

## RICINUS POISONING IN A TWO-YEAR-OLD CHILD – CASE REPORT

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Plant poisoning in children are the second most common, immediately after drug poisoning (1). Castor oil, which is grown as an ornamental plant, contains the extremely toxic chemical, ricin in the seeds. Intoxication occurs when castor seeds are chewed and swallowed, or when powder from particles of the fruit is inhaled (1). Toxic effects are manifested in the form of drowsiness, vomiting and profuse diarrhea, and may progress to circulatory failure. There is no specific antidote for ricin. The mortality rate, despite the applied treatment measures, is about 5% (2). The aim of this study was to present a 2-year-old male patient with an acute, unintentional and severe ricin poisoning. Anamnestic data indicate that boy developed gastrointestinal disorders soon after consuming castor seeds. First aid was provided before admission to our hospital. Despite the severe clinical presentation, the outcome of the treatment was favorable. Based on the presented case, it can be concluded that the severity of the clinical presentation of castor poisoning is determined by the method of poisoning, as well as the dose, i.e. the amount of substance ingested. In addition to the severity of clinical presentation, a positive treatment outcome is possible with therapeutic procedures, based on non-specific detoxification measures and supportive therapy.

### References

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2. Lopez Nunez OF, Pizon AF, Tamama K. Ricin Poisoning after Oral Ingestion of Castor Beans: A Case Report and Review of the Literature and Laboratory Testing. *J Emerg Med*. 2017 Nov;53(5): e67-e71. doi: 10.1016/j.jemermed.2017.08.023. Epub 2017 Oct 4.

## TROVANJE RICINUSOM KOD DETETA UZRASTA DVE GODINE – PRIKAZ SLUČAJA

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Trovanja biljkama kod dece su druga po redu učestalosti, odmah posle trovanja lekovima (1). Ricinus, koji se uzgaja kao ukrasna biljka, u semenu sadrži izuzetno toksičnu supstancu, ricin. Intoksikacija nastaje kada se seme ricinusa sažvaće i proguta ili kada se udahne prah od usitnjenih delova ploda (1). Toksični efekti se ispoljavaju u vidu pospanosti, povraćanja i profuznih prolivastih stolica, a može doći i do razvoja cirkulatorne insuficijencije. Specifičan antidot za ricin ne postoji. Stopa smrtnosti i pored primenjenih mera lečenja iznosi oko 5% (2). Cilj ovog rada je bio da prikaže pacijenta uzrasta 2 godine muškog pola, sa kliničkom slikom akutnog, nenamernog i teškog trovanja ricinom. Anamnestički podaci ukazuju da je kod deteta ubrzo posle konzumiranja ricinusovog semena, došlo do razvoja gastrointestinalnih poremećaja. Prva pomoć je pružena pre upućivanja u našu bolnicu. Uprkos teškoj kliničkoj slici, ishod lečenja je bio povoljan. Na osnovu iznetog prikaza može se zaključiti da je težina kliničke slike trovanja ricinusom uslovljena načinom trovanja kao i dozom, tj. količinom unetog veoma toksičnog ricina, kao i da pored teške kliničke slike, pozitivan ishod lečenja je moguć uz terapijske postupke bazirane na nespecifičnim merama detoksikacije i merama simptomatske i suportivne terapije.

### **Literatura**

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