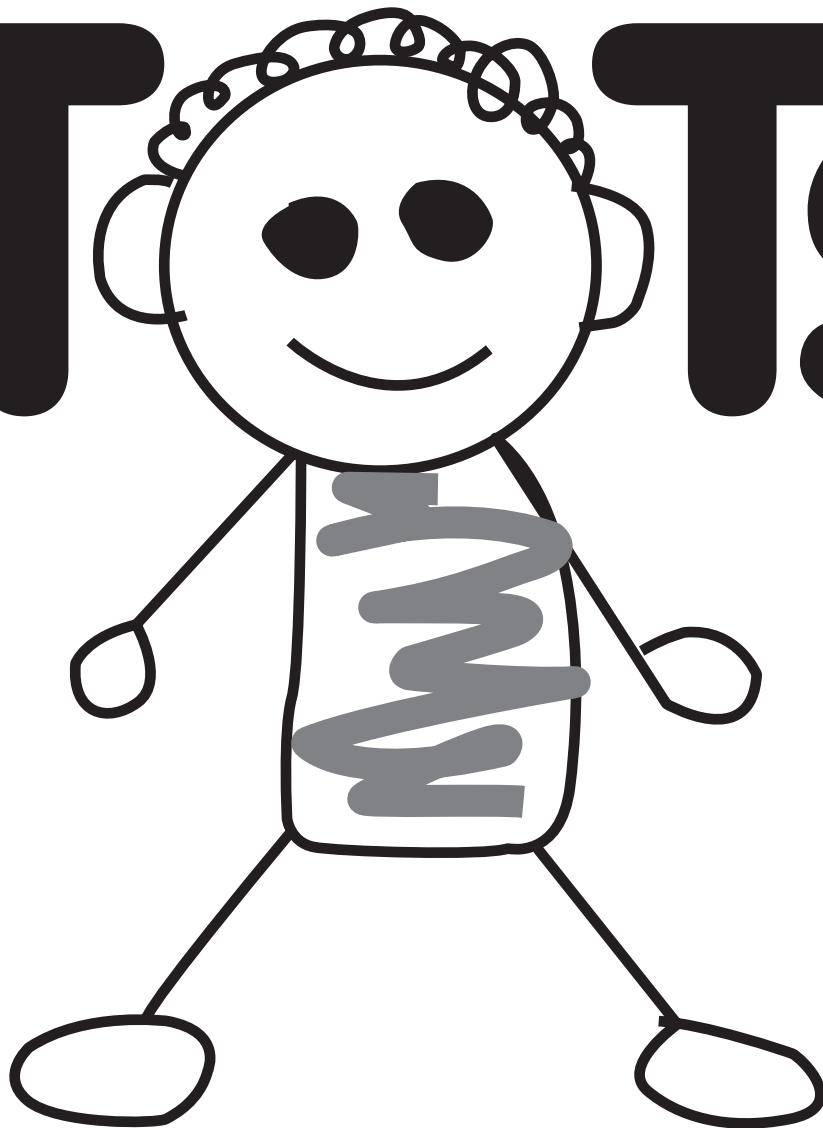


Too Hot For

T T S



Parents-

This coloring book is for you and your child. Have your family look through it together, naming the hot things that can burn. First aid tips are in the back of the book.

There are many things in your house that are too hot for tots. In fact, many can cause very serious burn injuries.

But, if you take certain precautions and keep a watchful eye... burns can be prevented.

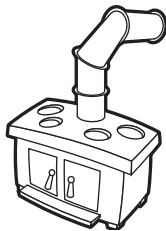
In your neighborhood, and across New York State -



- **The most frequent burn injury to children 4 years old and under is a scald from hot liquids and foods.**



