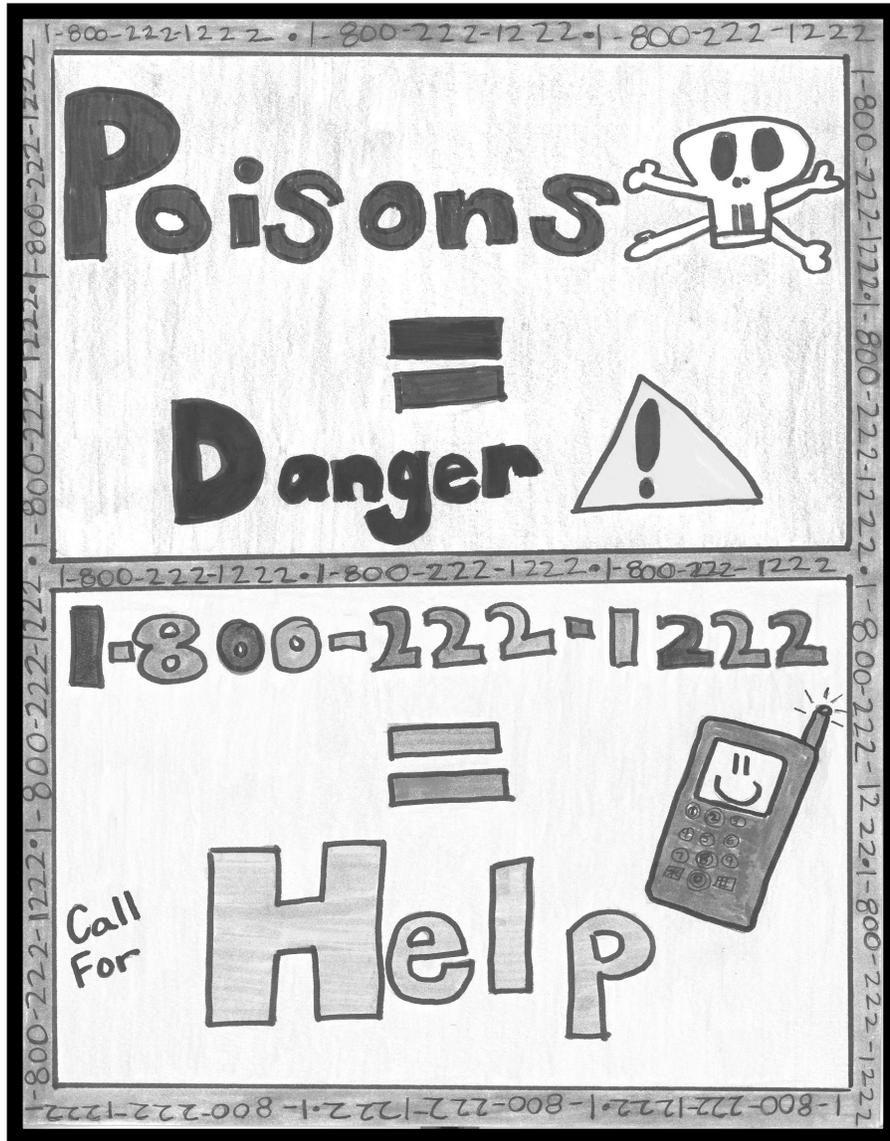


Poison Prevention & First Aid

A curriculum for
elementary school



**INDIANA
POISON
CENTER**

Provided by:
Indiana Poison Center
1-800-222-1222
www.indianapoison.org

Dear Teacher:

Did you know that a child is poisoned every 30 seconds in the United States? More than 2.2 million exposures were reported nationally to all U.S Poison Centers last year. These numbers are cause for concern since most poisonings are unintentional and they *can* be prevented.

The Indiana Poison Center has developed this module to help you talk about poison prevention and first aid with children.

This module has been created to help children:

- Understand what poison is.
- Talk about simple measures that can be taken to reduce the risk of poisoning.
- Learn basic first aid for poisoning.
- Learn about the services provided by the Indiana Poison Center.

Children can be taught to be more aware of poisons and to always check with an adult before eating, touching, drinking or smelling an unknown substance. At the same time, it is the responsibility of adults to keep children safe from potential poisoning. For this reason, it is important for children to take the poison prevention message home. Education materials for adults are included in the module and we encourage you to share this information with parents.

I hope this module will be helpful to you as you talk about poison prevention with children.

Sincerely,

Deirdre M. George Davis, MPH

Coordinator, Poison Prevention
Indiana Poison Center



1-800-222-1222

www.indianapoison.org

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1. What Is Poison?

Objectives:

To define a poison as something that can make you sick and hurt you.

To familiarize children with the 4 different forms of poison.

To describe a poison as something that should not be tasted, smelled, or touched without asking a parent or caregiver first.

Method:

Ask: “Who can tell me what a poison is?”

Take suggestions from several children.

Answer: A poison is anything that will cause harm to a person or animal if it is:

Used the wrong way

Example: Mom is cleaning the bathroom but her usual cleaner doesn't seem to be cleaning the tub very well. She remembers that she bought a new type of cleaner last time she went to the store so she decides to try that. She pours the cleaner into the tub but, all of a sudden, her eyes start to burn and she starts to cough.

The problem: Mixing different cleaning products can cause a real problem.

The solution: Always read the label before using any product to make sure that you use it the right way.

Used by the wrong person

Example: Your ear hurts and the doctor gives you some of that pink bubblegum flavored medicine that tastes really good. The pharmacist tells your mom that she should keep the medicine in the refrigerator.

The problem: Your little brother likes the bubblegum flavored medicine too and when he finds it in the fridge he drinks it, even though he's not sick.

The solution: Never take medicine that belongs to someone else. Always read the label and follow the directions. Keep medicines locked away from young children. (if medicine needs to be kept in the refrigerator, you could lock it in a tackle box, or buy a child safety lock for the refrigerator).

Used in the wrong amount

Example: You go on a camping trip with your family and you need to take some medicine. The label says that you should take 2 teaspoons but Mom forgot to bring the measuring spoon so you decide to just guess how much to take and drink a big mouthful.

