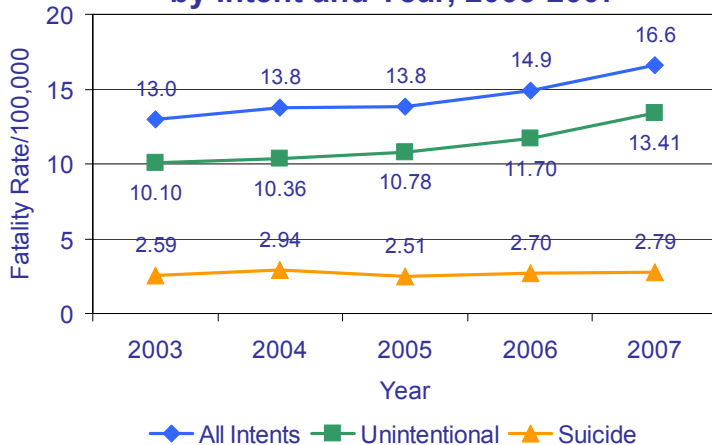




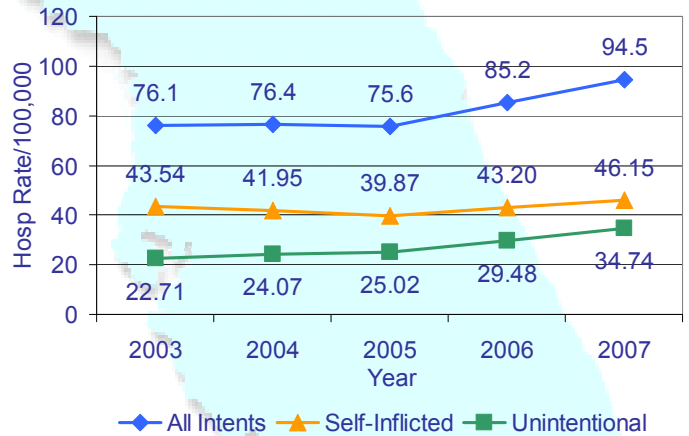
AT A GLANCE:

- Poisonings are the leading cause of injury-related deaths and hospitalizations among Florida residents ages 25 to 54 years old. Poisonings were the second leading cause of injury death overall, second to motor vehicle traffic crashes by only 15 deaths in 2007.
- Fatal unintentional poisoning by prescription drugs is a growing public health concern.
- In 2007, 3,103 residents died by poisoning and another 17,696 were hospitalized for non-fatal poisonings.

Fatal Poisonings, by Intent and Year, 2003-2007



Non-Fatal Poisoning Hospitalizations, by Intent and Year, 2003-2007



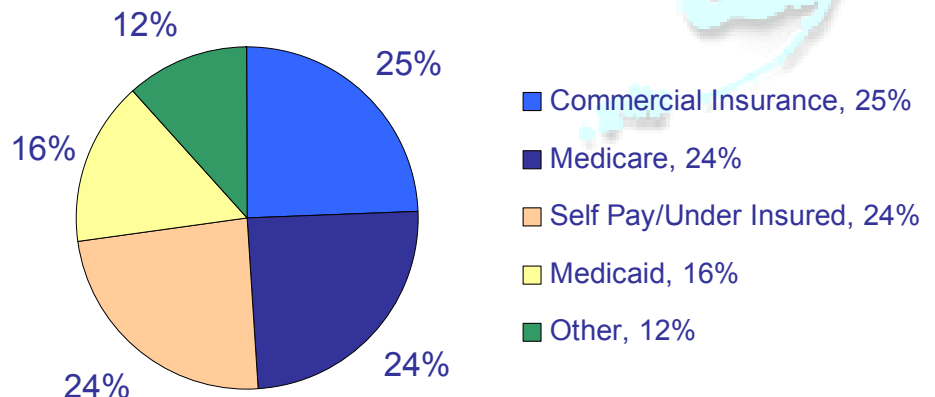
ECONOMIC IMPACT:

In 2007:

- The median admission charge for non-fatal poisoning hospitalizations was \$13,295; total charges exceeded \$388 million. The median length of stay was two days.
- Commercial insurance was the payer source for 25% of the admissions; Medicare 24%.

