

**1-800-876-4766**  
Anytime, Anyplace in California

Not in California?  
Find your U.S.  
Poison Center.

General Public | 
 Health Care Professionals | 
 About CPCS | 
 Order Materials

www.calpoison.org

**Looking for Answers?**

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**Search CPCS**  
Press [Enter]

**In Your Home**  
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[Safety Checklist](#)  
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# POISON SAFE

**Emergency Action for Poisoning**  
The first steps after an accidental exposure.

**National Poison Prevention Week**  
March 17-24, 2002  
*"Children act fast... so do poisons. Kids come in all sizes and colors"*

**Inhalant Awareness Newsletter**  
*"Don't sniff to get high... you may die"*

Select page images below



**KIDS COME IN ALL SIZES AND COLORS!**

**SO DO POISONS!**

National Poison Prevention Week

**Poison Safety Coloring Book**  
Print out and color - pictures and text for children to learn about poison prevention.

Poison Safety Coloring Book

図6 General Public Information のページ <http://www.calpoison.org/public/home.html>

Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh - Poison Center: Microsoft Internet Explorer  
 ファイル(F) 編集(E) 表示(V) お気に入り(A) ツール(T) ヘルプ(H)

Parents Providers Library Giving Research

About Children's  
 Directions and Parking  
**Departments and Services**

- Mr. Yuk
- Find a Poison Center Near You
- Poison Prevention Tips
- Games and Stuff
- Business and Industry
- Neighborhood Locations
- Children's Community Pediatrics
- Press Room
- Careers
- Site Map
- Find a Physician
- Insurance Information
- Virtual Tours

**Pittsburgh Poison Center at Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh**

Phone Numbers Locations

**Description of Services**  
 Staffed 24 hours a day, the Pittsburgh Poison Center (PPC) responds each year to more than 75,000 requests for poison information from the general public and medical professionals. There is no fee for this service. To ensure treatment excellence, the PFC developed a network of 70 hospital treatment centers in southwestern Pennsylvania. It provides medical consultation and follow-up for all cases of poison exposure that have been referred.



With the Mr. Yuk™ poison education symbol as its focal point, the Poison Center conducts comprehensive, continuing poison prevention education programs with the belief that it is better to prevent an accidental poisoning than to treat one. For Mr. Yuk stickers, educational materials, or questions about the Mr. Yuk program, please call 412-692-5315.

**Director**  
 Edward P. Krenzlok, PharmD

**Medical Director**  
 Jawaid Akhtar, MD

**Poison Education Coordinator**  
 Rita Mrvos, BSN, CSPI

<b>Phone Numbers</b>	<b>Location</b>
24-Hour Emergency	Birmingham Towers
	2100 Wharton St.
<b>In Western Pennsylvania</b>	Suite 720
800-222-1222	Pittsburgh, PA 15203
412-390-3300	
412-390-3311 Fax	
<b>Outside Western Pennsylvania</b>	
412-681-6669	

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インターネット

図7 Pittsburgh Poison Center のページ [http://www.chp.edu/clinical/03a\\_poison.php](http://www.chp.edu/clinical/03a_poison.php)