The problem: Medicine only works if you use it the right way. Never guess how much to take – read the label and take exactly that amount the directions say.

The solution: If you know you have to take medicine, check to make sure that you have a way to measure it – don't guess!

Activity idea: Have some empty household cleaner and medicine containers available and have children look at the labels and discuss the directions and any warnings.

2. What Does Poison Look Like?

Activity

Gather an assortment of packages from poisonous products (or pictures of products) to illustrate the 4 forms of poison:

Solid (e.g. pills, rat poison)

Liquid (e.g. mouthwash, bleach)

Spray (e.g. furniture polish, bug spray)

Gas/invisible (picture of car with exhaust fumes,)

Method:

Ask: Take a look around at the other members of our group – do you all look the same?

Answer: Of course not! You have different colored hair and eyes and are different shapes and sizes. It's the same way with poison – it comes in different forms.

Show: Products demonstrating the 4 forms of poison one at a time and ask the children to tell you what form of poison they take. You may also ask for suggestions of other products that would fit into that category, (e.g. **alcohol - liquid**, plants – solids, **fumes from a gas furnace - gases**, hairspray - sprays).

Take home message: When talking about gases, discuss carbon monoxide, a potentially lethal poison that can't be seen, smelled or tasted. Ask children to remind their parents and family members that it's important to have furnaces and chimneys cleaned by a professional before the start of heating season.

Say: Poisons come in all shapes, sizes and colors. Poisons can be solids, like a pill or plant or they can be liquids like some cleaning supplies. Some poisons come in spray bottles. Other poisons can be gases, which we can't see. Poison can even look pretty or smell good.

Ask: Can you think of something in your home that could be a poison and it's a pretty color or smells good?

Take suggestions from several children.

Answer: Products like air fresheners, perfume, cleaning products, plants and flowers, etc.

Ask: How many ways can you think of that poison can get into your body?

Take suggestions from several children.

Answer:

Swallowing (ingestion) - through the mouth; oral

Breathing through the nose - inhalation

On the skin (dermal)

In the eye (ocular)

Ask: “Who can tell me where you might find a poison in or outside of your home?”

Answer: Poisons can be found in every room in your home. They can be found in your kitchen, bathroom, bedroom, living room, basement, attic, garage, and closet. They can also be found in your backyard, in the park, or on the playground.

Activity

Description: Children will identify poisons.

Option 1

Materials needed:

Grocery bags (2 for each pair of children)

Pictures of poisonous and nonpoisonous products cut out of old magazines or clean, empty containers (enough for each pair).

Preparation:

Divide the children up into pairs.

Give each pair 2 grocery bags (one marked “poison” and one marked “not poison”) and an assortment of poisonous and non-poisonous products.

Directions: Each pair should sort their products into poisonous and nonpoisonous products. After all the children have sorted their products, ask each pair to describe the products they have. Ask them what form the poisons are that they sorted (solid, liquid, spray or gas) and where each poison might be used and found in their homes.

Option 2

Materials:

2 large brown paper bags

Pictures of poisons cut out of magazines or draw your own poison pictures

Pictures of safe products

A large red unhappy face with the words “Not Safe”

A large yellow happy face with the word “Safe”

Preparation:

Draw and color the faces and attach the “Safe” happy face to one of the large paper bags. Attach the “Not Safe” unhappy face to the other.

Cut out pictures from a magazine or make your own pictures of poisonous and non-poisonous items.

Instruction: Hold each picture up and ask if it is a poison or not. This can be tricky and may need to be explained. For example, toothpaste is okay to brush your teeth with, but should never be swallowed. Vitamins are safe if you take one every day, but not if you eat a large amount. Have the children take turns putting the poisons in the “Not Safe” bag and the products that are safe in the “Safe” bag.

3. Poisons Can Be Tricky

Objectives:

The children will be able to:

Explain that poisons can look and smell like things that are good to eat and drink.

Explain the importance of always asking first before touching anything they’re not sure of.

Explain whom it’s safe to take medicine from.

It may be helpful for you to use a sample of “look-alike” products. Actual products, or pictures of products can be used. Keep all poisons locked up when not in use. Never leave poisons out unsupervised!

Preparation: Gather pairs of poisonous and non-poisonous items that look alike and display them either on a table (out of reach of children) or in a display case.

Discussion: Poisons can be tricky. They can look like things that are good to eat or drink.

Show and explain the look-a-likes here.

Activity 1 - Before you taste it – ask if you should!

Materials:

1. Billy’s Birthday story
2. Pictures, puppets or flannel cutouts of characters in story (optional)
2. “Three Blind Mice” music
3. Words to “We Ask First”

Instruction:

Read the story of “Billy’s Birthday” to the children.

BILLY’S BIRTHDAY!

It was an exciting day at Jessica’s house. It was her brother Billy’s birthday, and everyone was helping to get ready for the party. Dad was blowing up balloons, Mom was decorating the cake and big brother, Mike, was painting a sign that said *Happy Birthday Billy*.

Jessica jumped into the kitchen. “How can I help, Mom?” she asked.

“I have a special job for you Jessica,” Mom said, “I’m trying to decorate Billy’s birthday cake with frosting and he’s trying to decorate it with his fingers. Would you take Billy in the other room? Maybe, he’d like to play with his new ball.”

“Yeah,” smiled Billy.

“He does like his new ball, Mom,” laughed Jessica. “I saw him trying to eat it this morning, but it was too big for his mouth.”

“Do you remember our poem about eating things you find, Jessica?” Mom sighed.

“Oh sure Mom,” said Jessica, ***“It may look pretty. It may smell good. But before I taste it, I’ll ask if I should.”***

“Great!” Mom said. “Older kids like you understand that the poem means you should never eat or drink anything without asking to see if it’s safe or if it’s poison. Billy doesn’t understand that, so when you’re with Billy, you must ask for him.”

“Okay Mom,” squealed Jessica as she chased Billy into the living room.

As they rounded the corner, they almost ran into their big brother, Mike, who was standing on a stool trying to hang Billy’s birthday banner on the wall. “Hand me the tape please, this needs an extra piece.”

