



Poison Prevention

Newsletter

March 2015

UPSTATE
MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

750 East Adams Street • Syracuse, NY 13210

Carbon Monoxide Prevention Efforts

In celebration of Poison Prevention Month, the Upstate New York Poison Center is working with partners in our northern regions to alert patients to the dangers of carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning. As Federally-Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs), these community-based organizations provide comprehensive primary care and preventive care to persons of all ages in both underserved urban and rural communities. Nationally 36% of these health center patients are uninsured and 40% depend on Medicaid.

With funding provided by the NYS's Children's Health Environmental Coalition (CHEC) and in concert with Upstate Medical University's Coalition, the Poison

Center developed a campaign around CO poisoning. In early January, a carbon monoxide prevention message was posted on billboards lining the northern corridor of I-81 to call attention to this important health issue. Funding also allowed for staff training at the North Country Family Health Center located in Watertown and Lewis counties and for staff at the Community Health Center of the North Country located in Malone and Gouverneur, NY. During February and March, staff will provide an educational intervention and distribute 550 carbon monoxide detectors to their patients free of charge, thanks to the CHEC grant funding.

Around the training session, pre and post-tests will be administered to patients in order to gauge the effectiveness of the program in hopes of securing future funding for this project.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

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American Association of Poison Control Centers Urges Government Liquid Nicotine Regulation in Wake of Child Death

CHILD NICOTINE POISONING PREVENTION ACT WOULD REQUIRE CHILD-PROOF PACKAGING FOR LIQUID NICOTINE

ALEXANDRIA, VA – The American Association of Poison Control Centers (AAPCC) supports federal legislation to mandate the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission require child-proof packaging for liquid nicotine sold to consumers in light of the possible death of a 1-year-old Fort Plain, New York, boy, according to an article published Dec. 11, 2014, in the Albany Times Union. The currently proposed bipartisan, bicameral legislation, Child Nicotine Poisoning Prevention Act of 2014, would allow and direct the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission to require child-proof packaging for liquid nicotine sold to consumers.

One teaspoon of liquid nicotine could be lethal to a child, and smaller amounts can cause severe illness, often requiring trips to the emergency department. Despite the dangers these products pose to children, there are currently no standards set in place that require child-proof packaging. By addressing this void, the legislation would work to protect children from ingesting or encountering liquid nicotine.

In 2012, poison centers across the country received 460 exposure calls attributed to liquid nicotine and e-cigarettes. That number more than tripled in 2013 to 1,543 with slightly more than half of those reported exposures occurring in young children under the age of six. By November 2014, the numbers again more than doubled, with 3,638 exposure calls to poison centers through Nov. 30.

To access AAPCC's e-cigarette and liquid nicotine exposure data, please visit the Alerts section at <http://www.aapcc.org/alerts/e-cigarettes/>.



Liquid Nicotine E-Cig Refills: Hazardous to Children



A new hazard for children is a sweet-tasting yet highly toxic liquid nicotine sold as e-cig refills. Even a lick from some e-cig liquid refill bottles can be deadly for a child. If exposed:

**Call 911 or
Poison Control at
1-800-222-1222**

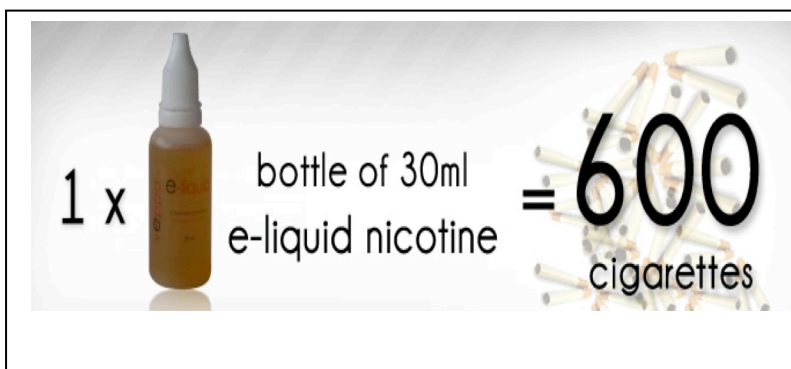
**Toxic dose
if swallowed by a
child:
1 cigarette
3 cigarette butts
1 skin patch
a lick from e-refill bottle**

Nicotine can cause seizures and vomiting **within minutes** after a child swallows it.

Nicotine amounts range from:

- Cigarette: 15 to 30 mg, Butts 5 -7mg
- Cigar: 15- 40 mg
- Snuff: 1 gm of wet snuff 13-16 mg
- Nicotine gum: 2 or 4 mg
- Transdermal patches: 8.3 – 114 mg

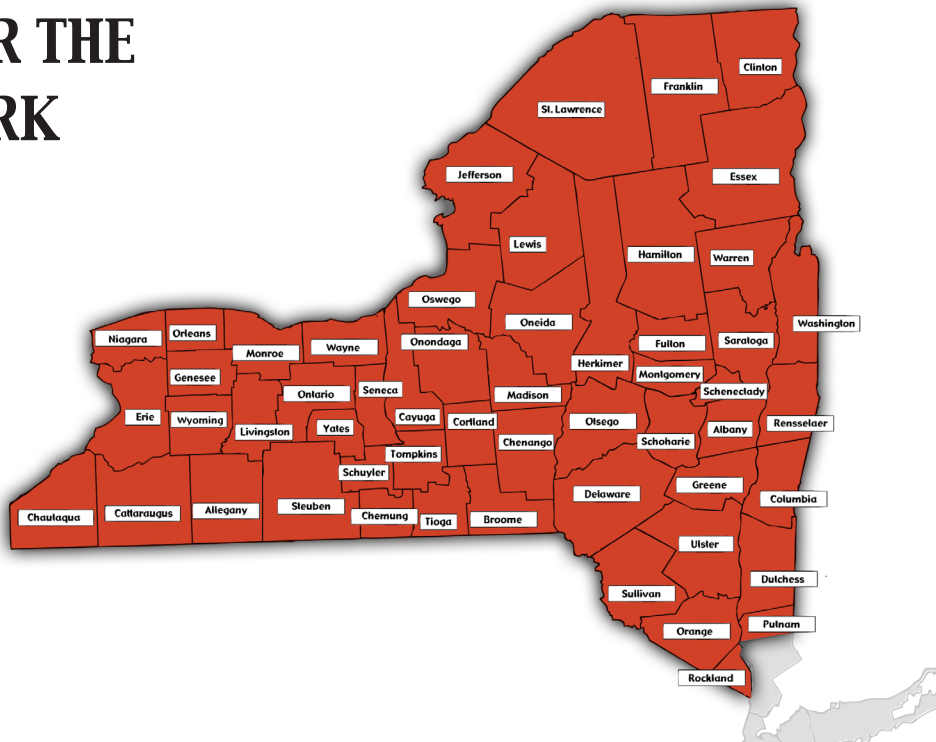
E-cigarette cartridges have weaker solutions of nicotine compared to the refill bottles. Both can be dangerous, but the refill liquid **can be fatal if swallowed by a child.**



SERVICE AREA FOR THE UPSTATE NEW YORK POISON CENTER



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Unintentional Poisoning Can Happen To You...At Any Age!

PLEASE VISIT OUR WEBSITE AT WWW.UPSTATEPOISON.ORG FOR A MORE POISON RESOURCES,
INCLUDING BROCHURES, POSTERS, ARCHIEVED NEWSLETTERS AND....



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