

K-6 CURRICULUM POISON PREVENTION EDUCATION

OVERVIEW

Why incorporate poison prevention into school curriculum?

In 2001, approximately 2 million potential poisoning exposures were reported to the American Association for Poison Control Centers (AAPCC). Children accounted for more than half of these reported exposures. The substances most frequently involved in pediatric exposures in children under the age of six are: cosmetics and personal care products, cleaning substances, analgesics, and foreign bodies.

The New York City Poison Control Center (PCC) was established in 1955 and is designated as a regional poison center by the American Association of Poison Control Centers. The emergency number, 800-222-1222 or 212-POISONS (212-VENENOS) is staffed 24 hours a day, 7 days a week and serves residents in Manhattan, the Bronx, Queens, Brooklyn and Staten Island. In 2001, the PCC received more than 70,000 calls from homes, hospital emergency departments and worksites. Of these, approximately 53% involved children under the age of 19. The majority—93 percent of poisonings happened in the home. Translation to more than 150 languages is available through the AT&T language line.

A national toll free number is available for poison control centers across the country. By dialing 800-222-1222, the caller will automatically be connected with the poison center handling that particular area code.

Because children are at highest risk for unintentional poisonings, it is important that poison prevention programs be developed for schools. It is important that children understand what poison is and how to respond to situations with younger siblings, friends or relatives to prevent unintentional poisoning exposures.

This curriculum is aimed to provide children in Kindergarten through Grade 6 with knowledge and skills to formulate behaviors that reflect in poison prevention measures. Included are lessons that teach the meaning of poison, the ways poisons get into the body, the poison control center telephone number, and handling emergencies in the home.

Theme Immersion

The ideas behind Theme Immersion were used when developing this curriculum. Theme immersion is an in-depth study of a topic, issue or question. Emphasis of theme immersion is on exploring answers to questions through reading fiction and nonfiction, getting information from other people, experience, demonstrations etc.

Webbing involves writing an idea or theme (i.e., poison) on the board and then listing ideas from that central issue. For example, the word “poison” may be divided into offshoots including poisons in the home, lead poisoning, plants, treatment, etc.

Students are encouraged to raise questions about a theme and conduct research. Theme immersion results in one theme incorporated into a variety of areas of learning. Art, social studies, health and science are all subjects in which poison prevention may be incorporated.

CURRICULUM

Following are outlines of the curriculum for each grade. Teachers may include poison prevention into curriculums such as home safety or health education.

Brochures in Spanish and English, telephone stickers and additional materials are available free of charge from the NYC Poison Control Center.

Goals and Objectives of Curriculum

- Goal: To incorporate poison prevention themes, ideas and lessons into grades K-6 health education curriculum.
- Objectives
 - Define what a poison is and how it gets into the body
 - Describe the functions of the poison control center
 - Identify potential poisons in the home
 - Describe ways to poison proof the home
 - Demonstrate how to handle a poisoning emergency through role-playing activities

How will the curriculum be evaluated?

- Teachers—The evaluation form completed by teachers will provide feedback and make any suggestions for changes to the curriculum.
- Students—Examples of student work may be placed in a student’s portfolio. The activities and activity sheets in the curriculum are

designed to evaluate the students' learning of the various components of poison prevention.

Parents Involvement

It is crucial that parents' are involved. Poison prevention is a perfect example of an issue that is applicable at school and home. The poison checklist may be sent home with the students for parents to complete. In addition, a letter explaining the poison prevention program, telephone stickers, and brochures from the Poison Control Center reinforce the services of the poison center and telephone number.

In addition, if poison prevention is integrated into the home environment, parents and students will be active in poison proofing the home and will pay attention to stories in newspapers and television that involve poisoning exposures.

NATIONAL POISON PREVENTION WEEK

In 1961, President John F. Kennedy signed Public Law 87-319. This designated the third week in March as National Poison Prevention Week in order to raise awareness of the dangers of unintentional poisonings. During National Poison Prevention Week the NYC PCC and other organizations around the country organize events and activities to promote poison prevention. We encourage you to use National Poison Prevention Week as an opportunity to further promote poison education in the school. A poster contest is one way of incorporating poison prevention into the curriculum during the month of March.

If you have any questions about this curriculum or would like additional information about poison education activities or National Poison Prevention Week, please contact

*Lauren Schwartz, MPH
Community Health Educator
NYC Poison Control Center
212-447-2599 (telephone)
212-447-8223 (fax)*

laurenmschwartz@hotmail.com (email)

Please complete the enclosed evaluation form

Kindergarten

Materials Needed

- Hand puppets (adult and child)
- Unlabeled bottle of blue liquid
- Laminated pictures of poisons (household cleaners, medicines, vitamins, plants) and non-poisons (food products)