“Sure Mike,” Jessica said, “You’ve done a great job! I like the dinosaurs you painted on the sign, don’t you Billy?”

When Jessica looked down, Billy had picked up the can filled with what looked like water with paintbrushes in it. He was about to take a drink when Jessica yelled, “Wait Billy!” and grabbed the can.

“Oh no!” Mike said as he jumped off the stool. “Did Billy drink that?”

“No,” Jessica said, “I know *it may look pretty. It may smell good. But before I taste it, I’ll ask if I should.*”

“This is not safe to drink! It’s the stuff I got from the garage to clean my paintbrushes. You saved Billy, Jessica. It would have made him very sick,” Mike explained, as he took the can from Jessica. “Dad told me I should be very careful because this is a poison.”

“Ugh,” Billy said.

“Yes, Ugh!” Mike said as he headed for the garage to put the paint cleaner away.

“I’m glad I stopped you Billy,” Jessica said as she gave him a huge hug. “Who wants to be sick and in bed on their birthday!”

Ding-Dong. Grandma and Grandpa burst in. Grandma was carrying a giant bunch of flowers from her garden and Grandpa was balancing a basket of apples and a pile of presents.

“Happy Birthday Billy!” Grandma said while reaching down to give Billy a big hug.

Instead of giving his grandma a hug though, Billy grabbed a handful of the flowers and put them in his mouth.

“Oh Billy,” Jessica moaned, “You didn’t ask first.”

“Listen to your big sister,” Grandma said, “Not everything from my garden is safe to eat.”

“That’s right,” Grandpa said, “*It may look pretty. It may smell good. But before I taste it, I’ll ask if I should.*”

“Why Grandpa,” Jessica said, “you know Mom’s poem too.”

“Yes,” Grandpa laughed, “I was around when she learned it.”

Jessica’s dad popped his head out of the kitchen door. “It’s birthday party time!” he said.

“It’s a good thing,” Jessica said, “Because I think Billy is hungry.”

Everyone went into the kitchen and sat around the big table Dad had decorated with balloons. Grandma put her flowers in a vase next to Mom's beautiful cake. Billy laughed and clapped his hands as everyone sang "Happy Birthday."

When Mom gave him the first piece of cake, Billy said "Yum," and stuffed it in his mouth.

Then Jessica's mom cut the second piece of cake and said, "This one goes to Jessica." "My helper," she added as she scooped up a spoonful of ice cream.

*"This does look pretty. This does smell good.
It's safe to eat because Mom said you could."*

"We Ask First"

To the tune of "Three Blind Mice"

**We ask first, we ask first
What we may taste
What we may taste
When something looks like it's good to chew
And might even smell like it's yummy to you
It could be a poison so here's what we do...
We ask first,
We ask first**

Names can be substituted, e.g., "Amy Asks First, Amy Asks First..."

Explain again that children should ask first because some things that might look good to eat or drink may not in fact be safe.

Ask:

When should we ask if something is safe to eat? (If we're not sure what something is)

Who should we ask if something is okay to eat? (A trusted adult)

Why should we ask what to eat? (Things are not always what they seem, so ask to be sure).

Activity 2 - Poison Musical Chairs

Description:

This activity involves a version of "Musical Chairs", in which children identify poisonous and non-poisonous products.

Materials:

1. Chairs
2. Music

Preparation:

Find pictures of poisonous and non-poisonous items in magazines or draw and make your own pictures of poisons. Examples might include pictures of nail polish remover, a gasoline can, a paint can, mouthwash, bleach bottle, ammonia bottle, apple, a prescription bottle, toilet bowl cleaner, glass cleaner, a hotdog, rat poison, cherries, a cake, a hamburger, a plant, a soda can, etc.

Randomly tape one picture on the seat of each chair. Arrange the chairs in a circle.

Instructions:

Ask children to sit down on a chair. When the music starts they can begin marching around the chairs. When the music stops, they should sit in the closest chair.

Children sitting on a chair with a picture of a poison when the music stops, should hold up the picture and say why they think it's a poison. Remove that chair from the circle.

Children sitting on a non-poison picture should continue to play the game. The game ends when all of the poison pictures and their chairs have been removed.

After all of the poison pictures and their chairs have been removed and the game is over, all children should sit in their seats. Discuss the definition of poison and stress the importance of not touching, tasting, or smelling poison before checking with an adult if you're not sure.

Stress again the importance of only taking medicine from a trusted adult.

4. Safe Use of Medicine and Vitamins

Objectives: Children will:

Discuss when they should take medicine

Explain whom it's safe to take medicine from.

Explain ways medicine and vitamins can be poisonous.

Discussion:

Ask: Has anyone taken medicine before? When do we take medicine?

Answer: We take medicine when we're sick or hurt. It makes us feel better. There are different kinds of medicine that we take for different kinds of sickness.

Ask: Who gives us medicine?

Answer: A trusted adult gives us medicine, like mom, dad or the nurse or doctor.

Ask: If someone comes up to you and offers you some medicine or pills, what should you do?

Answer: Never take medicine or pills from your friends or a stranger. Always ask a trusted adult to help you take your medicine.

Ask: Did you know medicine and vitamins could be poisons and hurt you?

Medicine and vitamins are *good* when we use them the right way. Taking too much or medicine that doesn't belong to us can hurt us. Our bodies only need a certain amount of medicine and vitamins.

Your doctor, pharmacist or your parents know how much you need.

If you take vitamins, only take what a trusted adult says you can or how much the label tells you to. Some medicine may look like candy or fruit juice, so always ask before you eat or drink anything you're not sure about.

Sometimes, medicine may even taste good but that doesn't mean you can drink a whole bottle or eat a lot of pills that taste good. You should only take medicine when you are sick and only when an adult you know and trust gives it to you.

Activity: Is it Medicine, or is it Candy?

Description: Children will try to identify which object is medicine and which is candy.

Materials: "Is it Medicine or Candy?" game (see page 21 for instructions).

A medicine and candy display is an effective way to demonstrate how difficult it can be to tell the difference between candy and medicine.

