Detergent Packet Poisoning

Research is finding that children are consuming a dangerously large number of detergent packets. Calls to poison control centers increased 17 percent from 2013 to 2014. More than 22,000 children (mostly under age 3) were exposed to laundry packets during that period, according to the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP). The AAP also noted a 14 percent increase in calls to poison centers concerning exposure to dishwasher detergent packets.

The packets (or pods) were introduced in 2012 as a less messy alternative to detergent powder, but their colorful designs and strong fragrances can be attractive to children. When ingested, the liquid packets double a child’s odds of being admitted to a medical facility, because they are more toxic than traditional detergents.

Exposure to packets of laundry detergent can cause vomiting, throat burns and eye injuries. More severe cases can include breathing cessation, comas, cardiac arrest and even death.

Procter & Gamble, which makes detergents that include Gain and Tide, has set up ad campaigns to emphasize safety in households that use the packets, and says it has made its packaging more difficult for children to open.

Researchers recommend that parents of children under age 6 use traditional laundry detergent instead of the packets. Also, detergent should be stored out of sight and out of children’s reach in a locked cabinet, and monitored closely while the cabinet is open.
Potential Zika Spread Mapped by NASA

NASA scientists have created a map showing the U.S. locations with the highest potential for the spread of the Zika virus. This information will be used to better target future search-and-destroy missions for the female Aedes aegypti—the mosquito responsible for the spread of the virus.

Researchers focused on 50 cities within or near the current Aedes aegypti population, applying factors such as temperature, rainfall amounts, poverty levels and whether people in those cities have traveled to Zika-affected areas. They then took things a step further and analyzed the chance of the mosquito surviving in those locations during each month of the year. In the wintertime, colder temperatures and a lack of moisture lessen the likelihood of mosquito eggs hatching.

While results of the study matched researchers’ expectations, they were surprised as to just how far north the virus can spread in the summer months.

According to the study, all 50 cities studied exhibit the potential for at least low-to-moderate Aedes aegypti abundance. And most eastern cities are suitable for moderate-to-high Aedes aegypti abundance.

The cities with the highest potential risk include: Miami, Orlando, Tampa, Jacksonville and Tallahassee in Florida; Savannah, Georgia; Charleston, South Carolina; Mobile, Alabama; and New Orleans.

The cities with moderate risk are cities along the eastern coastline, such as New York, Philadelphia and the District of Columbia, and then across the country to Kansas City, Oklahoma City and Houston.

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Chicken Stir-fry

- 2 Tbsp. vegetable oil
- ½ cup carrots, peeled and thinly sliced
- ½ cup celery, thinly sliced
- ¼ cup onion, cut into strips
- 1 green pepper, cut into strips
- 1 Tbsp. garlic, finely chopped
- 1 Tbsp. ginger, finely chopped
- 1 lb. cooked chicken, skin removed, cut into strips
- ½ tsp. sugar
- 3 Tbsp. soy sauce
- 3 cups cooked rice (white or brown)

Directions

Add vegetable oil to a large pan over high heat. Then add the vegetables, garlic and ginger. Stir until the garlic is slightly brown.

Add the chicken, sugar and soy sauce. Stir for one minute or until heated through. Serve over rice.

Makes: 6 servings

Nutritional Information (per serving)

| Total Calories | 247 |
| Total Fat     | 7.2 g |
| Protein      | 19 g |
| Carbohydrates | 25 g |
| Dietary Fiber | 2 g |
| Saturated Fat | 1 g |
| Sodium        | 423 mg |

*Percent Daily Values are based on a 2,000 calorie diet.

Source: USDA