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SAFE KIDS IN THE NEWS

Safe Kids Florence Urges Parents, Caregivers to Check Homes for Safety Precautions (SCNow.com, South Carolina) [TOP](#)

April 30, 2010

Safe Kids Florence, led by McLeod Health, and Safe Kids Worldwide are celebrating National Safe Kids Week from Sunday, April 25 - Saturday, May 1, 2010.

About 2,096 children in the United States, ages 14 and younger, die from accidental injuries in the home each year and 3 million kids are treated in emergency rooms for accidental injuries occurring at home. In 2004, about 2,300 children ages 14 and younger died from unintentional injuries that occurred in the home and nearly 80 percent of these deaths were among children ages 4 and younger. Most fatal injuries at home are caused by fire, suffocation, drowning, choking, falls, poisoning or firearms discharged unintentionally.

Safe Kids Florence, led by McLeod Health, urges parents and caregivers to check their homes for basic safety precautions. "There's no substitute for active supervision, but childproofing your home provides extra protection and peace of mind," said Erin Faile, McLeod Safe Kids coordinator. "It's easy to eliminate the most obvious hazards — and it doesn't have to involve a lot of expensive equipment."

The first step in childproofing a home is to explore every room at a child's eye level. "Literally get down on your hands and knees and crawl around. You'll be surprised at how much you can reach and how many small objects you can pick up," said Lindsey Griffin, McLeod Safe Kids' Injury Prevention Specialist. "Anything that can fit through a standard 1½-inch toilet paper tube is a potential choking hazard. Of course, cleaning products, medications, alcohol, firearms and other potentially harmful products need to be stored out of reach and locked up."

McLeod Safe Kids also recommends these precautions:

—Test your smoke alarms every month: Make sure you have working smoke alarms in every level of your home, outside each sleeping area and in every bedroom. Also, check for fire hazards such as frayed electrical wires or flammable materials near heating appliances.

—Always supervise children while they're in the bathroom and follow other important safety guidelines. Set your water heater at 120 degrees F and test the bathwater with your wrist or elbow before putting your child in it. Keep toilet lids closed and locked, and doors to bathrooms and utility rooms closed. When not in use, put razors, curling irons and hair dryers out of reach. Never leave young children alone in the bathtub — a child can drown in a matter of seconds.





—Install a self-closing and self-latching gate around the home swimming pool. Make sure the fence surrounds the entire pool.

—Look at every room as your child would. Ask yourself what looks interesting and what can be reached. Get down on your hands and knees, and check for small things children can choke on such as jewelry, coins, small toy parts, buttons, pins, nails, batteries and stones. Be sure to keep all plastic bags out of reach and cover electrical outlets that are not in use.

—Always supervise young children while they're eating. To avoid choking, don't allow children under age 3 to eat small, round or hard foods, including hot dogs, hard candy, nuts, grapes and popcorn.

—Prevent serious falls. Keep furniture away from windows, install guards or stops on windows that are not emergency exits, install safety gates at the top and the bottom of stairs, never use baby walkers and use protective surfaces beneath playground equipment.

—Avoid exposing children to potential poisons. Lock up potential poisons out of children's reach, including cleaning supplies, pet food, medicine, vitamins, beer, wine and liquor. Read labels and follow directions when giving medicine to children. Know which houseplants are poisonous and keep them where children can't reach them.

—Install carbon monoxide detectors in every sleeping area and test them every month. This invisible, odorless gas can be fatal. Make sure heating systems are vented outside and checked every year.

—Keep guns locked, unloaded and where kids can't reach them. And lock up ammunition in a separate place.

—Keep emergency numbers by every telephone. Call 911 if a child is choking, collapses, can't breathe or is having a seizure. If you suspect a child has been poisoned, call 1-800-222-1222.

—Check your first aid kit to make sure it is fully stocked. Make sure babysitters know where to find first aid supplies and how to handle an emergency.

"Safety comes first, even if it means making your home a little less convenient for adults," Faile said. "Safety gates and cabinet locks are a small price to pay to keep a child out of the emergency room."