Non-Fatal Poisoning Hospitalization Admission Charges and Payer Source, Florida Residents, 2007

Median Admission Charge
\$13,295
Total Admission Charges
> \$388 million



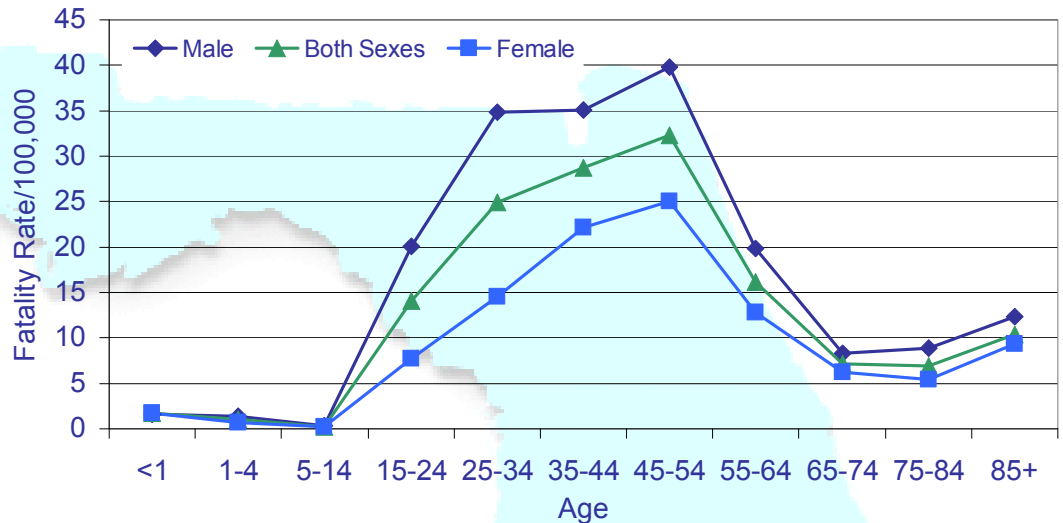
Produced By: Office of Injury Prevention, 4052 Bald Cypress Way, Bin C15, Tallahassee, FL 32399 (850) 245-4440 x2729 <http://www.doh.state.fl.us/injury> (March, 2009)

WHO IS INJURED?

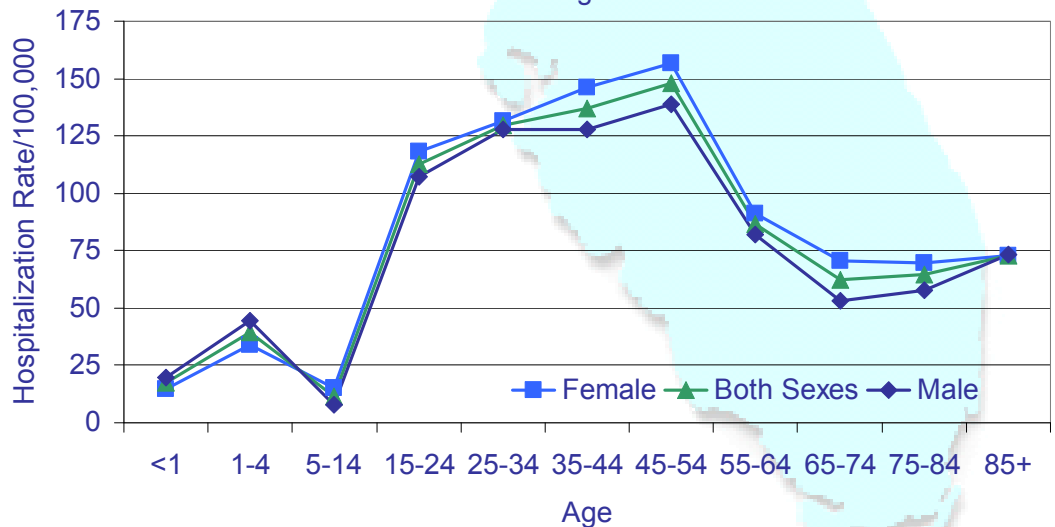
In 2007:

- Overall, the poisoning fatality rate among males was 1.8 times higher than among females.
- The non-fatal poisoning hospitalization rates were similar among both sexes by age group. Overall, however, females had a slightly higher hospitalization rate than males.
- Residents ages 35-54 had the highest poisoning fatality and hospitalization rates.

Fatal Poisonings by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2007



Non-Fatal Poisoning Hospitalizations, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2007



- Males accounted for 63% of poisoning deaths, but only 46% of non-fatal hospitalizations. Females accounted for only 37% of deaths, but 54% of hospitalizations.
- Whites accounted for 86% of poisoning deaths and non-fatal hospitalizations combined, Blacks accounted for 11%, and Other Non-Whites accounted for 2%.

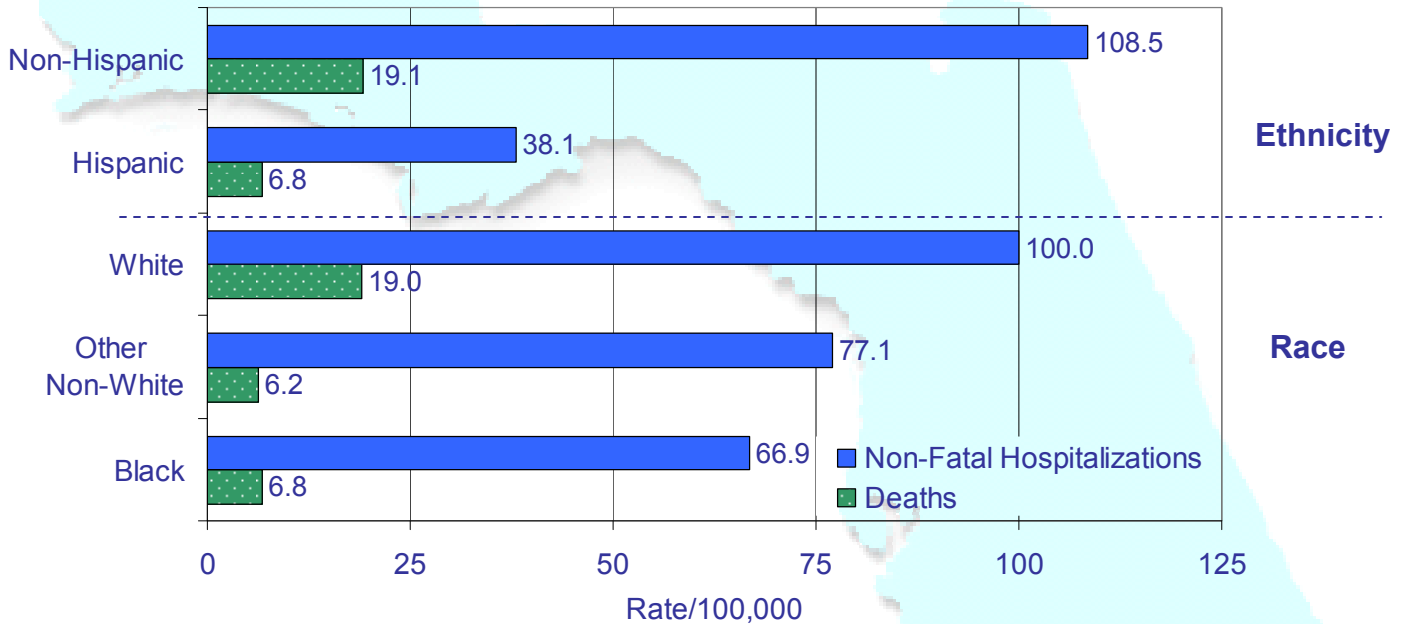
Fatal Poisonings and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Sex and Race, Florida Residents, 2007

