

Short Communication

Determination of pediatric poisoning factors in children

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Abstract

Background and Objective: Poisoning is a major public health problem and a serious form of the common causes of hospital emergency visits in many countries. Incidence of toxicity based on cultural and economic characteristics of communities are varied. This study was done to determine the pediatric poisoning factors in children.

Methods: This descriptive-cross sectional study was performed on 201 patients younger than 12 years old with poisoning symptoms whom referred to hospitals in Shahrood city of central part of Iran from April 2011 to March 2012. Demographic data, poisoning symptoms, poisoning agents, time of hospitalization and outcome of poisoning for each child were recorded in questionnaire.

Results: Opium was the most common consumed material with (51.2%) while metadon considered to be the major opium. 180 (89.6%) and 21 (10.4%) children were poisoned accidentally by their parent respectively. The clinical manifestation of the affected children were 15 (7.5%), 11 (5.5%), 93 (46.3%), 26 (12.9%), 19 (2.5%) and 22 (10.9%) without any symptoms, neuro-respiratory, nervous, gastrointestinal, gastrointestinal-respiratory and weakness respectively. Two children were died in the course of this project. There was a significant statistical correlation between the reason for poisoning and age parent education level and type of poisoning. Also, there was a relation between the type of poisoning and place of residence ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusion: This study shows that the most common cause of poisoning among children was opiums.

Keywords: Children, Poisoning, Opiums, Methadone

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Received 17 Jan 2015

Revised 11 Oct 2015

Accepted 9 Apr 2016