For more information about kitchen safety, window blinds, cribs, windows, furniture and other hazards around the home, call McLeod Safe Kids at 843-777-5021 or visit <http://www.safekids.org>.

McLeod Safe Kids works to prevent unintentional childhood injury, the leading cause of death and disability to children ages 1 to 14. Its members include Florence County Sheriff's Department, City of



Florence Police Department, South Carolina Highway Patrol, and the City of Florence Fire Department. McLeod Safe Kids is a member of Safe Kids Worldwide, a global network of organizations dedicated to preventing unintentional injury. McLeod Safe Kids was founded in 1995 and is led by McLeod Health and is funded in part by the McLeod Foundation

http://www2.scnw.com/scp/news/local/pee_dee/article/safe_kids_florence_urges_parents_caregivers_to_check_homes_for_safety_preca/138319/

Anything Can be a Child Hazard (YumaSun.com, Arizona) [TOP](#)

April 26 / Stephanie A. Wilken, Sun Staff Writer

In her job with the local hospital, Yuman Donna Gradias sees a lot of things that no one should see.

She meets children with terminal illnesses, disorders and/or birth defects that prevent them from ever leading a healthy life like their peers.

It's never easy.

But what could possibly be worse?

Gradias said it really upsets her when she learns of a child who dies or is dying because of an accident that could have been prevented.

From a drowning to sitting on a hot lawn mower, Gradias said, "everything I see like that is preventable."

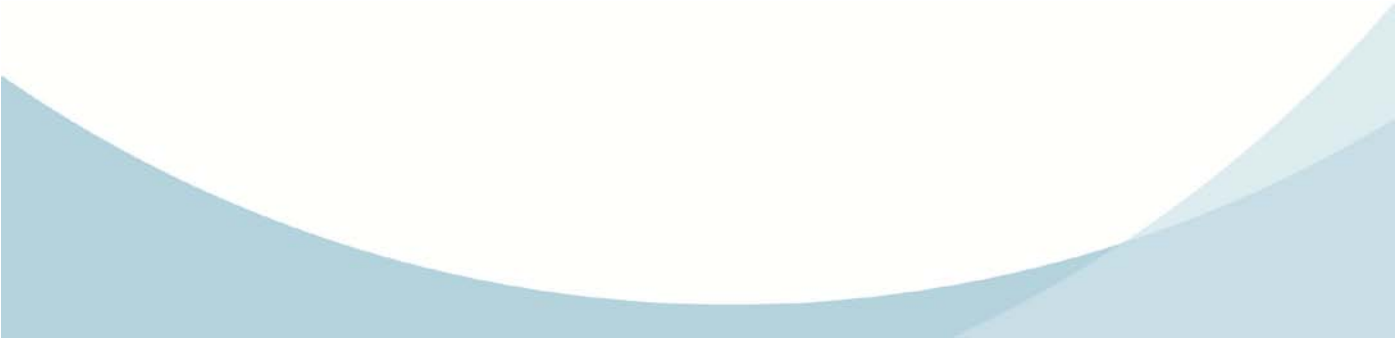
Gradias is the childbirth education coordinator for Yuma Regional Medical Center and the president of SafeKids of Yuma County.

This week is National Safe Kids Week in Yuma, a multifaceted public education campaign to help parents and caregivers understand a different part of childhood injury prevention during each weekday.

The focus Tuesday is household hazards. Starting at 9 a.m., Gradias will have a table in YRMC's maternity ward lobby, located inside the maternity entrance. She will be available for questions and have safety pamphlets to help parents become more aware.

"Household dangers, there's so many," she said. "It's such a big subject."

So what's her number one tip for preventing accidents?





"In one answer, two words: parental supervision," she said.

When it comes to just what can be a danger around the house, Gradias recommends parents get on their hands and knees and crawl around everywhere - taking it in from their child's perspective.

That can help parents identify some dangers.

There are others, she said, that people may not think of.

One example, she said, is a household cleaner that is a bright color - sometimes the bright colors attract children, who may think it's a flavored drink or juice. And if it has an item such as a tree on the front, that's all the more reason the little ones might think it's safe.

Gradias said pictures and colors play a big part for children who can't read yet.

