

PATTERN OF PEDIATRIC POISONING IN EGYPT- CASES ADMITTED TO NATIONAL POISONING CONTROL CENTER

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Background: Poisoning is an important emergency as well as major problem in pediatric age groups throughout the world. Most of the poisoning in children is accidental. Unfortunately, the incidence of deliberate poisoning among adolescents is increasing due to changing familial and social conditions in our society.

Aim: The purpose of this study was to identify the common manner of toxicity and rate of child toxicity in Egypt. Also, it aimed to elucidate the precipitating factors for child poisoning and the common complication.

Methods: The current study was conducted on 500 of Egyptian participant of both sex in age blew 18 years old at NECTR; participants were classified into four age groups; toddlers (1-<3 years), early childhood (3-<9 years), late childhood (9-<13 years) and adolescent (13-<18 years). Data were analyzed with respect to demographic data, toxicity data: manner of toxicity, type of poison, its availability to the child, place of exposure, amount and form of poison, duration between exposure and presentation, the first aid that may be done to the patient, associated morbidity, history of medications and severity and mortality rate of each poisons detected by poison severity scoring(PSS) and the acute physiology and chronic health evaluation (APACHE II).

Results: Accidental toxicity (58.6%) is still common than intentional toxicity (41.4%), toddlers were the most common age group in accidental, while negligence was the most probable cause of accidental toxicity. On other hand adolescent and females were common age group in suicidal, and family problems were the most probable cause of suicidal toxicity. There were multiple significant relations between demographic data (age, sex, residence, level of education and family status) and type of poison, its availability, location of exposure, most probable cause of exposure, manner of toxicity. There were significant relations between PSS and type and amount of poison, vital signs and CNS manifestations, period of admission and hours of delay. There were significant relations and positive correlation between APACHE II and type and amount of poison, vital signs and CNS manifestations, period of admission and hours of delay.

Conclusion & Recommendations: The present study proved that accidental toxicity is still common manner among pediatric age group but there is increasing in incidence of suicidal toxicity among them. Further attention from parent is needed and proper care to children in different age group to prevent and reduce the toxicity in pediatric age group.

BIOGRAPHY

Dina A Shokry has completed her bachelor's degree in Pharmacy in 2009 from Ain Shams University. She completed her master's degree in Analytical Chemistry from Cairo University in 2013. Currently, she is pursuing her PhD as a member of Dr Waters group for finding alternatives to animal testing at Huddersfield University. She worked as a Teaching Assistant then as an Assistant Lecturer of Analytical Chemistry at Future University. She produced high quality research that was published in several reputed peer reviewed journals. She has presented her work in nine conferences. Her work is focused on developing models for prediction of human intestinal absorption through *in vitro-in vivo* correlation studies, which has economic impact in the pharmaceutical industry field. She developed prediction models from MLC, solubilization and permeation studies where she obtained *in vitro* data correlated well with the *in vivo* absorption data and resulted in two recently published papers.

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