# The Home Safety Series: Breaking Down Childhood Injury by Age and Stage

## Key Messages:

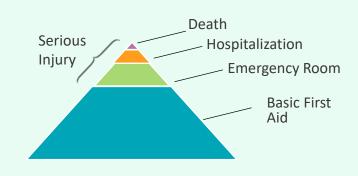
- Childhood injury can seriously impact family wellbeing and quality of life
- Serious childhood injuries are preventable with the right action and support
- The injury risk and type will depend on the child's age and developmental stage



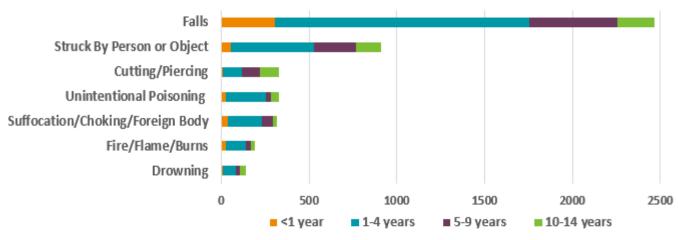
## Preventing Serious, Life Altering Injury

Injuries are the leading cause of childhood death and disability in Canada, and most of these injuries occur in the home.

Our vision is a world where all children are free to play, learn and grow without fear of serious, life altering injury.



## Leading Causes of Childhood Injury in the Home:



Emergency Department Visits for Home-Based Injuries in the Edmonton Zone, 2011-2021

\*Please note that this graph only depicts injuries that were reported as happening in the home. As a result, the numbers are likely underreported.



#### Edmonton Zone, Population Health Promotion

# Falls

Falls are the #1 cause of injury

Where do most childhood falls happen in the home?

- \*\* From furniture (i.e., beds, couches, highchairs, change tables)
- \* On stairs
- \* While **being carried**
- \* Slips or trips on the ground or floor (i.e., water, toys, and other tripping hazards
- \* From **play equipment** (i.e., backyard play structures)

## **Preventing Falls**

- Install window guards
- Move furniture away from windows
- Clear clutter from stairs and floors to prevent tripping hazards
- Place car seats and other carriers on the floor, never on top of furniture
- Install stair gates at the top and bottom of stairs. Never use pressure mount gates at the top of stairs
- Always **buckle children into** their **highchair** and other high surfaces
- Teach children to safety use play equipment

## The **10 most common poisons** for children:

- 1. Advil<sup>®</sup>
- 2. Pediatric Tylenol<sup>®</sup>
- 3. Vitamin D
- 4. Adult Tylenol<sup>®</sup>
- 5. Melatonin
- 6. Hand Sanitizer
- 7. Essential Oils
- 8. Fluoride Toothpaste
- 9. Cream/Lotion/Make-Up
- 10. Miscellaneous Substance

#### Other common poisons:

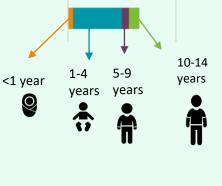














## **Preventing Poisoning**

- Keep all poisons Locked Up Tight and Out Of Sight
- If you think someone has been poisoned, call
   PADOS at 1-800-332-1414
- Read and follow all directions on poison labels
- Review first aid information before using poisons
- Choose the least hazardous product available
- Teach children about the hazard symbols









Poison

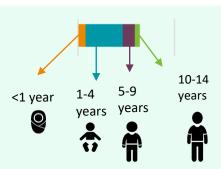
Corrosive

**Breathing Emergencies** 

Flammable

Explosive





**Suffocation** = blockage of the nose and mouth. More common in infants with limited head and neck control

#### Common suffocation risks:

- Bedding and soft mattresses
- Sharing a sleep surface with someone
- Sleeping in a car seat while in the home
- Plastic bags

Strangulation = Constriction of the neck

Cords, strings and ropes can get caught around the neck and cause strangulation

## Common Strangulation risks:

- Blind cords
- Drawstrings on clothes
- Necklaces and scarves



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**Choking** =Food or object caught in the airway

Children are more likely to choke on foods that are ...