So, she recommends parents keep all their poisons together in one place with a lock on the door.

"It makes it easy for parents to get them," she said, but difficult for children.

Some dangers are things that parents may not automatically think are hazards.

Gradias said there are stories about parents who don't let their child outside while someone is mowing the yard because of the danger. But it's not exactly safe once the mower's stopped.

A child could run up and sit on the mower, like he or she may do with a toy mower, Gradias said. The child could burn himself sitting on the hot mower.

The same goes for playground equipment and picnic tables or chairs, she said. That's especially true with temperatures in the Yuma area.

Whether it's locking up firearms or checking items such as baby bottles and toys for lead paint, Gradias said it's important that parents make sure everything is as safe as possible for their children.

TIPS TO KEEP A HOME SAFE

- Eliminate openings of more than 3-1/2 inches in headboards of furniture.
- Use a small parts tester to determine if a small toy or toy art is a hazard. A toilet paper tube works well. If it is small enough to fit through the tube, it is a hazard.





- Secure tall and heavy furniture to the walls using furniture straps/brackets.
- Lay your baby on their back to sleep.
- Keep all medications out of reach and securely locked away.
- Use safety locks on cabinets containing cleaning products or other poisonous chemicals.
- Never keep household chemicals in other than original containers (like pop bottles or milk containers).

Source: Yuma Fire Department

<http://www.yumasun.com/news/gradias-58043-one-yuma.html>

Safe Kids Weeks Kicks Off Today (Kinston.com, North Carolina) | [TOP](#)


April 25 / Joel Gerber, Staff Writer

Safe Kids Week starts today with the focus of reducing the number of children killed or injured from preventable injuries.

In North Carolina, the week is conducted by the State Fire Marshall's office in the Department of Insurance. The state's focus during the week will be preventing sports-related injuries. Slightly over 10 percent of children under the age of 14 who participate in sports have to be treated for a sports-related injury every year. Safe Kids Week is designed to educate parents and players on the best ways to stay healthy during the season.

"More than 30 million kids play sports every year in our country, and on average 3.5 million of these kids are treated for sports-related injuries in hospitals, clinics and emergency rooms annually," Insurance Commissioner — and Safe Kids North Carolina Chair — Wayne Goodwin said in a press release. "As a parent myself, I want to remind other parents in North Carolina that unintentional injuries remain the leading killer of kids; if there's a silver lining to this scary fact, it's that the majority of these injuries and deaths are preventable."

Safe Kids Week kicks off in Lenoir County with Goodwin throwing out the first pitch in today's Kinston Indians game against the Myrtle Beach Pelicans. The first 500 kids in the stadium will receive a free Safe Kids sports bottle. Also for this special week that ends Saturday, a Safe Kids booth will be set up at Grainger Stadium providing health and safety information.





"There will be a booth set up all week at the stadium with free information for anyone interested," North Carolina Safe Kids coordinator Pam Becker said. "We want to make sure that everyone is as informed as possible, because there are simple things that can be done to prevent major injuries."

The N.C. Department of Insurance stresses pre-season medical screening, appropriate and up to date safety gear, qualified coaching, proper conditioning, hydration, and rest as important factors for preventing injury during sports.

Safe Kids North Carolina reaches out to parents, caregivers and children in 64 counties served by 36 coalitions across the state, giving more than six million people access to Safe Kids North Carolina programming. For more safety tips and information about Safe Kids North Carolina, visit ncsafekids.org.

<http://www.kinston.com/news/today-64916-kids-week.html>

Safe Kids Week Begins with Car Seat Tips (YumaSun.com, Arizona) [TOP](#)

April 25 / Chris McDaniel, Sun Staff Writer

Monday kicks off National Safe Kids Week in Yuma.

The annual event is a multifaceted public education campaign to help parents and caregivers understand a different part of childhood injury prevention during each weekday. Monday's topic is child safety seats.

According to the Yuma Fire Department, motor vehicle collisions are the leading cause of death among children ages 3 to 14. In 2007 across the U.S., 1,670 children ages 14 and under died and an estimated 200,000 were injured in such collisions. Additionally, 45 percent of kids 14 and under who died in crashes were completely unrestrained.