Method: Have the children line up and, one at a time, decide which bag contains the medicine and which contains the candy from the displayed pairs. The children can lift the bags to see if their answers are correct.

Alternatively: Take each pair of look-a-likes in turn – point to the first bag and ask the children to raise their hands if they think that bag has poison in it. Point to the second bag in the pair and ask for hands to be raised if the children think *that* bag has the poison in it. Lift each bag to reveal the name of what is inside so children can see if they were right.

5. Poison First Aid

Objective: To prepare children with basic first aid measures to use in the event of a poison emergency.

Say: We've talked about what poison is and some things we can do to stay safe from poison. Even when we try to be as careful as possible, sometimes poisoning does happen. Let's talk about what to do if someone does get poisoned.

Ask: Remember we talked about how poison can get into your body? Can anyone tell me the different ways?

Answer: Through the eyes, mouth, nose and skin.

Say: Let's talk about poison in your eyes first of all.

Problem: Suppose you're helping your Mom clean the house and you're polishing the furniture. You accidentally turn the spray can the wrong way and you get polish in your eyes.

What you should do:

- Remove contact lenses, if worn.
- Rinse the eyes for a full 15 minutes (getting in the shower works best).

Aim a gentle stream of lukewarm water on the forehead above the affected eye. If both eyes are affected, aim the stream at the bridge of the nose. Do not pour water directly onto the

- **surface of the eye.** Eyes do not need to be held open.
- Blink to help flush the eye.
- For young children, use the sprayer hose at the kitchen sink or a pitcher and follow the instructions for an adult.
- Don't apply eye drops unless instructed by a health care professional.

Call the Indiana Poison Center to see if more treatment is needed.

Problem: You go into the bathroom and find your little brother drinking from the bottle of mouthwash.

What you should do:

Take the mouthwash away from your brother

Don't wait to see if he gets sick. You need to call Indiana Poison Center quickly even if you just *think* that someone might be poisoned.

If you think someone has been poisoned, don't give them anything to eat or drink until you've called the poison center and they say you can. Don't make the person throw up .

(Caution: Some out-of-date product labels or health information charts may carry incorrect treatment information. Call the Poison Center for instructions. DO NOT induce vomiting by sticking fingers or other objects down the person's throat.)

Problem: Your Dad is spraying the roses with bug killer and he accidentally sprays some on his arm.

What he should do:

Remove any clothes and jewelry like watches and rings that have spray on them

Wash the affected parts with soap and water and rinse thoroughly.

Call the Indiana Poison Center **1-800-222-1222**

Problem: Your Mom is cleaning the bathtub and she uses two different cleaning products without reading the labels first. All of a sudden her eyes start to water and she starts to cough.

What she should do:

Open the windows to air out the room and go outside into the fresh air

Call the Indiana Poison Center **1-800-222-1222**

If you think someone has been poisoned and they can't wake up or they're having trouble breathing, always call 9-1-1 first.

6. Information for Parents

It's really important for your students to take the poison prevention message home. Children can be taught to be more aware of poisons and to always check with an adult before eating, touching, drinking or smelling an unknown substance. At the same time, it is ultimately the responsibility of adults to keep children safe from potential poisoning. This can only happen if parents and caregivers also take the time to learn about poisons and poison safety.

Please send home the letter from the Indiana Poison Center (page 14) explaining what the children have learned about poison prevention. Include the checklist letter (page 15) that can be returned to you. This letter encourages families to inspect their homes for possible poisons and to take action to make their homes safe. Call the Indiana Poison Center **(1-800-222-1222)** for magnets and phone stickers to distribute to parents.

INDIANA POISON CENTER

1-800-222-1222

Dear Parent,

Poisonings can be prevented - especially among children. Your child has taken part in a poison prevention program developed by the Indiana Poison Center. Please ask your child to tell you what they have learned about poison and talk about what poison is and what it looks like.

Teach your child not to eat or drink anything they're not sure about without first checking with an adult. Remind them that poison doesn't have to look or smell bad – sometimes it can be a pretty color and smell and look good to eat. Talk about the idea that poison can be a liquid, solid, spray or invisible gas. We hope that your child is now more aware about the importance of staying away from poisons. You can help your child to stay safe by taking the time to learn about poisons and poison safety.

Your child has brought home some poison safety information to share with you. Please read over this important information and talk about it with him or her. Make sure you place the Indiana Poison Center's emergency number - **1-800-222-1222** - on or near your telephone(s). The Poison Center operates a 24-hour poison emergency telephone service providing poisoning treatment and prevention information to all residents of Indiana. Call the Poison Center in a poison emergency or if you have a question about the safety of any product, medicine or plant. Call even if you just suspect that someone has been poisoned – don't take the risk of waiting to see if symptoms develop before you call. All calls to the Poison Center are free of charge and confidential.

To prevent poisonings from happening, make sure that your home and any home your child visits is poison proofed. Your child has been given a "Home Safety Check List" which will help you to poison proof your home. Please help your child to fill it out and return it to the troop leader/teacher.

For more information on protecting your family from poisons, call the Indiana Poison Center at 1-800-222-1222, or visit our website at www.indianapoison.org

Sincerely,

Deirdre M. George Davis

Coordinator, Poison Prevention
Indiana Poison Center

Dear _____,
(Name of teacher)

My child brought this checklist home to our family, and together we went through our home and checked all the places where potential poisons might be found. We talked about locking up poisonous products. We're going to try to protect our family and children who visit us so that they will be safe from poisoning.

