

Poisonings in Florida

SURVEILLANCE DATA: 2014

FLORIDA VIOLENCE AND INJURY PREVENTION

Poisonings were the **second leading cause of injury death**.
2,763 died from poisoning.
19,108 were hospitalized for non-fatal poisonings.



Fatal unintentional poisoning by prescription drugs is a public health concern—**drug overdose is the leading cause of unintentional injury death for adults.**



Poisonings are the leading cause of injury-related deaths and hospitalizations among Florida residents ages 25–54 years.

Prevent Poisonings

Put medicines away after use.

Take only the prescribed amount of a medicine.

Avoid harmful interactions. Give your health care provider a list of all your medicines: prescriptions, over-the-counter medicine, vitamins & herbal products.

Safely dispose leftover or unwanted medications.

Never tell anyone, especially children, that medicine is candy.



Unintentional Poisoning Includes:

Unsupervised ingestion of drugs or chemicals.
Overdoses or the excessive use of a drug.
Exposure to environmental substances.

THE MOST COMMON POISONS:
Prescription & over-the-counter medications.
Cleaning products & makeup.
Personal care products.



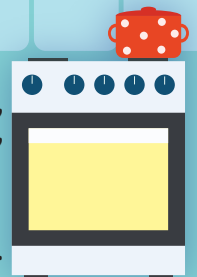
Store household products in separate places from food and medicine, and out of children's reach. Install child safety locks on cabinets where poisonous products are stored.

Follow label directions on household products—mixing products can cause dangerous gases to form.

Install a carbon monoxide alarm on every level of your home and near sleeping areas.



Keep appliances, furnaces, fireplaces and wood-burning stoves in good repair.

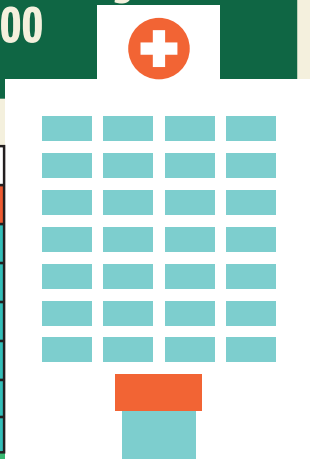


LEARN MORE:
www.aapcc.org/

www.cdc.gov/HomeandRecreationalSafety/Poisoning/index.html

Florida Poisoning Rates per 100,000

Hospitalizations	
YEAR	RATE
2009	107.1
2010	109.6
2011	110.0
2012	102.3
2013	100.8
2014	97.7



Deaths	
YEAR	RATE
2009	17.9
2010	17.2
2011	16.6
2012	14.8
2013	13.4
2014	14.1

\$22,550

The median admission charge for poisoning-related, non-fatal unintentional injury hospitalizations.

\$683 million

Total charges exceeded this amount.

2 days

The median length of stay.



WHO PAID?

- Medicare, 34%
- Self-pay/under-insured, 22%
- Medicaid, 22%

Adults ages 25–64 had the highest poisoning fatality and hospitalization rates.

Who is Injured?

Male poisoning fatality rate was 1.6 times higher than females.