	Male	Female	White	Black	Other Non-White	Both Sexes, All Races
Deaths	1,961	1,142	2,860	210	33	3,103
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	8,213	9,483	15,085	2,080	408	17,696

In 2007:

- Non-Hispanic residents had higher rates of fatal poisonings and non-fatal hospitalizations than Hispanic residents.
- White residents had the highest rates of fatal poisonings and non-fatal hospitalizations
- Other Non-White residents had a higher rate of non-fatal poisoning hospitalizations than Black residents.
- Black residents and Other Non-White residents had similar poisoning fatality rates.

Fatal Poisonings and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Hispanic Ethnicity and Race, Florida Residents, 2007

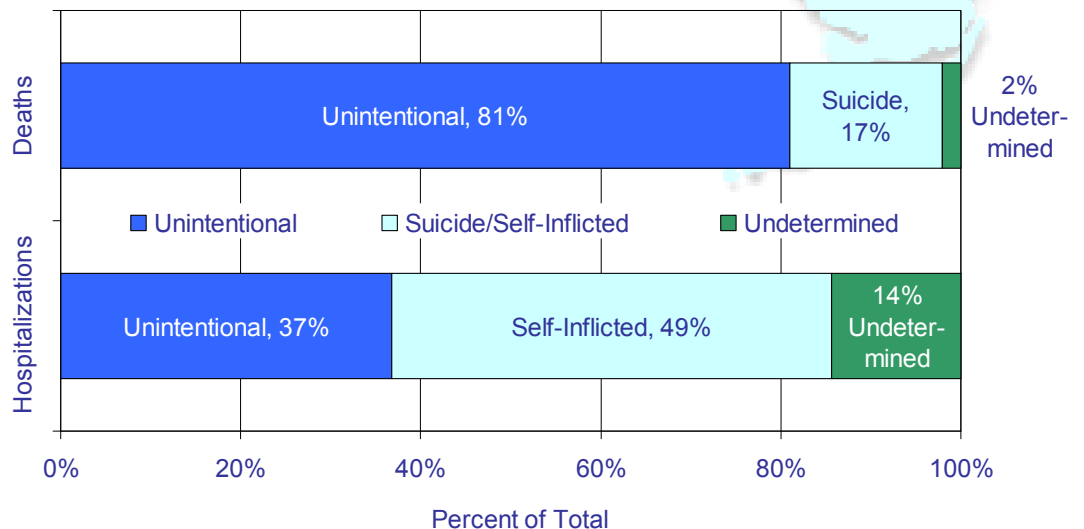


INTENT OF POISONING:

In 2007:

- 81% of fatal poisonings were unintentional, 17% were suicides, and 2% were undetermined; less than 1% were homicides.
- 49% of non-fatal poisonings resulting in hospitalization were self-inflicted, 37% were unintentional, and 14% were undetermined; less than 0.1% were assaults.

Fatal Poisonings and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Intent, Florida Residents, 2007

