



Introduction to the Oregon Poison Center

How Can We Better Serve You?

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Objectives

- Explain the Oregon Poison Center's function in our community
- Request ideas on how we can better serve the tribal community.
 - Identify poisoning exposures of concern
 - Learn best ways to reach the members re: poison prevention education and inform about our service
 - Discover methods of outreach messaging





Mission of Poison Control Centers

"To promote the reduction of morbidity and mortality from poisonings"







America's Poison Centers (APC)

(American Association of Poison Control Centers AAPCC)

- 55 poison centers in the US
 - Serve 50 states
 - District of Columbia
 - Puerto Rico
 - American Samoa
 - Micronesia
 - Guam
 - U.S. Virgin Islands
- Oregon Poison Center
 - Established in 1978
 - Oregon Legislature













Oregon Poison Center



Oregon Health & Science University





Role of the Oregon Poison Center

- To provide immediate treatment advice and management for poison emergencies
- To provide poison prevention information
- To educate healthcare professionals and students
- 24 hour service, 7 days a week

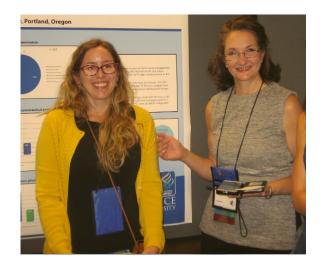






OPC Staff











Over 47,900 Calls in 2023

92% Human Exposure Cases



Family Members



Pharmacists



Physicians/Nurses



EMT/Paramedics



School Staff





2023

93% accidental exposure calls from home were managed at home



- Saved over \$23 million in health care costs.
- Every dollar invested in the PC system, saves \$13.39 in medical costs.







Poison Center's Triage Priorities:

- 1. Acute exposure
- 2. Immediate assessment & treatment
- 3. Symptoms to expect
- 4. Healthcare referral, recommendations and follow-up as appropriate





Confidential Patient Information

- All information given to the poison center is part of a confidential record
- Federal law, HIPAA, protects the patient's privacy
- Our policy is available on request







2022 Top Five Exposure Cases by Age

Substances involved with calls to the poison center

Top Exposure Categories by Age, 2022								
	Total/All Ages		Children <=5		Children/Teens 6-19		Adults Age >=20	
Rank	Substance	Exposure Count	Substance	Exposure Count	Substance	Exposure Count	Substance	Exposure Count
1	Analgesics	6,651	Cleaning substances (household)	1,776	Analgesics	1,573	Analgesics	3,335
2	Cleaning substances (household)	3,539	Cosmetics/personal care products	1,741	Antidepressants	899	Antidepressants	2,116
3	Antidepressants	3,263	Analgesics	1,721	Antihistamines	660	Cardiovascular drugs	2,021
4	Cosmetics/personal care products	2,781	Dietary supple- ments/herbals/ homeopathic	1,308	Stimulants and street drugs	482	Sedative/hypnotics/ antipsychotics	1,871
5	Cardiovascular drugs	2,686	Foreign bodies/ toys/miscellaneous	1,279	Cardiovascular drugs	358	Alcohols	1,573





Poison Centers part of Homeland Security team

- Poison Centers provide toxicosurveillance information
- Assistance to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- Real-time data
 - o find hazardous products quickly
 - o follow substance abuse trends
 - detect chem/bioterrorism incidents







Part of the Public Health team

- OERS we are notified of emergency chemical spills in Oregon
- Health department Recalls and alerts, pesticides, lead, any emergency questions

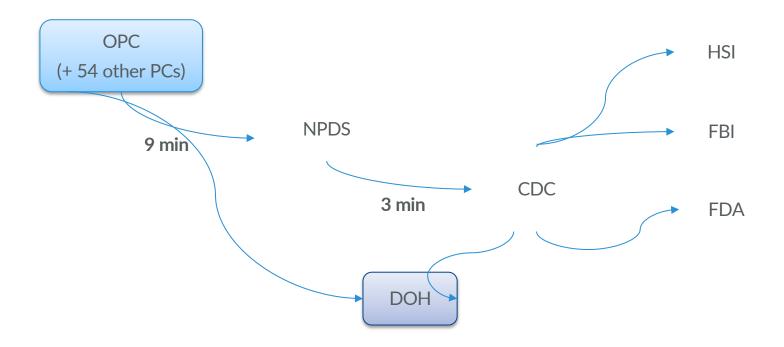
- Federal programs –
 CDC, EPA, FDA
- APC National Database
- EMS & Fire –
 Hazmat, AHLS,
 chem-bio-nuclear
 terrorism





