



Child Protection Part 1

Poisoning, bug bites, and stings are just a few of the countless things that can afflict your child. It is crucial to your child's safety that you know how to protect them from these dangers, and what to do if they are stung, bit, or poisoned. The following tips will help you learn what to do to keep your child safe.

What to do for Bug Bites and Stings

- Warn your child which bugs to stay away from, and let them know what can happen if they get bitten or stung.
- **Bee Stings:** Bees leave behind their stingers. These should be removed by scraping the stinger out of the skin, not plucking it out. Wash the area thoroughly, apply antibiotic ointment, and apply an ice pack for several minutes.
- **Spider Bites:** Most spiders in the United States are non-venomous, and their bites can be treated the same way as a bee sting. If your child starts experiencing symptoms such as nausea, chills, or fever you should seek medical attention immediately. These may be signs of a venomous spider bite.

Protect Your Child From Poisoning

- Keep all medications and toxic items in their original containers, and out of sight and out of reach of children by storing them in a locked cabinet or drawer.
- Keep track of how many pills are supposed to be left in each container, so that you know if any go missing.
- Store cleaning products and household chemicals out of sight and out of reach of children. Secure cabinets or drawers containing these products with a lock or child-proof latch.
- Cosmetics such as hairspray, perfumes, hair dye, nail polish and nail polish remover should also be stored out of reach of children.
- If your child comes into contact with anything poisonous, seek medical attention immediately.

Resources

[Bug Bites and Stings](#)

[CDC Poisoning Prevention](#)

[Household Safety: Poisoning](#)

Created by R. Benjamin



Don't learn safety by accident