

# Poisonings linked to cleaning products are rising along with coronavirus fears

April 21 2020, by E.j. Mundell, Healthday Reporter

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(HealthDay)—A woman overcome by toxic fumes from her kitchen sink

is rushed to the hospital; a toddler is treated in the ER after swallowing hand sanitizer.

As Americans' obsession with disinfecting their homes against coronavirus rises, so are the number of poisoning emergencies like these, a new government report finds.

"Exposures to cleaners and disinfectants reported to NPDS [the National Poison Data System] increased substantially in early March 2020," noted a team led by Dr. Arthur Chang, a researcher at the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

In fact, there's been a more than 20% spike in the number of such poisoning emergencies reported to the NPDS, compared to the same time last year, the report found.

While cleaning products and disinfectants can be toxic to germs, they can also prove toxic to people when mixed or used improperly, experts noted.

"While cleaning your home and your hands is important in reducing your risk for COVID-19, it's also important that you take the proper precautions to reduce a toxic exposure, which can lead to an ER visit," said emergency physician Dr. Robert Glatter, of Lenox Hill Hospital in New York City.

Bleach is one of the most common chemicals misused, the CDC team found, with improper use of bleach accounting "for the largest percentage of the increase" in household poisonings since the COVID-19 pandemic took hold.

In one case, "an adult woman heard on the news to clean all recently purchased groceries before consuming them," Chang's group said. Going

perhaps a little too far, "she filled a sink with a mixture of 10% bleach solution, vinegar and hot water, and soaked her produce," the researchers said.

The result: Fumes filled her kitchen, the woman began to have difficulty breathing and had to call 911. She was rushed to the ER where she was treated with oxygen and bronchodilators and later released.

"The combination of bleach with vinegar produces toxic chlorine gas," Glatter noted. "Lack of proper ventilation can place you at risk for a [toxic exposure](#), which could be deadly."

Hand sanitizers are also a problematic item—especially for kids. In another case described by the CDC team, a preschooler was rushed to the hospital after drinking alcohol-based [hand sanitizer](#) and passing out. Her [blood alcohol level](#) reached 273 milligrams per deciliter (most states' drunk driving limit is 80 mg/dL), and she required overnight treatment in the pediatric ICU before recovering.

Glatter said it's a near-tragedy that didn't need to happen.

"It's imperative that parents understand the potential for alcohol poisoning associated with hand sanitizer, since it typically contains at least 60-70% alcohol," he said. "Children are at highest risk since they may think it is harmless to consume. Parents should never leave bottles of hand sanitizer in the vicinity of young children."

Glatter also warned that "burns to the hand may also result from DIY hand sanitizer made with excessive levels of alcohol. Wearing gloves is essential to prevent this from occurring." In fact, he urged the use of face masks and gloves whenever cleaning products are used at home.

Dr. Kenneth Spaeth is chief of occupational and environmental medicine

at Northwell Health in Great Neck, N.Y. Reading over the CDC report, he agreed that more caution is warranted around cleansers and disinfectants. And he questioned whether stringently decontaminating everything in the home is really the best defense against the new coronavirus.

Instead, "hand-washing and/or hand sanitizing is vitally important in reducing risk of exposure to COVID-19 and many other infectious agents," Spaeth said. "Social distancing, use of a face covering when out in public, and hand hygiene are three most important strategies for reducing risk of exposure."

The new report was published April 20 in the CDC journal *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*.

**More information:** For more on what products can disinfect against the new coronavirus, see the [U.S. Environmental Protection Agency](#).

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Citation: Poisonings linked to cleaning products are rising along with coronavirus fears (2020, April 21) retrieved 16 June 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2020-04-poisonings-linked-products-coronavirus.html>

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