



FY 2021

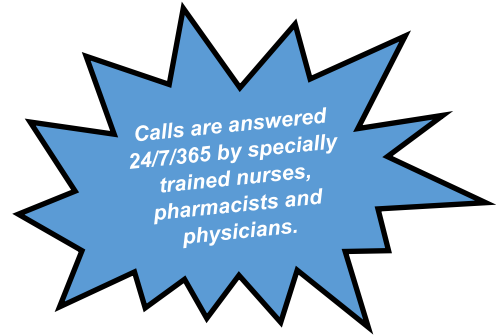
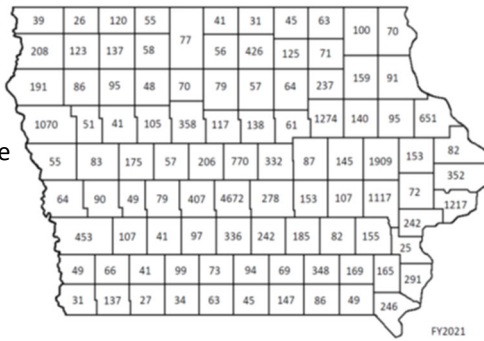
(July 1, 2020 – June 30, 2021)

Our Mission

To reduce morbidity, mortality and costs associated with poisonings, through providing statewide 24-hour telephone management, consultation, poison prevention information, public and professional education and research for the people of Iowa.

Serving All 99 Counties

The IPCC provides immediate treatment recommendations to the public and health care providers.

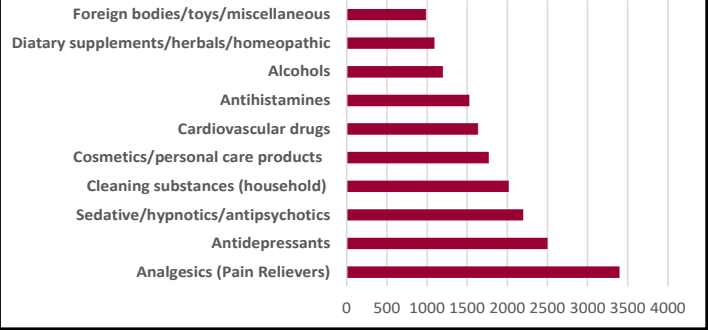


56.4% of the cases involved children under 19

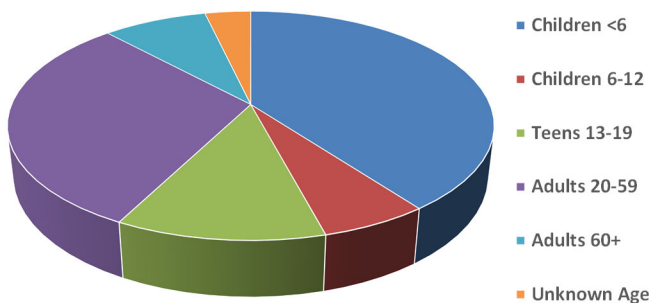
Facts At A Glance

- The IPCC managed 23,816 cases and made 46,729 follow up calls
- 28% of IPCC cases come from health care providers in ERs across the entire state of Iowa.
- More than **89%** of poisonings happen in the home
- **62%** of poisonings and overdose cases handled by the IPCC involved a medication or street drug

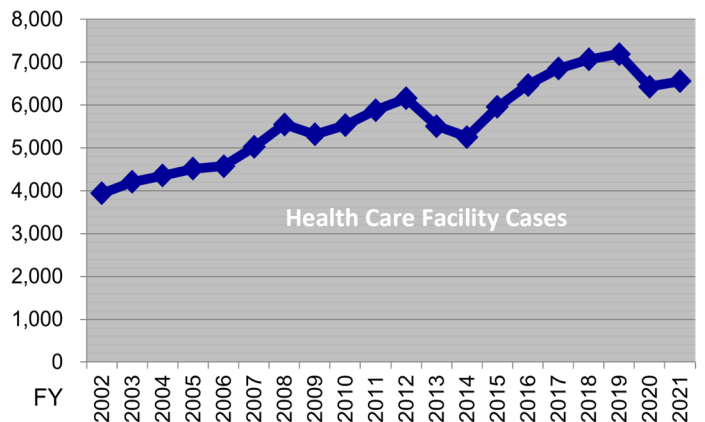
Top 10 Categories of Exposures in FY2021



Age Distribution in FY 2021



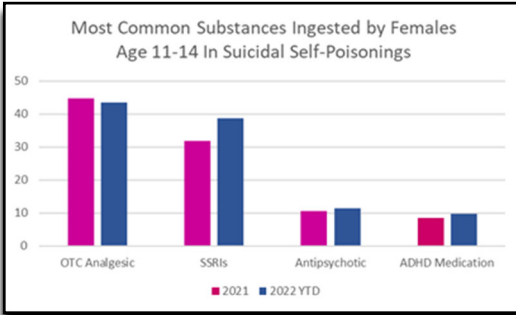
Health care providers frequently rely on the IPCC for expert advice on poisoning cases. These high-acuity cases are complex and require more expertise and time, including consults with our physician toxicologists who are available 24/7/365.



