

Poisoning Deaths

- Poisoning was the second leading cause of unintentional injury death in Connecticut during five-year period, 2000 – 2004, accounting for 1,353 fatalities, for an average of 271 deaths per year
 - » Drugs were responsible for 94% of these deaths, with over 60% due to narcotics and psychodysleptics alone
- The cities and towns with the highest number of poisoning deaths among residents were Hartford (100), Bridgeport (88), New Haven (85), Waterbury (61), Meriden (39), New Britain (39), Manchester (34), Bristol (30), Naugatuck (30), and Stratford (30)
- Poisoning death rates increased with age from childhood up to 45 years of age, at which point the trend reversed, ending with slight peaks among the elderly
 - » The predominant use of drugs and alcohol—and especially of narcotics and psychodysleptics—was evident in virtually every age group
- The difficulties inherent in managing multiple medications—as well as their potential interactions—may be significant contributing factors for drug-related poisoning among the elderly
- Males exhibited notably higher death rates from poisoning than females in nearly every age group, with some minor exceptions among the elderly
- The greatest differences in rates between males and females fall in the 20 – 24 year old age group, where the rate for males was 6.6 times that of females, and in the 65-69 year olds, where male rate was nine times that of their female cohorts
 - » For the population overall, the poisoning death rate was over 3 times higher for males (12.0 per 100,000 population) than for females (3.9 per 100,000 population)
- Hispanics (8.9 per 100,000 population) exhibited higher death rate from unintentional poisoning than either Non-Hispanic Blacks (8.3 per 100,000 population) or Whites (7.6 per 100,000 population) and eight times the rate of Non-Hispanics of Other Races (1.1 per 100,000 population)
- New Haven and Windham Counties registered the highest death rates for poisoning, at 9.4 and 9.1 per 100,000 population, respectively. Tolland County had the lowest rate at 5.2 per 100,000 population
- Over 40% of poison-related fatalities occurred in the home, while another 30.5% were pronounced dead on arrival or in the hospital emergency department

Figure 34
Unintentional Poisoning* Deaths by Mechanism
Connecticut Residents, 2000 - 2004

(n = 1,353; average = 271/year)

