, remove anything remaining in his or her mouth.[1, 2]
   - If the child ingested a household cleaner or other chemical, read the label and follow the instructions for accidental poisoning; if toxic, be sure to call a poison control hotline.[1, 2]
   - Follow any treatment directions given by the poison control hotline personnel.[1]
   - If the child spilled a poisonous substance on his or her clothing, remove.[1, 2]
   - If the child spilled a poisonous substance in his or her skin or eyes, flush with cool or lukewarm water for 15 to 20 minutes or until medical help arrives.[1, 2]
   - Do not give ipecac syrup or do anything to induce vomiting.[1, 2]

[1] Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research. (2008, January 12). *Poisoning: First aid.* Retrieved from http://www.mayoclinic.com/health/first-aid-poisoning/FA00029

[2] American Academy of Pediatrics. (2007, February). *What do I do if my child has been poisoned?* Retrieved from http://www.aap.org/publiced/BR_Poison.htm