"Child safety seats are very important," said Clay Lawson, Yuma Police Department accident investigator.

"There are a lot of child fatalities every year. The problem we have is that three out of four parents install their car seats wrong and they don't even know it. There is a lot of misinformation out there. Many people don't read their manuals, and if they do, they don't understand what they are supposed to do."

Improperly restraining a child can cause serious injuries or fatalities during a collision, Lawson said.

"A lot of those fatalities and injuries are preventable. There are collisions out there that are not survivable, but there are a lot that are if parents install their car seats correctly."





Expert help is available for parents who are worried about properly installing their car seats. Parents can call and set up an appointment at YPD, 1500 S. 1st Ave. A technician there will inspect the car seats to make sure they are properly installed. To book an appointment, call 373-4700.

"We advise everybody, even if they think they are doing it right, to come and get it checked out," Lawson said. "People can really think they have it in (properly) and could actually be doing something wrong, which could actually create an injury instead of preventing one."

The Yuma County Health Department also provides car seat safety classes every other week. The next will be held May 7. An English-speaking class will be held at 9 a.m. and a Spanish-speaking class at 11 a.m. For more information, call the health department at 317-4550.

Lawson doesn't believe people intentionally put their children's car seats in wrong.

"I believe it is mostly due to ignorance. People out there just don't know. I'm guilty of it myself. When my first daughter was born, I had no idea the correct way to do it. I thought I was doing it correctly and come to find out later I wasn't. It can happen to anybody."

Ensuring a child is properly restrained is up to their caregiver, Lawson said.

"Unlike an adult who chooses whether or not to wear a seat belt, the child has to rely on their parents to do the right thing and put the child seat in correctly. A lot of the time, we see parents who don't have the harness tight enough or they don't have the child seat installed correctly."

According to Safe Kids USA, children are more likely to be properly restrained when the driver is properly restrained.

In Arizona, state law dictates all children under age 5 must be in a child restraint.

"While that is the current law, that is not the safest thing to do," Lawson said. "Children should probably be in a booster seat until they reach 4 feet 9 inches tall or around age 8. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration says (that), and the reason is because the seat belts in the vehicles are not designed for anything shorter than that."

Lawson said even though that isn't a local law, YPD still recommends it because it is a safer means of transportation.

"If the shoulder belt doesn't fit them correctly, then the children may put it behind them, which does no good. Also, if they can't bend their knees over the front of the seat, they will slide forward so they can bend their knees and a lap belt will actually ride up to their belly and that can cause internal injuries in a crash."





Caregivers should also keep their infants and toddlers in rear-facing seats until age 2, Lawson said.

"The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends they wait until their child is 2 years old to turn them around to forward-facing. The reason behind that is because the child's body is not developed enough to support their head if they are involved in a frontal collision, and that could cause a lot of injuries, including neck paralysis and possibly death if they are involved in a serious crash."

Some parents may be concerned about keeping taller children under 2 rear-facing if their legs are squashed against the back of the seat, which may cause them to turn their kids around, Lawson said.

"What would they prefer? A neck injury or a leg injury? I would rather have a broken leg than a broken neck."

<http://www.yumasun.com/news/week-58016-monday-safety.html>

Kids Feared at Risk if Council Rejects Pool Safeguard (The London Free Press, Canada) [TOP](#)