PREPARE. PREVENT. PROTECT.



Throughout the pandemic, the IPCC saw a steady rise in the number and severity of self-poisoning suicide attempts, especially among tween and teen girls. During a single week in January 2021, the IPCC had 20 cases in which 11-14 year old girls had attempted suicide by poisoning (2.3 times higher than our average). The average age of the females was 14.8 years old and 48.9% were ages 11 through 14 years old. The most common substances that the females ingested were over-the-counter analgesics (acetaminophen, ibuprofen, aspirin) and antidepressant medications.

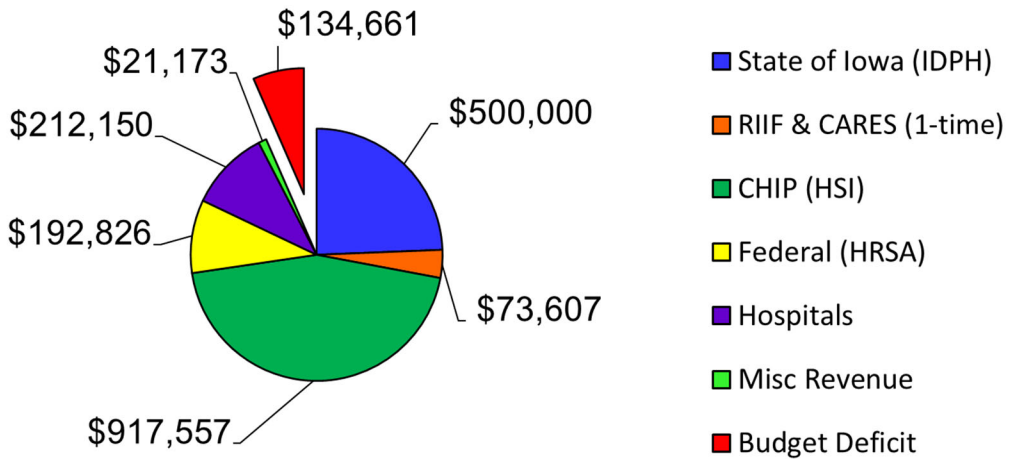


53% of calls involving teens are self poisoning suicide attempts.

The IPCC alerted the Iowa Department of Public Health of this disturbing trend, which, in turn, alerted state and national suicide prevention organizations. During the pandemic, with kids spending more time at home, the IPCC also observed a marked surge in accidental poisonings (mostly children) due to hand sanitizers, cleaning products, and cold and cough medicines. Other pandemic-related calls include COVID vaccine administration errors, self-medicating with remedies from non-medical sources, recalls of contaminated hand sanitizers, and others.

FY 2021 Revenue Source

The IPCC improves health outcomes and decreases the length of stay for those who do have to go to the hospital by providing expert medical advice to doctors and nurses treating patients with drug overdoses and poisonings. In addition to saving lives, the IPCC saves Iowa millions of dollars each year. This is because 90% of IPCC cases involving a child under 5 are safely treated at home with poison center advice and follow-up without needing more costly services like the ER or 911. Last year this resulted in a savings of over \$15M dollars in avoided health care costs in Iowa and a \$6M dollar savings to the Medicaid program.



Total revenue: \$1,917,313
 Total expenses: \$2,051,974
 (personnel costs comprise 87% of IPCC budget)



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www.iowapoisn.org



Every \$1 invested in the IPCC saves at least \$13 in health care costs

DISCLAIMER: The term "exposure" means someone has had contact with the substance in some way; for example, ingested, inhaled or absorbed a substance by the skin or eyes, etc. Exposures do not necessarily represent poisonings or overdoses. Case records are from self-reported calls; they reflect only information provided when the public or healthcare professionals report an actual or potential exposure to a substance or request information or educational materials. IPCC is not able to completely verify the accuracy of every report made to the center. Additional exposures may go unreported and data reference should not be construed to present the complete incidence of exposures to any substance(s).