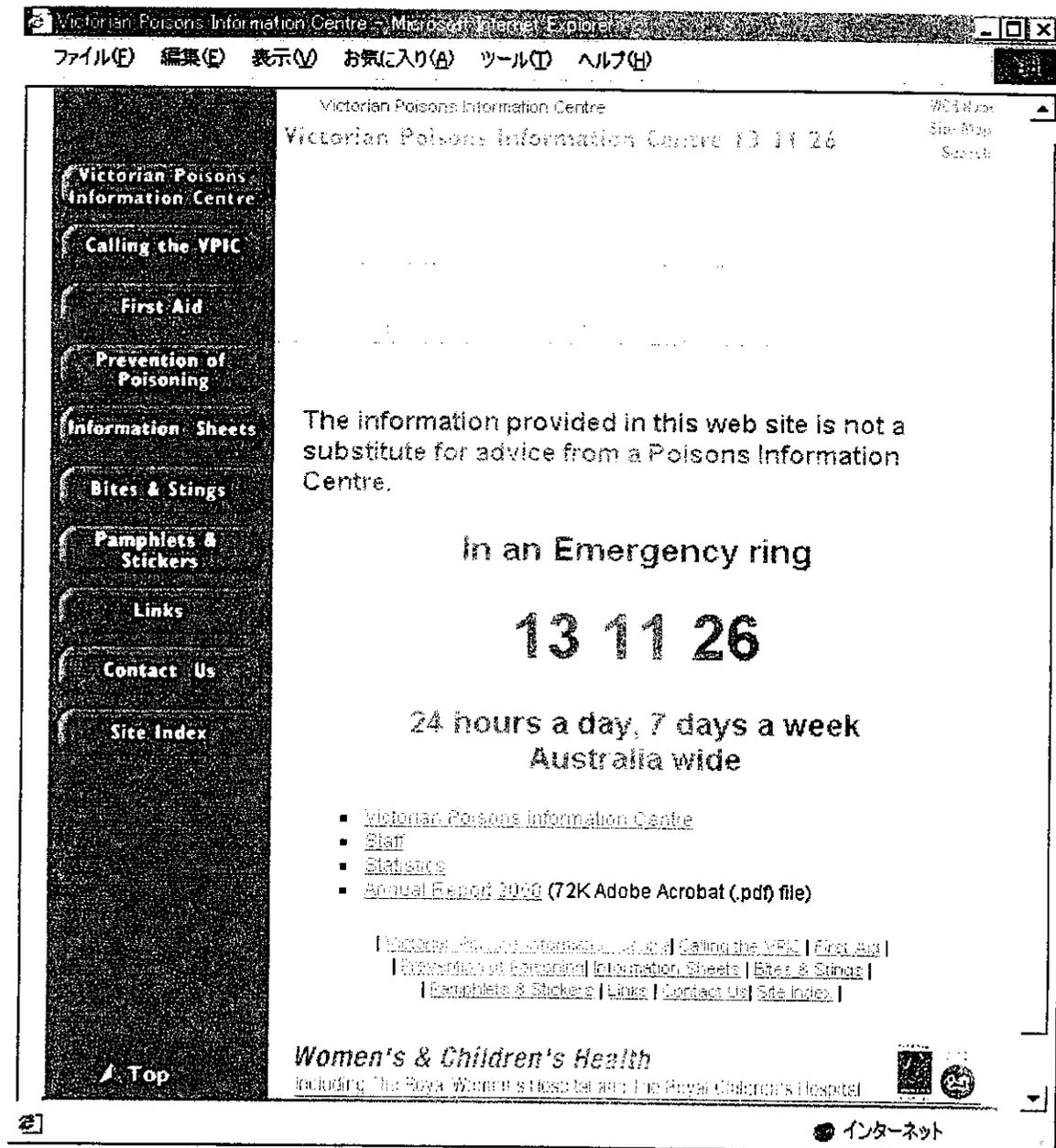


図8 Victorian Poisons Information Center のサイト

<http://www.rch.unimelb.edu.au/poisons/index.html>



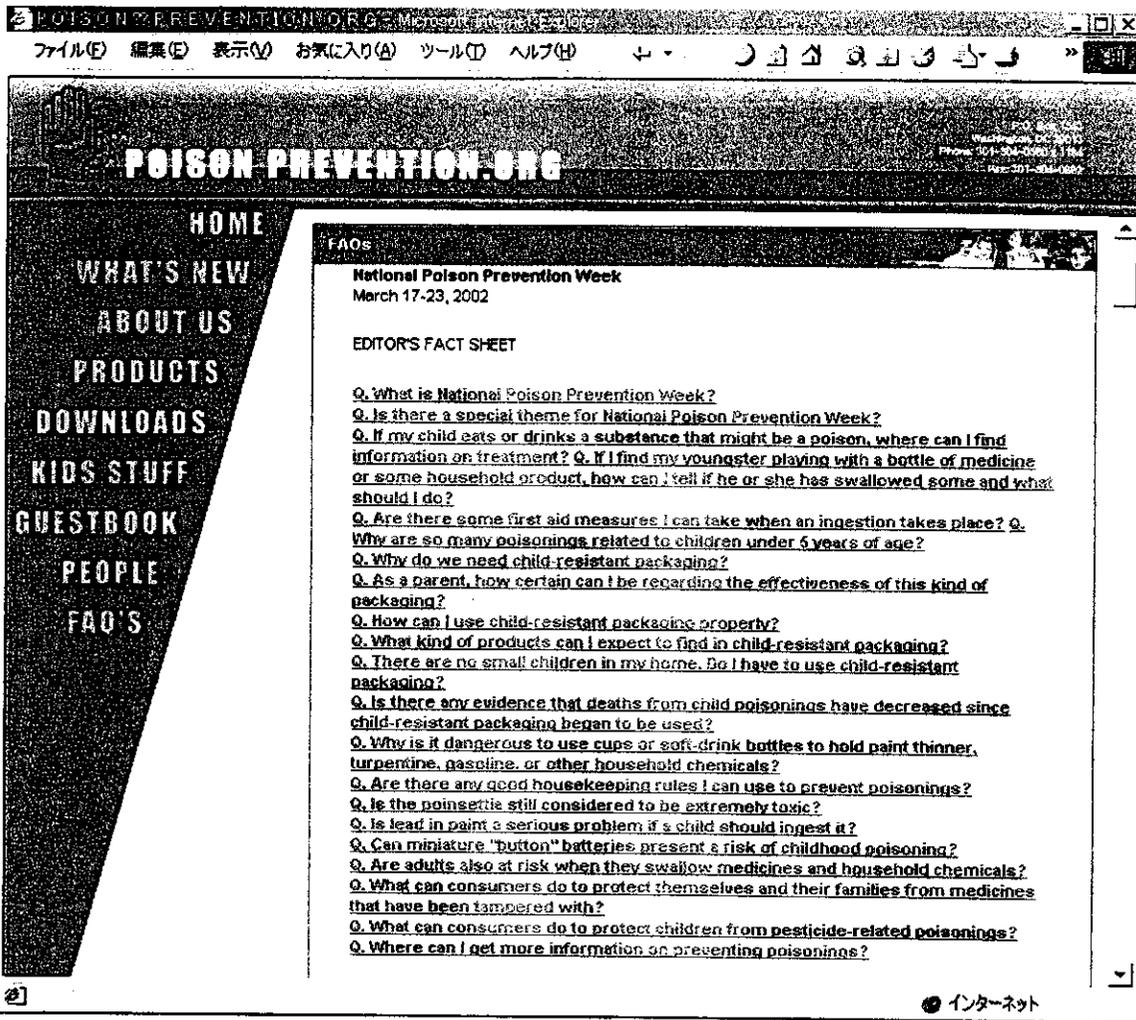


図 10 POISON PREVENTION.ORG の FAQ'S (EDITOR'S FACT SHEET)