Lessons

- What is a poison
- Write the word “poison” on the blackboard for students to see
 - A poison is something that can make you sick, hurt or kill you if it gets into your body.
 - Poisons are inside and outside our homes.
- How do poisons get into the body
 - Poisons through your mouth (eating or drinking), your nose (breathing), your skin (spilling), your eyes (spraying). We should never eat, touch, or smell anything until you ask a grownup first.
 - Show students different areas by pointing to mouth, skin, eyes, and nose. May also be demonstrated on a doll
 - Activity Sheet—Mark The Places Where Poisons Enter The Body (Page 23)
- Always Ask First
 - There are many poisons that are everyday things that we use in our lives. They are safe when used by adults in the right way. These include medicine, cleaners, roach spray, perfume and mouthwash. Although many of these things may look like things to eat or drink, they are often dangerous. It’s important to always ask a grownup before you eat, smell, or touch anything.
 - Medicines and vitamins look like candy and may taste good, but you should never take them unless given to you by a grownup
 - Ask children, “What if you saw something in a bottle that looked pretty and smelled good, would you taste it?”
 - Teach children the concept that they should Always Ask an adult first before tasting, touching or smelling anything inside or outside the home.

Kindergarten Continued

- Have children act out this scenario. *One child should play the parent and the other the child (Example: Child: What's this bottle on the table? It looks like something I can drink. Mom, can I drink this, I'm thirsty. Parent: No, you should never drink anything without knowing that it's safe.)*
- Poisons in the home
 - Ask for examples from students
 - Show laminated pictures of poisons and non poisons
 - These include pictures of food compared with pictures of medicines, household cleaners and plants
 - If the picture is a poison, have all the students stand up. For non-poisons, have the students sit down.
 - Activity Sheet –X The Poisons (Page 22)
- To bring home to parents (Pages 30-32)
 - Certificate for each student
 - Letters to parents
 - Poison Checklist for home
 - Telephone stickers
- Evaluation (Demonstrated through activity sheets)
 - Identify four ways that poisons enter the body
 - Distinguish poisons from non-poisons

Grade 1

Materials Needed

- Hand puppets (adult and child)
- Unlabeled bottle of blue liquid
- Magazines for students to cut out pictures of poisons and non-poisons
- Scissors for students
- Two large pieces of poster board: 1 labeled “Poisons” and 1 labeled “Non-Poisons”

Lessons

- What is a poison
 - Write the word “poison” on the blackboard for students to see
 - A poison is something that can make you sick, hurt or kill you if it gets into your body. Poisons are inside and outside our homes.
- Poisons in the home
 - Ask for examples from students
 - Activity—Collage of poisons and non-poisons made by the students. Students cut out pictures of food items and label the board “Not a Poison” and then potential poisons such as medicines, plants, cleaners and label the board “Poisons”
 - The group should discuss the differences between the two boards
 - Activity Sheet —X The Poisons (Page 22)
- Always Ask First
 - There are many poisons that are everyday things that we use in our lives. They are safe when used by adults in the right way. These include medicine, cleaners, roach spray, perfume and mouthwash. Although many of these things may look like things to eat or drink, they are often dangerous. It’s important to always ask a grownup before you eat, smell, or touch anything.
 - Medicines and vitamins look like candy and may taste good, but you should never take them unless given to you by a grownup
 - Poison situations

Grade 1 Continued

- Read scenario or ask a student to read aloud to class.
 - Scenario 1: *It's time for dinner. Greg is cooking dinner while Judy works late at the office. Billy and Michelle are watching TV. Baby Sammy is with Michelle and Billy but wanders off to explore. Baby Sammy finds a bottle of blue liquid in the bedroom.*
 - ***What happens next? What's in the blue bottle?***
- Ask students what they would do if they saw someone taking poison
- Activity—Role-play with puppets—Break into groups and have each group act out a scenario where one person is the adult and the other is the child. Demonstrate the always ask first concept using the puppets.

- Bring home to parents (Pages 30-32)
 - Certificate
 - Letters to parents
 - Checklist for poisons at home
 - Telephone stickers

- Evaluation
 - Distinguish poisons from non poisons
 - Illustrate “Always Ask First” concept through role play with puppets

Grade 2

Materials Needed

- Pine cleaner with label removed
- Child resistant container
- Cabinet Safety lock
- Medicine candy look alike. Examples of this include red “Sudafed” tablets and “Red Hots” candy, Flavored “Tums” and same flavor “Sweet Tart”, “Ex Lax” bar and “Hershey” chocolate bar

Lessons

- What are poisons in the home
 - Ask for examples from students
 - Medicines and vitamins are poisons if you take too many or the wrong medicines.
 - It is important that children understand that medicine should only be taken when you are sick and given to you by an adult you trust.
 - Never take someone else’s medicine or vitamins.
 - Only take the number of vitamins given to you by a grownup and never extras.
 - Show the medicine/candy look alike display. Discuss the importance of storing items separately and safely out of reach.
- How poisons get into the body
 - Discuss ingestion, smelling, skin, and eyes
 - Ask for examples of each from students
 - Ingestion—medicine, personal care
 - Smelling—household cleaners
 - Eyes—oven cleaner
 - Skin—spilling cleaner
 - Activity Sheet—Mark The Places Where Poisons Get Into The Body (Page 23)
- How to prevent poisonings
 - Storage for poisons should be separate from food
 - Show a bottle of pine cleaner with no label. Ask the children what’s in the bottle. Emphasize the importance of storing items properly

Grade 2 Continued

- Child resistant containers. Discuss what a child resistant container is and why it is so important. Show examples of products with child resistant containers and have each child try to open the bottle.
- Keep products locked up and out of reach of children. Discuss the importance of cabinet safety locks and ask how many children have these in their homes.