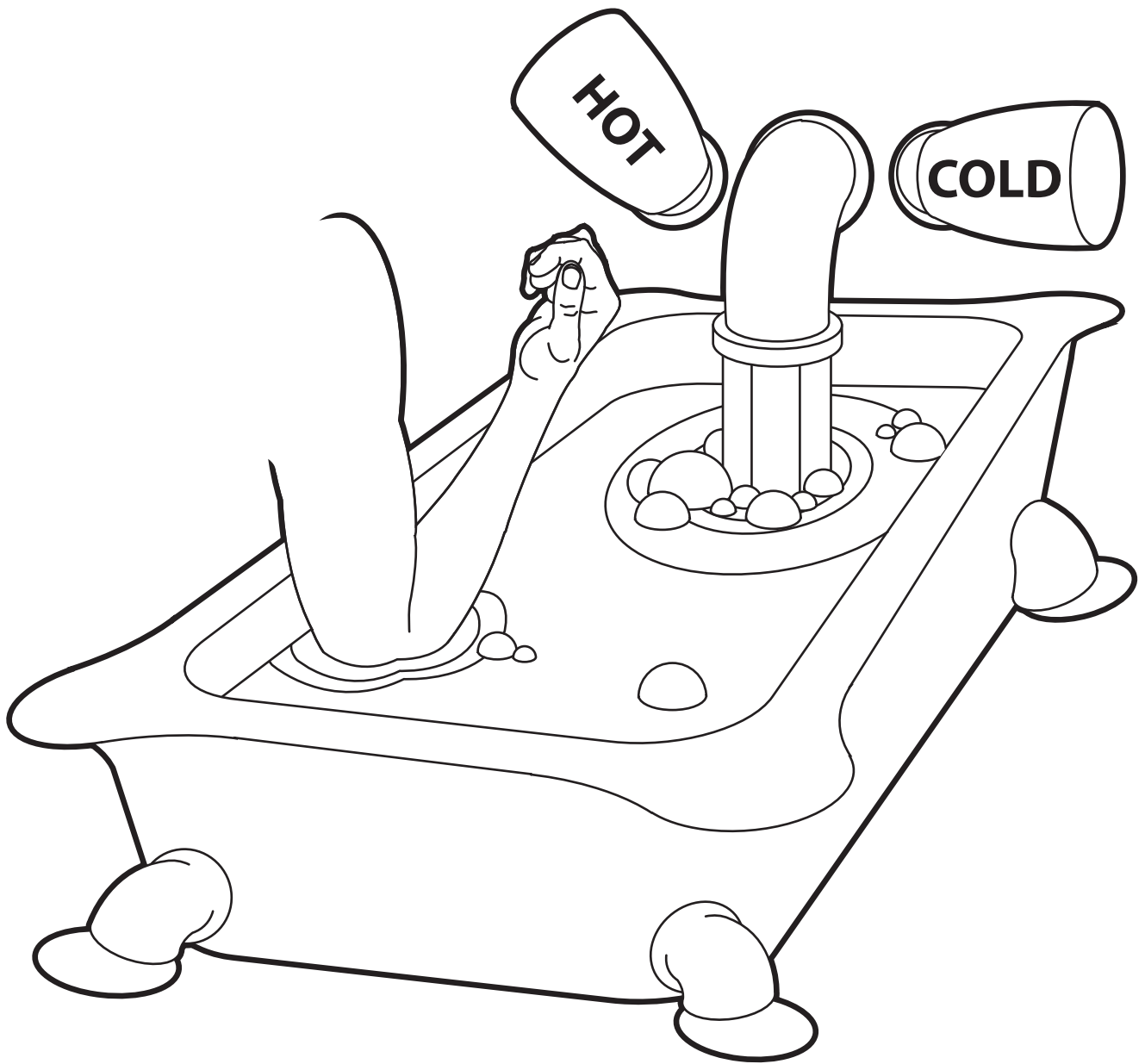
- **Flames from matches and lighters can cause severe burns.**



- **Direct contact with hot objects and surfaces is a common cause of burns in children.**

Remember, even a hot drink can scald your child's skin.