Here are the places we looked to see if potentially poisonous products were stored safely:

<input type="checkbox"/> kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/> bathrooms	<input type="checkbox"/> bedrooms
<input type="checkbox"/> garage	<input type="checkbox"/> closets	<input type="checkbox"/> laundry room
<input type="checkbox"/> dining room	<input type="checkbox"/> workshop	<input type="checkbox"/> storage places
<input type="checkbox"/> basement	<input type="checkbox"/> attic	<input type="checkbox"/> yard

Our family looked especially for these things:

<input type="checkbox"/> medicines, including aspirin, acetaminophen, and vitamins	<input type="checkbox"/> paint remover, turpentine
<input type="checkbox"/> house plants	<input type="checkbox"/> cosmetics
<input type="checkbox"/> disinfectants, deodorants, air fresheners	<input type="checkbox"/> soaps, detergents, shampoo
<input type="checkbox"/> all kinds of sprays	<input type="checkbox"/> toilet bowl and drain cleaners
<input type="checkbox"/> polishes, cleaning powders	<input type="checkbox"/> lye, bleaches
<input type="checkbox"/> moth balls, pesticides	<input type="checkbox"/> kerosene, lighter fluids
	<input type="checkbox"/> insect repellent
	<input type="checkbox"/> ant and rat poison, slug bait

Here are the names of some poisonous products we found in our home that are not listed:

We made sure that the number for the Indiana Poison Center is near our telephone(s).

Sincerely,

(name of child)

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1-800-222-1222

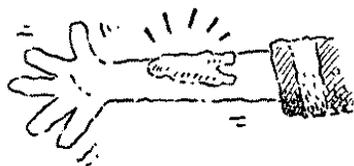
First Aid for Poisoning



Swallowed Poisons:

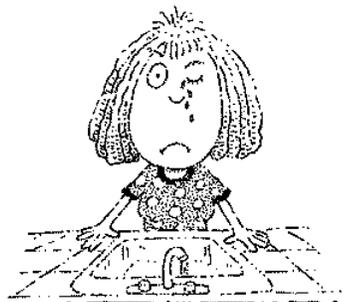
- Don't wait for symptoms – call the Indiana Poison Center, even if you just *think* someone might be poisoned.
- Don't give anything by mouth.

Caution: Some out-of-date product labels or health information charts may carry incorrect treatment information. Call the poison center for instructions. **DO NOT** make the person throw up by sticking fingers or other objects down their throat.



Poisons on the Skin:

- Remove all clothing and jewelry that has the poison on it.
- Wash the skin with warm water and soap and rinse well.
- Call the Indiana Poison Center.



Poisons in the Eye:

- Remove contact lenses, if worn.
- Rinse the eyes **for a full 15 minutes** (for older children and adults, getting in the shower works best).
- Aim a gentle stream of warm water on the forehead above the affected eye. If both eyes are affected, aim the stream at the bridge of the nose. **Do not pour water directly onto the surface of the eye.** Eyes do not need to be held open.
- Blink to help flush the eye.
- For young children, use the sprayer hose at the kitchen sink or a pitcher and follow the instructions for an adult.
- Don't apply eye drops unless told to do so by a health care professional.
- Call the Indiana Poison Center to see if more treatment is needed.



Inhaled (breathed-in) Poisons:

- Protect yourself from the fumes – only go into the area if it's clear.
- Carry or drag the affected person to fresh air.
- If necessary, give mouth-to-mouth rescue breathing.
- If the person is unconscious or having trouble breathing, call 9-1-1.
- Call the Indiana Poison Center.

1-800-222-1222

www.indianapoison.org

**INDIANA
POISON
CENTER**

Poison comes in many forms

Poison comes in many shapes, sizes and colors. Sometimes it's hard to tell if something *is* a poison. Poison can get into your body in different ways. It can make you sick if you touch it, taste it, breathe it, smell it, or get it on your skin.

See if you can get safely home without touching the poisons!