ICD-Codes

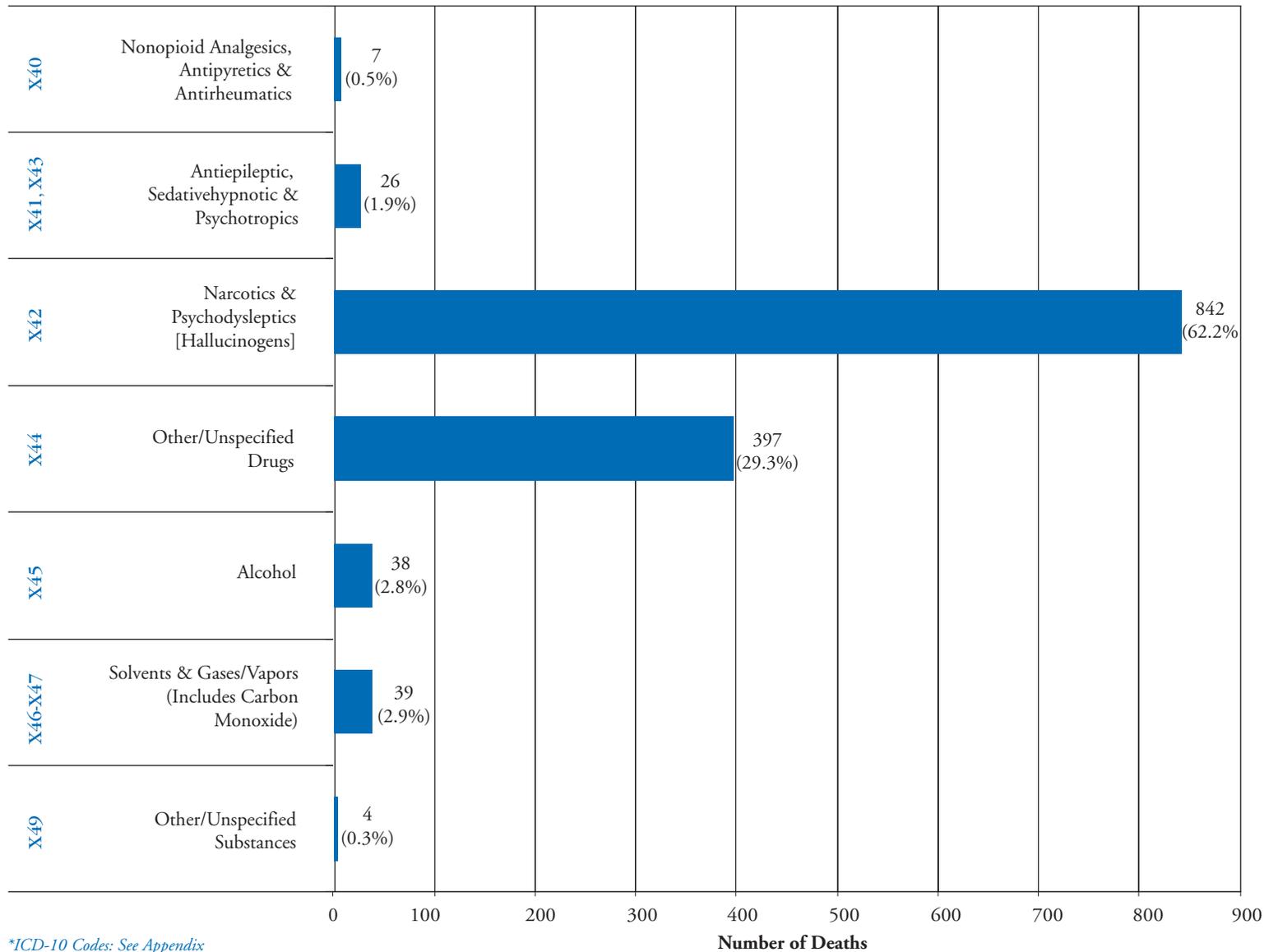


Figure 35
Poisoning Death Rates by Mechanism & Age
Connecticut Residents, 2000 - 2004
 (n = 1,353; average = 271/year)

