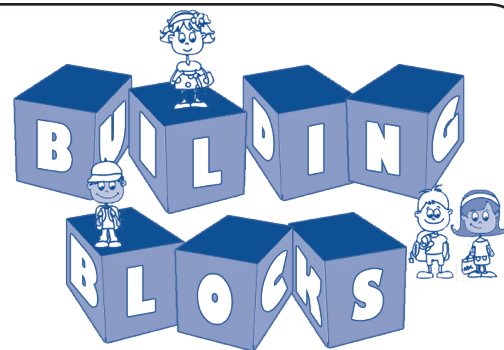


Building Blocks to Safety

A newsletter for prevention of childhood injuries



North Dakota Department of Health Winter 2011 Division of Injury Prevention and Control

Safer Generation of Cribs

As of June 28, 2011, consumers will see a new generation of safer cribs for sale at local and national retail stores. Safer cribs will mean a safer sleep for babies across the country. On December 15, 2010, the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) voted unanimously to approve new mandatory crib standards, establishing the most stringent crib safety standards in the world. All importers, distributors, manufacturers, and retailers must offer only cribs that meet the CPSC's new and improved full-size and non-full-size crib standards.

Some of the new mandatory rules for cribs include: (1) stopping the manufacture and sale of dangerous, traditional drop-side cribs; (2) strengthening mattress supports and crib slats; (3) requiring crib hardware to be more durable; and (4) making safety testing more rigorous.

Parents, grandparents and caregivers now can shop with confidence and purchase cribs that meet the most stringent crib standards in the world.

From the start, CPSC's goal has been to prevent deaths and injuries to babies in cribs, and now the time has come where only stronger and safer cribs are available for consumers to purchase.

A Fire Safe Home

The CPSC estimates an annual average of more than 386,000 unintentional residential fires, nearly 2,400 deaths and more the 12,500 injuries each year from 2006 through 2008.

The CPSC recommends building layers of fire safety in your home.

CPSC has recalled more than 11 million dangerous cribs since 2007. Drop-side cribs with detaching side rails were associated with at least 32 infant suffocation and strangulation deaths since 2000. Additional deaths have occurred due to faulty or defective crib hardware. The new standards aim to prevent these tragedies and keep children safer in their cribs.

Starting on December 28, 2012, child care facilities, including family child care homes and infant Head Start centers, as well as places of public accommodation such as hotels and motels, and rental companies must use only cribs that comply with the new crib standards.

For more information on crib safety and the most up-to-date information on how to create a safe sleep environment for your baby, visit CPSC's crib information center at www.cpsc.gov/cribs.



Install smoke alarms on every floor and in every bedroom. If you already have smoke alarms, make sure they are working. Smoke alarms provide early warning of a potentially deadly fire and can reduce the risk of dying from fire in your home by almost half.

Continued on next page

The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) and the following firms are recalling the products in this newsletter.

A Fire Safe Home (continued)

Planning a home fire escape is an essential part of being prepared to act and get out quickly if a fire occurs. Develop a fire escape plan that identifies two ways out of every room and a family meeting place outside. Practice your plan at least twice a year.

Safe practices, such as the following, are the first line of defense in preventing a fire in your home:

- Install smoke alarms – A smoke alarm should be installed on every level of the home, outside sleeping areas and inside bedrooms. When it comes to surviving a fire, a smoke alarm is critical for early detection of a fire and can mean the difference between life and death. About two-thirds of fire deaths occur in homes with no smoke alarms or smoke alarms that don't work.
- Have a family escape plan – Develop and practice a family escape plan. Make sure everyone knows how to escape when the smoke alarm sounds, whether awake or asleep at the time. The best plans have two ways to get out of each room. Designate a meeting place outside. Once out, stay out!
- Cook safely – Stay in the kitchen and keep a watchful eye while you are cooking. Unattended cooking is the number one cause of cooking fires. Cooking equipment accounted for the largest percentage of home fires from 2006 through 2008 that were reported by fire departments.
- Fireplace safety – Have fireplace flues and chimneys inspected for leakage and blockage from creosote or debris every year. Store fireplace ashes in a fire-resistant container and cover the container with a lid. Keep the container outdoors and away from combustibles. Dispose of ashes carefully, keeping them away from dry leaves, trash or other combustible materials.
 - Heating and cooling equipment accounted for the second largest percentage of home fires from 2006 through 2008. Fireplaces and chimneys represented the majority of those fires.
- Electrical safety – CPSC estimates there was an annual average of 150 deaths from 2006 through 2008 attributable to electrical components.
 - Check the ground fault circuit interrupters (GFCIs) in your home to make sure they're working.
 - Install arc fault circuit interrupters (AFCIs). AFCIs are designed to protect against fires caused by arcing faults in a home's electrical wiring.

