

Do You Know About The Poison Control Center?

In response to the ever-increasing number of poison hazards, many countries throughout the world have established poison centers. There are approximately 52 regional poison centers in the United States certified by the American Association of Poison Control Centers.

The poison center provides accurate up-to-date information about potential hazards and recommends treatment as needed. Emergency information can be provided efficiently 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

The poison center can supply your doctor or hospital with specific information to assist with medical care. Educational materials and prevention programs are also available.

The American Association of Poison Control Centers is a nationwide organization of poison centers and concerned individuals dedicated to education and research to decrease and prevent accidental poisoning. The AAPCC works with your local poison center as well as government and industry to make life safer from the hazards of poisons.

The best treatment for a poisoning is to prevent it from ever happening. Keep the telephone number of this poison control center near your phone. Do not hesitate to call for assistance or information. Children's Hospital of Michigan's Poison Control Center handles over 70,000 calls annually, assessing the significance of exposures and recommending first aid or medical evaluation if needed.

The Poison Control Center uses a specialized library that is continually being expanded and updated to reflect new product and treatment information. Trained personnel are on duty 24 hours a day to answer questions or help with poisoning exposures.

Put **(800) 222-1222** by your phone today. It could save a life!

Some Do's and Dont's

1. Never eat any part of an unknown plant or mushroom. Teach your children never to put leaves, stems, bark, seeds, nuts or berries from any plant into their mouths.
2. Keep poisonous house plants out of reach of young children. Store bulbs and seeds out of sight and out of reach.
3. Identify the plants in your home or yard and determine their toxicity before something happens.
4. Do not assume a plant is not poisonous because birds or wildlife eat it.
5. Do not rely on cooking to destroy toxic chemicals in plants. Never use anything prepared from nature as a medicine or "tea."
6. Remember that any plant may cause unexpected reactions in certain individuals. Always check with the Poison Control Center or your physician if a plant has been ingested.

If a poisoning occurs,

*call the Poison Control Center at
Children's Hospital of Michigan.*

(800) 222-1222

TDD available

(Telecommunications Device for the Deaf)



Children's
HOSPITAL OF MICHIGAN

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What About Plants?

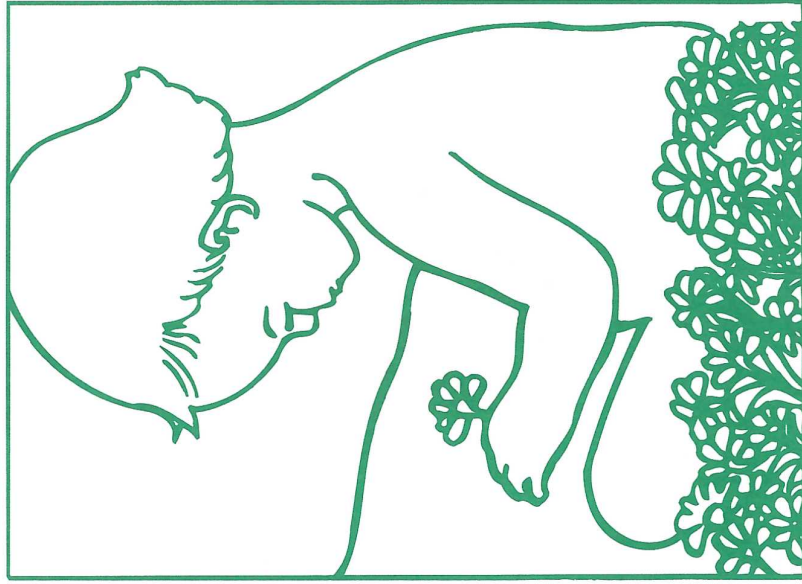


Poison Control Center Children's Hospital of Michigan

Designated as a Regional Poison Control Center by the American Association of Poison Control Centers

POISON
Help[®]
1-800-222-1222

Do You Know About Plants?



Household plants are among the most frequent objects ingested by children. This information sheet will help you to identify poisonous plants. Those listed are asked about most frequently.

Know the names of all the plants in your home and yard. The Poison Control Center can't accurately identify them from a telephone description. If you do not find a certain plant on these lists, please call or write the Poison Control Center. If you do not know the name of a plant, have it identified at the nearest landscape or gardening center.

