Emergency Department (ED) Visits: 13 visits related to unintentional non-fire related carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning were identified.

**Table 1.** ED visits related to unintentional non-fire-related CO poisoning, North Carolina.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>May 2014</th>
<th>ED Visits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>7 (54)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>6 (46)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Age Group (years)**
- 0–9: 1 (8)
- 10–24: 3 (23)
- 25–44: 5 (38)
- 45–64: 4 (31)
- 65+: 0 (0)

**Exposure Site**
- Home: 5 (39)
- Workplace: 2 (15)
- Unspecified: 6 (46)

**Disposition**
- Admitted: 3 (23)
- Discharged: 8 (62)
- Unspecified: 2 (15)

**Carolinias Poison Center (CPC):** In addition to ED visits, 13 calls\(^1\)\(^2\) related to unintentional CO exposure were captured through the CPC.

- 21 exposed persons were mentioned in the 13 calls:
  - 10 (48%) Female
  - 11 (52%) Male
- Site of exposure:
  - 19 (90%) Residence
  - 2 (10%) Workplace

**May 2014 CO Exposure Descriptions**

- Homes were the most frequently reported site of CO exposure for ED visits and CPC calls.
- Several CO poisoning incidents described gas leaks and generator use inside of a home as the cause for exposure.
- Medicaid and self-pay combined made up 54 percent of the payment sources for ED visits.
- Higher numbers of ED visits were noted during March’s ice and snow storms, which resulted in many power outages.
- Higher numbers of ED visits were also noted on days of extreme cold and snow in January.