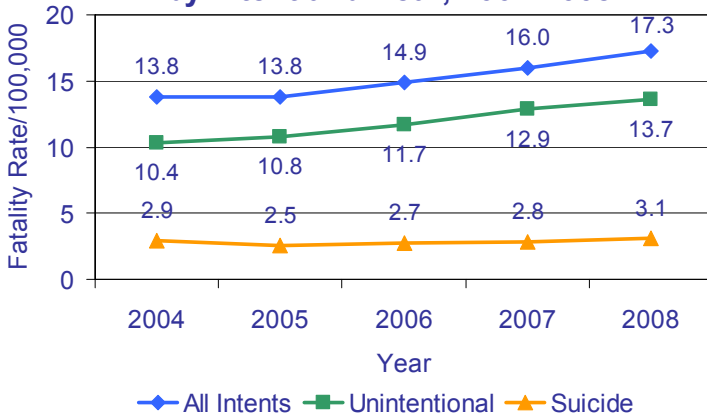




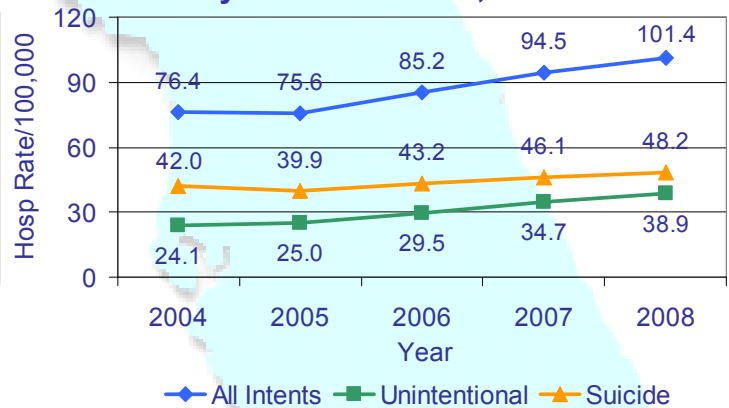
AT A GLANCE:

- Poisonings are the leading cause of injury-related deaths and hospitalizations among Florida residents ages 25 to 64 years old. In 2008, poisonings were also the leading cause of injury death overall, surpassing motor vehicle traffic crashes by 317 deaths.
- Fatal unintentional poisoning by prescription drugs is a growing public health concern.
- In 2008, 3,255 residents died from poisoning. There were an additional 19,079 hospitalizations for non-fatal poisonings.

Fatal Poisonings, by Intent and Year, 2004-2008



Non-Fatal Poisoning Hospitalizations, by Intent and Year, 2004-2008



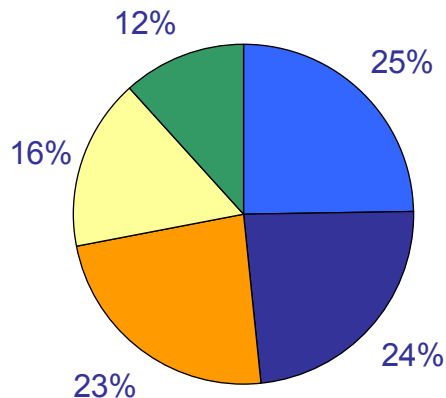
ECONOMIC IMPACT:

In 2008:

- The median admission charge for non-fatal poisoning hospitalizations was \$14,588; total charges exceeded \$465 million. The median length of stay was two days.
- Medicare was the payer source for 25% of the admissions; Commercial Insurance, 24%.

