

Gorcinschi N.

THE CLINICAL ROLE OF ACUTE INTOXICATION IN CHILDREN

State University of Medicine and Pharmacy «Nicolae Testemitanu», Chisinau, Moldova
Department of Medical Emergency
(scientific advisor - M.D. Oglinda A.)

Acute intoxication in children is a current theme of the 21st century. Acute intoxications have become a medical emergency with sophisticated conduct, accompanied by increased mortality and serious consequences. Acute intoxications are caused by the different toxic substances of chemical, vegetable or animal origin, which cause a complex of clinical and paraclinical manifestations with reversible or irreversible consequences that can lead to death or disability. The approach of a child with acute intoxication must always include the anatomical and physiological features of the child, the pharmacological aspects and the individual therapeutic features according to the child's age. Therefore, an intoxicated child is not a miniature of an adult, so the therapeutic approach differs and requires clinical and professional abilities of doctors. The purpose of this article is to identify and describe the peculiarities of acute intoxications in children of different etiologies and their management at the pre-hospital and DMU stage.

The research material and methods are based on the methodological support that consisted of the scientific concept elaborated and argued in the fundamental works of the following authors: Judith E. Tintinalli, Kelen Gabor, Samuels Martin and others. At the same time, we studied the incidence of acute intoxications in children in the Republic of Moldova according to the data accumulated by the National Agency for Public Health. Our study was performed retrospectively on the medical records of patients who were transported by AMU to the Institute of Mother and Child in Chisinau during 01.01.2019-31.12.2019

Analyzing the received information between 01.01.2019-31.12.2019 we registered 332 cases of intoxications, which are drug intoxication-159(46,38%) and non-drug intoxication -173(53,62%); Age:1-5 years-179(53.91%), 6-12 years-37(11.14%) 13-18 years-115(34, 95%), Method of administration of the toxic substance: orally-292 (87.95%) Inhaler-37(11.14%) Other-3(0.91%), Mode of intoxication: Accidental intoxication-218(65 .66%) Volunteer-72(21.68%) Suicide - 42(12.66%).

In conclusion we can say that acute intoxications in children significantly influence the lives of intoxicated children, being of different etiology, administered in different ways, covering all ages, and our goal is to clarify the clinical manifestations and attributable to management according to etiology and national protocols, because every child's life is the most precious.