- Don't allow children to play with candles, lighters or smoking materials. Extinguish candles before you leave the room. Buy a mattress that meets the federal flammability standards.
- Use caution when smoking – Smoking materials caused the most deaths in residential fires, an average of 600 deaths each year from 2006 through 2008. Don't smoke in bed.
- Don't use gel fuel in firepots – CPSC has recalled millions of bottles of gel fuel due to burn and flash-fire hazards. The pourable gel fuel can ignite unexpectedly and splatter onto people and objects nearby when it is poured into a firepot that is still burning.

Cribs from JCPenney Unsafe

Product: 8,000 drop-side cribs manufactured by Yu Wei Co. and sold under the Scroll and Lauren model names.

Hazard: The drop-side rails on the crib can malfunction, detach or unexpectedly fall down, causing part of the drop side to fall out of position.

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Visit the following websites for more information about product safety and injury prevention:

www.cpsc.gov
www.ndhealth.gov

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This newsletter can be accessed at
www.ndhealth.gov/injury

Cribs from JCPenney Unsafe (continued)

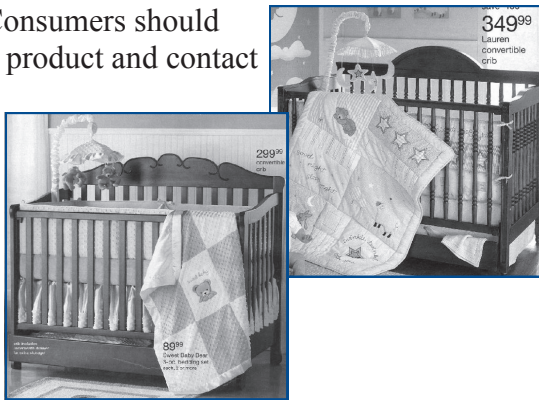
When this happens, a space is created into which an infant or toddler can roll and become wedged or entrapped, which can lead to strangulation or a suffocation. A child can also fall out of the crib.

Incidents/Injuries: CPSC is aware of nine incidents involving side rails that malfunctioned or detached, including one report of an injury to the arm.

Description: Scroll and Lauren cribs were sold at jcpenney.com and in the JCPenney catalog from January 2006 through December 2010. The cribs were sold in antique white, pecan and dark cherry, and have the following model numbers and date codes listed on the inside of the crib's end panels.

Model #	Description	Date Code
343-8225	Scroll Crib	01/2006-12/2010
343-9117	Lauren Crib	01/2007-12/2010

Remedy: Consumers should stop using the product and contact Yu Wei at 877.806.8190 to get a free repair kit.



Little Tikes Workshops Recalled

Product: More than 1.7 million little Tikes Workshop and Tool Sets

Hazard: The workshop and tool sets have oversized, plastic toy nails that can pose a choking hazard to young children.

Incidents/Injuries: Little Tikes received two more reports of two children choking on the toy nails.

Description: Mass merchandise retailers sold the product from 1990 through 2004. The toy nails were sold as part of 11 additional models of Little Tikes Workshop and tool sets. The toy nails are oversized, plastic and about 3 ¼ inches long by 1 ¼ inch in diameter. The nails are either red or blue.



Remedy: Consumers should stop using the nails and contact the firm at 800.321.0183 for free replacement nails.

Radio Flyer Riding Toy Recalled

Product: 165,000 Radio Flyer Scoot 'n Zoom children's riding toys

Hazard: The riding toy can tip over allowing a child to fall forward while riding, posing a fall hazard to young children.

Incidents/Injuries: Reports of ten incidents with six injuries, including three where teeth were loosened or removed, and three with chin lacerations requiring stitches.

Description: This product was sold at WalMart and other retailers and online at Amazon.com and Target.com from August 2010 through August 2011. The product is red with molded plastic with black wheels. The model number 711 can be found molded on the underside of the toy.

Remedy: Consumers should stop using the product and contact Radio Flyer at 800.621.7613 to receive a free replacement unit or refund.



