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 \approx **POSTER PRESENTATIONS** \approx

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Characteristic manifestations of acute thinner-intoxicated children: reports from Loghman-Hakim Hospital poison centre

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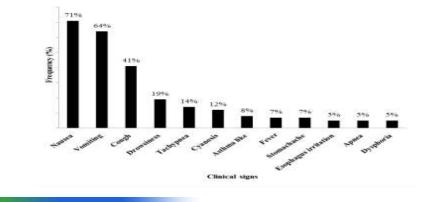
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Abstract

Objective: To evaluate the acute clinical and para-clinical abnormalities among acute pediatric thinner poisoning.

Methods: Reviwing charts and collecting medical records of hospitalized acute pediatic thinner intoxication cases from 2008 to 2013 by using pre-determined questionnaire

Results: A total of 42 poisoned children were enrolled in this study. The mean age was 37.2 ± 2.4 months. It ranged between 10-96 months, median 3 and mode 24 months. Boys were more affected than girls [22 (64.9 %) vs. 20 (35.1 %)]. Figure shows the clinical finding during admission. The mean \pm SD of the affected biochemistry tests were: alkaline phosphatase (ALP, 569.25 \pm 151.58 U/L) and lactate dehydrogenase (LDH, 576.14 \pm 164.97 IU/L). In addition, arterial blood gas (ABG) analysis showed pH (7.40 \pm 0.09), PCO2 (37.22 \pm 17.66 mmHg), HCO3 (21.02 \pm 5.33 mEq/L), PO2 (62.59 \pm 31.88 mmHg) and oxygen saturation (82.38 \pm 15.03 %). Chest X-ray predominantly revealed right sided alveolar air space consolidation. There were no report of death in this sries.





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Conclusions: The following results established the hepatotoxicity and pneumonia among thinner Intoxicated-children cases. However, the outcome of poisoned-patients disclosed successful management.