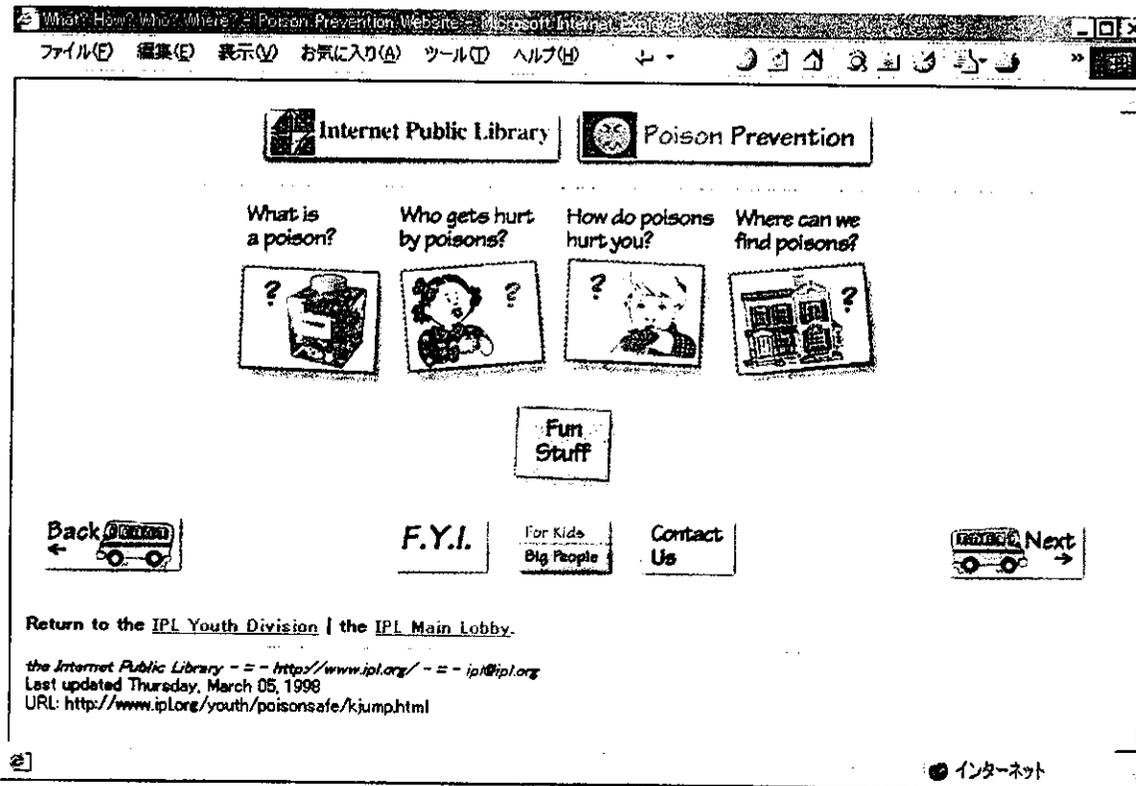


図 11 For Kids (Poison Prevention Website) - 1

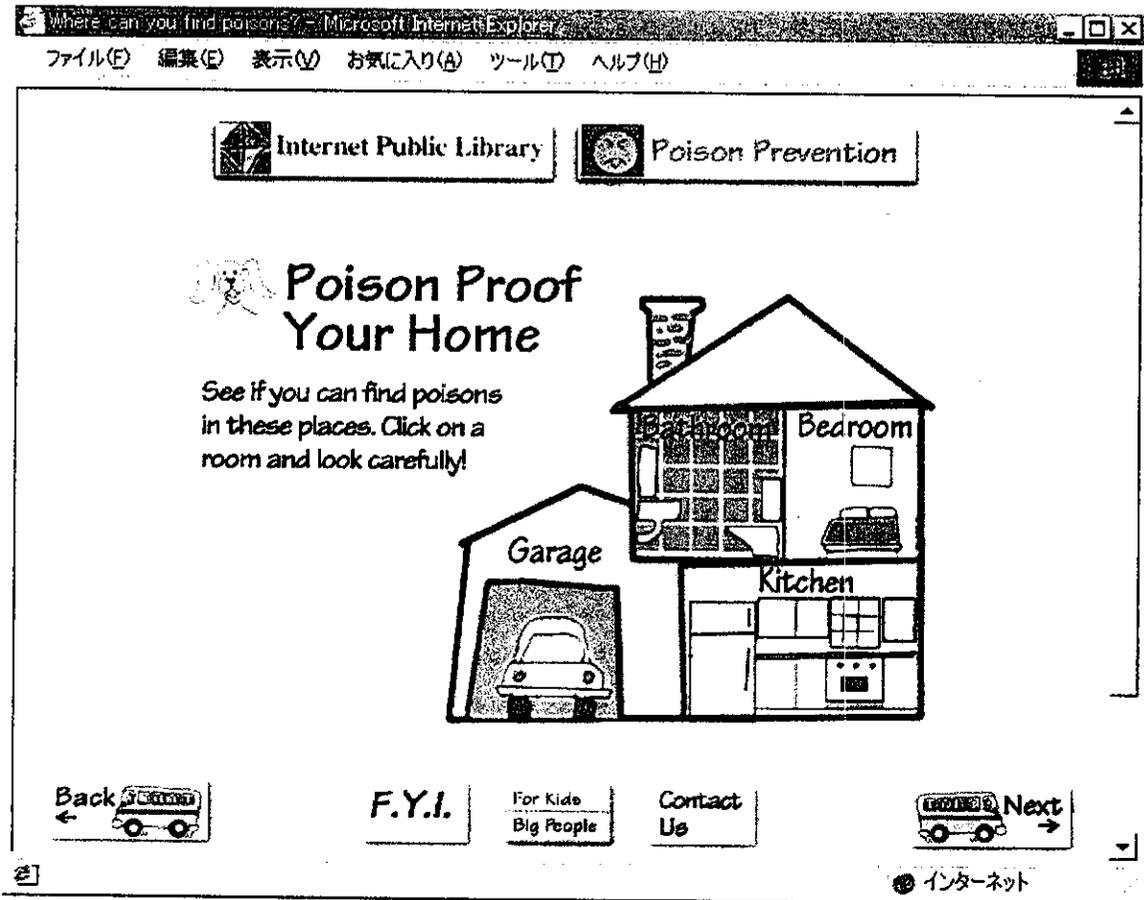
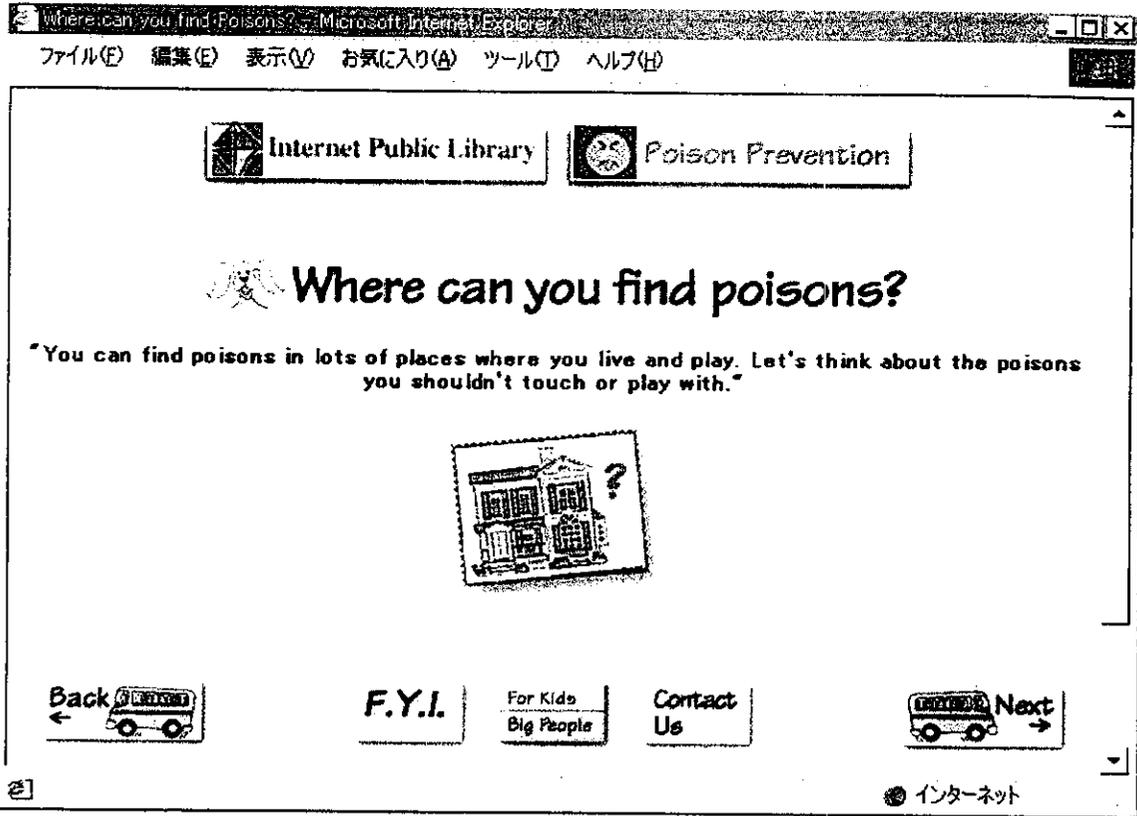


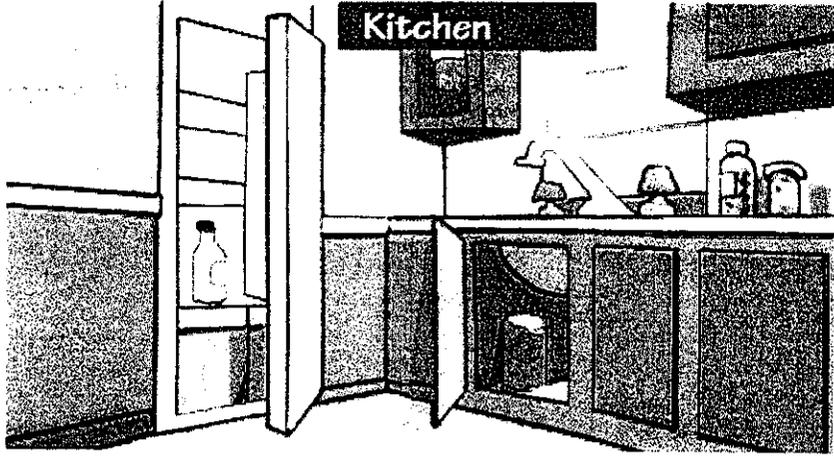
図 11 For Kids (Poison Prevention Website) - 2

Kitchen: Poison Prevention Website - Microsoft Internet Explorer

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Internet Public Library Poison Prevention

 **There are 4 poisons in here. See them?**



There might be other poisons in the kitchen. Can you think of some?

Back  F.Y.I. For Kids Big People Contact Us  Next

☒ 11 For Kids (Poison Prevention Website) -3 ターネット

Home: Poison Prevention Website - Microsoft Internet Explorer

ファイル(F) 編集(E) 表示(V) お気に入り(A) ツール(T) ヘルプ(H)

Internet Public Library Poison Prevention

## Grownups' Starting Point

Thanks for visiting today!

This site is divided into two parts, one for children and one for adults. We encourage you to accompany your child through the special section for them, reading the text aloud and talking about poisons together. You can reach the [Kids' Starting Point](#) from the bottom of every page in this site.

**What's Inside?**

- [About the Poison Prevention Web Site](#)
- [Why Poison Prevention on the Web?](#)
- [Tips for parents on using this site](#)
- [Tips for teachers or librarians on using this site](#)
- [Self Assessment: How much do you know about Poison Prevention?](#)
- [Poison Proofing where you live and work](#)
- [Taking a safety tour with young children](#)
- [What to do if someone is poisoned](#)
- [Poison Control Centers in the United States of America](#)
- [Additional resources and links about poison prevention](#)
- [What's New for Grownups](#)

Please read our [legal disclaimer](#). We have made every attempt to make sure the information in this site is accurate, but you should consult a physician before making any decisions related to a child's health.