Toy Helicopters Recalled

Product: 16,600 Blade mCP X Bind-N Fly and Ready to Fly Remote Control Model Helicopters and replacement Blade mCP X Main Blade Grips with Bearings imported by Horizon Hobby

Hazard: The main blade grips and main rotor blades can release from the main rotor head, posing an impact and laceration hazard.

Incidents/Injuries: Horizon Hobby has received 312 reports of the rotor blades releasing from the rotor head, including 34 reports of a blade striking a user, resulting in 12 laceration injuries.

Description: This product was sold at retailers nationwide during March 2011. Blade ultra-micro indoor/outdoor helicopters have red and blue canopies with the name "Blade mCP X" printed on both sides. The model numbers are printed on the underside of the products' boxes with the bar code. The Bind-N-Fly Helicopter model number is BLH3580, Ready to Fly Helicopter model number is BLH3500 and the Main Blade Grips with Bearings model number is BLH3514.

Remedy: Consumers should stop using this product until they repair it. Contact Horizon Hobby at 877.504.0233 for a free replacement of main rotor grips.

Clip on Chairs Recalled

Product: 54,000 “metoo” Clip-on Chairs from phil&teds USA Inc.

Hazard: Missing or worn clamp pads allow the chairs to detach from a variety of different table surfaces, posing a fall hazard. In addition, when the chair detaches, children’s fingers can be caught between the bar and clamping mechanism, posing an amputation hazard. Instructions for the chairs are inadequate, increasing the likelihood of consumer misuse.

Incidents/Injuries: phil&teds and CPSC have received 19 reports of the chairs falling from different table surfaces, including five reports with injuries. Two reports of injuries involved children's fingers being severely pinched, lacerated, crushed or amputated. The three other reports involved bruising after a chair detached suddenly and a child struck the table or floor.

Description: The product was sold at Buy Buy Baby, Target, Toys R Us and their online sites; philandteds.com; Amazon.com; other online retailers and a variety of independent juvenile specialty stores from May 2006 to May 2011. The clip-on chair comes in three colors: red, black and navy. It has nylon fabric and a metal frame that clamps onto tables using two metal vise clamps.

Remedy: Consumers should stop using this product and contact phil&teds USA at 855.652.9019 to receive a free repair kit and revised user instructions.

Big Lot Bunk Bed Recalled

Product: 30,000 Big Lots metal futon bunk beds

Hazard: Children behind the futon or in the ladder area of the bunk bed can get entrapped when the futon and its metal frame are lowered from the seated to the flat position. Also, the space between the last rung on the bunk bed’s ladder and the futon mattress is too small, which can allow a child’s body to pass through, but not the head, posing a head and neck entrapment hazard.

Incidents/Injuries: A three-year old boy died when he became entrapped at the head and neck in the recalled bunk bed. The weight of the futon’s metal frame prevented the child from breathing and escaping.

Description: The futon bunk beds were exclusively sold at Big Lots stores nationwide from January 2009 through April 2010. The beds have an upper bunk designed to hold a twin mattress. The bottom bunks have a convertible futon bed.

Remedy: Consumers should stop using the bed and contact Big Lots at 866.244.5687 for a free repair kit that contains new ladders and other parts that consumers can install at home.

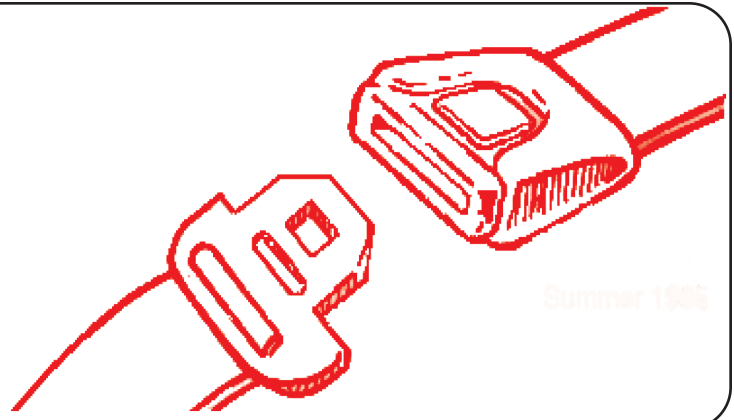


RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

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The Buckle Update



New Guidelines for Buckling Up Children

The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) recently released a report on their revised recommendations for child passenger safety. The main points in the AAP guidelines include:

- Children should ride rear-facing to age 2 or until they reach the maximum height and weight of their car safety seat.
- Children should ride in a forward-facing car seat with a harness for as long as possible, up to the highest weight or height allowed by their car safety seat's manufacturer.
- Children should use a booster seat until they are about 4'9" tall – usually between 8 and 12 years old.
- When children are old enough and large enough to use the vehicle seat belt, they should use the lap and shoulder belt for best protection.
- All children younger than 13 years should be restrained in the back seat of the vehicle.

