Differentials in poisoning rates of young Australian children according to residential location and geographical remoteness

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**Objectives:** To assess differentials in the poisoning rates of children aged 0–4 years according to residential location and geographical remoteness.

**Design:** Cross sectional study based on hospitalizations.

**Setting:** Australia.

**Subjects:** Children aged 0–4 years admitted to hospital due to poisoning during the financial year 1996–97.

**Main outcome measures:** Crude rates of hospitalization.

**Results:** The rate of hospitalization due to poisoning peaked in the third year and second year of life for medicinal and non-medicinal substances respectively. Rates were significantly higher among children aged 0–4 years residing in rural and remote areas when compared with those residing in metropolitan areas, and rate differentials increased with geographical remoteness.

**Conclusions:** The observed differentials suggest the need for targeted research and prevention efforts aimed at rural and remote area communities. A detailed empirical study is recommended, involving the assessment of risk factors and an in-home hazard checklist, as a precursor to any intervention program.

**Rate calculation and confidence intervals**

Population based rates were produced using unpublished population estimates for 1996–97 provided by the Australian Bureau of Statistics at the level of statistical local area.

Rates of hospitalization were produced according to the Rural, Remote, and Metropolitan Area classification system (RMA), involving aggregation of statistical local areas, in order to study the geographical distribution of poisoning by place of residence.

Where case numbers are small, the effect of chance variation on rates can be large. Therefore, 95% confidence intervals were placed around rates as a guide to the size of this variation, based on a Poisson assumption about the number of cases in a time period. Chance variation alone would be expected to lead to a rate outside the interval only once out of 20 occasions.

**RESULTS**

The crude rate of medicinal poisoning hospitalizations in 0–4 year olds (196/100 000 population) was more than double the crude rate of non-medicinal poisoning in this age group (79/100 000 population) in the financial year 1996–97.

The rates peaked in the third year of life for medicinal substances and the second year for non-medicinal substances (fig 1). Fifty four percent of the preschooler medicinal poisoning cases admitted to hospital were male, compared with 58% for non-medicinal poisoning cases.

Of the hospitalizations for which a place of poisoning was noted (80% of medicinal poisonings and 75% of non-medicinal poisonings) 11–204 O

**Abbreviations:** AIHW, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.
non-medicinal poisonings), nearly all occurred in the home (96% and 91% for medicinal and non-medicinal substances respectively).

Rates of hospitalization for both medicinal and non-medicinal poisonings were significantly higher among preschoolers resident in rural and remote areas compared with metropolitan areas and rate differentials increased with geographical remoteness (see fig 2).

**DISCUSSION**

This study showed that nearly three in every 1000 children aged 0–4 years in the financial year 1996–97 were hospitalized due to poisoning in that year and the hospitalization rate was highest for medicinal poisonings.

Most of the poisonings occurred in the home. Due to the limitations of ICD9 coding it was not possible to determine whether this was the child’s own home or someone else’s home. Assessment of this issue elsewhere in Australia suggested that in most cases it would have occurred in the child’s own home. It was therefore relevant to consider differentials in rates of poisoning according to residential location of the poisoned child.

Children living in rural and remote areas of Australia had higher crude rates of poisoning than children living in metropolitan areas and the rate differentials increased with geographical remoteness. Unfortunately, it was not possible to determine whether these differentials reflected differences in the age distributions of the areas by individual year of age, as this information was not available. The reported rate differentials could also reflect differences in hospital admission policies between metropolitan, rural, and remote area hospitals, as suggested by Hockey et al. However, unless convincing evidence is provided to support this suggestion, the noted rate differentials should not be ignored. Contrasts in all-ages poisoning death rates by area of residence add weight to the suggestion that specific targeting of rural and remote area communities is required.

Unfortunately, little is currently known about the special measures required to prevent poisoning of young children in rural and remote areas as the topic has not been researched before. Even in Australia, where poisoning among preschoolers was chosen as one of four priority areas of the National Injury Prevention Plan and the differentials reported here have been known since the year 2000, the topic has not received further attention. Until there is a better understanding of the causal factors, prevention requirements cannot be specified. Indeed, at present any discussion of prevention will necessarily be limited to putative solutions based on experience gained in metropolitan environments because this is the site of the available published research and it may not be applicable in rural and remote areas.

Considering the lack of an evidence base for the causes and prevention of the problem it is recommended that a research study be undertaken involving an assessment of the home environment and risk factors of young children residing in rural and remote areas, including farms, which could possibly be implemented through regional child health clinics. As a component of the research an inventory of poisoning hazards should be constructed. None of the available Australian checklists (see http://www.agsafe.com.au and http://www.farmsafe.org.au) is totally adequate for the present purpose and these need to be extended.

It is not known whether the geographical differentials reported for Australia also occur in other countries as this information has not been reported before in the international literature. It is unlikely that the differentials are unique to Australia. Chemical hazards and exposures are likely to be greater in the rural and agricultural areas of most countries as poisons are used extensively and intensively to control pests and crop and animal diseases. In countries that have sizeable rural populations, differentials in childhood poisoning rates and exposures should be examined as there is the potential for substantially increased rates and the need for research into effective control measures.

**CONCLUSIONS**

There are strong differentials in the poisoning rates of young Australian children according to residential location and geographical remoteness. These differentials should be examined in other countries and reported in the literature. In addition, research into the risk factors, causes, and prevention is required in order to provide the much needed evidence base for prevention efforts.
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