Back  E.V.I. | For Kids | Contact |

☒ 12 Big People (Poison Prevention Website) インターネット

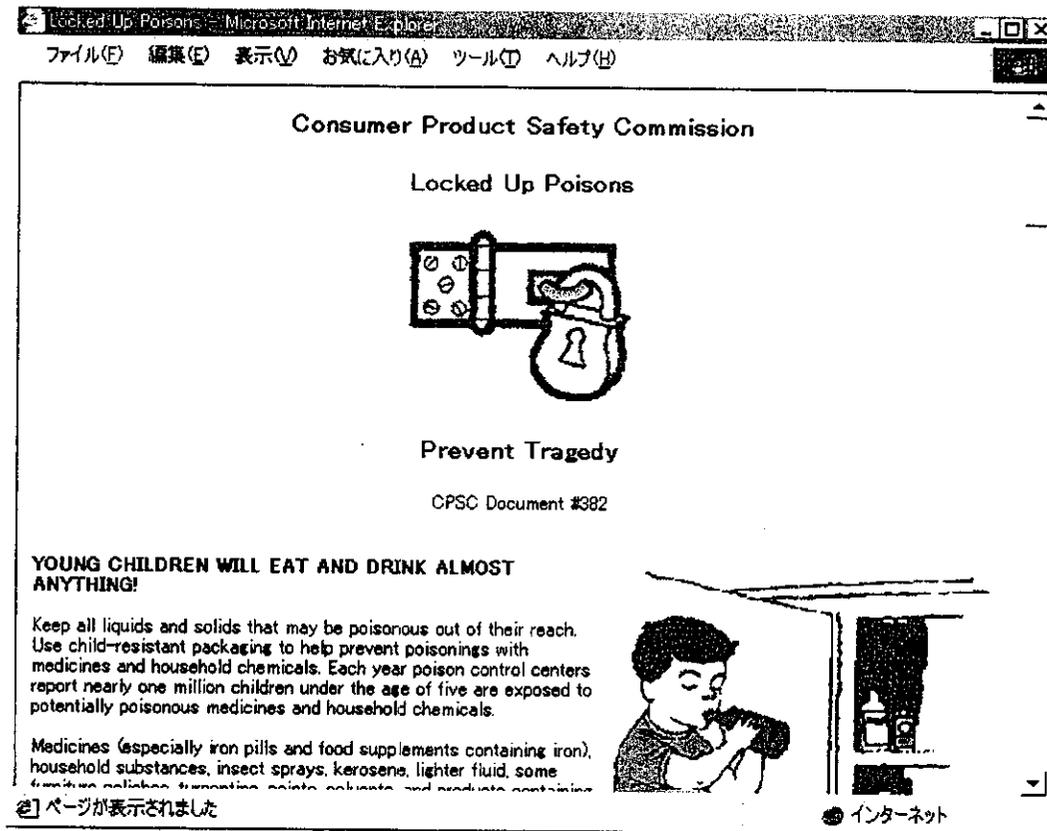


図 13 Locked Up Poisons

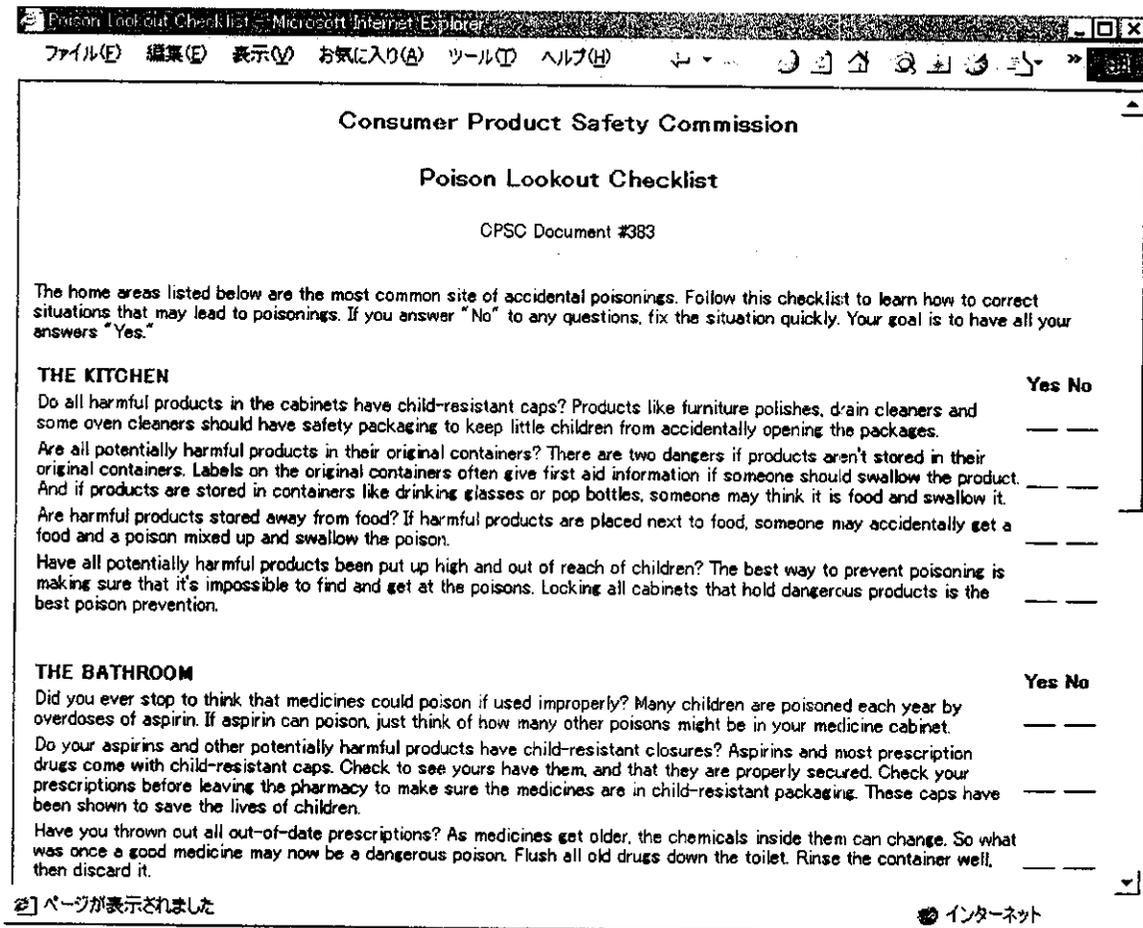
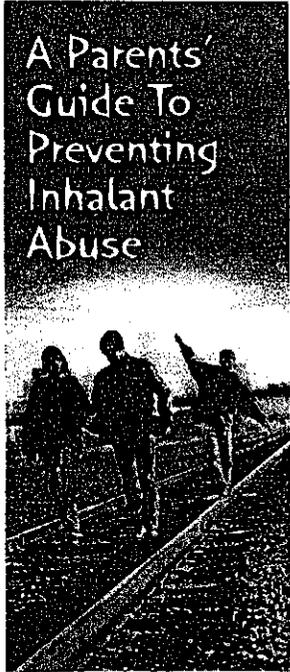


図 14 Poison Lookout Checklist



**Inhalant Abuse: It's Deadly**

**Inhalant abuse can kill.**  
 In 1997, 11,300 children and youth were reported to have died.

Two million young people are using drugs and alcohol abuse. Half of them are using inhalants. Using inhalants can be as dangerous as using alcohol, but the damage is often more severe.

Only one out of 100 different products is commonly used. The National Inhalant Reporting Agency reported 1996 that one out of 100 different products are used. 100 different products.

Many students say they begin sniffing when they are young. Some say they begin when they are 10. Some say they begin when they are 12. Some say they begin when they are 14. Some say they begin when they are 16. Some say they begin when they are 18.

The symptoms and signs of inhalant abuse are often the same as those of alcohol abuse.

**What is inhalant abuse?**  
 Inhalant abuse is the deliberate inhalation or sniffing of volatile products found in homes and schools.

**What are the effects of inhalant abuse?**  
 Sniffing inhalants can cause a variety of health problems. Some of the most common are: dizziness, nausea, vomiting, and loss of consciousness. Some people who sniff inhalants experience long-term damage to their internal organs.

**What products are abused?**  
 There are many different products that can be abused. Some of the most common are: glue, paint, and nitrous oxide. Some people who sniff inhalants use a variety of different products.