Non-Fatal Poisoning Hospitalization Admission Charges and Payer Source, Florida Residents, 2008

Median Admission Charge
\$14,588
Total Admission Charges
> \$465 million



- Medicare, 25%
- Commercial Insurance, 24%
- Self Pay/Under-Insured, 23%
- Medicaid, 16%
- Other, 12%



Produced By:

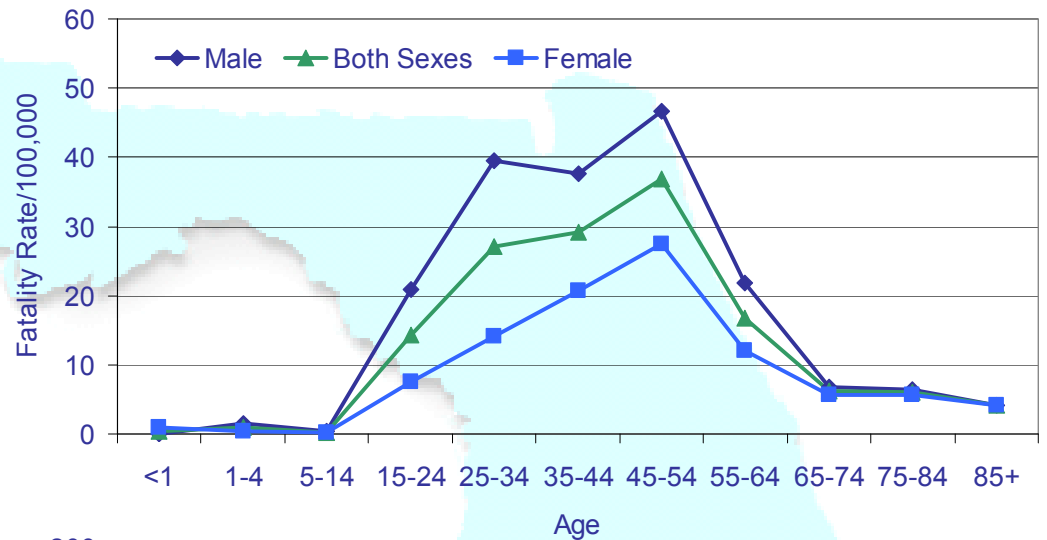
Office of Injury Prevention, 4052 Bald Cypress Way, Bin C15, Tallahassee, FL 32399
 (850) 245-4440 x2729 <http://www.doh.state.fl.us/injury> (February, 2010)

WHO IS INJURED?

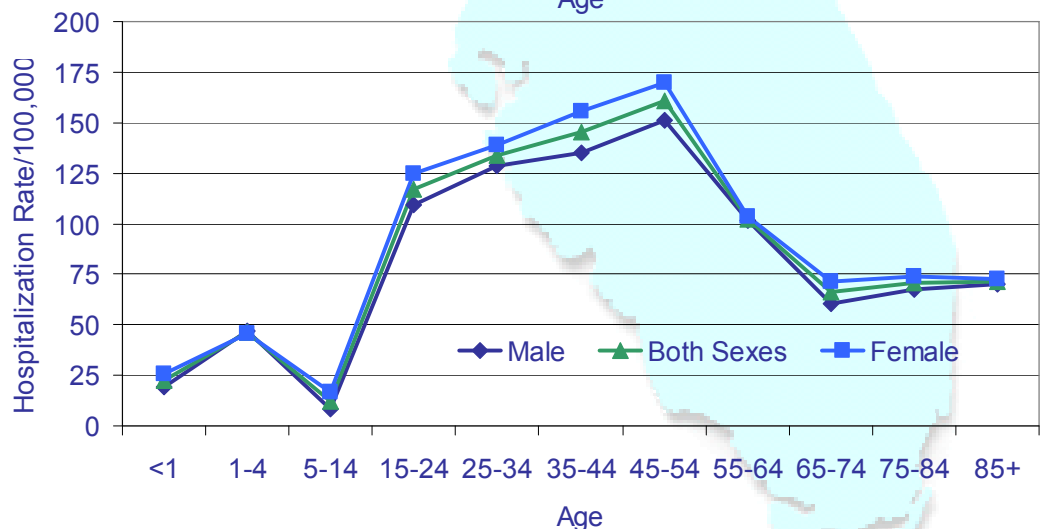
In 2008:

- Overall, the poisoning fatality rate among males was nearly two times higher than among females.
- The non-fatal poisoning hospitalization rates were similar among both sexes in all age group. Overall, however, females had a slightly higher hospitalization rate than males.
- Residents ages 25-54 had the highest poisoning fatality and hospitalization rates.

