

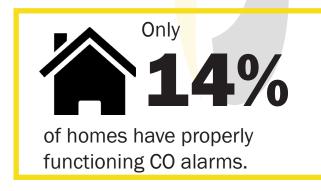
CARBON MONOXIDE

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Carbon monoxide poisoning is often misdiagnosed because it can easily be confused with other common illnesses, as the symptoms are nonspecific and the blood test confirming carbon monoxide poisoning is highly time-sensitive. A person can be poisoned by a small amount of carbon monoxide over a long period of time or by a large amount of carbon monoxide over a short amount of time.

Carbon Monoxide Safety Checklist:

- Leave your home immediately and call 911 or your local fire department if you suspect a leak or experience symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning.
- Have your appliances inspected annually with an electronic sensor.
- Have a carbon monoxide alarm is near each fuel-burning appliance, on every floor, and outside bedrooms.
- Replace carbon monoxide alarms approximately every 5-7 years (per manufacturer recommendations).
- Look for signs of carbon monoxide leaks (soot or black residue on appliances or above a fireplace).
- Never leave any vehicle idling in the garage.
- Do not use outdoor appliances indoors or near open windows (grill, generator, gas lantern).
- Carry a CO detector that goes to 0 ppm if you're vulnerable (children, pregnant women, elderly, etc). Carbon monoxide alarms are life safety devices designed to to go off at 70 ppm+.

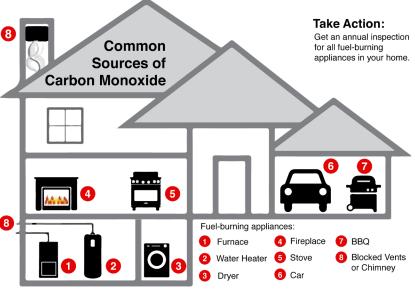


Poisoning Symptoms:

Carbon monoxide poisoning syptoms are similar to other, more common illnesses such as:

- Hangover
- **Food Poisoning**
- Stress
- Flu
- Learning Disabilities Depression
- COVID-19
- **Heart Disease**
- Respiratory Illnesses Parkinson's
- Alzheimer's

Symptoms vary depending on the individual person and how long they were exposed.



More Ways You Can Help:

- Volunteer: email us at info@ncoaa.us
- Make a donation at: visit www.ncoaa.us/donate