SOLIDS



Make-Up



Pills

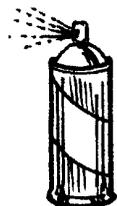


Mushrooms

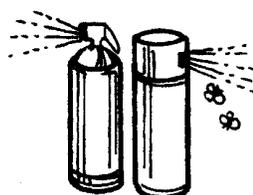


Poison Ivy

SPRAYS



Hair Spray



Bug Spray



Gasoline



Smoke

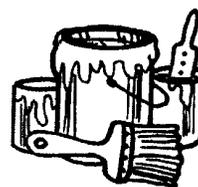
LIQUIDS



Bleach and Detergents

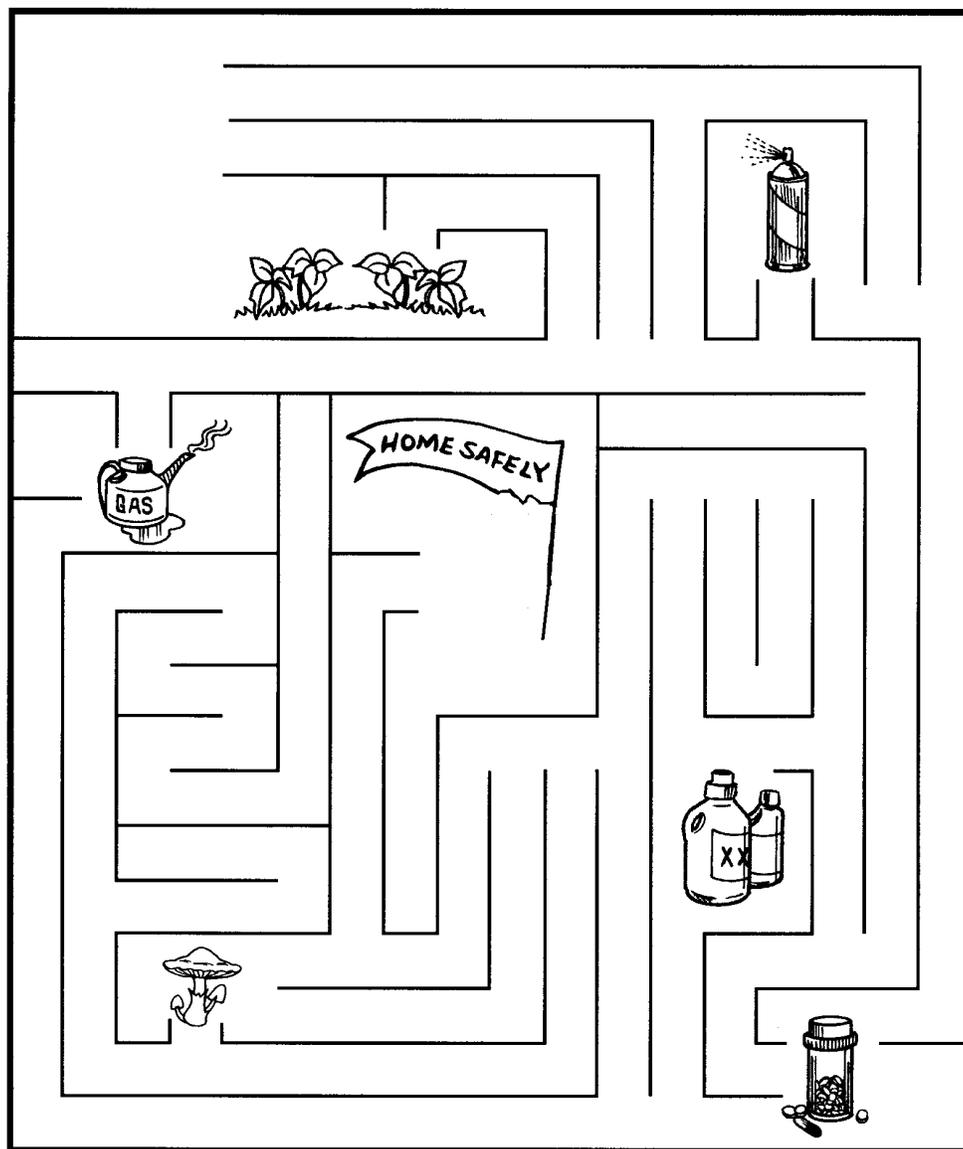


Mouthwash



Paint

GAS



POISON WORD SEARCH

"HIDDEN POISONS"



FIND THESE WORDS HIDDEN DOWN AND ACROSS IN THE PUZZLE ABOVE

Bee
Curious
Fumes
Ipecac
Paint
Plants
Safety caps
Sunscreen

Berry
Drinks
Gasoline
Mothballs
Phone
Poisons
Snake
Tulip

