

Pediatric Acute Poisoning in Tehran-Iran in 2001-2005

Mehregan F (1), Farnaghi F (1), Kondry A (1). 1. Paediatric Department, Loghman Hospital Shaheed Beheshti University, Tehran Iran

Introduction : To investigate the demographics, incidence, clinical manifestation, morbidity & mortality of pediatrics poisoning, the recent research carried out on children are referred to medical college loghman hospital, that is the only center for poisoning victims in Tehran and district in 2001-2005. **Method :** This study was retrospective. All poisoned patients presenting to emergency department of loghman hospital from March 2001 to August 2005 were determined. The information records on forms that complete with patients documents & patients record notebooks of pediatric emergency. The forms consist in age, sex, season, poison type, mode, route, outcome & socioeconomic status. **Results :** The results show that 3474 poisoned pediatric during 2001-2005 presented to Loghman hospital, 55.2% were boys & 44.8% were girls. The majority of poisoning was due to medicine (59%), detergents (14.4%), opiates (5.9%) & Hydrocarbons (5.4%). Among the medicine, Antidepressants were the highest (46.5%), Anti pyretic & analgesic (11.8%), cardiovascular agents (8.3%) & anticonvulsants (7.5%). The 2-6 years age group was most at risk of poisoning (40.3%), 2mo- 2 yr (37.7%), 6- 12 yr (18.6%) & <2 mo (3.4%). The majority of cases were due to accidental poisoning (96.2%). The most common route of exposure was oral (93.9%). The highest rate of exposure was seen at low socioeconomic status (66.2%). 91.8% of all poisoned children, discharged at complete Health status, 7.3% of them result in complication & the mortality rate was 0.9%. **Conclusion :** Childhood poisoning was a common Medical emergency with considerable morbidity and mortality. Parents should be educated to keep the medicine, detergent, kerosene & its products out of reach of the children. So, that mortality and morbidity can be reduced to a great extent.