#### PPPS: Poison Principles for Primary Students

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Alabama Poison Information Center (APIC)







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#### Our Mission

The Alabama Poison Information Center will provide the highest quality response, assessment, management, and follow up information for the care of poisoned patients in an environment demonstrating excellence in research, education, and service while advocating for the prevention of poison-related morbidity and mortality.







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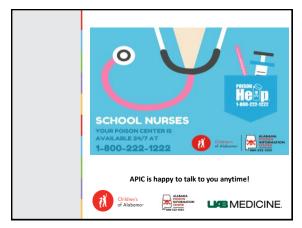
## Objectives

- <u>Understand information and components of history that</u> <u>are pertinent and of value when reporting exposures to the</u> <u>Alabama Poison Information Center</u>
- <u>Identify the most common exposures in elementary-aged students</u>
- Review triage tips when determining need for healthcare facility versus poison center follow-up
- Discuss why follow-up recommendations are provided and may extend beyond school hours





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# Who answers 1-800-222-1222? A) EMS/Paramedics B) Volunteers C) Registered Nurses, Pharmacists, Physicians D) Secretary or clerk

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- C) Only Registered Nurses, Pharmacists, and Physicians are allowed to answer the phones. All are experts with toxicology training.
- APIC is HIPAA compliant through the CDC.









### History

APIC documents what the school nurse reports in an EHR on the initial call, and all follow up calls including:

- Student's name, age (DOB), weight, PMH, home medications, allergies
- -Time since exposure, substance of exposure, description of the exposure, symptoms, amount and route of exposure
- -Multiple students exposed? APIC documents each case individually

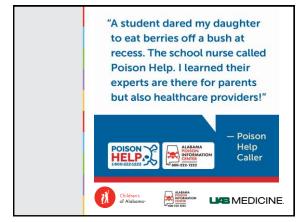


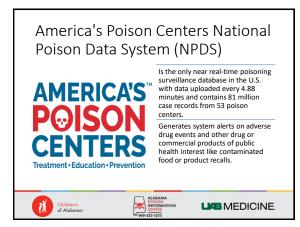
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# Common Exposures in Elementary Aged Students

- -Solids (medication errors)
- -Liquids
- -Sprays
- -Bites/stings









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#### Solids

#### Foreign bodies

button batteries, magnets, coins, plants, berries, mushrooms, water absorbing beads, crayons, marker tips, pencil erasers, desiccants, and silica gel

#### Medications

The wrong child given the wrong medication (use school photo for substitute nurses)



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Plants, berries, mushrooms

 Please take several pictures of the entire plant/tree plus the part ingested (berry, leaf, etc) to text to APIC for identification.



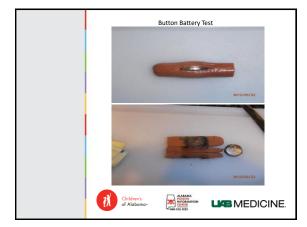
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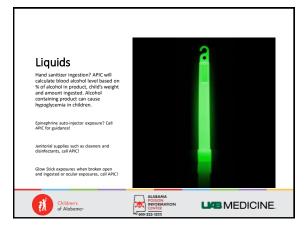
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# Bites/stings

Snakebites: Alabama has six venomous snakes. All snakebites are referred to ED. APIC follows until clinical outcome managing in hospital care.

Scorpions: usually not a problem in Alabama.

Bees, wasps: can have allergic reactions.

Caterpillars: can leave hairs embedded.

Spider bites: black widow and brown recluse can be problematic







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**Snakebite First Aid** 







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# **Triage Tips**

APIC has Medical Toxicologists on staff that are Emergency Medicine Physicians at UAB and Children's.

APIC has triage guidelines available to determine range of toxicities requiring referral to emergency departments versus follow up at home or school.

Each call is handled based on established guidelines, student's symptoms and medical history.









# Follow Up Recommendations

Poison Center data is based on follow ups to a known outcome unless a product is deemed non-toxic.

The data has been useful in product removal from the market or to change laws. Alabama became the second state to ban the sale of tianeptine pills based on APIC data.







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#### **Bulk material order website**

www.childrensal.org/apic

Magnets in English and Spanish, posters, etc are available free of charge.









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