- Poison emergencies
 - The Poison Control Center's telephone number should be posted on all telephones
 - You should always tell an adult when you see someone taking, touching smelling something that may be a poison
 - Activity Sheet—Telephone with PCC number (Page 24)
 - Activity Sheet—Emergency Telephone List (Page 25)

- Bring Home to Parents (Pages 30-32)
 - Certificate
 - Letter
 - Poison Checklist
 - Emergency Telephone List, PCC telephone number
 - Telephone Stickers

- Evaluation
 - Identify the four ways poisons get into the body
 - Write the number of the Poison Control Center

Grade 3

Materials Needed

- Look alike. These are products that are food/poisons and resemble each other. Examples of these are comet and parmesan cheese, blue juice and blue mouthwash, apple juice and pine oil cleaner.
- Medicine/Candy look alike. Examples of this include red “Sudafed” tablets and “Red Hots” candy, Flavored “Tums” and same flavor “Sweet Tart”, “Ex Lax” bar and “Hershey” chocolate bar

Lessons

- There are poisons all over our homes.
 - List poisons in each room (kitchen, bathroom, bedroom, living room). List these on the board and discuss why poisons are dangerous.
 - Lots of poisons look like edible things
 - Look alike. These products reinforce the importance of storing products that are food separate from non-food items. It is important to prevent unintentional poisonings particularly in those who can’t read (young children, speakers of other languages)
 - Medicine/Candy look alike. Discuss the importance of storing medicine safely
 - Never take more than you are given by an adult you trust.
 - Medicines often resemble candy so it is important that they are stored separately.
 - Activity Sheet—Word Find of Poisons (Page 26)
- How to prevent poisonings
 - Put poisons out of reach and in a locked cabinet
 - Store poisons separate from food
 - Never call medicine candy
 - Post the NYC Poison Control Center’s telephone number in the home
 - Make sure that expired or unused medicines are flushed down the toilet
 - Poison checklist reviewed-take home to complete with parents
- Poison emergencies
 - What is the Poison Control Center
 - Discuss with the students what the poison center is, when to call, what the number is.

Grade 3 Continued

- Calling the Poison Control Center
 - What information should you know if you call the poison control center
 - 212-POISONS, 212-VENENOS, 212-340-4494
 - Symptoms
 - Your name and telephone number
 - The name, age and weight of the child
 - What was ingested, inhaled etc.
 - When the poisoning happened
 - How much was ingested
 - Activity—Take Home Emergency Telephone List (Page 25)
- Take Home
 - Poison Checklist (Page 32)
 - Telephone stickers
- Evaluation
 - Identify poisons in each room
 - Write the telephone number for the poison control center
 - Identify when to call the poison control center

Grade 4

Material Needed

- None

Lessons

- What is a poison
 - A poison is anything that can make you sick or kill you. Poisons are inside and outside the home.
 - List examples of poisons from students
- Four common ways that poisons get into our bodies and examples of each
 - Ingestion—medications
 - Ocular—sprays, cleaners
 - Skin—chemicals
 - Inhale—carbon monoxide
- Discuss with students each example and how someone may be exposed to each.
- Poison Theme
 - List of what students know about poisons and what to learn
 - Webbing of poisoning ideas.
 - List different types of poisons on the board such as Household Cleaners, Vitamins, and Medicines. Discuss why each is beneficial when used properly but also a potential poison
 - Activity—Students should break into groups and develop stories, scenarios about poisons and how to prevent poisonings in the home. Some students may have experienced a situation in which a poisoning happened. Others may want to develop certain situations where a poisoning exposure may result.
- How to prevent poisonings
 - Stories developed by children presented
 - Discuss the importance of safe homes and safe storage of poisons.