Fatal Poisonings by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2008



Non-Fatal Poisoning Hospitalizations, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2008



- Males accounted for 65% of poisoning deaths, but only 46% of non-fatal hospitalizations. Females accounted for only 34% of deaths, but 54% of hospitalizations.
- Whites accounted for 85% of poisoning deaths and non-fatal hospitalizations combined, Blacks accounted for 11%, and Other Non-Whites accounted for 4%.

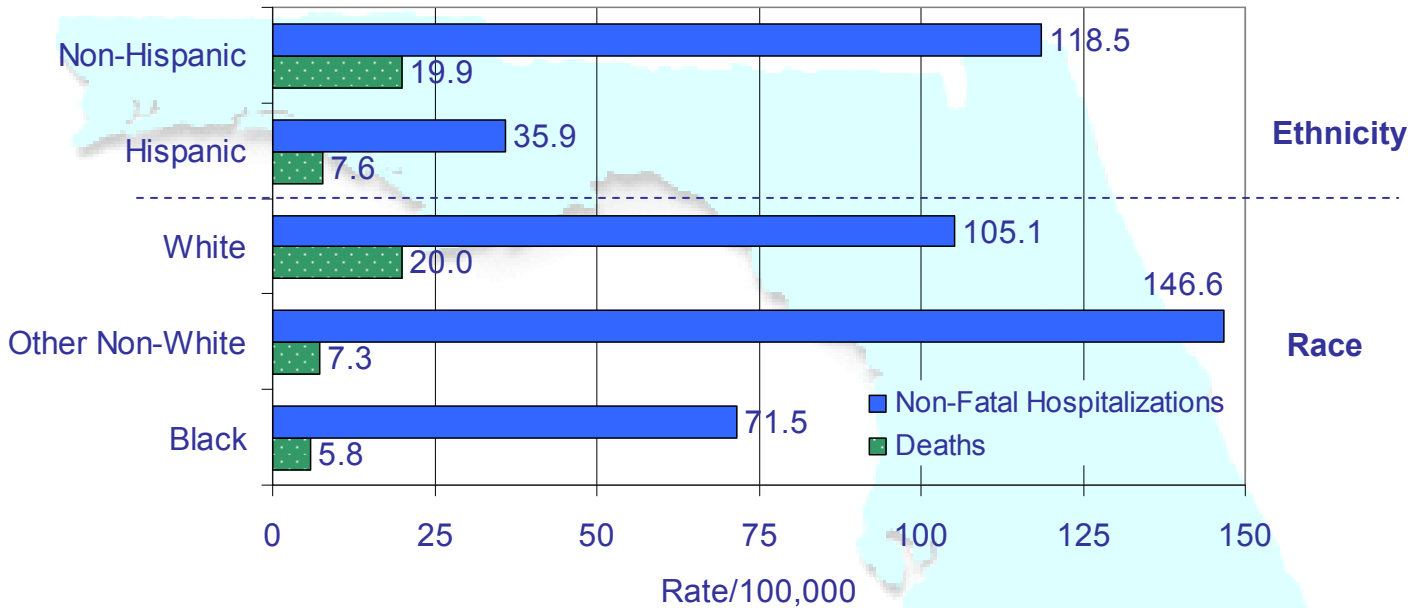
Fatal Poisonings and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Sex and Race, Florida Residents, 2008

	Female	Male	White	Black	Other Non-White	Both Sexes, All Races
Deaths	1,122	2,132	3,036	180	39	3,255
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	10,227	8,852	15,951	2,219	783	19,079

In 2008:

- Non-Hispanic residents had higher rates of fatal poisonings and non-fatal hospitalizations than Hispanic residents.
- White residents had the highest rate of fatal poisonings.
- Other Non-White residents had the highest rate of non-fatal poisoning hospitalizations.
- 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, 2008

