

THE MOST COMMON ACUTE POISONINGS IN CHILDREN

Predrag Vukomanović*, Bojana Petrović

Medical Sanitary School of Applied Sciences “Visan”, Department of Pharmacy,
Belgrade, Serbia

*peca.vukomanovic@gmail.com

Acute poisoning in children is of great sociomedical importance. Most often, they happen due to the carelessness of people who look after them and is caused by the intake of various toxic substances in the child's body in large quantities over a short period of time (1). Depending on the type of toxic substance, general condition and age of the child, as well as intake route, different clinical manifestations occur that can span from severe to lethal outcomes. The most common manifestations are gastrointestinal, followed by cutaneous and ocular, while a small number of children are admitted to the ICU. Even if mortality rate is low, therapeutic approach implies supportive therapy and specific measures. This review paper considers general characteristics of acute poisoning in children based on the relevant literature. The number of reported poisonings in 2018 in the United States of America was 2,621,242, of which 60% of poisonings were in children under the age of 20 (2). The five most common exposures for children 5 years of age and younger were cosmetics/personal care products (12.1%), household hygiene products (10.7%), analgesics (9.04%), foreign bodies (6.87%), and topical preparations (4.69%). In most countries, acute poisoning most often occurs in children under 6 years of age. Prevention is the most important aspect of the fight against acute poisoning in children. It requires a more serious comprehensive approach of the entire society, raising the awareness of parents and guardians about the importance of safe storage of medicines and chemicals in the household.

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NAJČEŠĆI UZROČNICI AKUTNIH TROVANJA U PEDIJATRIJSKOJ POPULACIJI

Predrag Vukomanović*, Bojana Petrović

Visoka zdravstveno-sanitarna škola strukovnih studija "Visan", Odsek za Farmaciju,
Beograd, Srbija

*peca.vukomanovic@gmail.com

Akutna trovanja kod dece imaju ogroman sociomedicinski značaj. Najčešće se dešavaju nepažnjom osoba koje ih čuvaju. Nastaju kratkotrajnim unosom u većim količinama različitih toksičnih supstanci u organizam deteta (1). Zavisno od vrste toksične supstance, opšteg stanja i uzrasta deteta kao i načina unosa javljaju se različite kliničke manifestacije koje mogu da dovedu do čak i ozbiljnih trovanja sa teškim posledicama, pa i letalnog ishoda. Najčešće kliničke manifestacije su na gastrointestinalnom traktu, zatim koži i očima, dok je mali broj otrovane dece čije stanje zahteva hospitalizaciju na odeljenju za intenzivnu negu. Mortalitet je nizak. Terapijski pristup podrazumeva primenu suporativne terapije i specifičnih mera. Cilj rada je sagledavanje opštih karakteristika akutnih trovanja kod dece na osnovu relevantne literature. Rezultati ukazuju da je broj prijavljenih trovanja 2018. godine u Sjedinjenim Američkim Državama (SAD) bio 2.621.242, od toga 60% trovanja je bilo kod dece ispod 20. godina (2). Pet najčešćih uzročnika izloženosti toksičnim supstancama kod dece starosti 5 godina ili manje bili su kozmetički proizvodi/sredstva za ličnu higijenu (12,1%), sredstva za održavanje higijene u domaćinstvu (10,7%), analgetici (9,04%), stranatela/igračke/ostalo (6,87%) i topikalni preparati (4,69%). U većini zemalja akutna trovanja se najčešće javljaju kod dece ispod 6 godina. Prevencija je najvažniji vid borbe protiv akutnog trovanja kod dece. Ona zahteva ozbiljniji sveobuhvatni pristup celokupnog društva uz podizanje svesti roditelja i staratelja o značaju bezbednog čuvanja lekova i hemikalija u domaćinstvu.

Literatura

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