There’s a little-known risk to small children

Inside small electronic devices may be very powerful coin-sized button batteries. When swallowed, these batteries can get stuck in the throat and cause severe burns or death.

Take Charge. Act Now.

1. Keep devices with button batteries out of reach if the battery compartments aren’t secure, and lock away loose batteries.

2. If a child swallows a button battery, go to the emergency room right away. Do not let the child eat or drink and do not induce vomiting.

3. Share this information with others.

THESE TYPES OF DEVICES MAY CONTAIN COIN-SIZED BUTTON BATTERIES

To learn more, visit TheBatteryControlled.com.au
Each year, about 3500 button battery swallowing cases are reported to the U.S. poison control centres. Serious injuries and deaths are on the rise.

In Australia, two children have died from button battery related injuries. Each week an estimated 20 children visit an emergency department for removal or treatment of a swallowed or inserted button battery.

The most serious cases involve 10 cent-sized batteries, but all sizes are hazardous. Batteries can get stuck in a child’s throat and burn through the oesophagus in as little as two hours. Repair can require feeding and breathing tubes and multiple surgeries.

**Kids under 5 are at the greatest risk**

Many slim, sleek devices such as keyless entry remotes, mini remote controls, singing greeting cards, flameless candles and other electronics have battery compartments that are easy to open and most parents do not know there is a risk.

Symptoms may be similar to other illnesses, such as coughing, drooling, and discomfort. Children can usually breathe with the battery in their throat making the problem difficult to spot.

**Learn more**

TheBatteryControlled.com.au
Poisons Information Centre: 13 1126

The Battery Controlled is a campaign supported by Energizer, in partnership with the ACCC and Kidsafe to alert parents and other carers to the hidden danger of swallowing coin-sized lithium button batteries.

Data provided by Dr Toby Litovitz and the National Capital Poison Center based on incidents reported to U.S. poison control centres.

Data for Australian estimates provided by Dr Ruth Barker, Queensland Injury Surveillance Unit.