- How can you tell if a young person is an inhalant abuser?**
- Changes in behavior, mood, or personality
  - Changes in health, such as dizziness, nausea, and vomiting
  - Sniffing or sniffing odors
  - Drinking alcohol or using drugs
  - Signs of internal organ problems, such as liver and kidney damage
  - Changes in school performance
  - Signs of depression or anxiety
  - Changes in social life, such as withdrawing from friends
  - Changes in appearance, such as wearing old or dirty clothes

- What could be other telltale behaviors of inhalant abuse?**
- Sniffing or sniffing odors
  - Drinking alcohol or using drugs
  - Signs of internal organ problems, such as liver and kidney damage
  - Changes in school performance
  - Signs of depression or anxiety
  - Changes in social life, such as withdrawing from friends
  - Changes in appearance, such as wearing old or dirty clothes



**What is a typical profile of an inhalant abuser in the U.S.?**  
 There is no typical profile of an inhalant abuser. Inhalant abuse is reported by both sexes and all ages. Inhalant abuse is most common among young people who are socially isolated and have low self-esteem.

**How does a young person who abuses inhalants die?**  
 There are many reasons why a young person who abuses inhalants might die. Some of the most common are: heart failure, liver failure, and kidney failure.

**What can you do to prevent inhalant abuse?**  
 There are many things you can do to prevent inhalant abuse. Some of the most important are: talking to your child about the dangers of inhalant abuse, setting a good example, and providing a supportive environment.

**What are the signs and symptoms of inhalant abuse?**  
 There are many signs and symptoms of inhalant abuse. Some of the most common are: dizziness, nausea, vomiting, and loss of consciousness.

**What are the long-term effects of inhalant abuse?**  
 There are many long-term effects of inhalant abuse. Some of the most common are: liver and kidney damage, and depression.

**What can you do to prevent inhalant abuse?**  
 There are many things you can do to prevent inhalant abuse. Some of the most important are: talking to your child about the dangers of inhalant abuse, setting a good example, and providing a supportive environment.

**Inhalant Abuse Reference Card**  
 For more information, contact the National Inhalant Reporting Agency at 1-800-368-7233.

**National Inhalant Reporting Agency**  
 1400 West Park Way  
 Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73102

**Center for Substance Abuse Prevention and Drug Abuse Research**  
 1000 West Park Way  
 Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73102

**Inhalant Abuse Reference Card**  
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 Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73102



Please post this on your refrigerator  
in case of a poisoning emergency.

### What to do if a Poisoning Occurs ...

1. Stay calm.
2. Immediately call your poison center and have the following information ready:
  - Child's condition, age and weight
  - Product containers or bottles
  - Time that the poisoning occurred
  - Your name and telephone number
3. Follow the instructions that the poison center gives you.

Obtain the number for your poison center from the inside front cover of your phone book or on the web at [www.aapcc.org](http://www.aapcc.org), and keep it near every telephone in your house.

**Poison Center:**

\_\_\_\_\_



## Preventing Poisonings *in the Home*

Brought to you by  
American Association of  
Poison Control Centers, Inc.

### What is a Poison?

A poison is any substance that can cause harmful effects in the body. Millions of people are unintentionally poisoned every year, and children under the age of six are at the greatest risk.

#### Most Dangerous Poisons:

- Medicines, including iron pills
- Cleaning products that can cause burns: drain opener, toilet bowl cleaner, oven cleaner, rust remover
- Antifreeze
- Windshield washer solution
- Hydrocarbons: furniture polish, lighter fluid, lamp oil, kerosene, turpentine, paint thinner
- Carbon monoxide
- Pesticides
- Wild mushrooms

### Why call the Poison Center?

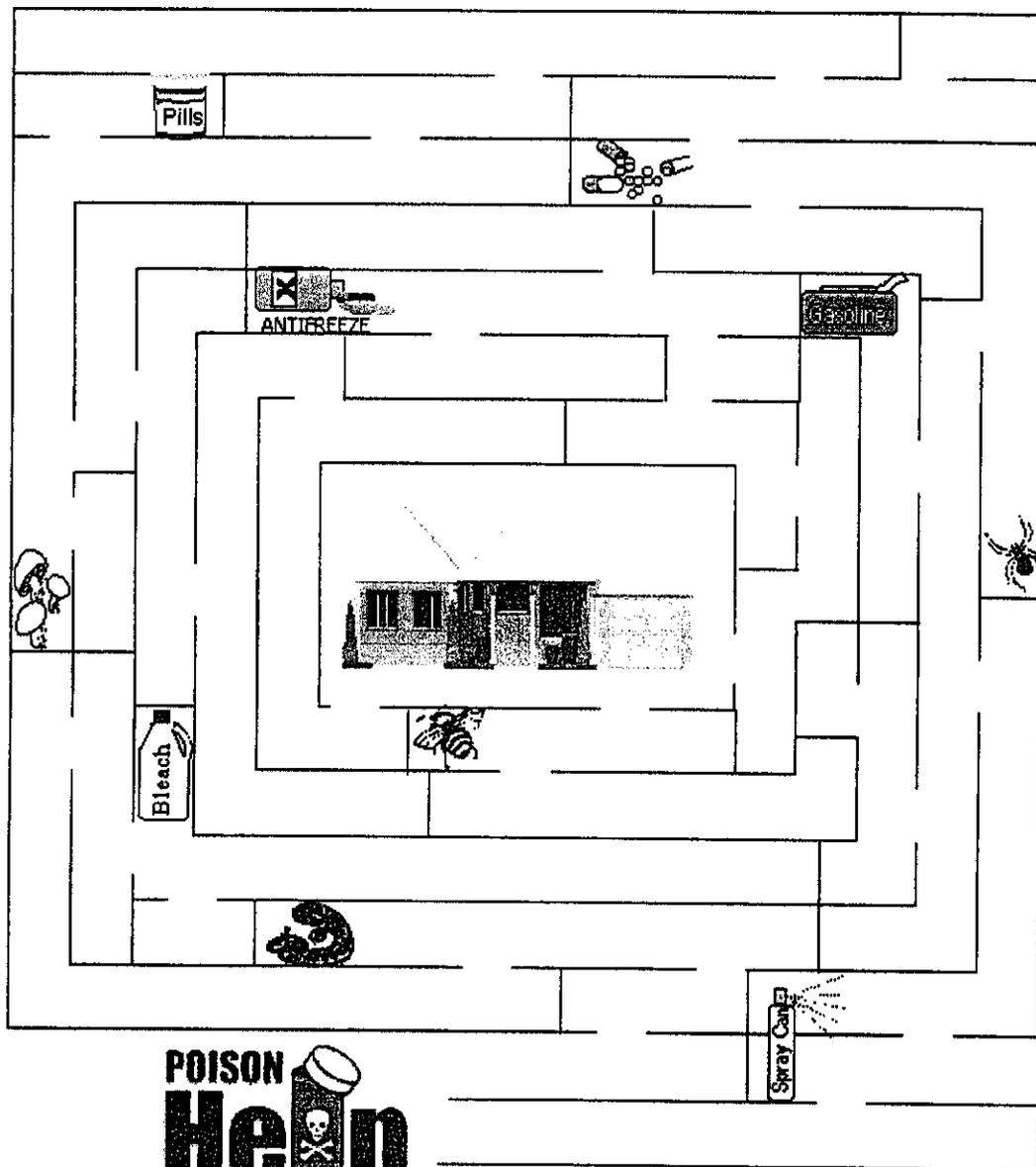
1. Poison centers are staffed with pharmacists and registered nurses who provide emergency information. They may refer you to a hospital or doctor's office, but most poisonings can be treated at home.
2. Experts are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week.
3. Specialists in poison information provide treatment recommendations for all kinds of poisonings, drug interactions and poison prevention.
4. The poison center will send you poison prevention information and phone stickers.