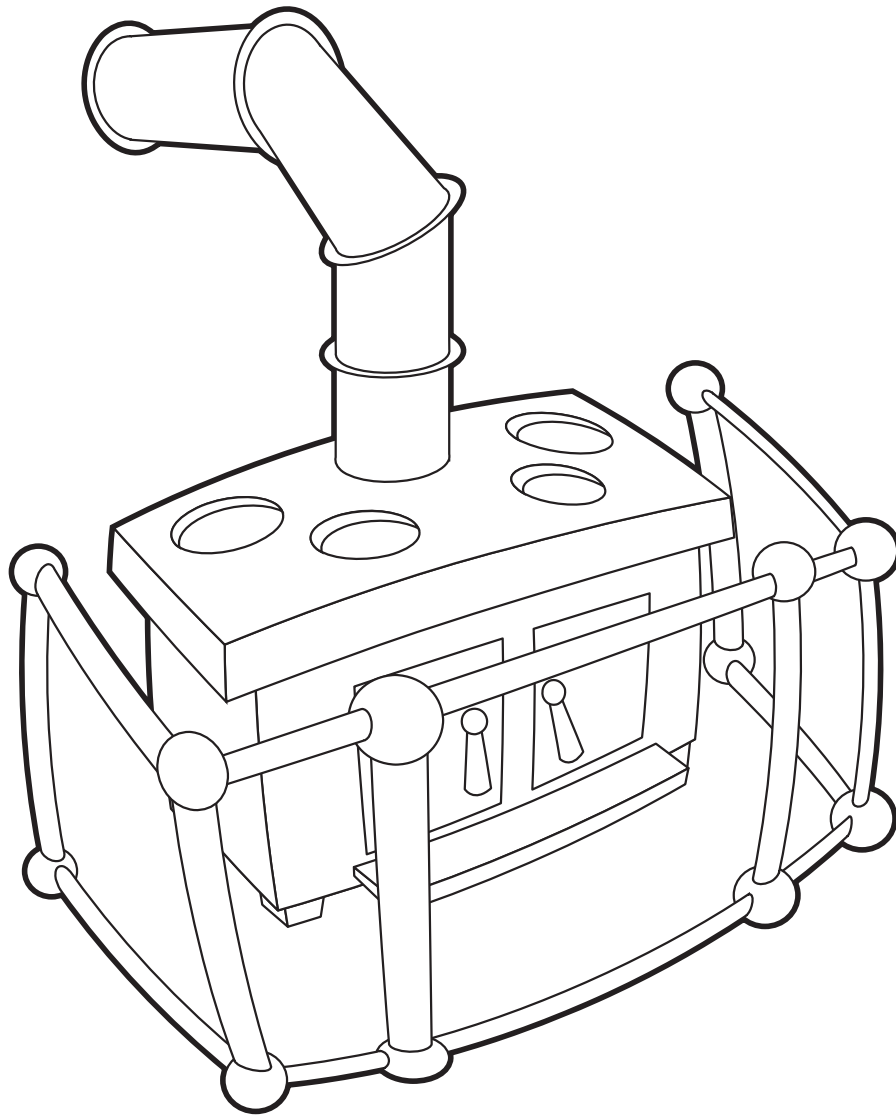
Burns can be prevented!!



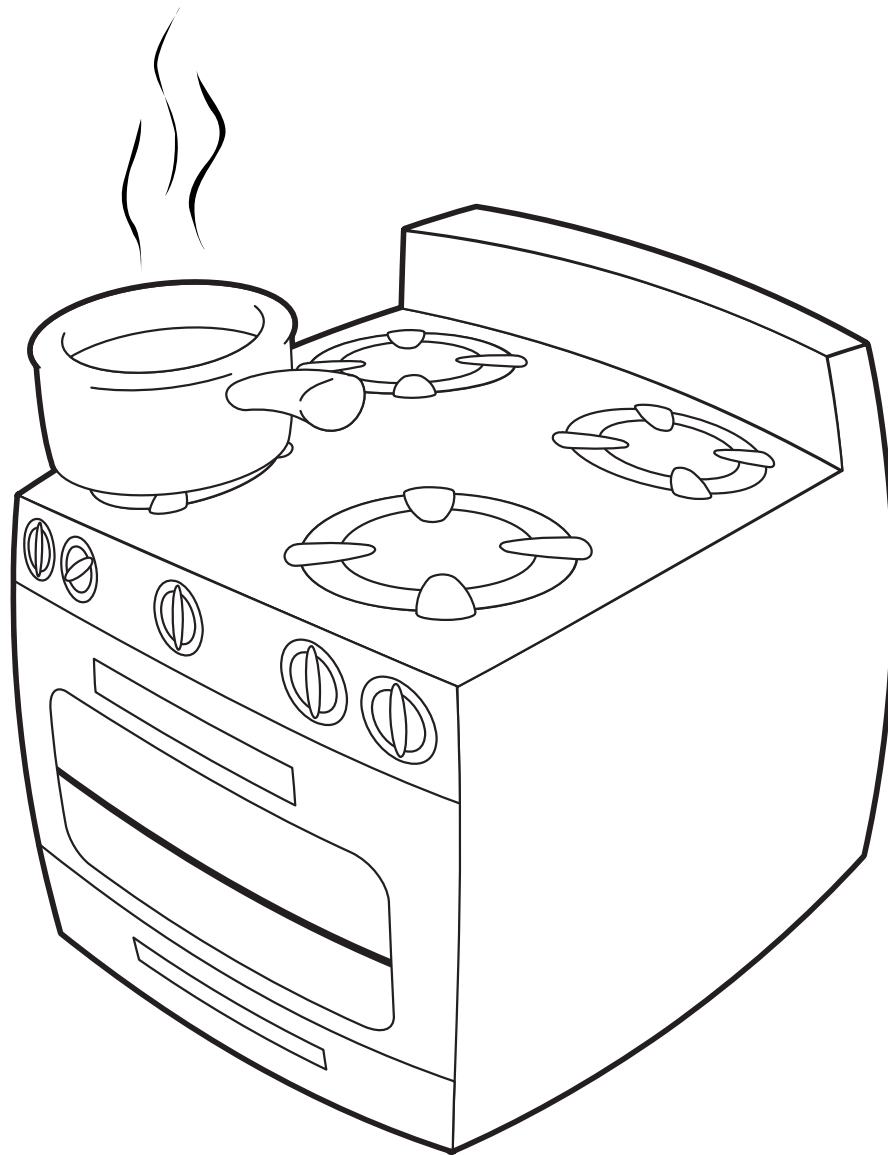
To avoid a scald and save money on utility bills, turn down the temperature of the hot water heater to 120° F. Always test the water with your elbow before children get into the tub.