Grade 4 Continued

- Poison emergencies and younger siblings.
 - Discuss with the students
 - What is the Poison Control Center
 - When you should call the Poison Control Center
 - How to poison proof the home
- Activity Sheet—Word Find of Poison Prevention (Page 26)
- Take Home
 - Emergency Telephone List
 - Poison Checklist for parents (Page 32)
 - Telephone stickers
- Evaluation
 - Describe ways to prevent poisonings through story telling
 - Recite the telephone number for the poison control center
 - Demonstrate reasons to call the poison control center

Grade 5

Materials Needed

- Drain opener for example
- Pine oil cleaner or lamp oil for hydrocarbon example

Lessons

- What is a poison
 - Anything that can harm you, make you sick or kill you if it is inhaled, ingested, gotten on the skin or in the eyes

- Four ways poisons enter the body
 - Ingestion (medications)
 - Inhalation (carbon monoxide)
 - On the skin (chemicals)
 - In the Eyes (sprays)

- What are poisons in our home
 - Ask for examples of potential poisons in each room
 - Roach & mouse poisons (See attached Teacher Guide for Insecticides and Rodenticides-Pages 20 and 21)
 - Lead poisoning (See attached Teacher Guide for Lead Poisoning-Page 18)
 - Carbon Monoxide (See attached Teacher Guide for Carbon Monoxide-Page 19)
 - Medicines and vitamins
 - Prescription and over the counter medications are potential poisons
 - Vitamins containing iron may be lethal to a small child
 - Drain openers. Show students example
 - Can cause chemical burns
 - Extremely corrosive
 - Hydrocarbons. Show students example
 - Lamp oil and pine oil are also extremely dangerous.
 - Can cause chemical pneumonia
 - Can be fatal if ingested
 - Kerosene
 - Motor Oil

Grade 5 Continued

- Plants
 - Keep plants out of reach of children
 - Have plants labeled to identify poisonous plants
 - Never taste berries or mushrooms from outside that you are not familiar with
- Poison proofing the house
 - Activity—Review poison home checklist (Page 32)
- Poison emergencies
 - Babysitting tips
 - Always have the PCC posted on the telephone
 - Never leave children alone—in one moment a poisoning can occur
 - Always have non-food items locked up and out of reach
 - If a poisoning happens, remain calm and act quick
 - Syrup of Ipecac
 - Used to induce vomiting
 - NEVER give unless instructed to do so by the Poison Control Center or physician
 - Do not give to children under 1 year old
 - Activated charcoal
 - Fine, black, odorless powder
 - Taken orally as a mixture or premixed as a slurry
 - NEVER give unless instructed to do so by Poison Control Center
 - What is the PCC, Telephone number
- Activity—Jeopardy Game (Pages 27-29)
- Evaluation
 - Describe four ways poison enter body
 - How do insecticides and rodenticides cause toxicity
 - Define lead and carbon monoxide poisoning
 - Identify why herbals are potential poisons
 - Identify poisons in various areas of the home
 - Recite PCC number

Grade 6

Materials Needed

- None

Lessons

- What are poisons in our home
 - Ask for examples of potential poisons in each room
- Roach & mouse poisons (See attached Teacher Guide for Insecticides and Rodenticides-Pages 20 and 21)
- Lead poisoning (See attached Teacher Guide for Lead Poisoning-Page 18)
- Carbon Monoxide (See attached Teacher Guide for Carbon Monoxide-Page 19)
- Medicines and vitamins
 - Prescription and over the counter medications are potential poisons
 - Vitamins containing iron may be lethal to a small child
- Drain openers.
 - Can cause chemical burns
 - Extremely corrosive
- Hydrocarbons
 - Lamp oil and pine oil are also dangerous.
 - Can cause chemical pneumonia
 - Can be fatal if ingested
 - Kerosene
 - Motor Oil
- Plants
 - Know the names of plants in your home
 - Label the plants
 - Keep all plants out of reach of children
- Poison proofing the house
 - Activity—Poison checklist reviewed (Page 32)

Grade 6 Continued

- Poison emergencies
 - Babysitting tips
 - Always have the PCC posted on the telephone
 - Never leave children alone—in one moment a poisoning can occur
 - Always have non-food items locked up and out of reach
 - If a poisoning happens, remain calm and act quick
 - Syrup of Ipecac
 - Used to induce vomiting
 - NEVER give unless instructed to do so by the Poison Control Center or physician
 - Do not give to children under 1 year old
 - Activated charcoal
 - Fine, black, odorless powder
 - Taken orally as a mixture or premixed as a slurry
 - NEVER give unless instructed to do so by Poison Control Center
- What is the PCC, Telephone number
 - NYC PCC 212-POISONS or 212-VENENOS or 212-340-4494
- Activity—Jeopardy Game (Pages 27-29)
- Evaluation
 - Describe four ways poison enter body
 - How do insecticides and rodenticides cause toxicity
 - Define lead and carbon monoxide poisoning
 - Identify poisons in various areas of the home
 - Recite PCC number