### Important Checklist for a Poison-Proof Home

- Keep all household poisons and medicines in their original, labeled, child-resistant containers.
- Lock poisons and medicines out of the reach and sight of small children.
- Be as careful with non-prescription medicines as you are with prescription medications. To avoid confusion, do not refer to medications as "candy" or take them in front of children.
- Keep purses and diaper bags out of children's reach. Also be aware of visitors' purses and suitcases.
- Never leave children alone with household products or medications. If you are using a product, take a child with you when stopping to answer the telephone or the door. Most poisonings occur when the product is in use.
- Return household and chemical products to safe storage immediately after use.
- Know which plants in and around your home can be poisonous, and keep them away from children.
- Take the time to teach children about poisonous substances.
- Keep the number of your poison center on or near your telephone.

If you have questions or would like more information about poison prevention, contact your poison center. To find your poison center, log onto the American Association of Poison Control Centers' web site at [www.aapcc.org](http://www.aapcc.org), or check the inside front cover of your phone book.

# UW Hospital and Clinics Poison Prevention and Education Center

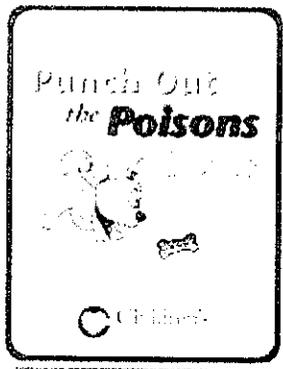


**POISON**  
**Help**  
1-800-222-1222

See if you can safely move from the poison logo to the home watch for poisons along the way! If you need to reach the poison center remember to call (800) 222-1222 anytime, anywhere.

The University of Wisconsin Hospital and Clinics Poison Prevention and Education Center, Madison, Wis., can be reached at (608) 265-8160. (Design created by Lois Dorough, Education Director, Alabama Poison Center)

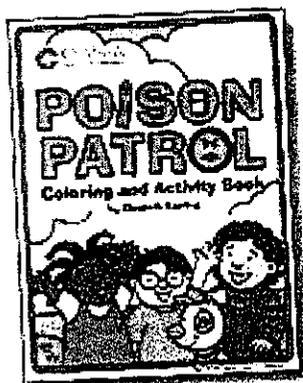
☒17 Poison Education Games : Poison Puzzle



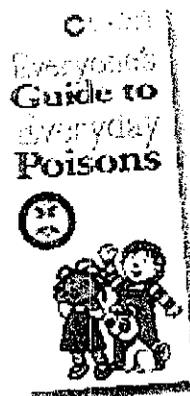
☒ 18-1 Punch Out the Poisons



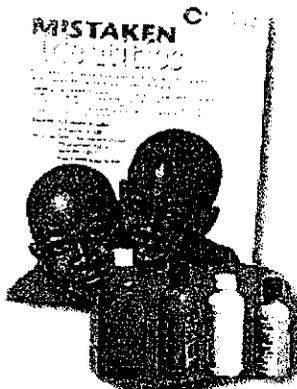
☒ 18-2 Poison Prevention Flash Cards



☒ 18-3 The Poison Patrol Coloring and Activity Book



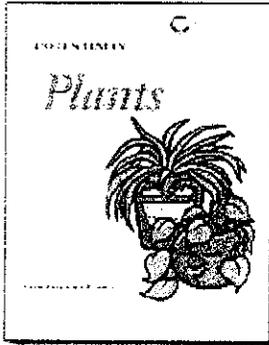
☒ 18-4 Everyone's Guide to Everyday Poisons



☒ 18-5 Mistaken Identities



☒ 18-6 The Yucky Stuff Memory Game



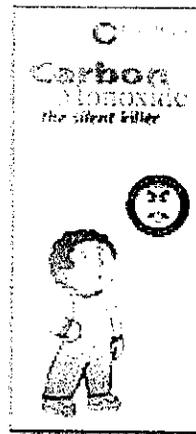
☒ 18-7 Potentially Poisonous Plants



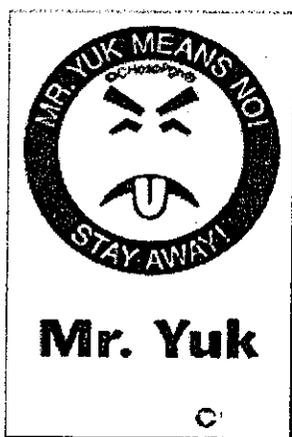
☒ 18-8 Inhalants: Not a Fad, a Deadly Fact



☒ 18-9 Facts About Food Poisoning



☒ 18-10 Carbon Monoxide: The Silent Killer



☒ 18-11 Mr. Yuk Poster



## Household Cleaners

**S**upermarket shelves are full of brightly-colored, good-smelling, super-power household cleaning agents. The average home contains at least a dozen different cleaning products. These products are found in the kitchen, bathroom, laundry area and the garage. Think of laundry detergent, toilet bowl cleaner, bleach, stain and mildew removers, floor cleaner, ammonia, oven cleaner, scouring powders, window cleaner, pine-oil cleaners, disinfectants and all-purpose cleaners that you probably have in your home. All of these products are advertised to clean better and faster to make your life cleaner, safer and more enjoyable.

On the down side, household cleaners are responsible for a large number of accidental poisonings. A majority of the cleaners are packaged in large, attractive containers. Most do not have child-resistant packaging.

### Why are children attracted to these cleaning products?

Think what cleaning products might look like to a young child who can't read. Pine cleaners look like apple juice. Infants and toddlers may not be able to tell the difference between a white bottle of bleach and a plastic container full of milk. The blue liquid in window cleaners may look like the blue mouthwash mommy and daddy use to rinse their mouths. The dark brown furniture polish and oils may look like cola soda pop.

Some lemon-scented cleaners have pictures of lemons on the label. The lemons can mislead small children into thinking that the cleaner is a lemon-flavored beverage.

### How dangerous are soaps and detergents?

Many cleaners contain a mixture of soaps and detergents, along with dyes, perfumes and water. Soaps and detergents are irritating to the stomach and bowels, causing nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Generally the vomiting occurs within an hour after swallowing the substance. These products are irritating but not considered extremely dangerous.

### How dangerous is liquid bleach?

One of the most common calls to the Poison Center involves the ingestion of liquid chlorine bleach. Victims frequently gag and vomit after drinking bleach, resulting in a frantic call to 9-1-1 or the Poison Center.

An accidental swallow or two will cause vomiting, but rarely anything worse than that. Some young children, who get a small sip straight from the bottle, have no symptoms at all. Adults, who accidentally swallow even diluted bleach solutions, tend to have a harder time with a great deal of vomiting, retching and nausea. However, fear and anxiety probably play a big role in the symptoms adults have.

### What are caustics?

Caustics are powerful agents that can cause burns. Both acids and alkaline corrosives are caustic substances that can burn the skin, eyes, lips, tongue, mouth, throat and stomach. There is a difference between acid burns and alkaline corrosive burns. Acids will burn the top layers of the skin. Alkaline corrosives continue to penetrate the skin and cause deeper, more extensive burns that take longer to heal.

Unfortunately, there are several cleaning products that are sufficiently caustic and concentrated enough to cause severe and even permanent damage to your body. Toilet bowl cleaners, oven cleaners, drain openers, lye, mildew removers, and lime or rust stain removers contain strong acids or alkaline corrosives.

Some of these products have a skull and crossbones on the label. That, however, does not mean that exposure to these products will be immediately lethal. Swallowing a concentrated caustic, especially in large amounts, can cause severe lifelong injury. Caustics can burn and destroy the vocal cords and esophagus (the

tube from the mouth to the stomach). Extensive surgical repair involving numerous operations over a period of years is frequently required. Even so, the victim may never talk or swallow solid food again.



### Why is mixing cleaners dangerous?

A big problem with cleaning products occurs when people mix them together or use two or more products at the same time. They think the combination will be a stronger, more-effective cleaner. What often happens instead is that toxic fumes are formed.

Chlorine-containing cleaning products (liquid bleach, some scouring powders and some shower mildew cleaners) should never be mixed with any other cleaners unless the label says it is safe. When chlorine products are combined with acids, chlorine gas is released. When chlorine is mixed with ammonia containing products, chloramine gas is formed.