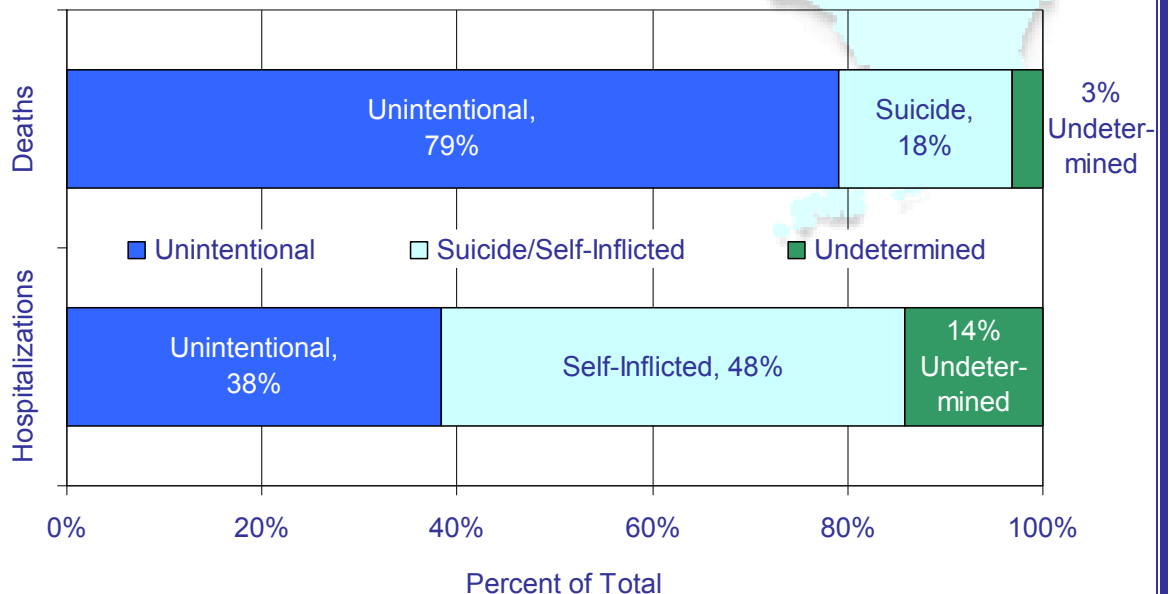


INTENT OF POISONING:

In 2008:

- 79% of fatal poisonings were unintentional, 18% were suicides, and 3% were undetermined; less than 1% were homicides.
- 48% of non-fatal poisonings resulting in hospitalization were self-inflicted, 38% were unintentional, and 14% were undetermined; less than 1% were assaults.

Fatal Poisonings and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Intent, Florida Residents, 2008