Teacher Guide for Lead Poisoning

- A disorder most often caused by eating lead paint chips or breathing or eating lead dust
- Especially harmful to infants and children under 6 years old because their bodies absorb lead much easier
- The US banned the use of indoor paint containing lead in 1972
- Lead in children can slow a child's development and cause learning and behavior problems
- Even in small amounts, lead can damage a child's brain, kidney and blood
- Sources of lead
 - Peeling or chipping paint in homes built before 1972
 - Dust from sanding or removing old paint and wallpaper
 - Soil contaminated by deteriorated lead paint, lead industry emissions, and roadways with high leaded gasoline usage
 - Paint chips from bridges
 - Old water pipes soldered with lead
 - Improperly glazed (with lead) ceramic dishes—especially from foreign countries
 - Herbal remedies—especially from foreign countries
- The CDC has estimated that 95% of adults with lead levels above 25 µg/dL are exposed primarily through occupational exposure
- Lead is absorbed primarily through inhalation and via the gastrointestinal tract.
- In adults with occupational exposures, inhalation is the predominant form of absorption while for children gastrointestinal absorption is primary.
- Central nervous system is also affected by lead poisoning—lead moves from the stomach to the blood stream to the brain and the bone
- High exposures can result in anemia (a deficiency in the oxygen-carrying material of the blood, measured in red blood cell number)
- Treatment
 - Stop further exposure
 - May need chelation (binds the lead) therapy with medication

Teacher Guide for Carbon Monoxide

- An odorless, colorless, deadly gas produced by incomplete burning of fuel.
- Leading cause of poisoning death in the United States
- Carbon monoxide takes the place of oxygen in the red blood cells. This decreases the amount of oxygen in the body which results in symptoms throughout the body.
- The organs that need oxygen the most—the brain and heart—demonstrate the most life threatening toxicity (confusion, seizures, coma, heart attack)
- Sources of carbon monoxide
 - Gas or oil water heaters
 - Space heaters (kerosene heaters)
 - Gas stoves or ovens
 - Charcoal grills used in confined spaces
 - Automobiles in confined space
 - Fires
- Safety tips for carbon monoxide poisoning
 - Never use the oven or stove for heat source
 - Never use charcoal grills inside a confined area (tents, homes)
 - Do not have the car engine running when in a confined area (garage)
 - Have car's exhaust system inspected for possible leaks
 - Place carbon monoxide detectors near the ceiling of each story of the home, in sleeping areas, and near any gas burning appliance
- Early signs of carbon monoxide poisoning are often confused with the flu (headache, dizziness, nausea)
- Most frequent exposures are in winter time
- Central nervous system is the most sensitive area to carbon monoxide poisoning
- Treatment
 - Remove patient from exposure
 - Give oxygen
 - May need hyperbaric oxygen (same as use for scuba divers with the bends)

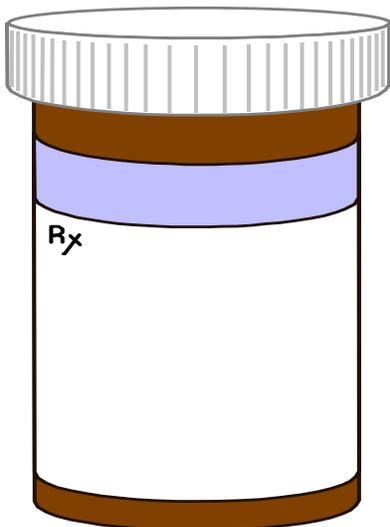
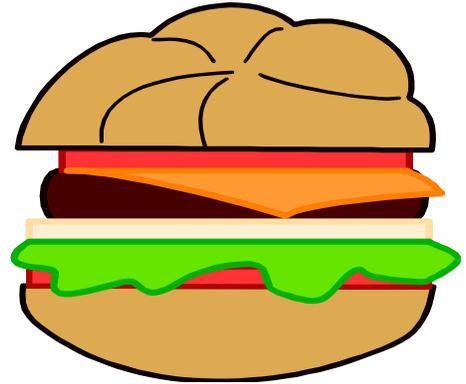
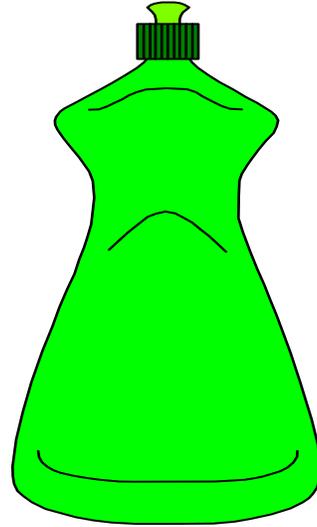
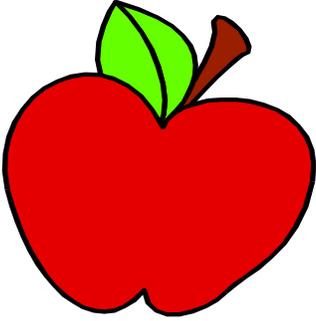
Teacher Guide for Rodenticides and Insecticides