Cleaners
Drugs
Help
Mushrooms
Perfume
Prevention
Soap
Vitamins

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Break the Code

Use the picture to figure out the safety rule.
The first letter is done for you.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
												

N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
												

M _____ _____ _____ _____

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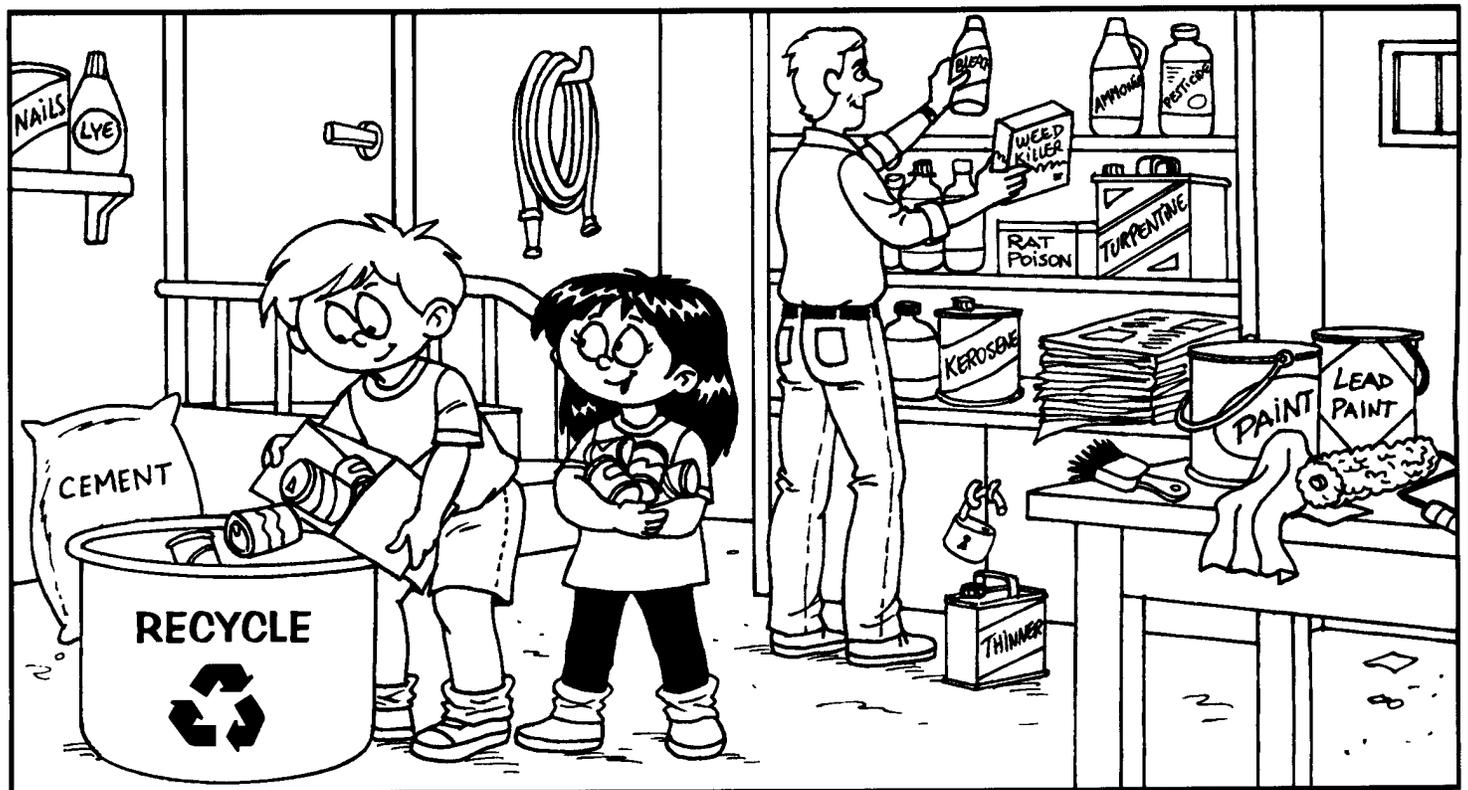
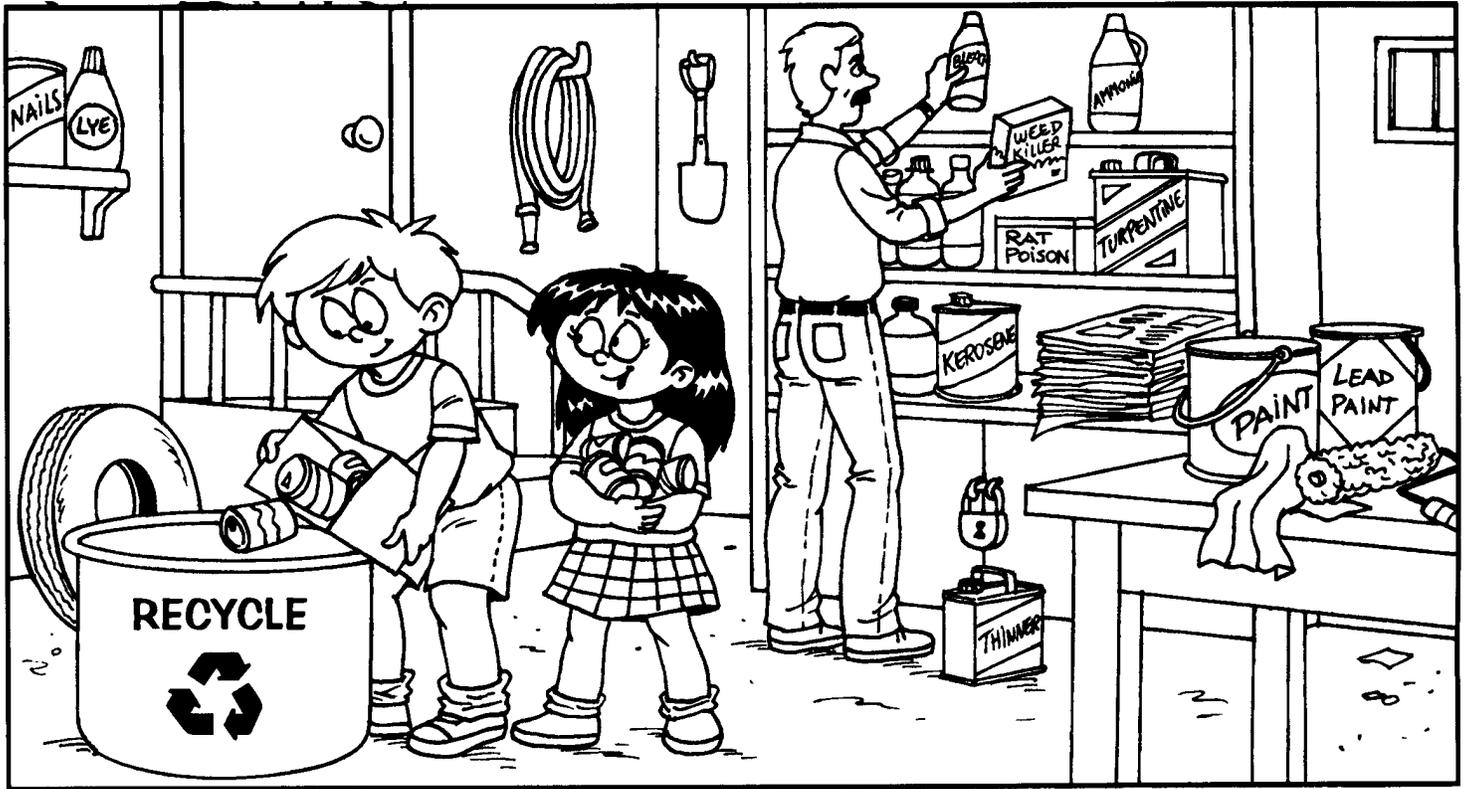
_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