Toxic Plants

The following plants are considered toxic (poisonous, possibly dangerous). The Poison Control Center can give you more specific information on these or other plants that may be poisonous but not on this list. Many plants aren't toxic unless ingested in very large amounts. The plants listed contain a wide variety of poisons, and symptoms may vary from a mild stomachache, skin rash, or swelling of the mouth and throat to involvement of the heart, kidneys or other organs.

- Anemone
- Angel Trumpet Tree
- Apricot Kernel
- Arrowhead
- Avocado Leaf
- Azalea
- Betel Nut Palm
- Bittersweet
- Buckeye
- Catadium
- Calla Lily
- Castor Bean
- Cherries (wild and cultivated)
- Cotoneaster
- Crocus, Autumn
- Daffodil
- Daphne
- Delphinium
- Devil's Ivy
- Dieffenbachia (Dumb Cane)
- Elderberry
- Elephant Ear
- English Ivy
- Four O'Clock
- Foxglove
- Holly
- Horsetail Reed
- Hyacinth
- Hydrangea
- Iris
- Ivy (Boston, English and others)
- Jack-in-the-Pulpit
- Jequirity Bean or Pea
- Jerusalem Cherry
- Jessamine (Jasmine)
- Jimsonweed (Thorn Apple)
- Jonquil
- Lantana Camara (Red Sage)
- Larkspur
- Laurel
- Lily of the Valley
- Lobelia
- Marijuana
- Mayapple
- Mistletoe
- Monkshood
- Moonseed
- Morning Glory
- Mother-in-law Plant
- Mushroom
- Narcissus
- Nightshade
- Oleander
- Peace Lily
- Periwinkle
- Peyote (mescal)
- Philodendron
- Poison Hemlock
- Poison Ivy
- Poison Oak
- Pokeweed
- Poppy (California)
- Poppy Excepted
- Potato Sprouts
- Primrose
- Ranunculus
- Rhododendron
- Rhubarb Leaf
- Rosary Pea
- Star of Bethlehem
- Sweet Pea
- Tobacco
- Tomato Vine
- Tulip
- Water Hemlock
- Wisteria
- Yew

Nontoxic Plants

The following plants are considered essentially non-toxic (safe, not poisonous). Symptoms from eating or handling them are unlikely, but any plant may cause an unexpected reaction in certain individuals.

- Abelia
- *Abyssinian Sword Lily
- African Daisy
- African Plum
- African Violet
- Airplane Plant
- Aluminum Plant
- Aralia
- Araucaria
- Asparagus Fern (Dermatitis)
- Aspidistra (Cast Iron Plant)
- Aster
- Baby's Breath
- Baby's Tears
- Bachelor Buttons
- Bamboo
- Begonia
- Bird's Nest Fern
- Blood Leaf
- Boston Fern
- Bougainvillea
- Cactus (certain varieties)
- California Poppy
- Camelia
- Christmas Cactus
- Coleus species
- Corn Plant
- Crabapple
- Creeping Charlie
- Creeping Jennie
- (Moneywort Lysima)
- Croton (House Variety)
- Dahlia
- Daisy
- Dandelion
- Dogwood
- Donkey Tail
- Dracaena
- *Easter Lily
- Echeveria
- Eucalyptus
- Eugenia
- Fig Tree
- Gardenia
- Grape Ivy
- Hedge Apple
- Hens & Chicks
- *Honeysuckle
- Hoya
- Jade Plant
- Kalanchoe
- Lilac
- *Lily (Day, Easter, or Tiger)
- Lipstick Plant
- Magnolia
- Marigold
- Monkey Plant
- Norfolk Island Pine
- Peperomia
- Petunia
- *Poinsettia
- Prayer Plant
- Purple Passion
- Pyrocantha
- Rose
- Rubber Tree
- Sanseveria
- Schefflera
- Sensitive Plant
- Spider Plant
- Swedish Ivy
- Umbrella
- Violet
- Wandering Jew
- Weeping Fig
- Weeping Willow
- Wild Onion
- Zebra Plant

Remember that any plant in a child's mouth is a foreign object that may obstruct or get into the airway. In a very young child, any plant ingestion may cause mild gastrointestinal upset due to it's fiber content.

Plants non-toxic to humans but toxic to cats are indicated by*.