Fencing Regulations

April 24 / Jonathan Sher, The London Free Press

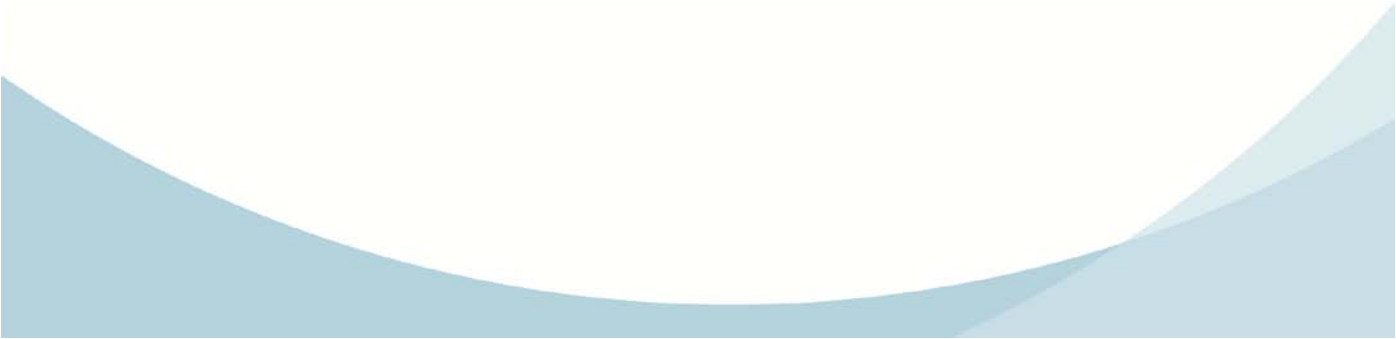
London children will be more than five times as likely to drown in backyard pools if city politicians follow bureaucrats who, like the pool industry, oppose a new fencing bylaw, health experts say.

In a report that goes Monday to politicians, city staff oppose a safeguard local health officials recommended a year ago and national and international health experts even earlier: A fence to separate the back of homes from new backyard pools.

Fences that separate properties and keep children from getting access to a pool from an adjacent backyard are mandatory, but health officials want a so-called fourth fence that protects children from walking, waddling or crawling out a back door and into a pool.

Research in Australia and New Zealand found places that added a fourth fence reduced drownings by 83%, said Fred Rivara, a pediatrician and founding director of the Harborview Injury Prevention and Research Center in Seattle, Wash.

"There's no question it's the right thing to do," said Rivara, whose meta-study of available data was published in 2006 by Cochrane Reviews.





If politicians don't heed the research, they'll expose children to needless risk and the city to legal liability should a child drown, he said.

Also recommending a fourth fence is Health Canada, the Middlesex-London Health Unit and Safe Kids Canada, a national injury prevention program run by the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto.

"The evidence we have is clear," said Pamela Fuselli, executive director of Safe Kids Canada, who pointed to the research by Rivara.

None of that evidence is in a city report 11 months in the making that will be considered Monday by politicians on the city's environment and transportation committee.

Staff oppose a fourth fence and concluded adult supervision, not fencing, is the key safeguard.

Supervision is the recommendation of a group that represents the pool industry and lobbied city hall, the Pool and Hot Tub Council of Canada.

Their position is in line with (the pool industry)," Fuselli said.

The author of the city report, Heather Chapman, co-ordinates bylaw enforcement for the city.

She says she struggled to find evidence of any sort, because there have been no recent pool drownings in London and she didn't want to seek a pricey analysis from Statistics Canada.

"It was very difficult to come up with factual stats . . . I had very little hard evidence to base my report on," she said.

The only data she found didn't address the issue of fencing at all -- a demographic breakdown on who had drowned in Ontario that came with a warning that it wasn't statistically significant.

Chapman tried to examine only one drowning death in detail, a recent case near London, but investigators wouldn't disclose any information.

Despite the absence of data, Chapman wrote, "It is difficult to conclude that four-sided fences could have prevented drowning deaths in Ontario."

Health Canada says there's clear evidence a significant number of kids drown because pools aren't fenced all the way around.





Chapman also wrote that adult supervision is "the key element" in preventing drowning.

Asked the basis for her contention, she explained that was the feeling she got after listening to the pool lobby and local health officials.

Local health officials weren't available to comment Friday but last year wrote the best safeguards are those always in place regardless of how people act and that pool fences in particular had proven effective.

Chapman pointed to one other reason to oppose a fourth fence: Many lots in London are small and it would be unreasonable to require a homeowner to erect a fence in tight spaces between a home and a pool.

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ON THE FENCE

About 58 children drown each year in Canada and another 140 are hospitalized. Health experts, the pool industry and city hall staff differ on whether fences that fully surround a pool reduce the death toll:

Health Canada: Many kids drown because pools aren't fenced all the way around.

Safe Kids Canada/The Hospital for Sick Children: Four-sided fences would prevent up to seven out of 10 drownings among children younger than age five.

