

+ First aid in poisoning

Ingestion

- Do not give anything to drink
- Do not induce Vomiting
- If the victim is drowsy or unconscious keep in left lateral position with elevated chin



- Take the patient to the nearest hospital immediately.

Eye Contact

- Rinse eyes with running water for 15-20 minutes.



- Do not apply any medicines or oil products to eyes
- If pain, redness or any visual abnormality in eye's take the patient immediately to the nearest hospital

Skin contact

- Remove Poison contaminated clothes immediately
- Wash exposed part with soap and running water for 15-20 minutes




- If redness, severe pain or blisters on the skin exist take the patient immediately to the hospital

Inhalation

- Remove the victim from the area immediately and allow to breathe fresh air
- If difficulty in breathing persist, take the patient immediately to the hospital

Household poisoning is preventable
beware of your safety

REACH US ON

 0112- 686-143
0112- 691- 111



National Poisons Information Centre
National Hospital of Sri Lanka



npdic.nhs@gmail.com
infotoxlanka@gmail.com



<http://www.toxbaselanka.info>



[https://www.facebook.com/ NTPICSL](https://www.facebook.com/NTPICSL)



[https://twitter.com/ PoisonCenterSL](https://twitter.com/PoisonCenterSL)

Published by the National Poisons
Information Centre
Sponsored by Ministry of Health

PREVENTION OF HOUSEHOLD POISONING



Household products that are used regularly,
contain various chemicals which can lead
to accidental poisoning.
Poisoning due to household products
has increased during past few years.

National Poisons Information Centre
National Hospital of Sri Lanka
Colombo

PLACES WHERE COMMON HOUSEHOLD CHEMICALS ARE FOUND

Bed Room

- Perfumes, lipstick, cutex removers, creams, moth balls
- Drugs, balms



Bath room

- Various types of mouth wash solutions, dyes, shampoos and conditioners,



- Detergents, floor, window and toilet cleaners



- Washing powders, bleaching powders and various types of soap



Kitchen

- Floor and dish washing agents, soap, matchsticks, kerosene, candles, rodenticides



Store Room

- Detergents
- Various types of polish products used on metal items, furniture and floor



- Various types of paints



- Paint removers- thinner, turpentine, kerosene, fertilizer, damaged CFL bulbs, various types of gum



- Pesticides used in home - insecticides, mosquito coils, rodenticides, weedicides



Garage

- Products used in vehicle cleaning
- Petrol, diesel, engine oil, break oil, lubricants, battery acid



Modes of Poisoning

- Ingestion
- Skin Contact / Eye Contact
- Inhalation

Clinical Features of Poisoning

- Nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain
- Burning sensation around lips and mouth
- Breathing difficulties
- Burning sensation of skin
- Redness, burning sensation and tearing of eyes
- Headache, fits and loss of consciousness



How to Prevent Poisoning?

- Close the containers tightly when not in use confirm that the containers are closed well.
- Keep chemical containers under lock and key in a place where children can't reach.
- Store poisonous products away from inflammable sources
- Do not use pesticides or chemical containers to store food items.
- Do not store chemicals, pesticides, lubricants or drugs with food in the kitchen.