Even though chloramine is slightly less damaging, both chlorine and chloramine gases are dangerous. Fumes from both can cause immediate watering and burning of the eyes, a runny nose, sore throat, coughing, shortness of breath and difficulty breathing. Inhaling too much of these gases for too long can lead to a chemical pneumonia.

Some liquid hand dishwashing detergents contain ammonia compounds and others contain mild acids. Mixing bleach with these particular hand dishwashing detergents can result in an unpleasant surprise.

If one product doesn't do the job when you are cleaning, rinse thoroughly before using a second product. Always use cleaning products in a well-ventilated area and always wear plastic or rubber gloves. If strong fumes do develop, leave the area immediately. Open windows and turn on fans. Do not stay and continue to clean.

### How can poisonings with household cleaners be prevented?

Here's how to prevent most poisonings from household cleaners.

- ⓪ Keep all cleaning agents out of the reach of young children. Lock up cleaners or store them on high shelves. Remember that as a child grows and begins to climb, no shelf is high enough.
- ⓪ Read all safety labels before using.
- ⓪ If the doorbell or the telephone momentarily distracts you, take the container with you. Children cannot be poisoned if they do not have access to the poisonous substance.
- ⓪ Use only one cleaning product at a time. Rinse well before using a second product.
- ⓪ Never pour a cleaning agent into a glass or a cup and walk away. Another person can easily think it is a beverage and drink from the container.
- ⓪ Always store cleaners in their original containers. Don't borrow cleaning agents from friends or work. Don't keep cleaners (or any potentially toxic substance) in an unlabeled container.
- ⓪ Store cleaning products separately from cooking and food items. The can of oven cleaner spray looks very much like the can of non-fat pan coating spray; oven cleaner has been accidentally used to fry eggs.

### Hydrofluoric Acid

What kinds of products contain hydrofluoric acid?

Especially difficult stains, such as rust and water stains on glass and tar on car wheel covers, pose difficult cleaning problems. Many of the agents used to remove these tough stains contain hydrofluoric acid (HF). Hydrofluoric acid is also used in glass etching, dry cleaning (to remove very resistant stains) and in computer component manufacturing.

How dangerous is HF?

Hydrofluoric acid is extremely potent and dangerous. It can penetrate thick, calloused skin and even fingernails, causing extensive skin burns and scarring. A major exposure to concentrated HF can bind the body's calcium stores from the bones, causing seizures, bone destruction and death. Inhaling HF fumes

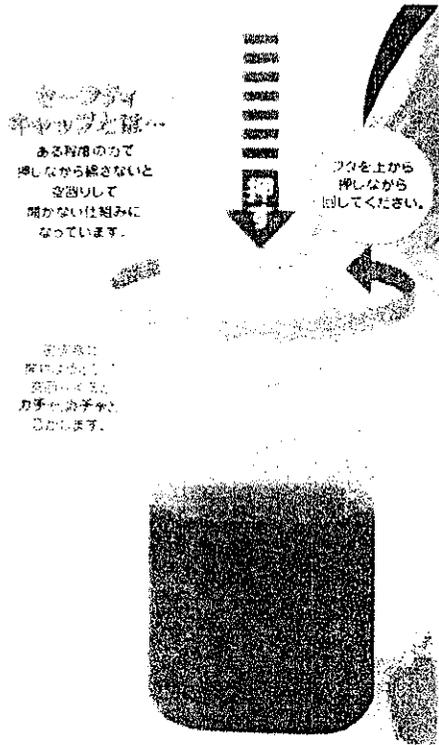


図 20 セーフティキャップ

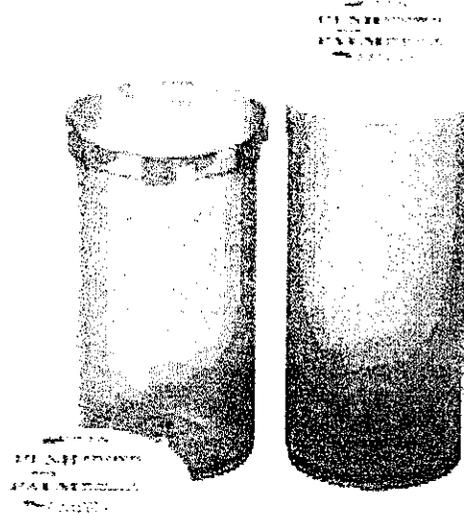


図 21 Child-Resistant Plastic Vials with Caps



図 22 Tab II Child-Resistant Package

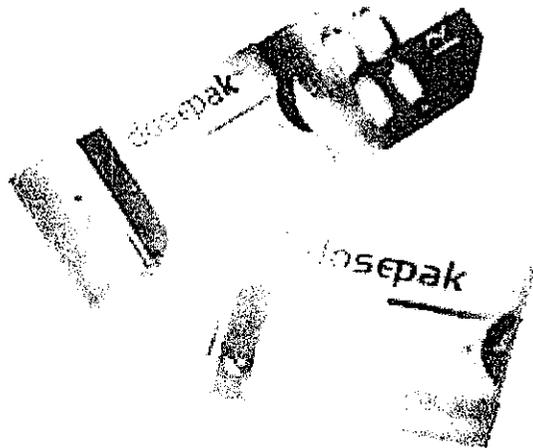


図 23 dosepak



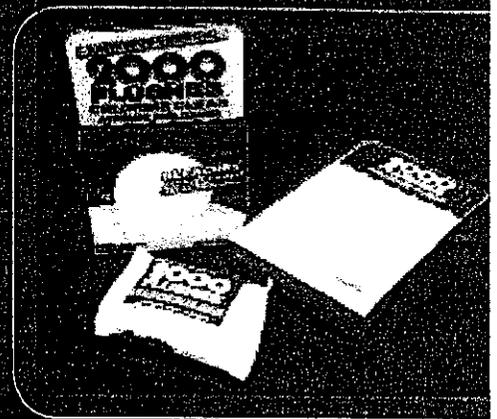
# CHILD-RESISTANT PACKAGING

FOR CHILD-RESISTANT PACKAGING THAT SAFEGUARDS YOUR PRODUCTS AND THE PEOPLE WHO USE THEM, COUNT ON VALERON STRENGTH FILM. VALERON FILM DELIVERS THE STRENGTH AND PERFORMANCE YOU NEED TO PROTECT YOUR COMPANY FROM LIABILITY, AND HAS NEVER FAILED A CHILD-RESISTANT PROTOCOL TEST. YOU'LL FEEL MORE SECURE KNOWING THAT YOUR PRODUCTS ARE PACKAGED TO THE HIGHEST GOVERNMENT OR INDUSTRY STANDARDS.

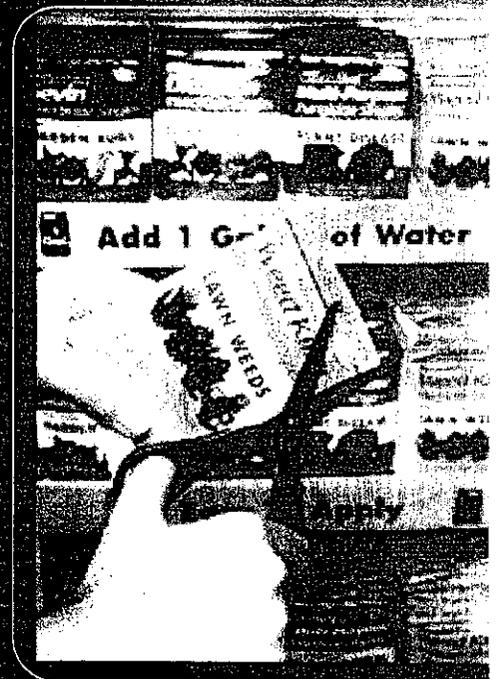
Val'ron is a cross-laminated high-density polyolefin film that delivers a safe, economic alternative to rigid packaging. It is ideal for environmentally friendly single or multi-use packages that use less shelf space and conserve energy and materials.

