

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

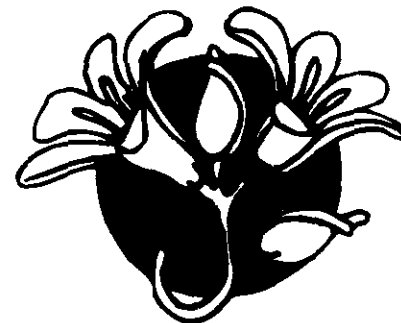
(Telecommunications Device for the Deaf)



A member of The Detroit Medical Center
4160 John R, Suite 616
Detroit, Michigan 48201-2196
www.mitoxic.org

*Supported in part by the
Michigan Department of Community Health*

What About Plants?

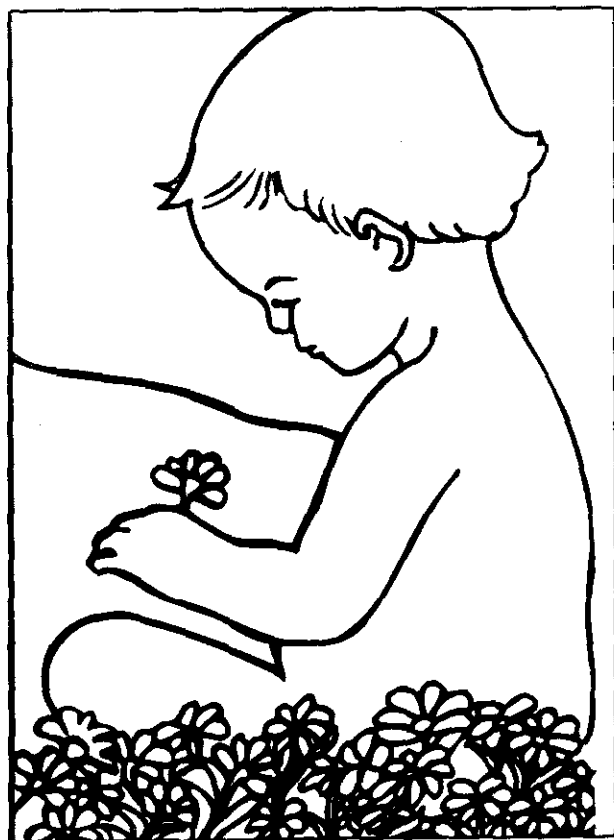


Poison Control Center Children's Hospital of Michigan

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

Nontoxic Plants

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

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

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