Rodenticides

- Any product commercially marketed to kill rodents, including rats, mice, squirrels, gophers and other small animals.
- There are highly toxic and moderately toxic rodenticides. Most highly toxic rodenticides are no longer used.
- Highly toxic rodenticides—Labeled “Danger” shows highest potential for toxicity
 - Some commercial rodenticides are still in “highly toxic” category
- Moderately toxic—Labeled “Warning”
 - Most rodenticides used now are “moderately toxic”
 - Still dangerous if ingested by humans
- Anticoagulants
 - Prevents blood from clotting
 - Most commonly implicated rodenticides in calls to poison centers as a result of rodenticide ingestion
 - Single ingestion of new “superwarfarin” rodenticides may result in marked anticoagulation effects for up to 7 weeks
- Young children ingest rodenticides most commonly
- 1991-1995, approximately 15,000- 17,000 reported exposures to rodenticides in the US; 90% were children under the age of 6
- Treatment
 - Gastric decontamination
 - An antidote may be required

Insecticides

- Used as pest control—sprays for ants, roaches
- Chemicals in these products affect humans and insects differently.
- Insects metabolize (the way the body handles chemicals when exposed to them) the chemical into something toxic.
- Can be toxic if ingested, inhaled or through skin absorption
- When spraying insecticide, always spray in ventilated area and follow instructions
- Onset of systemic symptoms is most rapid following inhalation and least rapid following percutaneous absorption
- Symptom onset may occur in 5 minutes or less with massive ingestions or inhalational exposures or may be delayed for up to 12 hours
- Patients often exhibit excessive secretions (sweat, salivation, diarrhea) and muscle abnormalities
- Treatment
 - Remove clothes and decontaminate the skin immediately
 - May need antidotal therapy in the hospital



MARK THE PLACES WHERE POISONS CAN ENTER
THE BODY



NEW YORK CITY POISON CONTROL CENTER

WRITE THE TELEPHONE NUMBER FOR THE NEW YORK CITY POISON CONTROL CENTER



----- -- ----- -- -----

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE LIST

FIRE

POLICE

HOSPITAL

DOCTOR

POISON CONTROL 800-222-1222
(212-POISONS or 212-VENENOS)

OTHER

HANG THIS NEXT TO YOUR TELEPHONE!!!!
New York City Poison Control Center



POISON PREVENTION WORD FIND

LIST OF WORDS:

MOUTHWASH

MEDICINE

PERFUME

BLEACH

ALCOHOL

PLANTS

LEAD

VITAMINS

CLEANERS

OIL

DETERGENT

ROACH SPRAY

M	O	U	T	H	W	A	S	H	U
A	C	B	P	Q	W	R	T	Y	H
G	L	N	D	E	F	Q	I	N	M
C	V	L	N	B	R	E	X	A	S
P	E	E	A	Y	O	F	S	K	V
J	L	A	L	D	A	Z	U	Y	W
T	K	D	C	U	C	S	P	M	B
N	V	M	O	I	H	Q	D	F	E
E	K	E	H	Q	S	S	D	C	Z
G	I	D	O	U	P	W	O	D	X
R	O	I	L	I	R	I	I	U	T
E	H	C	H	P	A	O	P	A	I
T	Y	I	G	R	Y	Q	L	E	N
E	F	N	T	B	L	E	A	C	H
D	R	E	Y	D	A	S	N	N	S
I	S	P	L	E	Z	E	T	G	W
V	I	T	A	M	I	N	S	T	O
R	Q	G	A	W	S	F	K	D	L
E	P	D	X	S	X	R	G	S	G
A	Z	S	R	E	N	A	E	L	C

NEW YORK CITY POISON CONTROL CENTER

JEOPARDY GAME

POISON PREVENTION

	GENERAL	BATHROOM	KITCHEN	BEDROOM
100	Q. What is a poison? A. Anything that can harm you, makes you sick, or kill you.	Q. True or False. Ingestion of toothpaste is usually nontoxic? A. True	Q. Can rat and roach poisons harm people? A. Yes	Q. True or False. Perfume is nontoxic? A. False. Perfume is toxic. It has a high alcohol content
200	Q. True or False. You should always tell an adult when you think someone may have poisoned him/herself? A. True	Q. What vitamin supplements can easily be mistaken for M&Ms? A. Iron	Q. True or False. Rust remover is nontoxic? A. False. May contain hydrofluoric acid which can be life threatening	Q. What are white and round and may cause seizures if eaten? A. Mothballs
300	Q. What are the four ways that poison can get into the body? A. Ingestion, ocular, skin, breathing	Q. What is the proper way of disposing of old or out of date medications? A. Flushing them down the toilet.	Q. Name 2 things to prevent children from getting into poisons A. Any combination of: 1) Safety locks on cabinets, 2) Keep out of reach, 3) Store food and non food separate, 4) Keep in original containers, 5) Use child resistant containers	Q. True or False. It is best to turn the lights on when taking or giving medicine? A. True