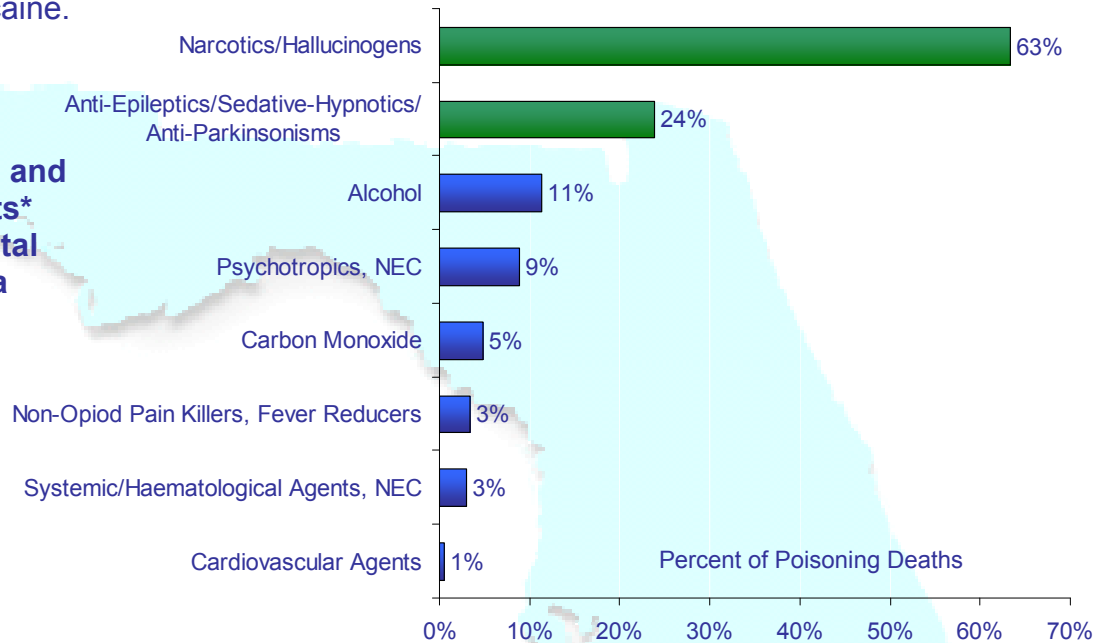


LEADING FATAL AGENTS:

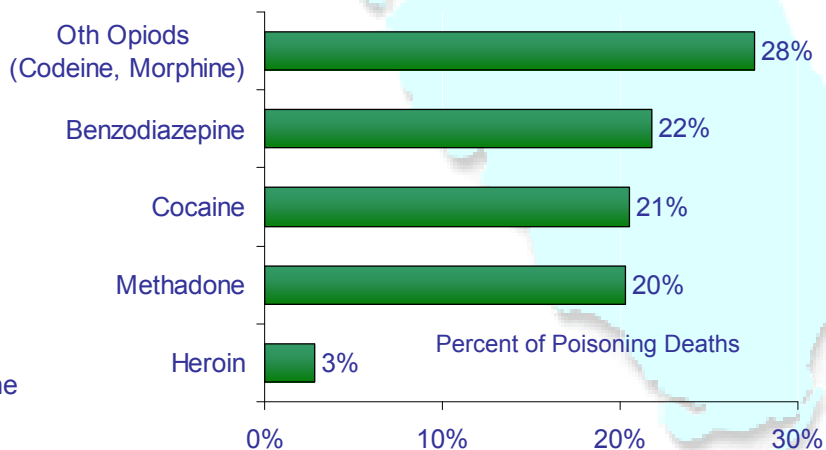
In 2007:

- 63% of fatal poisonings were associated with narcotics and hallucinogens (56% in 2006).
- More specifically, 48% of fatal poisonings were associated with non-heroin opioids including, but not limited to: codeine, morphine, and methadone; up from 40% in 2006.
- Benzodiazepines were associated with 22% of fatal poisonings; up from 18% in 2006 and surpassing cocaine.

Leading Immediate and Contributing Agents* Associated with Fatal Poisonings, Florida Residents, 2007



Leading Immediate and Contributing Narcotics and Sedative Hypnotics* Associated with Fatal Poisonings, Florida Residents, 2007



*A single death may have more than one immediate or contributing agent.

