

Emergency action plans for poisonings



SWALLOWED POISON

- Do NOT give the person anything more to eat or drink.
- Call the Poison Center immediately at 1-800-222-1222.



INHALED POISON

- Immediately get the person to fresh air.
- Avoid breathing fumes.
- Open doors and windows wide.
- If person is not breathing, call 911.
- Call the Poison Center at 1-800-222-1222.



POISON ON SKIN

- Remove contaminated clothing and rinse the skin with water for 10 minutes.
- Wash gently with soap and water, then rinse.
- Call the Poison Center at 1-800-222-1222.



POISON IN THE EYE

- Rinse eye with warm water for 15 minutes.
- Call the Poison Center at 1-800-222-1222.

**REMEMBER:
POISONS ARE EVERYWHERE!**

**For a poison question or emergency,
call 1-800-222-1222.**



Wisconsin
Poison Center
Serving people of all ages.



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EDUCATOR ACTIVITY
GRADES 6 - 8

POISON PLAYBOOK

Level up your poison knowledge by playing a series of games.

**A poison is something that
makes you sick or hurts you if**



you **EAT** it,



you **DRINK** it,



you **TOUCH** it,



you **SMELL** it



or get it in your **EYES.**

Poisons come in all forms.

Can you think of another poison to add in each box?

SOLIDS



LIQUIDS



SPRAYS



GASES



Stay away from poisons.

Follow the maze from START to FINISH, but avoid the poisons along the way!

start



finish



Search for these signs and symptoms of poison exposure.

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

BLURRED VISION
 CHILLS
 CONFUSION
 DIZZINESS
 DROWSINESS
 HEADACHE
 LIGHTEADEDNESS

LOSS OF APPETITE
 RASH
 SEIZURE
 STOMACH PAIN
 SWEATING
 TROUBLE BREATHING
 UPSET STOMACH

Identify these poisonous plants.

Draw a line from the plant name to the matching picture.

1. DAFFODIL

(outdoor flowering plant)

2. POISON IVY

(outdoor plant)

3. DIEFFENBACHIA

(houseplant)

4. ACORN

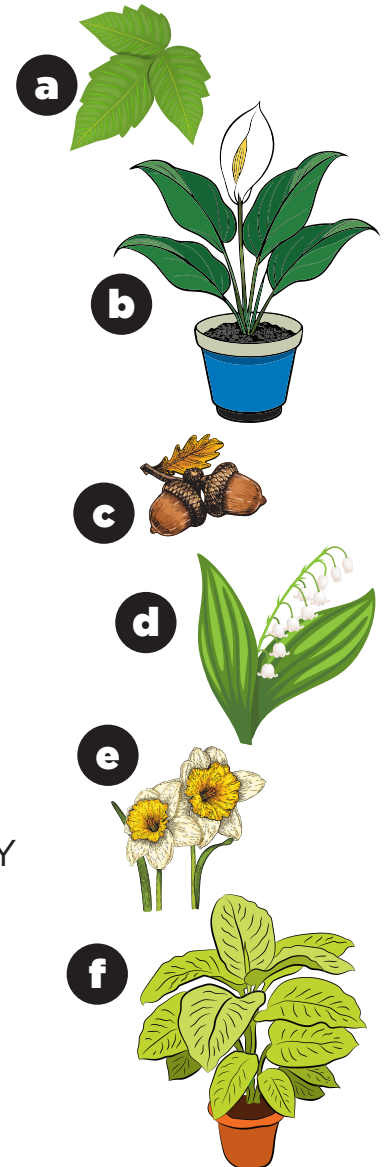
(tree nut)

5. LILY OF THE VALLEY

(outdoor flowering plant)

6. PEACE LILY

(flowering houseplant)



ANSWERS: 1. e, 2. a, 3. f, 4. c, 5. d, 6. b

Unscramble the words to reveal poison dangers.

1 L H O C O A L

6 H O C G U S P U R Y

2 L E C A N S R E

7 N D E C I M I E

3 D I P O O I S

8 S N L A H A N I T

4 E N M U G T

9 O L E S I G A N

5 R Y A P S N I P A T

10 L Y A N D U R S P D O

ANSWERS: 1. Alcohol, 2. Cleaners, 3. Opioids, 4. Nutmeg, 5. Spray paint, 6. Cough syrup, 7. Medicine, 8. Inhalants, 9. Gasoline, 10. Laundry pods.



Alcohol is the most widely abused drug in the U.S.



Test your knowledge about medicine safety.

Make an "X" in the circle you believe is correct.

1 Use only the dosing device that comes with liquid medicine, not a kitchen spoon.

true

false

2 If you're really hurting, you can ignore the label and take more pills.

true

false

3 It's best to keep medications and vitamins handy in the bathroom or near the kitchen sink.

true

false

4 Marijuana use isn't harmful since it's legal in some states.

true

false

5 Safety caps help reduce the risk of children from getting into medicines.

true

false

ANSWERS:
1. TRUE: Only take medicine from a trusted adult using the cup or spoon that came with the medicine. Be careful with abbreviations: tsp = teaspoon, while tsp = teaspoon.
2. FALSE: Medications can make you sick if you take too much. An adult should consult with a doctor or pharmacist before changing your medication dosage.
3. FALSE: Medicines should be locked away, secure and out of sight. When medications are out in common areas, they can be damaged by both dampness and light.
4. FALSE: Scientific evidence shows that regular marijuana use during teenage years can affect the developing brain and lower a person's IQ well into adulthood. One in 11 people who use marijuana become addicted, according to the National Institute on Drug Abuse.
5. TRUE: Child-resistant safety caps can help keep children safe by making it harder for them to open containers, but they are not childproof and should not be considered a substitute for keeping dangerous products out of reach.