

CARBON MONOXIDE POISONINGS

January 2015

Sources of Carbon Monoxide



Figure. ED visits related to unintentional, non-fire-related CO poisoning by month and year, North Carolina

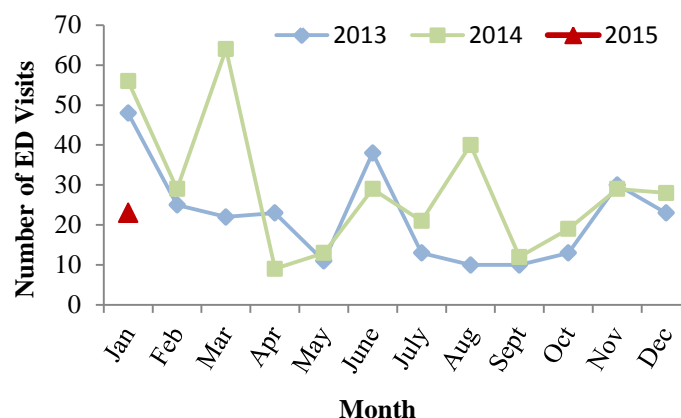


Table. 23 Emergency Department (ED) visits related to unintentional, non-fire related carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning in North Carolina were identified.

N (%)		N (%)	
Sex		Disposition	
Female	8 (35)	Admitted	4 (17)
Male	15 (65)	Discharged	15 (65)
Age Group (yrs)		Left without advice	2 (9)
0–9	1 (4)	Observation	1 (4)
10–24	4 (17)	Transferred	1 (4)
25–44	6 (26)	Insurance	
45–64	7 (30)	Medicaid	5 (22)
65+	5 (22)	Medicare	5 (22)
Exposure Site		Private	5 (22)
Home	6 (26)	Self-pay	3 (13)
Unspecified	17 (74)	Other / Unknown	5 (22)

Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding

January 2015 CO Exposure Descriptions

- Two teenagers were exposed to CO from a generator.
- An adult was exposed to CO while using a wood splitter.

Carolinas Poison Center (CPC): The CPC received 25 calls^{1,2} related to unintentional CO exposure in North Carolina, 6 calls requesting CO information, and 2 calls related to CO alarm use.

- 43 exposed people were mentioned:
 - 19 (44%) Female
 - 24 (56%) Male
- Site of exposure:
 - 38 (88%) Residence
 - 4 (9%) Workplace
 - 1 (2%) Other

¹We do not have the ability to determine the extent of overlap between CPC calls and ED visits. Therefore, they are analyzed separately.

²We do not have the ability to determine if CPC calls were related to fires.

NOTE: NC DETECT (www.ncdetect.org) search criteria for ED visits: ICD-9-CM diagnostic code 986 or external cause of injury code E868.3, E868.8, E868.9, E982.1, E868.2 or E982.0 for North Carolina residents who visited North Carolina hospitals. ED visits related to self-inflicted or fire-related exposures were excluded. CPC calls were filtered by substance and included when unintentional CO exposure, CO alarm use or a request for CO information was documented.

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