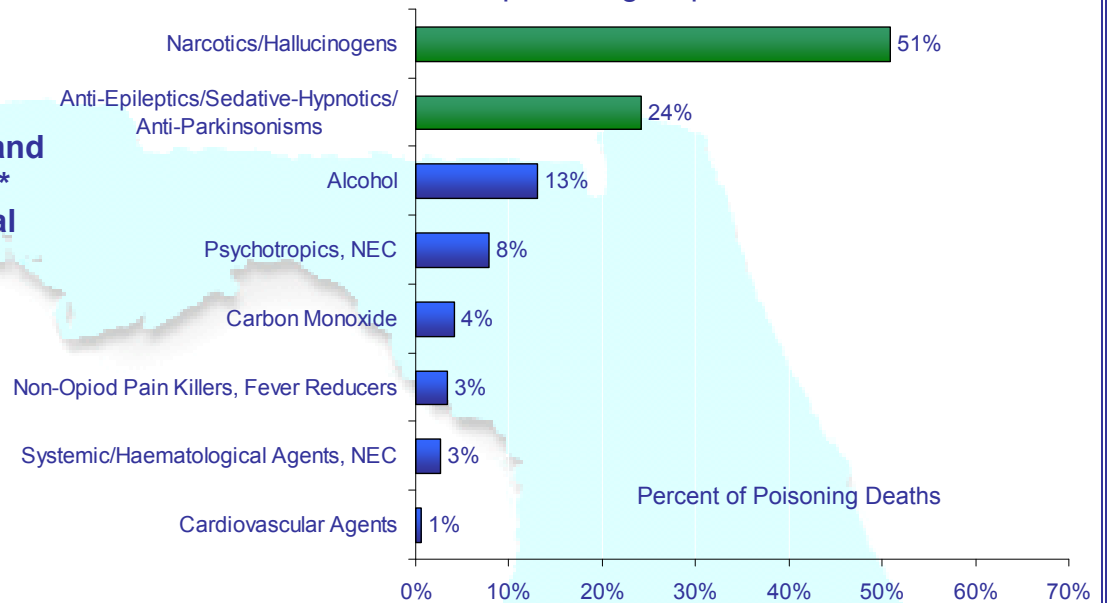


LEADING FATAL AGENTS:

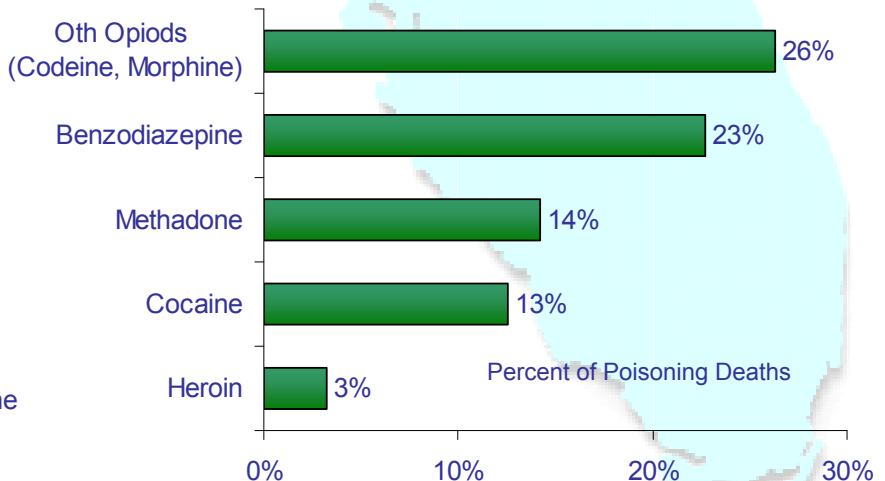
In 2008:

- 51% of fatal poisonings were associated with narcotics and hallucinogens.
- More specifically, 40% of fatal poisonings were associated with non-heroin opioids including, but not limited to: codeine, morphine, and methadone.
- Benzodiazepines were associated with 23% of fatal poisonings; up from 22% in 2007.

Leading Immediate and Contributing Agents* Associated with Fatal Poisonings, Florida Residents, 2008



Leading Immediate and Contributing Narcotics and Sedative Hypnotics* Associated with Fatal Poisonings, Florida Residents, 2008



*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/HomeandRecreationalSafety/Poisoning/index.html>

