

SUMMER SAFETY

During the summer, some types of calls to the Poison Center increase as people are spending more time outdoors. Keep the poison number saved in your cell phone so you can reach us when you are on the go.

DON'T WAIT FOR SYMPTOMS TO APPEAR

Sunscreen

- Sunscreens are less effective if used past the expiration date.
- Certain medications can make your skin burn much faster. Ask your pharmacist or call the poison center to see if this is a concern with your medicine.
- Apply sunscreen carefully to the face and rinse thoroughly if it gets in the eyes.

Pool Chemicals

- Store products in their original containers in a cool, dry and well-ventilated area out of the reach and sight of children.
- Always add chemicals to the water; never add water to the chemicals.
- Never mix different pool chemicals unless the label specifically instructs you to do so.
- Follow the label directions exactly regarding the use and disposal of chemicals.



CALL US

If you have questions about summer poisonings call **1-800-222-1222**. Specially trained pharmacists and nurses are available 24/7 to answer your questions or assist you with an emergency.

OKLAHOMA
POISON
CENTER

Treatment • Education • Prevention

1-800-222-1222
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Insect Repellent

DEET (N, N-diethyl-m-toluamide) is an ingredient in most insect repellents.

- Do not use insect repellent on infants under the age of 2 months. Instead, use netting over the child's stroller or carrier.
- When using repellent on a child, apply to your own hands and then rub on the skin.
- Wash your hands after applying insect repellent.
- Don't apply repellent under clothing or to broken or irritated skin.
- Do not use repellent near food.
- Keep repellent out of the reach and sight of children.
- If DEET gets in the eyes, it may cause irritation, pain and watery eyes.
- If DEET products are left on the skin for extended periods of time, you may experience irritation, redness, a rash and swelling.
- Swallowing products containing DEET may cause stomach upset, vomiting and nausea.

You can prevent many poisonings by storing chemicals in their original containers. Do not store poisonous products in drinking containers such as glasses or soda bottles.

Torch Fuel / Lighter Fluid

- Keep fuel and lighter fluid out of the reach of children. Some of the most serious calls to the poison center involve these products.
- These fuels are lighter than water so if a drink is taken, it is very easy for the liquid to get into the lungs. This can cause permanent lung damage or death.
- Fuels can be harmful if splashed into the eyes, on the skin or in the nose. Wash your hands after handling these products.
- Coughing, shortness of breath and drowsiness are symptoms of exposure.

Fireworks / Glow Sticks

- Fireworks often come in packages that can look like candy to a child. Swallowing any amount of fireworks can be harmful.
- Burned or used fireworks may still contain chemicals such as potassium nitrate, white phosphorus, barium chlorate, and arsenic.
- Swallowing a small amount of the liquid from a glow stick is minimally toxic, causing only minor mouth or throat irritation. The liquid also may cause minor skin redness or irritation. Wash off of the skin with soap and water.
- If glow stick liquid is squirted into the eyes, it may cause serious injury. Irrigate the eyes thoroughly using only water. Do NOT use eye drops meant to get redness out of the eyes. Call the poison center after the eyes have been irrigated.