- Hard (i.e., raw carrots, hard candy)
- Sticky (i.e., gum, raisins, peanut butter)
- Round (i.e., grapes, hot dogs)
- Inhalable (i.e., seeds, powdered sugar)

## Toys and other small pieces:

Be cautious of anything small enough to fit through a toilet paper roll



#### **Preventing Breathing Emergencies**

#### Choking

- Cook, mash and/or puree hard vegetables
- Cut round foods length-wise and into small pieces
- Remove bones, pits and seeds from foods
- Have children sit while eating
- Use a toilet paper roll to check toy safety. If the toy can fit though the roll, then it is too small



#### Suffocation:

- The safest place for infants to sleep is on their back in a crib or bassinette
- If bed-sharing, remove hazards that may cover the nose or mouth

#### Strangulation:

- Cut or remove blind cords
- Remove drawstrings from clothing
- Ensure cords on pacifiers and other children's items are too short to wrap around the neck

# **Fire and Burns**

Heat, electricity, and some common household chemicals can cause burns. Hazards to watch for include:

- Heat burns from hot tap water
- Contact with hot objects, like stoves, irons, fire pits and portable heaters
- Electrical burns and shocks from outlets, damaged wires and unsafe electrical devices
- Chemical burns from harsh cleaners, fertilizers and batteries



- Set hot water heaters to 49°C
- Place hot items out of reach of children (i.e., hot beverages, curling irons). Exercise caution if using these items when children are nearby
- Place safety gates around burn hazards, such as fireplaces and heaters
- Place plug covers on outlets
- Unplug electrical items when not in use
- Keep chemicals locked up tight and out of sight

#### Edmonton Zone, Population Health Promotion

#### Fire Safety:

- Keep a fire extinguisher in the kitchen and near other fire hazards
- Keep lighters, matches and flammable materials locked up
- Ensure there are working smoke detectors on all levels of the home
- Plan and practice fire safety drills with children



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A child's skin burns 4x more

quickly and deeply than an

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# Drowning

An infant or young child can drown in as little as 2.5 cm (1 inch) of water

#### **Drowning Hazards:**

- Bathtubs, sinks and toilets
- Swimming or wading pools
- Buckets/containers filled with water (i.e., mop buckets, coolers, rain barrels)
- Outdoor bodies of water (i.e., wells, ponds, drainage ditches, irrigation canals)

## **Preventing Drowning**

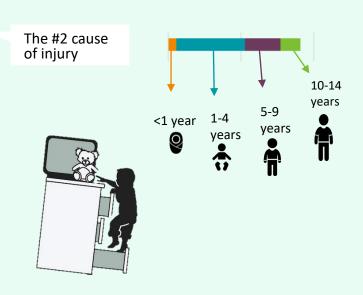
- Young children should never be left along in the bathtub. Bath seats and floatation devices <u>are not</u> safe alternatives to supervision
- Close toilet lids and secure them with a child lock
- Empty water from containers immediately after use
- Watch children closely outdoors, especially when wells, ponds, rain barrels or drainage ditches are nearby
- All children (and adults) should learn basic water safety rules and swimming skills
- Use an approved life jacket or PFD while in and around water
- Supervise children anytime they are swimming or playing near water

# Struck by Objects or People

This category includes injuries from being hit or colliding with objects or people

#### **Examples:**

- Being hit by an object such as a baseball or a falling box
- Being pinned under a piece of furniture or an appliance that tipped over, such as a TV, bookshelf or dresser
- Walking into a wall, door or piece of furniture, such as a coffee table
- Colliding with another person while running







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## Preventing Injuries from Being Struck by Objects or People

- Any pieces of furniture a child might climb on, such as tables, dressers, shelves, or TV stands, should be sturdy and anchored to the wall
- Attach protective padding to corners of coffee tables, fireplace hearths, and countertops with sharp edges
- Store heavy and/or hard objects in a secure location or somewhere low to the ground where they will not fall



# **Cuts and Piercing**

Sharp objects in and around the home can lead to injury if not handled safety

#### Examples of Hazards:

- Recyclables (i.e., cans, glass jars)
- Kitchen appliances (i.e., blenders, mixers, dishwashers)
- Knives and other utensils
- Tools (i.e., saws, pliers, scissors)
- Farm machinery

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## **Preventing Cuts and Piercing**

- Lock up sharp items and keep them out of reach of young children
- When sharp items are in use, supervise children closely to ensure safety
- Teach children boundaries and rules for what is safe to touch and play with
- Clean up broken glass and/or damaged equipment immediately



