

**1-800-222-1222**

Poison Experts just a  
phone call away!

Saving Lives....Saving  
Dollars

## First Aid for Poisoning

### Poison on the Skin

- Remove contaminated clothing.
- Flood skin with water for 10 minutes, then wash gently with soap and water and rinse.
- Call the MPC

### Poison in the Eye:

- Flood eye with luke-warm water from cup, faucet or shower for 15 minutes.
- Call the MPC

### Inhaled Poison:

- Get victim to fresh air.
- If possible, open doors and windows.
- Call the MPC

### Swallowed Poison:

- Gently wipe out mouth and give a small amount of water.
- Do not make the person vomit
- Call the MPC

[www.mdpoison.com](http://www.mdpoison.com)

# What you need to know about Winter Poison Safety

With the winter chill in the air, the Maryland Poison Center (MPC) offers the following safety information:

## Carbon Monoxide:

- A poisonous gas that has no color, odor or taste.
- Made by all fuel-burning devices, especially when they are not working properly or are used in unventilated spaces.
- Sources: Gas and oil furnaces, wood and gas stoves and fireplaces, generators, kerosene and propane heaters, gas appliances.
- Carbon monoxide detectors are recommended if any of the above sources are in the home.

## Cough and Cold Medicines:

- Read the label with every use and follow directions exactly.
- If taking more than one medicine, make sure none of the active ingredients are the same.
- Put medicine away out of sight and out of reach of children after every use.
- Do not use adult medicine for children unless instructed by your doctor to do so.

## Antifreeze and Windshield Washer Fluid:

- As little as one mouthful in a child or adult can require treatment in an emergency department.
- Store in original containers so they are not mistaken for juice or soft drinks. They have a sweet taste.
- Make sure puddles or spills are rinsed away thoroughly so the family pet is not poisoned.

## Ice Melt:

- Small amounts of crystals that come into the house on shoes and boots is not dangerous; large quantities can cause symptoms.