

1-800-222-1222

First Aid for Poisoning

Swallowed Poison:

- Gently wipe out mouth and give a small amount of water.
- Do not make the person vomit.
- Call the poison center.

Poison on the Skin:

- Remove contaminated clothing and jewelry.
- Rinse skin with lukewarm water for 10 minutes.
- Call the poison center.

Poison in the Eye:

- Flush the eye with lukewarm water from cup, faucet, or shower for 15 minutes.
- Do not force the eyelid open.
- Call the poison center.

Inhaled Poison:

- Get the person to fresh air.
- Open doors and windows.
- Call the poison center.

Stay Connected

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What you need to know about Common Plants

The Maryland Poison Center (MPC) has gathered a list of common poisonous and non-poisonous plants. **Please note that not all plants are listed. If a plant is not on this list, it cannot be assumed to be poisonous or non-poisonous.** Call the MPC at 1-800-222-1222 to for more information.

First Aid

If any part of a plant is eaten (e.g., leaf, berry, stem, bulb, etc.), remove anything left and gently wipe out the mouth. Rinse the mouth with water and call the MPC immediately for more instructions.

Common Poisonous Plants

Amaryllis	Euonymus	Nephtytis/arrowhead
Azalea	Four o'clocks	Nightshade family
Black locust	Fruit pits or seeds	Oak tree acorns
Boxwood	Gladiolus	Peace lily
Caladium	Holly berries	Philodendron family
Calla lily	Hyacinth	Poison hemlock
Castor bean	Hydrangea/snowball bush	Poison ivy/oak/sumac
Chinaberry	Iris or flags	Pokeweed berries
Chrysanthemum	Jerusalem cherry	Pothos
Crown of thorns	Jimson weed	Tulip
Cyclamen	Lily-of-the-valley	Water hemlock
Daffodil/jonquil	Milkweed	Wisteria
Dieffenbachia/dumbcane	Mistletoe berries	Yew (seed only)
Easter lily	Monkshood	
English ivy	Mountain laurel	

Common Non-Poisonous Plants

African violet	Geranium	Peperomia
Baby's breath	Grape hyacinth	Petunia
Christmas cactus	Hibiscus	Poinsettia
Coleus	Honeysuckle	Pyracantha/firethorn
Corn plant	Impatiens	Rose
Crocus (spring)	Jade plant	Snake plant
Dandelion	Kalanchoe	Schefflera
Dogwood	Lilac	Spider plant
Dracaena	Liriope	Swedish ivy
Ferns	Marigold	Wandering jew
Ficus family	Mulberry	Wild strawberry
Forsythia	Norfolk island pine	
Fuchsia	Pansy	

Mushrooms

Many edible mushrooms have toxic look-a-likes. The only way to identify a wild mushroom is through chemical testing. In general, mushroom foraging should only be done by the very experienced. If a wild mushroom is ingested, call the poison center right away. Do not wait for symptoms to call.

Poison Experts just a phone call away! Saving Lives...Saving Dollars