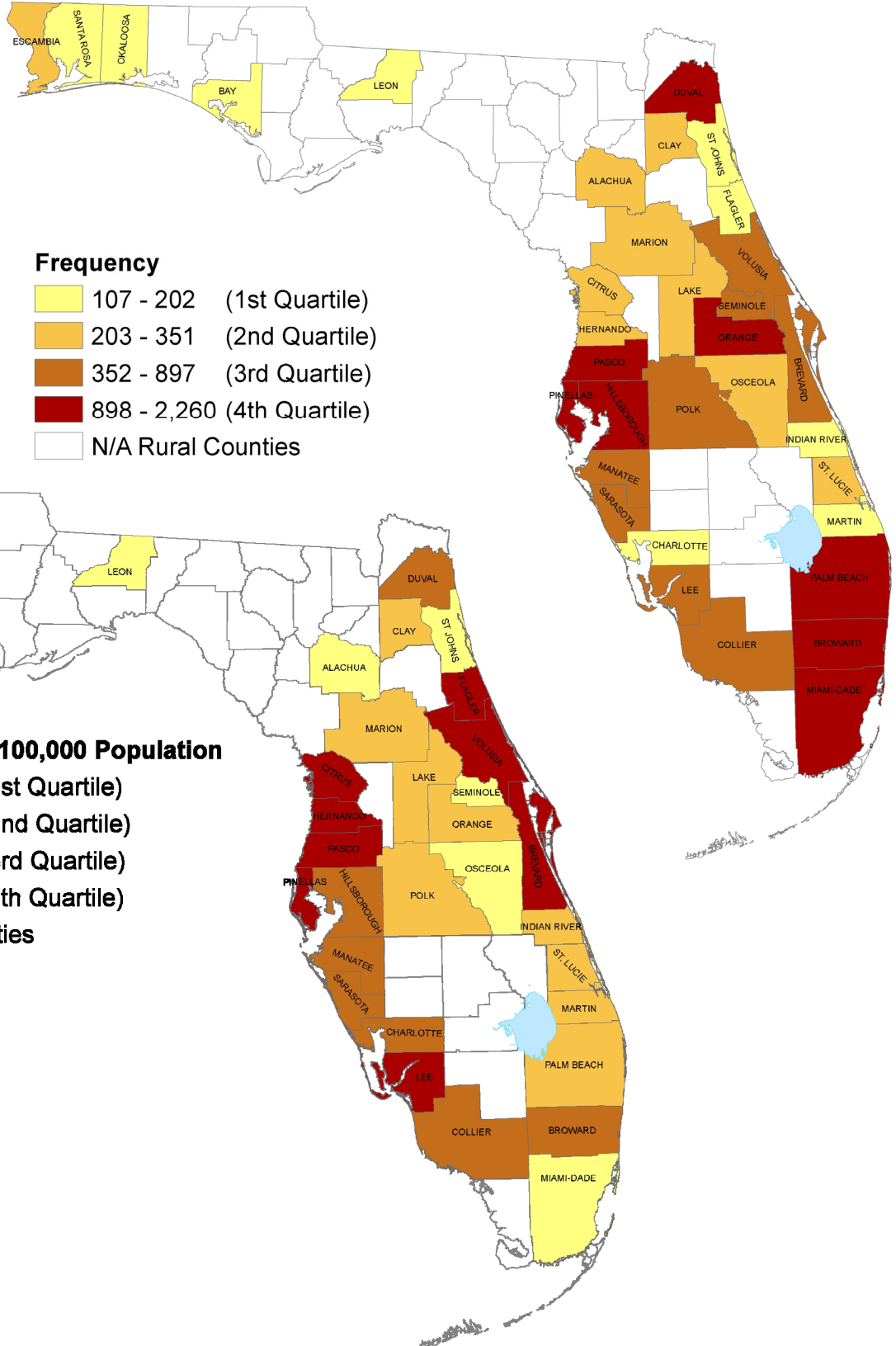
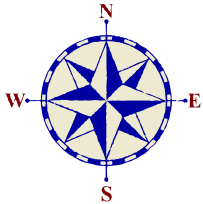
DATA SOURCES AND CASE DEFINITIONS:

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, 2008



Frequency

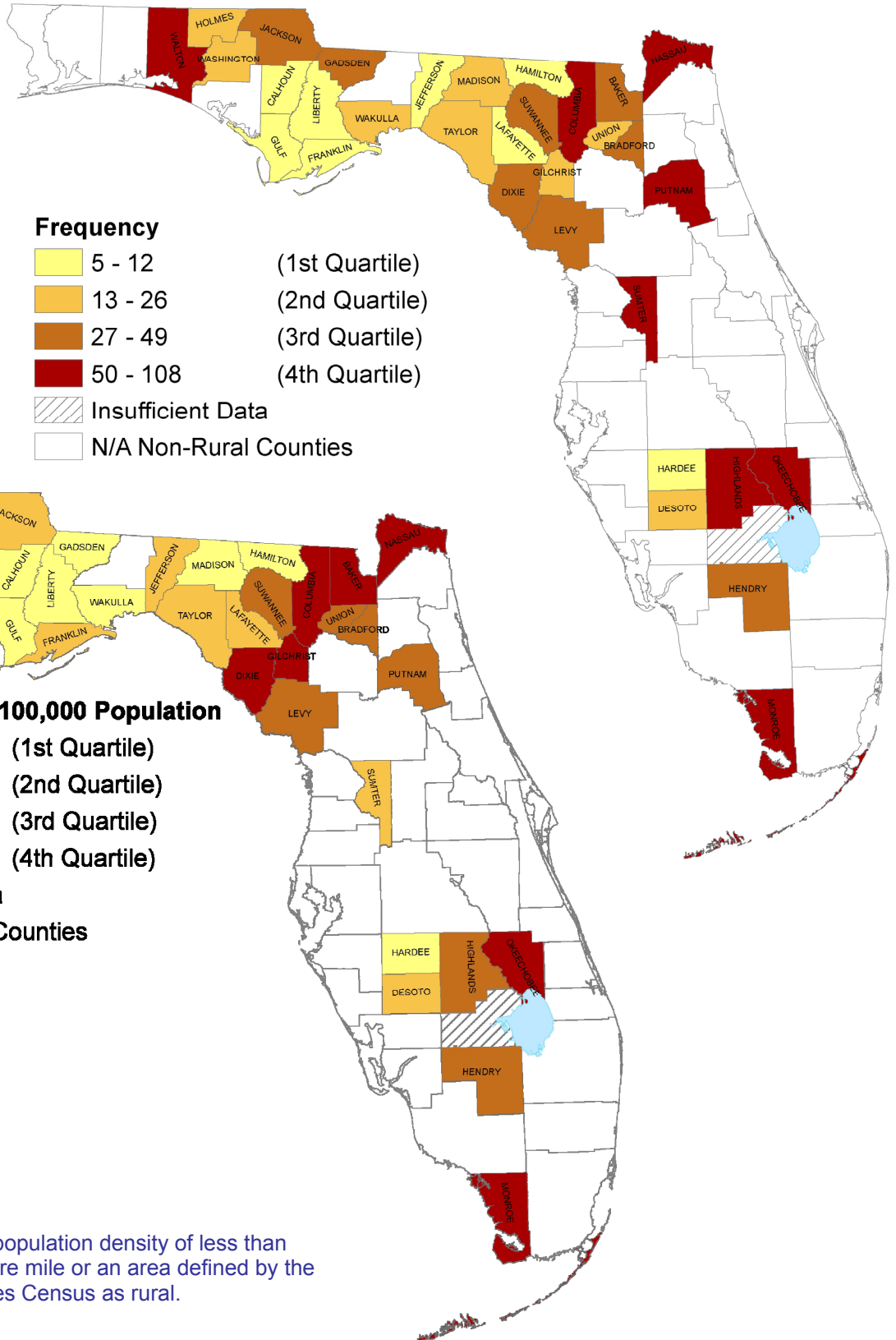
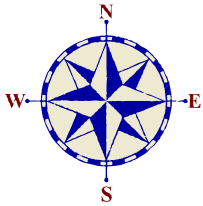
- 107 - 202 (1st Quartile)
- 203 - 351 (2nd Quartile)
- 352 - 897 (3rd Quartile)
- 898 - 2,260 (4th Quartile)
- N/A Rural Counties

Age-Adjusted Rate/100,000 Population

- 54.3 - 97.9 (1st Quartile)
- 98.0 - 125.0 (2nd Quartile)
- 125.1 - 136.9 (3rd Quartile)
- 137.0 - 253.5 (4th Quartile)
- N/A Rural Counties

COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: RURAL* COUNTIES

Poisoning Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Rural Counties, 2008



*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.