

EPIDEMIOLOGY PECULIARITIES OF POISONING OF CHILDREN

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The relevance of the problem: Acute poisoning play a significant role in the pathology of childhood. Among the accidents they occupy fourth place, behind in the number of injuries, burns and drowning. Currently, there are over 10 million different chemicals that can affect the human body. If we imagine that the death rate from accidental poisoning is a high percentage of deaths from all accidents is obvious urgency of writing on the structure of childhood poisonings and algorithms to treat them. **The aim** is to summarize the literature data, analysis of history and own observations of patients with acute poisoning who are hospitalized in the emergency department of Sumy City Children's Hospital to identify the structure and frequency of poisonings that occur in children, assess, depending on age, sex parents providing care of children, examine factors of etiopathogenetical processes of poisoning.

Materials and methods: Analysis of literature data on the investigated problem. Researching objects: clinical investigation of children who were in the emergency department, analyses of case histories of children with acute poisoning (last three years), morphological method result of investigation.

The results of study: In order to study the most important risk factors for acute poisoning in children nowadays were analyzed 243 stories diseases with acute poisoning were treated in Children's Hospital during 2009-2011. Analyzing the causes of acute poisoning following results were obtained. Found that a small majority of the boys often suffer – 126 (52%) than girls – 117 (48%). The incidence of acute poisoning in children is also dependent on the particular age period. It was observed 2 groups of children are most susceptible to poisoning: before preschool (1-3 years) 107 (45.7%) and senior school age (12-18) 81 (34.6%). In addition, for each age period has different kind of poisoning substances. Period newborn and infants (0 to 1 year) is not defined dominant substances, among them there are those that occur in everyday life and because of negligence, negligent parents or for other reasons at the hands of the baby. School age (from 1 to 3 years) are the dominant substance poisoning medicines. During 2009, 17 (89.5%) cases of drug poisoning and 2 (10.5%) cases of another substance, 2010-The year also marked the medication poisonings 32 (66.6%) and 16 (33.3%) of another poison. In 2011 – 35 (87.5%) medication and 5 (12.5%) another blight factor. Preschool (4 to 6 years): priority drug poisonings registered only in 2009 – 7 (87.5%), poisoning, while another type of poison was 1 (12.5%) case. In 2010 this feature is not marked, this one kind of poison almost equal 6 (54.5%) medication and 5 (45.5%) poisoning by another matter. In 2011 kinds of poisons equal and amounted to 3 (50%) cases each. Primary school age (7 to 11 years) met mostly unknown substance poisoning - in one case in 2009 and 2010 and 3 cases in 2011.

Conclusions: 1. The frequency of acute poisoning affects age: often suffer in preschool and high school age, belonging to a male, spring and autumn seasons.

2. During the period from 2009 to 2011 years revealed a tendency to increase the number of acute poisoning.

3. More common poisoning medicines.

4. Dynamics of the patients in the vast majority was improving during the day, which depended on timely hospitalization.

5. Studies have shown that in any age period is possible that the parents give the child the wrong medication or dosage is not irrespective of age or individual sensitivity.

6. Feature of acute poisoning in young children is the difficulty of diagnosis and some latent poisoning. Lack of informative paraclinical diagnostic methods reduces the effectiveness of early detection of etiological factors and appropriate and timely treatment.