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Here are two scenes that look the same. If you look carefully though, you'll see nine differences. Can you find them?

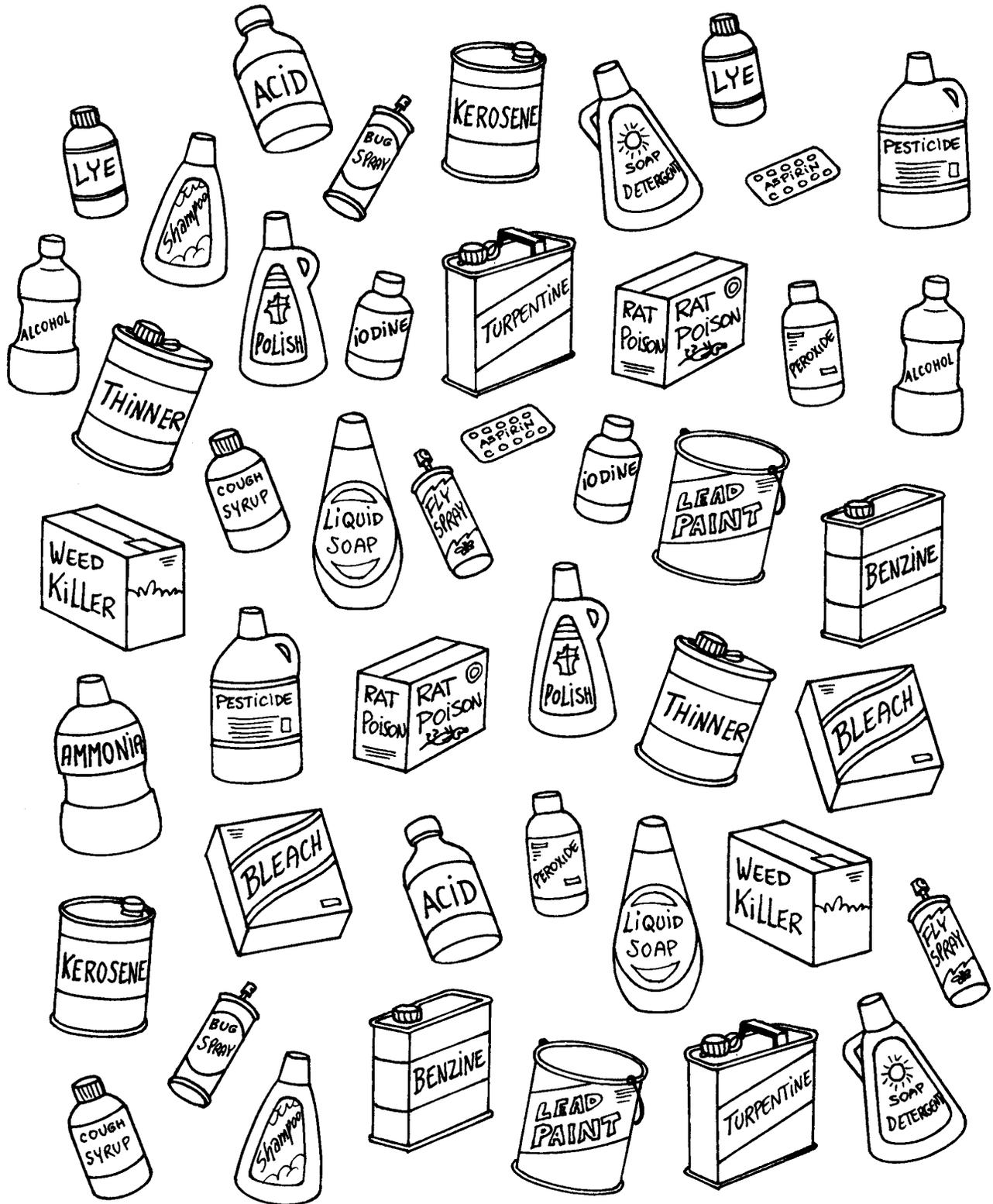


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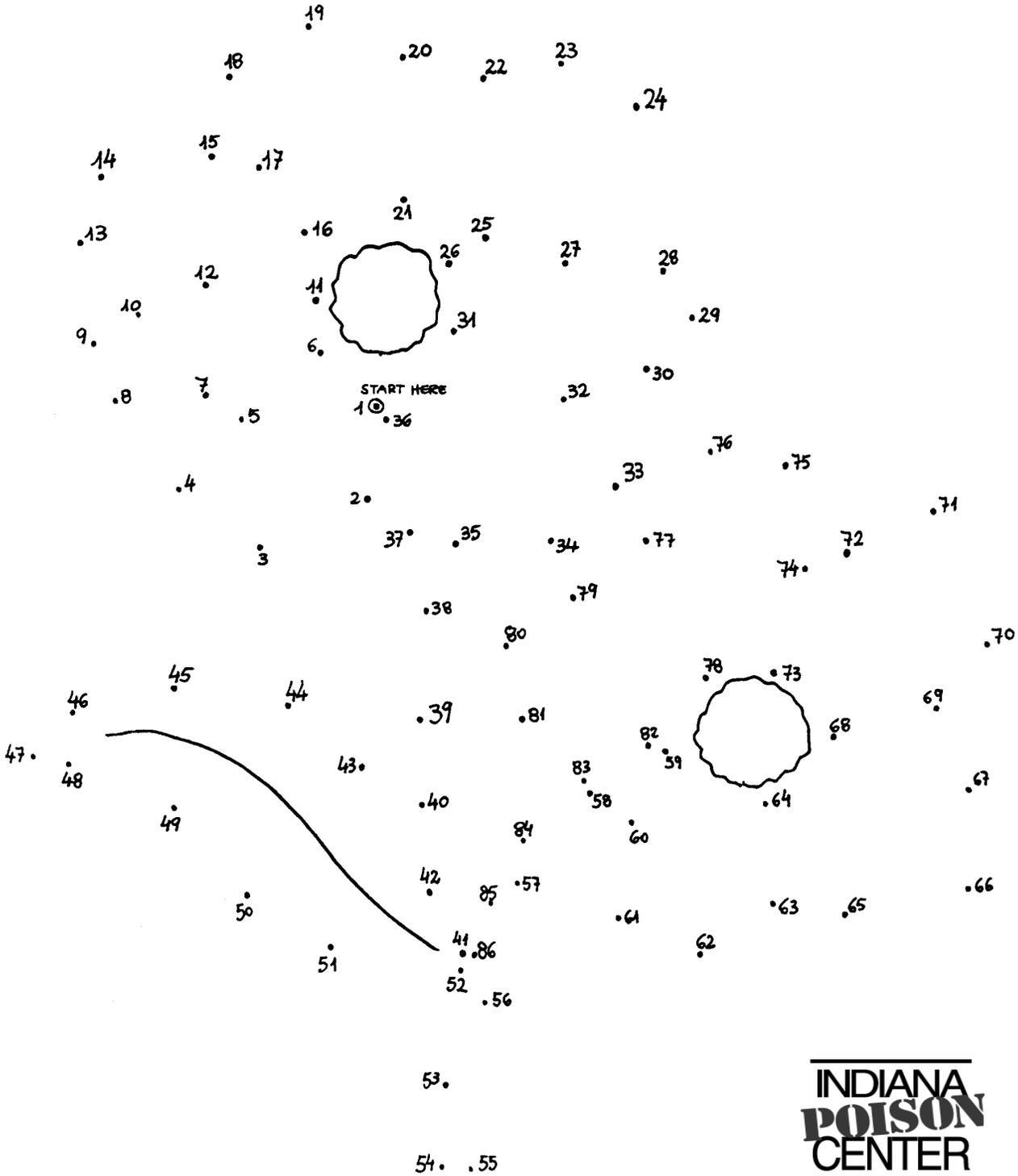
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These things could hurt you if you drink them, eat them, smell them, or get them on your skin. ALL OF THEM ARE DRAWN TWICE EXCEPT ONE.

Can you find it?



Here's something that's pretty to look at but if you eat it, you could get sick. To find out what it is, join the dots and then color it.



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DRAW a picture of each poison in the box next to its name. Then draw an X through it!

Stay away from POISONS!!

1. Detergent



2. Vitamins



3. Cigarettes



4. Plants



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