

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.
- Are children around? Take the product or medicine with you to answer the door or the phone.
- 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.

First Aid for Poisoning

Has the person collapsed or stopped breathing?

- ▶ Call **911** or your local emergency number right away.

Poison in the eyes?

- ▶ Rinse eyes with running water for 15 to 20 minutes.
- ▶ Call **1-800-222-1222**.

Poison on the skin?

- ▶ Take off any clothing that 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.
- ▶ Call **1-800-222-1222**.

Peel It Off, Stick It On

These stickers are provided compliments of the Nebraska Regional Poison Center. Place on your telephone, phone book or in any other convenient location. The Nebraska Regional Poison Center and its programs are a community service of The Nebraska Medical Center, Creighton University Medical Center, and University of Nebraska Medical Center.

The Nebraska Regional Poison Center provides families across Nebraska and Wyoming with a 24-hour, toll-free poison information line. Its extensive references and databases access information on over a million products and plants.

When you call, the center's specially-trained team of healthcare professionals (which includes registered nurses and physicians) will assess the situation, answer your questions and recommend treatment in a matter of minutes – minutes which could save a life.

www.nebraskapoisson.com



NEBRASKA REGIONAL POISON CENTER

Call **FAST** to treat a poisoning!
Call **FIRST** to prevent a poisoning!



NEBRASKA AND WYOMING

1-800-222-1222

OMAHA

(402) 955-5555

www.nebraskapoisson.com

24 hours a day • 7 days a week

If you think someone has been poisoned, call your poison center right away.

1-800-222-1222

Omaha (402) 955-5555



How Your Poison Center Helps You

In the United States, poison centers provide immediate treatment advice for poison emergencies. They also provide information about poisons and poison prevention, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Poisons can hurt you — or even kill you — if you eat them, breathe them, or get them in your eyes or on your skin. The poison center can help you with questions about:

- 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.

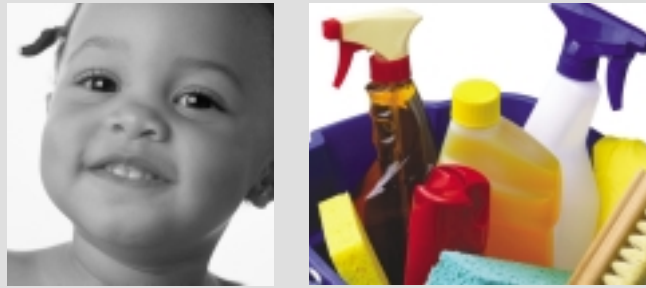


For life-saving treatment advice about any kind of poison, call **1-800-222-1222**. A specially trained nurse, pharmacist or doctor at your poison center will help. All services are free and confidential.

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

When health care providers need information about treating poisonings, they also call their local poison center.

We Help People of All Ages — in All Types of Situations



WHEN CHILDREN GET INTO HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS, POISON CENTER EXPERTS ARE JUST ONE CALL AWAY.



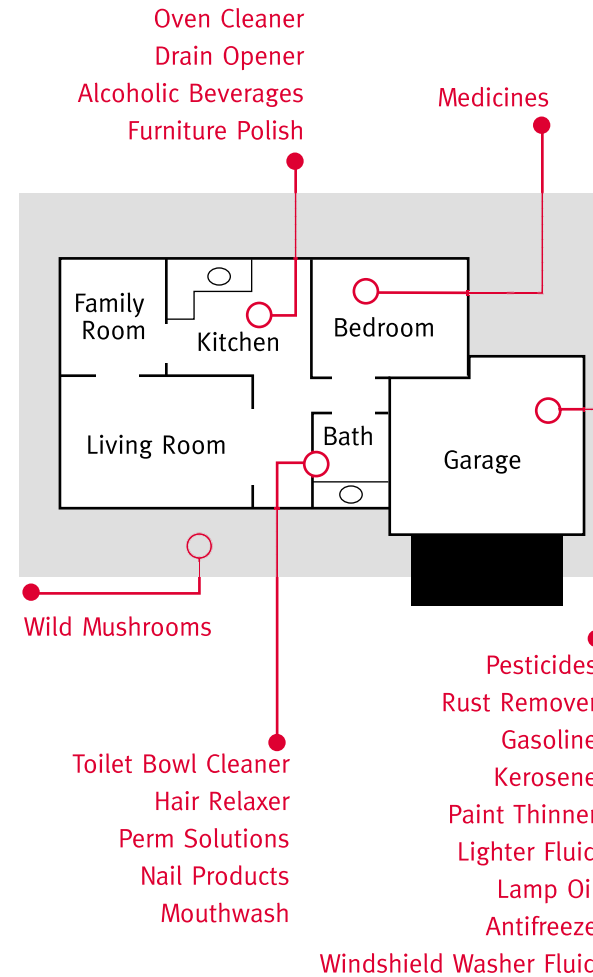
POISON CENTERS HELP SENIORS AND PEOPLE OF ALL AGES WHEN THEY TAKE TOO MUCH OR THE WRONG MEDICINE.



POISON CENTERS GIVE ADVICE ABOUT PREVENTING AND TREATING CHEMICAL EXPOSURES ON THE JOB.

You Can Prevent Poisonings at Home

Products and medicines can hurt you if they are used the wrong way, in the wrong amount, or by the wrong person.



Have a question? All questions about poisons are smart questions. Ask FIRST to prevent a poisoning!

Know Your Plants

Non-Poisonous:

Symptoms from eating or handling these plants are unlikely:

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| Airplane plant | Impatiens |
| Asparagus fern | Jade plant |
| Aster | Kalanchoe |
| Baby tears | Lilac |
| Bachelor buttons | Lily (Day or Easter) |
| Blackberries | Lipstick plant |
| Boston fern | Magnolia |
| Christmas cactus | Monkey plant |
| Coleus | Mountain ash berries |
| Corn plant | Peperomia |
| Dandelion | Petunia |
| Dracaena | Prayer plant |
| Forsythia | Spider plant |
| Fuchsia | Swedish ivy |
| Hibiscus | Yucca plant |
| Hoya | Zinnia |

Poisonous:

These plants contain a wide variety of poisons and symptoms may vary from a mild stomach ache, skin rash, swelling of the mouth and throat to involvement of the heart, kidneys or other organs. The Nebraska Regional Poison Center can give you more specific information on these or other plants.

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|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| Amaryllis | Jack-in-the pulpit |
| Arrowhead | Lily-of-the-valley |
| Azalea | Mistletoe |
| Bittersweet | Morning glory |
| Buckeye | Mushrooms |
| Caladium | Narcissus |
| Castor bean | Nightshade |
| Chrysanthemum | Oleander |
| Daffodil | Philodendron |
| Dieffenbachia | Poison ivy/oak/sumac |
| Four o'clock | Pokeweed |
| Foxglove | Potato plant leaves |
| Gladiolus | Rhubarb leaves |
| Hemlock | Sweet pea |
| Holly & holly berries | Tulip |
| Ivy (Boston, English & others) | Wisteria |
| | Yew berry |

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