Never hold a child while you drink or handle hot beverages. Keep hot drinks out of children's reach.



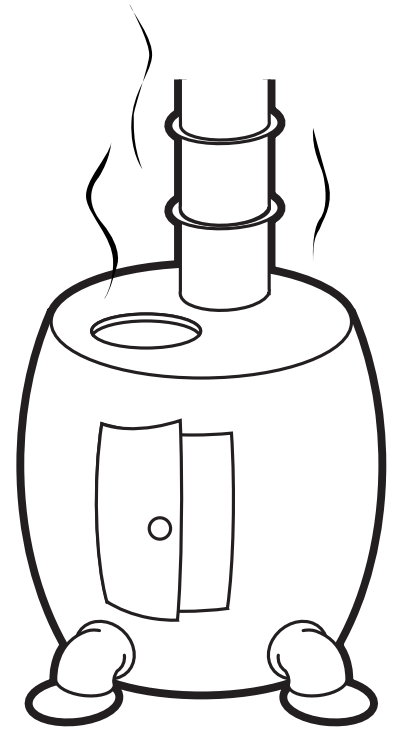
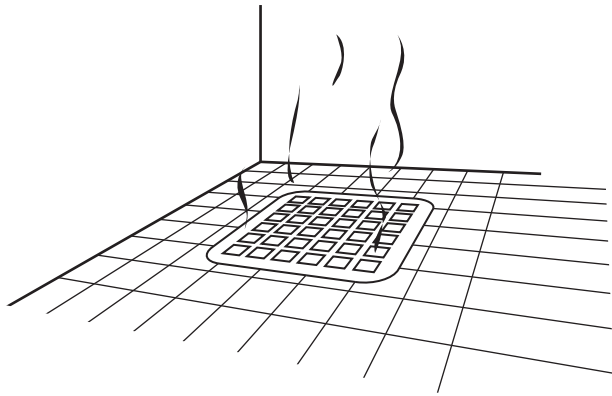
To be safe, coal, wood and pellet stoves need space. Keep curtains, furniture and paper away from the stove. Use a screen or gate to keep children away and never leave a child alone near a stove.



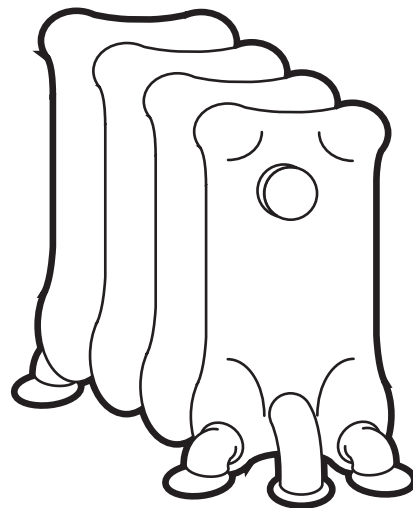
When you are cooking:

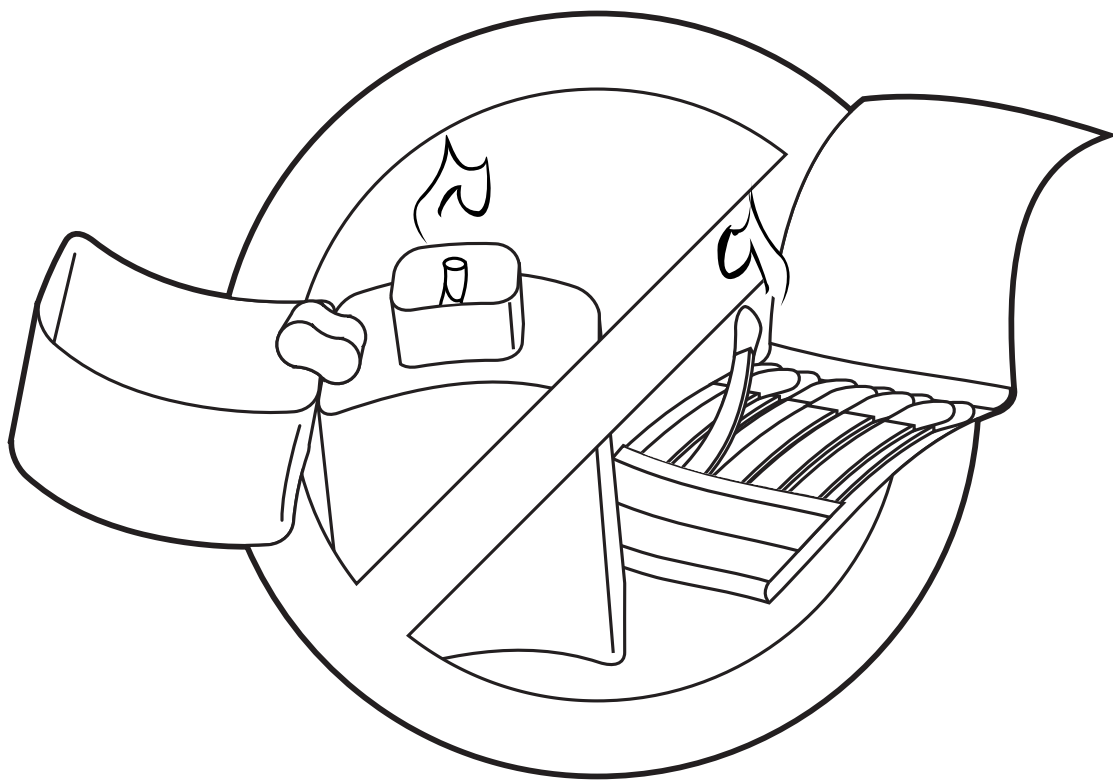
- Always turn pot handles in toward the stove.
- Keep young children off countertops next to the stove and away from the oven door.
- Never hold an infant or young child in your arms.
- Remember, steam can cause a burn or a scald.

Keep children, especially “crawlers” and “toddlers,” away from heating vents and furnaces.



Portable heaters can be dangerous. Watch children closely. It is easy for a child to fall into or against a heater. If you have a gas fireplace, install a protective barrier, like a safety screen or gate. The glass front can become very hot, causing burns in seconds.





Many fires are started by children playing with matches or lighters. Keep a look out for novelty lighters, which look like toys but are actually real lighters. Keep all lighters and matches out of the reach of children. Remember, children are no match for fire.



Simple first aid:

- Stop the burning with cool water.
- Never use ice.