INFORMATION AND PREVENTION RESOURCES:

- The Florida Poison Information Center Network <http://www.fpinc.org> 1-800-222-1222
- The Centers For Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/factsheets/poisonprevention.htm>

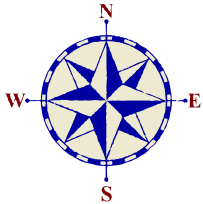
DATA SOURCES AND CASE DEFINITIONS:

Poisoning Deaths: Florida Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates; Underlying Cause of Death ICD-10 X40-X49, X60-X69, X85-X90, Y10-Y19, Y35.2

Non-Fatal Poisoning Hospitalizations: Agency for Health Care Administration, Hospital Discharge Data; Records with Injury Principal Diagnosis and Poisoning External Cause of Injury Code ICD-9 CM E850-E869, E950, E952, E962, E972, E980-E982

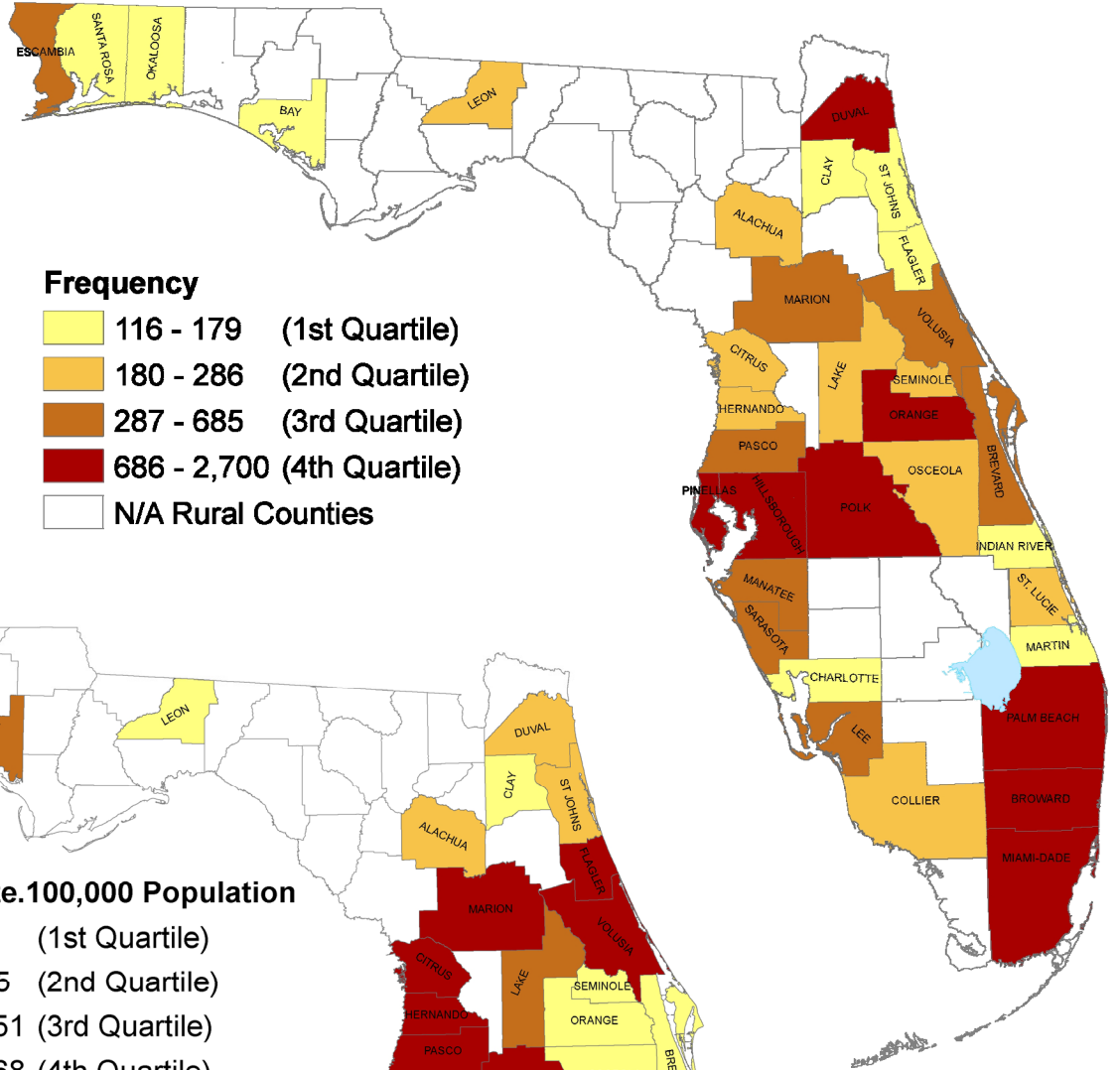
COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: NON-RURAL COUNTIES