Pool lobby: Four-sided fencing will improve safety but is not necessarily the only or best option.


City staff: It's difficult to conclude four-sided fences could have prevented drowning deaths in Ontario.

<http://www.lfpress.com/news/london/2010/04/24/13704736.html>

Clinic Helps Educate Parents About Child Car Seat Safety (The Pilot, North Carolina) [| TOP](#)

April 23 / Hannah Sharpe

The Southern Pines Fire Department held a car seat clinic as a part of the Safe Kids Buckle Up program at its station Thursday afternoon.





After completing a four-day course for national certification as child passenger safety instructors, personnel from law enforcement, emergency medical services, fire departments and social service agencies across the state evaluated child car seats for the community.

The goal of Safe Kids Buckle Up is to certify personnel in local agencies so that they can educate parents about child passenger safety.

According to course instructor Stan McHenry, of the Durham Police Department's Traffic Services Division, 85 to 90 percent of children are riding in car seats improperly.

The clinic was the first for the Southern Pines Fire Department, officially making the station a permanent fitting station for child car seats. Members of the community can now stop by the station any time to have their child car seats evaluated by a certified technician.

The department also plans to make the afternoon clinic an annual event.

<http://www.thepilot.com/news/2010/apr/23/child-car-seats-help-available/>

Safe Kids Upstate Says Accidental Childhood Injuries are Going Down (WSPA, North Carolina) | [TOP](#)

April 23 / Connie LeGrand

It's that time of year when most of us become more active outdoors; but these numbers may make you stop and think about safety. According to [Safe Kids Upstate accidental injury](#) is the number one killer of children age 14 and under in the U.S. In South Carolina, a child dies every day as a result of an [injury](#); but Safe Kids Upstate says 90% of those accidents could be prevented.

Since its start in 1994, Safe Kids Upstate says it has contributed to a 25% reduction in deaths, and 17% reduction in [accidental injuries](#) in the [Greenville](#) area. According to [Linda Brees, Director of Safe Kids Upstate education](#) is the key. She says a helmet can reduce the risk of [head injury](#) from a bike fall by as much as 85%, and a fence around a backyard pool can prevent 90% of drownings. [Brees](#) says, "It really does touch your heart when go thru a pediatric intensive care unit, when you go through the emergency, and you see a family that is grieving or sobbing because their child has been injured, and it could have been something they could have easily prevented." To help generate awareness that one in four children are at risk for [accidental injury](#), four life sized sihouettes will be put up at all five GHS hospitals, the [Greenville Zoo](#), and [Children's Museum](#) on April 25, the start of National Safe Kids Week.





Safe Kids is holding a Safe Kids Fest on Saturday, April 24 from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. at the [University Center](#). It will feature 15 interactive safety exhibits. They will also have a bicycle giveaway at the Greenville Drive game on May 14, and a [free car seat inspection](#) at [GHS Patewood Medical Campus](#) on May 15. [Click here](#) for more info.

<http://www2.wspa.com/news/2010/apr/23/safe-kids-upstate-says-accidental-childhood-injuri-ar-109861/>

RISK AREA NEWS

Florida Senate Passes Child Booster Seat Bill ([SunSentinel.com, Florida](#)) [| TOP](#)

April 21 / Tonya Alanez, Sun Sentinel

Children 4 to 7 and shorter than 4 feet 9 would have to use booster seats

TALLAHASSEE

Until now, Florida and Arizona have been the only states allowing children as young as 4 to go straight from a car seat to a seat belt regardless of height or weight.

Lawmakers are pushing for that to change in Florida.

But critics and parents are concerned that requiring booster seats for children ages 4 to 7 and shorter than 4 feet 9 puts an undue financial burden on cash-strapped families.

"We have parents who think their children are safe when they put them in an adult seat belt, but they're not," said the Senate bill's sponsor, Thad Altman, R-Viera. "Protecting our children is the single greatest priority we have."

Children through age 3 would still have to ride in a car seat.

The dangers are great when you put a small child in a seat belt with the strap running across their neck, Altman said, adding that children using booster seats are 59 percent less likely to be injured in a car accident than those using seat belts.