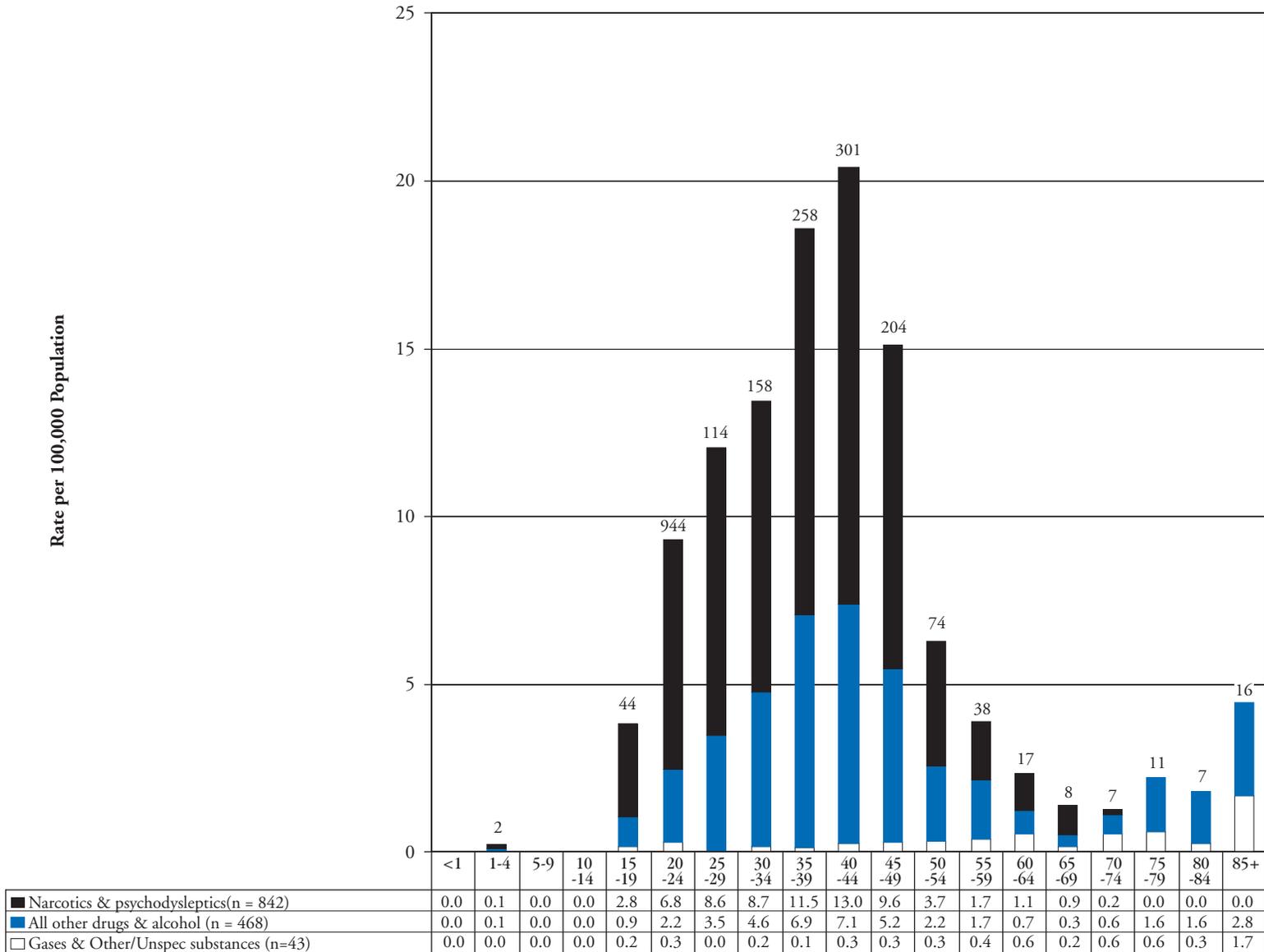


Figure 36
Poisoning Death Rates By Age & Sex
Connecticut Residents, 2000 - 2004
 (n = 1,353; average = 271/year)

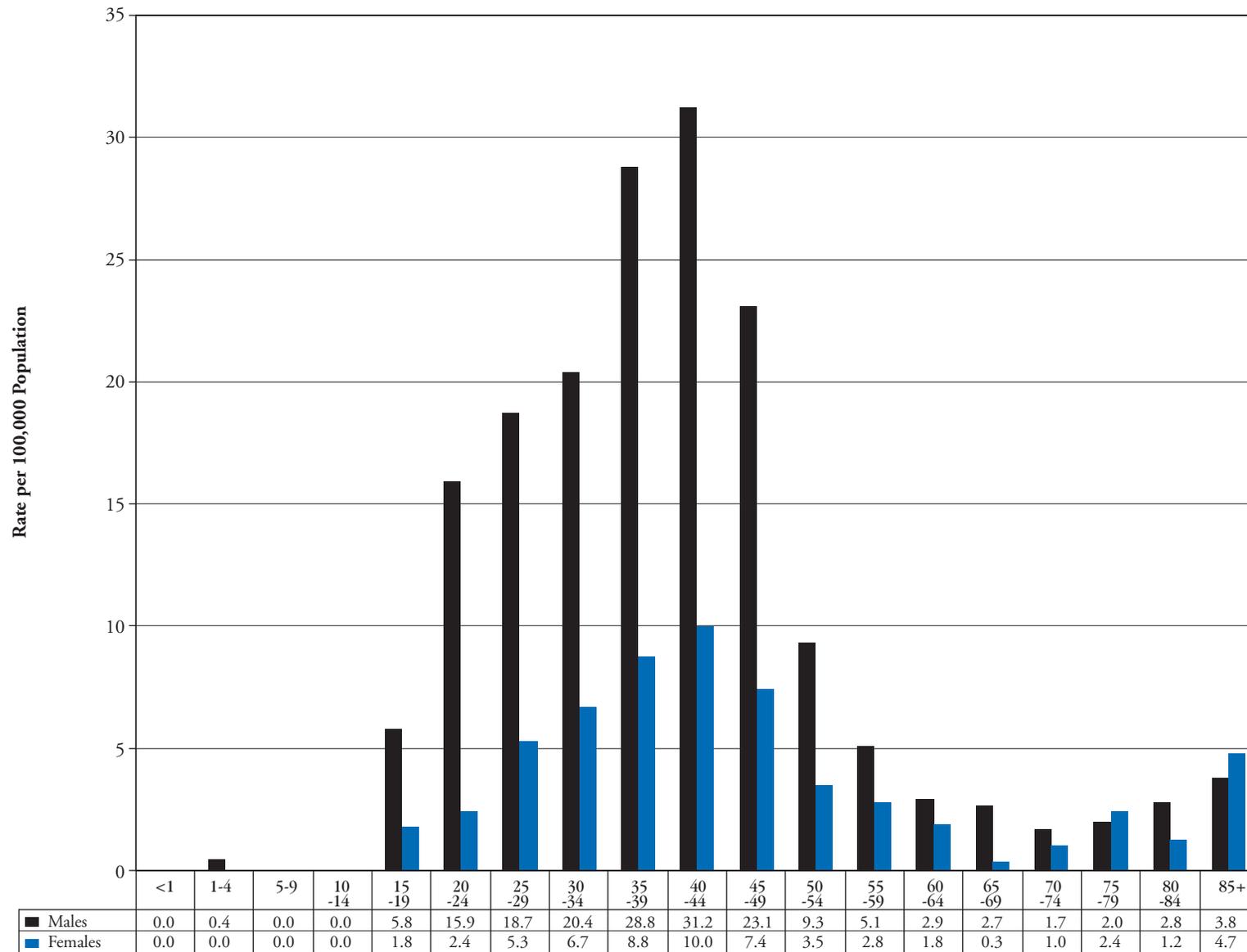


Figure 37
Poisoning Death Rates per 100,000 Population
by Sex, Race/Ethnicity & County of Residence
Connecticut Residents, 2000 - 2004