Poisoning Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Non-Rural Counties, 2007



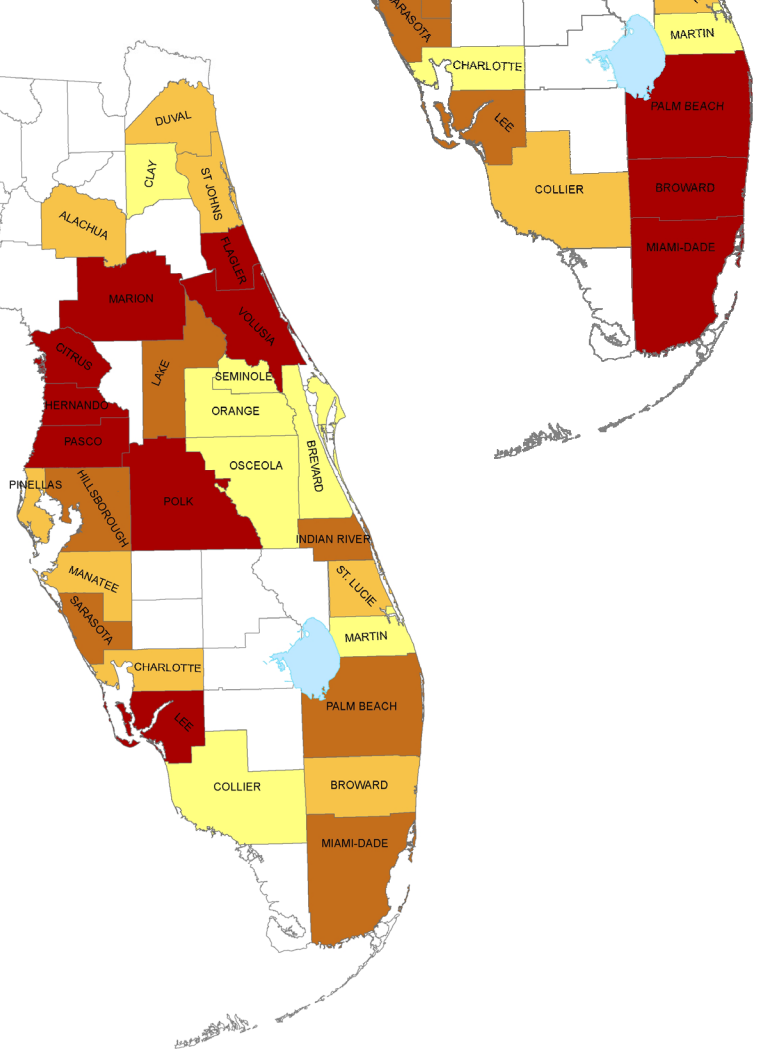
Frequency

- 116 - 179 (1st Quartile)
- 180 - 286 (2nd Quartile)
- 287 - 685 (3rd Quartile)
- 686 - 2,700 (4th Quartile)
- N/A Rural Counties