Nonetheless, getting the bill this far has not been easy. Altman said he has tried several times to push the booster seat requirement.

A similar bill got as far as then-Gov. [Jeb Bush](#)'s desk in 2001. Bush cited several reasons for vetoing it, including that police officers would have to carry tape measures to check a child's height, and would have to rely on parents' honesty to determine the child's age. Also, tourists might not know about the law, he



said, so it would be unfair to subject them to fines. And, Bush said, forcing parents to buy a booster seat amounted to a "de facto tax on families living paycheck to paycheck."

Senators passed Altman's latest bill Wednesday, 33-2. The House has not taken up its version of the bill, sponsored by Rep. Richard Glorioso, R-Plant City, but hope has not run out for the House to adopt the Senate's bill, Altman said.

Current state law now requires children through age 3 to sit in a car seat but allows them to move into a seat belt once they turn 4 without transitioning into a booster seat.

Arizona and South Dakota are the only two other states that do not require booster seats before children move into adult seat belts. South Dakota's law specifies an age limit of 5.

Twenty-four other states also require booster seats for children up to 7 with varying height and weight restrictions. Tennessee and Wyoming require booster seats for children as old as 8, and Alaska goes so far as to require a booster seat for children as old as 15 if they're shorter than 4 feet 9 or weigh less than 65 pounds.

The average cost of booster seats is between \$20 and \$50, but they can cost as much as \$300.

"There's people who are struggling and any new purchase or expense is difficult," said Barbara Vilaseca, executive director of Caridad Center, a [Boynton Beach](#) organization that provides assistance to the poor. "But how can you object to a car seat? How can you object to safety?"

At Warfield Park in Fort Lauderdale on Wednesday, Karen Espinosa, 23, mother of a 3-year-old boy, echoed those sentiments.

She said that as soon as her son grew a bit taller, she was preparing to part with her son's child seat. She said she was on the fence about getting a booster seat until hearing about Wednesday's action by the Senate.

"It's going to be a lot more money, another expense, but when it comes to worrying about your child's safety, it doesn't matter," Espinosa said. "It doesn't matter how much it costs."

Vilaseca said there are organizations poor families can turn to for assistance buying car seats.

For instance, vehicle owners can make cash donations to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles "\$2 Difference Child Safety Program," which helps needy families buy child-safety seats. The seats are distributed through the local tax collector's office.

Violators would be fined \$60, have to pay court costs and receive three points on their driver's license.





Under the Senate bill, a judge could dismiss the first violation if the driver showed a proof of purchase of a federally approved child-restraint device.

"Children are our most precious resource," said Capt. Mark Welch, a Florida Highway Patrol spokesman. "Certainly anything the Legislature does to enhance the safety, we are in favor of."

If the bill were to become law, it would become effective Jan. 1. But beginning July 1, police could give verbal warnings and provide drivers with literature educating them about the new law.

The law would not pertain to school bus travel. Certain emergency situations would be exempt.

Staff writer Ihosvani Rodriguez and staff researcher Barbara Hijek contributed to this report.

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http://www.sun-sentinel.com/features/your-kids/fl-child-seats-20100421_0,7511395.story

Open Windows are Hidden Hazard in Home (WIVB.com, New York) | [TOP](#)

April 22 / Melissa Holmes

BUFFALO, N.Y. (WIVB) - Experts call it a hidden hazard in your home, an open window.


It can be a problem whether you live in the city or the suburbs.

Open windows, and even windows that are screened in, can be a serious danger for children, especially as we head into the warmer months.

Every year in this country 4,000 children are injured in window falls and 12 children die. In just the past few weeks children have fallen from windows in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Nebraska and Texas.

Experts say many parents make the mistake of thinking a screened window is a safe window, when the truth is screens are not strong enough to withstand the weight of a child pushing on it. Windows should always be locked when not in use. Parents should install window guards for extra protection.

Children ages four and under are the most at risk of falling out of windows. And falls tend to happen around noon and after 5 o'clock, when parents are usually busy making meals.





<http://www.wivb.com/dpp/news/local/Open-windows-are-hidden-hazard-in-home>

