Introduction to the Florida Poison Information Center Network (FPICN) Statewide Data System and its connection to the NPDS (National Poison Data System)







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- •The Florida Poison Information Center Network was created by an act of the Florida Legislature in 1989 (FS 395.1027) in response to the overwhelming need for emergency poison information in the state.
- •The Network, incorporates 3 poison centers and a statewide data center located in Jacksonville, Miami and Tampa
  - receives approximately 500 calls each day from Floridians and residents of the U.S. Virgin Islands.
  - Available 24/7, calls answered by specially trained physicians, nurses, pharmacists, physician assistants, toxicology fellows, and board-certified toxicologists





#### •Discussion:

- National overview of Poison Centers in the U.S. and the AAPCC National Poison Center Database (NPDS)
  - NPDS data access and tools
- Florida Poison Information Center Network (FPICN) infrastructure
  - FPICN data access and tools
    - ToxSentry, ToxSentryWeb, ToxSentryAnalytics dashboards, static data postings
    - FL- ESSENCE-PC
- Research applications
- Live demo of FPICN data access capabilities





- American Association of Poison Control Centers (AAPCC)
  - Structure and function
    - Member services
    - Certification of centers and SPI's
    - Data collection, collation, analysis
    - Quality of care and data
    - National guidelines
    - Funding





### • AAPCC National Poison Data System (NPDS)

- History of NPDS (aka, TESS)
- Limitations of NPDS data
- Proprietary and non-proprietary codes vs ICD9-10



# National Poison Data System (NPDS)

#### •What is it?

- Initiated in 1985
- Data warehouse offering near real-time poisoning exposure surveillance information
- Data uploaded from poison centers every 8 min allowing for both spatial and temporal case volume and case-based surveillance.
- Maintained by the American Association of Poison Control Centers (AAPCC).

#### •What data does it contain?

- Case information from calls placed to all poison centers across the U.S.
- > 74 million case records and information on over 447,000 products.
  - Annually, the nation's poison centers take over four million calls. All calls are entered into NPDS. These calls include data on over 2.5 million confirmed human exposures, animal exposures, information calls, and cases that were later confirmed to be non-exposures.

#### •Access?



National Poison Data System		Poison center personnel include medical toxicologists, clinical toxicologists and specialists in poison information.
User Name:		
Password: Logon	Since 1953, poison centers have been making a positive contribution to public health in the United States. The goal of poison centers is to reduce	If you have a poisoning emergency, call
Forgot Username?	morbidity and mortality due to poisoning	n dei de la companya









#### Florida Poison Information Center Network

- Statewide Network of three poison centers and a data analysis unit coordinated through Children's Medical Services, Department of Health
  - FPIC/Jacksonville: UF Health-Jacksonville Medical Center, University of Florida Health Science Center
  - FPIC/Miami: Jackson Memorial Hospital; University of Miami
  - FPIC/Tampa; Tampa General Health Care; University of South Florida
  - FPICN Data Center; UF Health-Jacksonville, University of Florida









### Poison Center Operations

- Lay public calls
  - approximately 83% of call volume
  - 89% from residence
  - 65-70% occur in children <6 years old
  - 90% accidental
- Health professional calls
  - approximately 14% of call volume
- Others:
  - veterinarians, law enforcement, EMS, schools/other public areas, restaurants





### Poison Center Operations

- Epidemiology/data collection
  - computerized on-line data collection
  - medical records kept on each patient
  - exposures and information requests collected
  - statewide data analyzed
  - contribute to AAPCC NPDS database
  - contribute to Florida's ESSENCE-PC system





### www.floridapoisoncontrol.org









#### • FPICN real-time data tools

- ToxSenty (EMR)
- ToxSentryWeb (ad-hoc query tool)
- ToxSentryAnalytics (Tableau dashboards)





#### Research applications

- Data can be used to support grant applications, pilot data, etc.
- Poison center data has been used in epidemiological studies, identifying and characterizing current trends related to toxicological substances/exposures; studies employing geospatial analysis and machine learning





Human Exposures







Frequency of Statewide Carbon Monoxide Exposures following hurricanes by year, 2003 and 2005.



Florida Hurricane Landfall dates for 2005 Hurricanes Dennis (July 10), Katrina (August 25), Rita (September 20), and Wilma (October 24,). There were no hurricanes in 2003. Source: Florida Poison Control Data



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#### Monitoring Poison Control Center Data to Detect Health Hazards During Hurricane Season — Florida, 2003–2005

Eight hurricanes made landfall in Florida from August 13, 2004, through October 24, 2005.\* Each hurricane caused flooding and widespread power outages (1-4). In the fall of 2004, the Florida Department of Health (FDOH) began retrospectively reviewing data collected by the Florida Poison Information Center Network (FPICN) during the 2004 hurricane season. During the 2005 hurricane season, FDOH, in consultation with FPICN, initiated daily monitoring of FPICN records of exposures that might reflect storm-related health hazards. Analysis of these data determined that 28 carbon monoxide (CO) exposures were reported to FPICN in the 2 days after Hurricane Katrina made its August 25, 2005, landfall in Florida, en route to a second landfall on the Gulf Coast. Data on CO and other exposures were used to develop and distribute public health prevention messages to Florida communities affected by hurricanes.

FPICN, created by the Florida legislature in 1989, consists of poison control centers in Jacksonville, Miami, and Tampa and a data analysis unit in Jacksonville, Health professionals and the public can contact FPICN by calling a toll-free hodine available 24 hours a day. Specialists in poison information at each center collect exposure and substance information from callers and enter it into a local database; this information is then uploaded to a statewide database.

The statewide database includes a case narrative and patient identification information provided by the individual caller or clinician from a health-care facility. Information is coded following American Association of Poison Control Centers (AAPCC) guidelines regarding harmful substances, circumstances of exposure, clinical findings, disposition, and follow-up.<sup>†</sup> FPICN defines exposure as contact with a substance that could be harmful to health via ingestion, inhalation, injection, or mucosal membrane/dermal exposure.

FDOH selected the following hurricane-related exposures for daily monitoring in 2005 and retrospective review of data from 2004: CO; hydrocarbon fuels; batteries and fire/matches/ explosives; bites/stings and snake bites; contaminated, polluted, or sewage water; and food poisoning (Table). For this analysis, exposures to smoke or exhaust gas (e.g., from motor vehicles) were not included as CO exposures. FDOH compared exposures from 30 days before and up to 1 week

\*Hurricanes Charley, Frances, Ivan, and Jeanne in 2004 and Dennis, Katrina, Rita, and Wilma in 2005. Although Rita did not make a direct landfall, the hurricane swept past the Horida Keys, causing flood damage and power outages. ?Available at http://www.aapec.org/poison1.htm.





### • DEMO:

- ToxSentry
- ToxSentryWeb
- ToxSentryAnalytics



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± J2371679 3/1/2022 6:23:00 PM	Employee Call - Network		
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M COVIE	)-Related Exposure-H	HandSanitizer				Exposures		09/09/2020		
TR COVIE	)-Related Exposure-A	Antimalarials				Exposures		09/09/2020		
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# ToxSentryWeb ToxSentryAnalytics





## **Questions?**