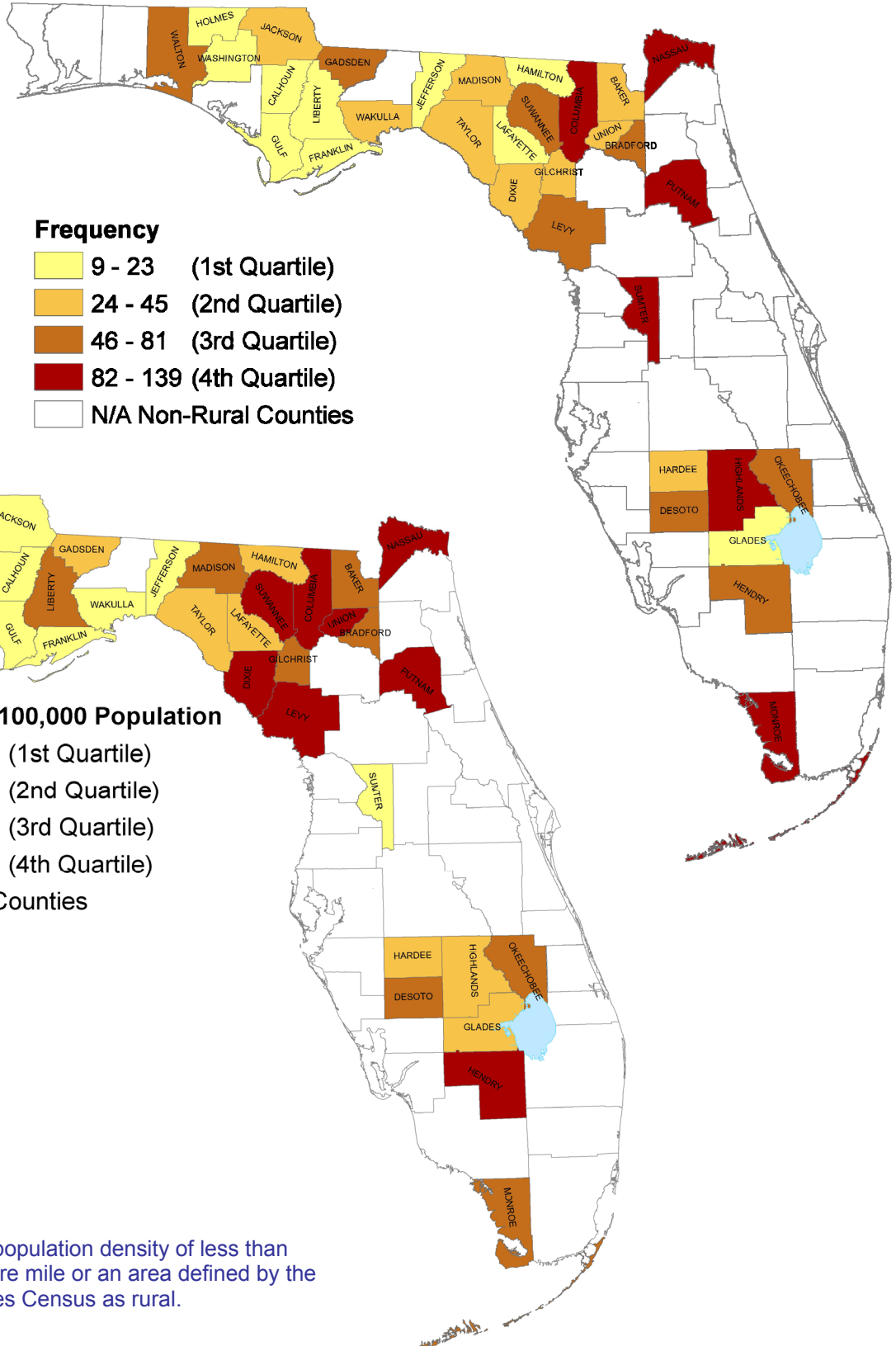
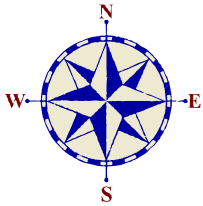
Age-Adjusted Rate.100,000 Population

- 58.82 - 93.64 (1st Quartile)
- 93.65 - 105.85 (2nd Quartile)
- 105.86 - 115.51 (3rd Quartile)
- 115.52 - 180.68 (4th Quartile)
- N/A Rural Counties



COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: RURAL* COUNTIES

Poisoning Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Rural Counties, 2007



*Rural – an area with a population density of less than 100 individuals per square mile or an area defined by the most recent United States Census as rural.