The portion of the AAP policy statement that has generated the most interest is the recommendation that children ride rear-facing until age 2. Research shows that children are five times safer riding rear-facing than forward-facing. Young children have large heads and weak immature spines. In a forward-facing child restraint, the body is held in place with the harness, but the head is not. Real-world crash experience has shown that a young child's head is thrown forward, stretching and stressing the neck, causing severed spinal cords, paralysis or death. When riding rear-facing, the back of the child restraint absorbs most of the crash force. Little or no force is applied to the head, neck and spine.

Parents may question whether their child may be at risk for leg injuries in a rear-facing crash or at the very least, if the child will be uncomfortable.

Children are more flexible than adults and often sit with their legs folded, crossed or tucked underneath – even in the house. Research by the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia has found no increased risk of injury for children 12 to 23 months due to riding rear-facing. However, even if a leg or hip were broken in a crash, it could be fixed – unlike a damaged spinal cord. Regarding comfort, pediatricians point out rear-facing may be more comfortable than having a child's legs dangling in a forward-facing restraint. Car safety seats that can stay rear-facing to hold a child up to age 2 generally have deeper seats, providing more leg room for the child.



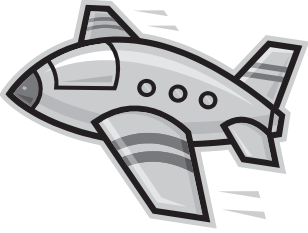
Flying with Children

Babies are usually buckled up on their way to the airport, but then often ride on the lap of an adult on the airplane. Tickets are not required for children younger than 2, but child safety advocates encourage the use of FAA-approved child restraints on airplanes. Turbulence is common, often happens without warning and can cause serious injury to unbuckled passengers.

Continued on next page

Flying with Children (continued)

Buy a ticket for children younger than 2 so your child will have an assigned seat. If you don't purchase a ticket, try to travel during times when planes are not full. You may be able to use your car seat in an empty



seat. Boosters are not allowed because they require a lap and shoulder belt for correct use. Install the car seat correctly – in window seats when possible. Car seats are not allowed in exit rows or rows

behind and in front of exits. Between gates, do not drag the car seat by the harness. Arrange with airlines in advance for help in getting children, car seats and carry-on bags to the next flight.

Sucking helps keep baby's ears from hurting during takeoff and landing, so bring a pacifier or bottle filled with water. Don't forget diapers, wipes, snacks, books and quiet toys. Your child will have a happier flight riding in a familiar comfortable car seat and you will have your car seat when you get to your destination.

The Back Seat is Safest!

With or without an air bag, the back seat is much safer for children than the front seat. Research shows children younger than 13 years of age are 43 percent safer in the back seat. Most new cars have special sensors that can turn off the front air bag when a child is in the front seat; however, children are still much safer in the back seat.



⚠ WARNING

EVEN WITH ADVANCED AIR BAGS

- Children can be killed or seriously injured by the air bag
- The back seat is the safest place for children
- Never put a rear-facing child seat in the front
- Always use seat belts and child restraints
- See owner's manual for more information about air bags



Fact or Fiction?

Fact or Fiction: Passenger cars made since September 1, 2001, are required to be equipped with trunk releases.

Fact: Federal safety standards require vehicle manufacturers to install glow-in-the-dark trunk releases to help prevent deaths from trunk entrapment. According to KidsAndCars, victims of trunk entrapment fall into two categories: people who are intentionally locked in a motor vehicle trunk by a criminal, and children who unintentionally lock themselves in a car trunk through exploration for games.

KidsAndCars reminds caregivers to teach children not to play in or around cars; always lock car doors and trunks (even in the garage); keep keys out of children's sight and reach; keep rear fold-down seats closed to help prevent kids from getting into the trunk from inside the car; and actively supervise children. Teach your children the facts about trunk entrapment. Practice escape techniques the same way you would a fire drill.



Frustrated with your car seat?
Call **800.472.2286** for help!



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