NEW YORK CITY POISON CONTROL CENTER

<p>400</p>	<p>Q. What is the telephone number for the NYC Poison Control Center? A. 212-poisons or 212-340-4494 or 212-venenos</p>	<p>Q. True or False? Medications that are over the counter are generally non-toxic? A. False. Over the counter medications can be very dangerous</p>	<p>Q. If someone got oven cleaner in his or her eye, what would you do? A. Flush the eye under lukewarm water for 15 minutes. Call the PCC</p>	<p>Q. Since grandparents often take so many medicines, it is ok to leave medicine on a nightstand when they stay over? A. No. It is extremely dangerous to leave out medications in reach of children.</p>
<p>500</p>	<p>Q. True or False. Drinking windshield cleaner fluid can cause blindness? A. True- contains methanol</p>	<p>Q. In order to entice children to take medications, it is a good idea to call medicine “candy” A. No. Never call medicine candy.</p>	<p>Q. True or False. It’s safe to give children extra vitamins if they’re for kids? A. False. Iron is especially toxic and may cause coma and low blood pressure.</p>	<p>Q. Name three factors that influence unintentional poisonings? A. Any three of the following: 1)times of day, 2) supervision of children, 3) imitation of adults, 4) curiosity</p>
<p>600</p>	<p>Q. Name sources of lead poisoning? A. Indoor paint in homes before 1972, contaminated soil, solder in water pipes, outdoor paint</p>	<p>Q. True or False. Drinking mouthwash can cause the same effects as alcohol in young children A. True (some contain 29% alcohol—Listerine)</p>	<p>Q. It’s a good idea to store cleaners in a juice bottle? A. False. Fatal ingestions happen because people confuse contents.</p>	<p>Q. True or False? Natural furniture polish is safe if ingested? A. False. These polishes contain natural oils of pine which are toxic, especially if aspirated (down wrong pipe) into lungs</p>

NEW YORK CITY POISON CONTROL CENTER

700	<p>Q. Name the two antidotes that people should have in their house at all times A. Syrup of ipecac and activated charcoal</p>	<p>Q. How should all medications and cleaners be stored? A. In original containers, child resistant bottles, locked cabinets, and out of reach of children</p>	<p>Q. Which cabinets should have safety locks on them? A. All cabinets with cleaners, medications and other dangerous products should be locked at all times</p>	<p>Q. Cosmetics are generally nontoxic when ingested by children A. Yes.</p>
800	<p>Q. What does carbon monoxide smell like? A. Nothing. It is colorless and odorless</p>	<p>Q. If a prescription is for one family member but another is also sick, can medications be shared? A. No, only take prescriptions if prescribed for you.</p>	<p>Q. It is safe to mix ammonia and bleach to clean? A. No. This combination results in a toxic gas called Chloramine</p>	<p>Q. What is the telephone number for the NYC Poison Control Center? A. 212-poisons or 212-340-4494 or 212-venenos</p>
900	<p>Q. True or False. Plants are relatively safe and therefore it is not necessary to know each type in your home A. False. Plants in the home may be poisonous</p>	<p>Q. True or False. Cleaning products stored under the sink in the bathroom need to be locked up? A. True</p>	<p>Q. True or False. Drain openers are relatively nontoxic? A. False. They are extremely dangerous and can cause third degree burns</p>	<p>Q. Which emergency numbers should you have available when babysitting? A. Hospital, physician, police, fire, PCC</p>
1000	<p>Q. What year was the Poison Prevention Packaging Act? A. 1970</p>	<p>Q. If you were babysitting and a child ingested medicine, what should you do? A. Call the PCC. Bring the child and the bottle with you to the telephone</p>	<p>Q. True or False. Herbs in health stores are nontoxic A. False. Herbs are drugs—Many of our prescriptions are from herbs and then purified.</p>	<p>Q. Name two items that are potentially toxic in a purse A. Prescription medication, analgesics (Tylenol, aspirin), perfume, mouthwash, vitamins</p>

NEW YORK CITY POISON CONTROL CENTER



THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT



(Name of Child)

IS AN OFFICIAL POISON PREVENTER

Teacher

NYC Poison Control Center

Date

REMEMBER TO “ALWAYS ASK FIRST”

NEW YORK CITY POISON CONTROL CENTER

Dear Parent/Caregiver:

Today your child participated in a poison prevention program. More than half the unintentional poisonings in the United States occur in children under the age of six. The majority happen in the home and are preventable.

The New York City Poison Control Center is available 7 days a week, 24 hours a day 365 days a year and is free of charge to the public. The Poison Control Center is staffed by certified poison specialists and serves the residents of Manhattan, Queens, Brooklyn, Staten Island and the Bronx. Last year, the NYC Poison Control Center handled over 70,000 calls. Translators for 140 languages are available to callers through the AT&T language line.

Throughout the program, we have emphasized that children should “Always Ask First” before tasting, smelling, or touching anything. Many household products may be dangerous to children, therefore, be sure to follow these tips:

- Keep all medications and household cleaners out of reach and in locked cabinets
- Always use child-resistant packaging when available
- Store all food and non-food items separately
- Store products in original containers
- Safety locks should be on all cabinets and drawers
- Dispose of unused or expired medications
- Keep the Poison Control Center telephone number (212-POISONS) posted on all telephones

Your child has received poison prevention information today, including stickers for the telephone and a home checklist for poison prevention. Please take the time to read this information, place the stickers on your telephones for easy access, and review the checklist to ensure that your home is “poison safe.”