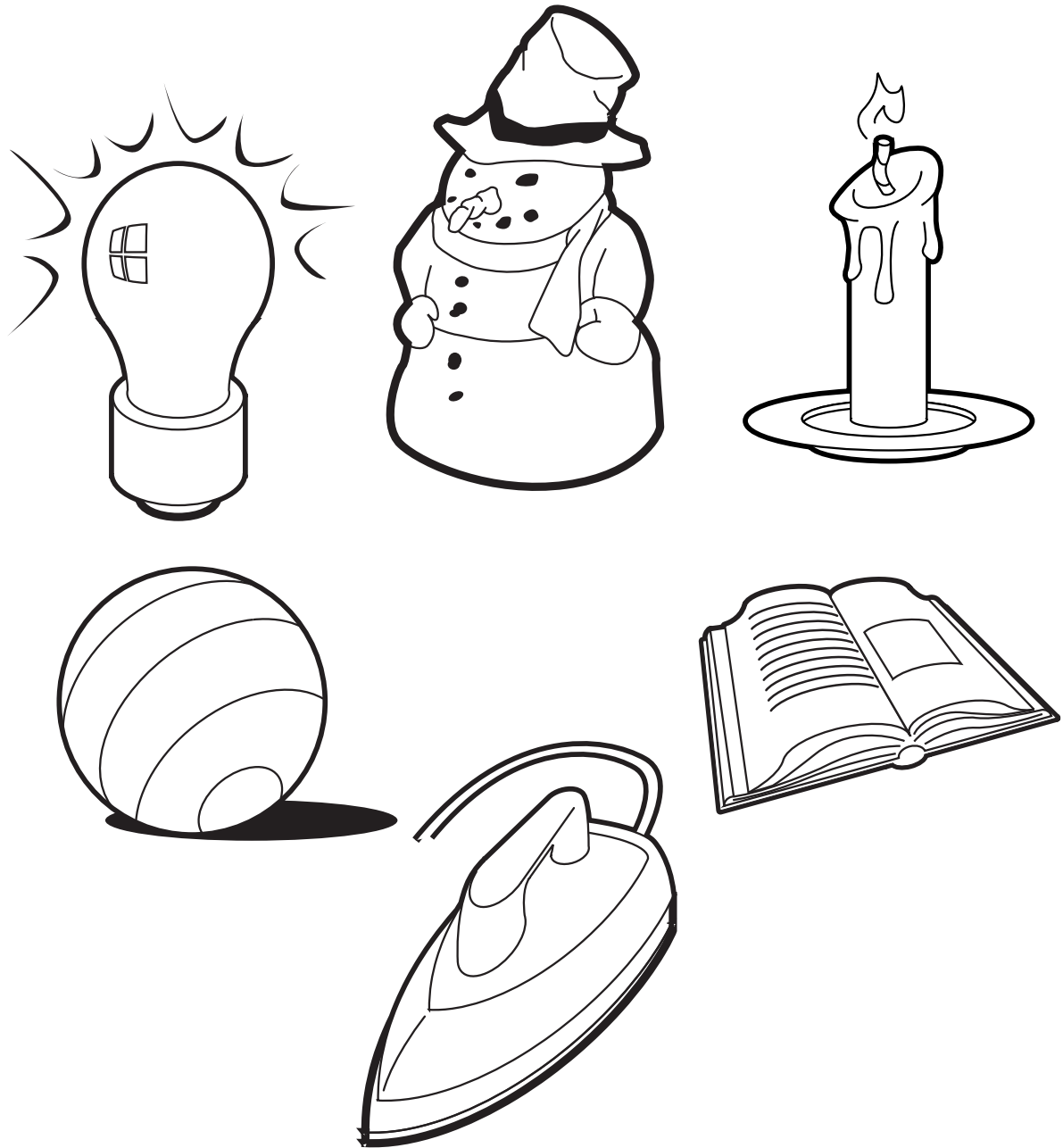
First Aid for Burns

- ☹ Place the burned area in cool water immediately to stop the burning.
- ☹ If a small burn is minor with no blisters (like a sunburn), keep a cool compress on it.
- ☹ For burns that cover a lot of skin and appear blistered, charred or brown, cover loosely with a clean dry cloth and call 911.
- ☹ Do not open blisters.
- ☹ Do not put butter, greasy ointments, ice, or other home remedies on the burn.
- ☹ Do not remove clothing stuck to the wound.

Burns often cause shock. Shock can include loss of consciousness, convulsions, reduced blood pressure and shivers. If the person is in shock:

1. Lay the person flat.
2. Elevate feet.
3. Keep warm with a clean sheet.
4. Do not give food or drink.
5. Call 911.

NOTE - This information is provided as a reference only and should not be substituted for the advice of a medical professional. Consult your doctor/health practitioner for additional information or seek emergency medical treatment.



Fire and heat can hurt you. Color the things that are hot in red and things that are not hot in blue.

New York State Department of Health
Bureau of Occupational Health and Injury Prevention
518-402-7900, 518-402-7909 (fax)



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