

## Supplemental Information

**SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE 3** Select Terms and Definitions in the American Association of Poison Control Centers - National Poison Data System (AAPCC-NPDS)

Terms	NPDS Definitions
Reasons for exposure	The underlying reason, purpose, or intent for which the exposure occurred. There are 3 reason categories: unintentional, intentional, and adverse reaction.
Unintentional	An unintentional exposure results from an unforeseen or unplanned event.
General	All unintended exposures that are not specifically defined below. Most unintentional exposures in children are coded here. Example includes child getting into grandparent's prescription bottle.
Therapeutic error	Unintentional deviation from a proper therapeutic regimen that results in the incorrect administration of the wrong dose, substance, person, or route. Example includes where both parents independently dose a child because neither was aware of the other's action.
Misuse	Unintentional improper or incorrect use of a nonpharmaceutical substance. Example includes a person who did not read the product label and mixed another product with it, producing a harmful effect.
Unknown	Exposure determined to be unintentional, but the exact reason is unknown.
Intentional	A purposeful action results in an exposure. The intentional exposures include following 4 subcategories: suspected suicide, misuse, abuse, and unknown.
Suspected suicide	An exposure resulting in the inappropriate use of a substance for self-harm or self-destruction or manipulative reasons.
Abuse	An exposure resulting from the intentional improper or incorrect use of a substance where the patient was likely attempting to gain a high, euphoric effect or some other psychotropic effect, including recreational use of a substance for any effect.
Misuse	An exposure resulting from the intentional improper or incorrect use of a substance for reasons other than the pursuit of a psychotropic effect.
Unknown	Exposures that are deemed to be intentional although the specific motive is undetermined.
Adverse reaction	This category is used to monitor adverse reactions (experiences) to a variety of products, including drugs, foods, cosmetics, and industrial or household chemicals (includes subcategories: drug; food; other).
Drug	Unwanted effects because of an allergic, hypersensitivity, or idiosyncratic response to the active ingredient(s), inactive ingredient(s), or excipient of a drug, chemical, or other drug substance when the exposure involves the normal, prescribed, labeled, or recommended use of the substance.
Food	Unwanted effects because of an allergic, hypersensitivity, or idiosyncratic response to a food substance.
Other	Unwanted effects because of an allergic, hypersensitivity, or idiosyncratic response to a substance other than drug or food.
Other	Involves contaminant or tampering, malicious, or withdrawal.
Contaminant or tampering	Patient is an unintentional victim of a substance that has been adulterated (either maliciously or unintentionally) by the introduction of an undesirable substance.
Malicious	Patients who are victims of another person's intent to harm them.
Withdrawal	Patients who are inquiring about or experiencing symptoms from a decline in blood concentration of a pharmaceutical or other substance after discontinuing therapeutic use or abuse of that substance.
Unknown	This category is used when the reason for the exposure cannot be determined or if no other category is appropriate.
Medical outcome	Medical outcome of the patient following exposure based upon all the information. For cases followed to a known outcome, medical outcome designation is based on related or unknown if related clinical effects only.
No effect	The patient developed no symptoms (clinical effects) as a result of the exposure.
Minor effect	The patient exhibited some symptoms as a result of the exposure, but they were minimally bothersome to the patient.
Moderate effect	The patient exhibited symptoms as a result of the exposure that are more pronounced, more prolonged, or more of a systemic nature than minor symptoms.
Major effect	The patient has exhibited symptoms as a result of the exposure, which were life-threatening or resulted in significant residual disability or disfigurement.

**SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE 3** Continued

Terms	NPDS Definitions
Death or death indirect report	The patient died as a result of the exposure or as a direct complication of the exposure where the complication was unlikely to have occurred had the toxic exposure not preceded the complication.
Not followed, judged as nontoxic exposure:	The patient was not followed, per clinical judgment the exposure was likely to be nontoxic because the agent involved was nontoxic.
Not followed, minimal clinical effects possible	The patient was not followed because, per clinical judgment, the exposure was likely to result in only minimal toxicity of a trivial nature.
Unable to follow, judged as a potentially toxic exposure	The patient was lost to follow-up (or the poison center neglected to provide follow-up) and per clinical judgment, the exposure was significant and may have resulted in toxic manifestations with a moderate, major, or death outcome.
Exposure not responsible for the effect	Patients who exhibit clinical effects, which in the final analysis are determined unrelated to a toxic problem.
Related "Related" medical outcomes or clinical effects	Clinical effects deemed related to exposure based on timing, severity, and assessment of clinical effects for reported exposure.

Source: American Association of Poison Control Centers (AAPCC) and the National Poison Data System (NPDS) Data Dictionary. Version 2016.07.11. July 11, 2016.