- { 100% proven child-resistant
- { Superior moisture and chemical resistance
- { Unsurpassed tear and puncture resistance
- { High burst strength
- { Easily printable for enhanced graphics
- { Runs easily on FFS and pre-formed pouch equipment
- { Recyclable

## HOUSEHOLD CHEMICAL



## RIGID TO FLEXIBLE PACKAGING



CHILD-RESISTANT PACKAGING



Van Leer will work with you to develop innovative packaging solutions for your special needs.

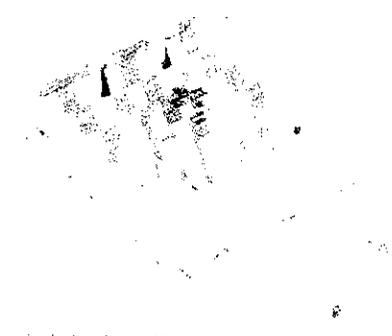
**HOUSEHOLD AND POOL CHEMICALS**  
Cleaning products and pool chemicals pose a threat to children, so child-resistant packages are essential to reduce liability. With tear and puncture-resistant Val'ron Strength Film, these products can be safely stored at home and displayed on store shelves with confidence.

くすり整理ボックス(ライフエイドシリーズ) Microsoft Internet Explorer

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# ライフエイドシリーズ

## くすり整理ボックス



くすり整理ボックス

片頭痛が頻りに繰り返す。一週間の片頭痛を、薬さしむけの薬に区別して整理できます。

21 Separate Medication Box.

※写真は使用例です、薬や撮影用小物は付属していません。



小さなお薬でも取り出しやすい、丸い底。



しっかり安定して薬が取り出せるように、底にスベリ止めを付きました。



くすり整理ボックス

価格 1,850円

カラー:クリアー/アイボリー D. PAT.



ライフエイドシリーズ

ページが表示されました

インターネット

図 25 くすり整理ボックス

厚生科学研究補助金(医療技術評価総合研究事業)  
分担研究報告書

カテゴリー別クリニカルパスの作成

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研究要旨

化学物質が氾濫し、中毒事件が多発している現代社会においては、日本の現状に則した教育のあり方を調査・研究し、マニュアルを策定していかなければならない。本研究では、わが国において今だ確立されていない中毒医療における臨床教育の教材となりうる家庭用品、医薬品、農薬、工業用品、自然毒などのカテゴリー別クリニカルパスの作成を最終目的として、初年度は、カテゴリー別クリニカルパスの基となる時間軸対応マニュアルを作成すべき中毒起因物質を選定し、その基本フォーマットを検討するためのサンプルを作成した。

時間軸対応マニュアルを作成すべき中毒起因物質の条件としては、中毒が発生した場合、①時間経過を追って経過観察を必要とする物質 ②特異的治療法がある物質(特に緊急性を要するもの) ③分析が有用である物質(毒性が強く、分析結果が治療法の選択や予後判断に直接結びつく) ④急性中毒発生頻度が高い物質であることが挙げられ、各条件に該当する中毒起因物質を選定した。その中から急性中毒発生頻度が高く、重症化する危険があり、かつ有用性が実証されている解毒剤を有するアセトアミノフェンを選択し、時間軸対応マニュアルを作成した。教育ツールという観点から、一目で中毒の全体像が把握できるよう、時間軸(病期別)に従って、主な中毒症状、検査、分析、診断、治療等を簡潔にまとめた。過去に(財)日本中毒情報センターに問い合わせがあり追跡調査を行った症例を対象として、治療経過等を作成したサンプルと比較すると、血中濃度の測定や解毒剤投与等に関して、一部差異が認められ不適切と思われる症例も少数ながらみられた。

時間軸対応マニュアルは内容だけでなく、形式、構成要素についてもさらに検討を加え、改善していくことにより、わが国の実情に合った中毒医療における教材として役立つものと考えられる。

A. 研究目的

欧米では、中毒コントロールセンターを中心にトキシコロジスト、中毒情報専門家の教育が行われている。化学物質が氾濫し、中毒事件が多発している現代社会においては、日本の現状に則した教育のあり方を調査・研究し、マニュアルを策定していかなければならない。本研究では、わが国において今だ確立されていない中毒医療における臨床教育の教材となりうる家庭用品、医薬

品、農薬、工業用品、自然毒などのカテゴリー別クリニカルパスの作成を最終目的とする。初年度は、カテゴリー別クリニカルパスの基となる時間軸対応マニュアルを作成すべき中毒起因物質を選定し、その基本フォーマットを検討するためにサンプルを作成する。基本フォーマットは、一目で中毒の全体像が把握でき、教育ツールとなりうる形式にする。さらに、過去に(財)日本中毒情報センターに問い合わせがあり追跡調査を行っ

た症例とサンプルとして作成したマニュアルを比較し、その問題点と有用性を検討する。

## B. 研究方法

### 1) 時間軸対応マニュアルを作成すべき

#### 中毒起因物質の選定

中毒に関する毒性情報、治療プロトコルを調査し、時間軸対応マニュアルを作成すべき中毒起因物質選定の条件を決定し、(財)日本中毒情報センターで整備した約700件の起因物質別中毒情報ファイルの中から各条件に該当する中毒起因物質を選定する。

### 2) 時間軸対応マニュアルのサンプルの作成

マニュアルの基本フォーマットを検討するためのサンプルとして、1)で選定された中毒起因物質の中の一つであるアセトアミノフェンの時間軸対応マニュアルを作成した。主として参考としたのは以下の資料である。

Poisindex:ACETAMINOPHEN,

Micromedex, Vol 110, 2001

Matthew J.Ellenhorn: Medical Toxicology, Williams &Wilkins, 1997

Kent R.Olson: Poisoning & Drug Overdose, Appleton & Lange, 1999

Smilksten M.J., et al.:NEJM.319,1557-62,1988

Smilksten M.J., et al.:Ann.Emerg.Med. 20,1058-63,1991

和田 攻編:中毒診療実践ガイド, 2001

内藤裕史:中毒百科, 2001

福本真理子:薬事, 44, 97-106, 2002

### 3) 時間軸対応マニュアルの問題点、有用性の検討

今回作成したマニュアルと過去に医療機関から(財)日本中毒情報センターに問い合

わせがあり、追跡調査しえたアセトアミノフェンを含む製剤に関する急性中毒症例117例を用いて、これまで各施設において実際行われた治療経過等を比較し、作成したマニュアルの問題点、有用性を検討する。

## C. 研究結果

### 1) 時間軸対応マニュアルを作成すべき

#### 中毒起因物質の選定

時間軸対応マニュアルを作成すべき中毒起因物質として以下のような条件があげられた。

①無症状期があるなど、特に時間経過を追って経過観察を必要とする物質

②特異的治療法がある物質(特に解毒剤使用の有用性が実証され、かつ緊急性を要する物質)

③分析が有用である物質(毒性が強く、分析結果が治療法の選択や予後判断に直接結びつく物質)

④急性中毒の発生頻度が高い物質

次に、各条件に該当する中毒起因物質を選定した。分析が有用である物質としては、日本中毒学会の分析のあり方委員会が提言する「分析が有用な中毒起因物質」を参考とした。急性中毒発生頻度については、(財)日本中毒情報センターの中毒起因物質別受信統計(医療機関からの問い合わせ)を用いた。

①アセトアミノフェン、グリホサート・グルホシネート、サリチル酸、神経剤(サリン、ソマン、タブン、VX)、二酸化窒素、メチルアルコール、リン、

②アセトアミノフェン、エチレングリコール、カーバメート剤、シアン化合物、有機リン剤、メチルアルコール、フッ化水素、

③家庭用品:乾燥剤、漂白剤、防虫剤、タバコ

医薬品:アセトアミノフェン、カンフル含有外