Real-time data

Poison Center data is dynamic







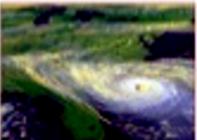
All Hazards Preparedness

We provide medical information on:

- Biologic agents
- Radiologic agents
- Biologic toxins
- Chemical agents
- Hazardous materials
- Industrial chemicals













Oregon Poison Center Fast Facts

1-800-222-1222

This information is current as of the date faxed and for the patient specified ONLY. Do not use this information for other patients without contacting the Poison Center at 1-800-222-1222.

RICIN: Health Care Information

Ricin is a highly potent toxin that is extracted from the castor bean (Ricinus communis). It may be used as a weapon of mass destruction as an aerosolized liquid or powder, or introduced into the food or water. Ricin may be inhaled or ingested. There is no significant dermal absorption of ricin. Ricin toxin is transported into the body's cells, binds to ribosomes, and stops protein synthesis. This leads to a delayed-onset diffuse cellular toxicity and capillary leak.

<u>Recognition and Triage</u>: After an **inhalational exposure**, patients remain asymptomatic for several hours. Approximately 4 to 8 hours after exposure, respiratory symptoms begin (**dyspnea**, **mucosal irritation**, **cough**, **pulmonary edema**), **followed hours later by** diffuse systemic toxicity (**vomiting**, **diarrhea**, **diaphoresis**) and a diffuse systemic inflammatory response syndrome and capillary leak (SIRS, ARDS, **hypotension**).

After **ingestion** of ricin, **gastrointestinal and systemic symptoms** predominate and pulmonary complaints are rare.

<u>Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (at the health care site)</u>: Airborne exposure/powder: Personnel who decontaminate patients should wear splash-proof PPE (waterproof outer garment) and a filtered air respirator. Personnel treating decontaminated patients require no PPE other than universal precautions. Food/water exposure: No PPE other than universal precautions is necessary.

<u>Decontamination (at the health care site)</u>: Airborne exposure/powder: Sufficient decontamination includes removal of **ALL** clothing and jewelry and thorough washing of the skin and hair with water for 3 to 5 minutes. Food/water exposure: No external decontamination is necessary.

<u>Diagnosis and Treatment</u>: Diagnosis may be made by sending a **25 mL urine sample** to the Oregon State Health Lab. In unknown chemical events, draw and send **3 purple top and one green (or gray) top tube** of blood to the Oregon State Health Lab (see attached chemical specimen sheet).



In The News

Bill Walton

Nathan Vasquez

'The Evergreen'

Portland population

Helping veterans

N/I

Source of mysterious tar balls on Oregon Coast still unknown



Tar found on Cannon Beach, Ore., on May 23, 2024. Multiple tar balls have been spotted up and down the Pacific Northwest coast, killing at least 10 birds, but the source is still unknown.

Courtesy of Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife





NEWS

20 sick after shellfish harvested on Oregon Coast, people urged to throw mussels taken out



Zach Urness Salem Statesman Journal

Published 10:02 p.m. PT May 27, 2024 | Updated 7:37 a.m. PT May 28, 2024















Community education & outreach

- Provide poison prevention education to the public (classes, online education, training)
- Participate in community events and health fairs
- Outreach among high-risk populations
- Promote the Poison Helpline
 1800-222-1222
- Equip community partners to share information/messages
- Act as a poison prevention subject matter expert among injury prevention partners







Look-a-likes









Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde Outreach









Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde

Outreach













- Please enter your name and contact email or phone number.
- Do you have a tribal pharmacy in your community?
 If so, please provide the pharmacy's contact information.
- Do you have a Head Start, youth or any afterschool program? If so, please have a name we can contact.
- Are there any poison-related topics you want to know about?
- Are there any communication channels that the poison center could work with, such as a newsletter or website?
- Do you have any further questions or comments?





Poison Center National Number

1-800-222-1222





Thank you

Your Ideas Matter

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