If you have any questions or would like additional information, please contact the New York City Poison Control Center at 212-POISONS (212-VENENOS) or 800-222-1222.

Thank you for your participation and assistance.

Lauren Schwartz
Health Educator, NYC Poison Control Center

NEW YORK CITY POISON CONTROL CENTER

POISON LOOKOUT CHECKLIST

Is your home poison proof? If you answer “No” to any of the following questions, fix the problem quickly! It’s easy to poison proof your home.

ALL ROOMS		YES	NO
1.	Do you have the Poison Control Center telephone number on all phones?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Are medications and household products kept out of reach of children, preferably in a locked cabinet?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Are alcoholic beverages out of reach of children?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Are purses kept out of reach of children?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	Do you know the identity of all plants in your home?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	Do you have carbon monoxide detectors in your home?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	Do all medicines/household products in cabinets have child-resistant caps?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

KITCHEN

1.	Have all household products been stored in cabinets with safety locks or put up high and out of reach of children?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Are all household products in their original containers?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Are all household products (non-food) stored away from food items?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

BATHROOM

1.	Do all medicines have child-resistant caps?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Have you thrown out all out-of date prescriptions?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Do you always give medicine only to the person for whom it is prescribed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Is mouthwash out of reach of children?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

BEDROOM

1.	Do you turn on lights when taking or giving medicine?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Do you keep perfumes and aftershave out of reach of children?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Do you keep loose medicine off nightstands and dressers?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

GARAGE OR STORAGE AREA

1.	Did you know that many products in your garage or storage area are poisonous (pesticides, antifreeze)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Have you made sure that poisons are not stored in drinking glasses or soda bottles?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Are all poisons locked up and out of sight and reach?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

DID YOU KNOW THAT THE FOLLOWING PRODUCTS ARE VERY DANGEROUS:

1.	Drain Openers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Electric Dishwasher Granules	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Oven Cleaner	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Rust Remover	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	Lamp Oil	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	Pine Oil	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	Pesticides	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	Rodenticides	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9.	Antifreeze	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10.	Iron Pills	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11.	Chemical Cleaners	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12.	Most Medications	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13.	Toilet Bowl Cleaner	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

NEW YORK CITY POISON CONTROL CENTER

ORDER FORM FOR MATERIALS/BROCHURES

Please complete the following information. All materials are provided free of charge to the public. When completed, please fax this form to Sandra Rodriguez, NYC Poison Control Center 212-447-8223 or call 212-447-2666 with any questions.

Name of Product	Quantity Requested	Language Requested
<i>Telephone Stickers</i>		
Telephone Stickers 212-POISONS, 212- VENENOS		
Telephone Stickers Poison Help 800- 222-1222		
<i>Brochures</i>		
Calling the Poison Control Center (English, Spanish, Creole, Russian, Chinese)		
Carbon Monoxide (English, Spanish, Creole, Russian, Chinese)		
Emergency Action for Poisoning (English/Spanish)		
Locked Up Poisons Prevent Tragedy (English/Spanish)		
Plants (English, Spanish, Creole, Russian, Chinese)		
Poison Prevention in the Home (English, Spanish, Creole, Russian, Chinese)		
Safeguard Your Home From Harmful Products (English Only)		
What About Plants (English Only)		
What If A Poisoning Occurs? (English/Spanish)		
<i>Posters</i>		
Candy is not Medicine Look Alike Poster		
<i>Videos</i>		
Poison Prevention Video (15 minutes with Spanish subtitles) —geared towards babysitters, parents and caregivers		

Your Name _____
Title _____
Organization _____
Address _____
City _____ **State** _____ **Zip Code** _____
Telephone Number _____ **Fax** _____
Email _____

NEW YORK CITY POISON CONTROL CENTER

Evaluation for K-6 Curriculum

NYC Poison Control Center

Please complete the following information to let us know your feedback about the poison prevention lessons.

Please rate the components of the curriculum

	Not Useful	Somewhat Useful	Useful	Very Useful
Lessons				
Activity Sheets				
Information for teachers				

Overall, was the information and activities appropriate for your students' grade level?

- Yes
- No

Would you use this curriculum again?

- Yes
- No
-

Did you use the curriculum as part of another program (i.e., home safety, emergency telephone numbers)

- Yes, please write name of program _____
- No, by itself

Any suggestions for improving the poison prevention curriculum?

Thank you for your time.

(Optional) Name _____ School _____ Grade _____

Please fax or send your form to:

Lauren Schwartz
Health Educator
NYC Poison Control Center
455 First Avenue, Room 123
NY, NY 10016
212-447-8223 (FAX)
212-447-2599 (Telephone)