

Clinical Profile of Acute Accidental Ingestions in pediatric populations

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BACKGROUND

Objective: To assess the prevalence of accidental ingestion of material registered in Bahrain Defense Force (BDF) hospital, and to reveal the predominance of the substance being ingested whether it is a drug or non-drug products. This research also aims to identify the most ingested materials.

Method: This is a descriptive retrospective cohort study that evaluates the prevalence of accidental ingestions in children admitted to the BDF hospital. Data was analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

Results: A sample population of 88 patients was taken. All patients were between the age of 0-14 years. 50% of our patient were males and 50% were females. The most ingested materials were drug products with antihypertensives (20.9%) being the most ingested medication. While the most commonly ingested non-drug product is pesticides (28.6%).

Conclusion: Our data that we collected showed that accidental ingestion of drug products was more common than non-drug products. Our data showed no gender difference. The average age involved was 2 years at the time of the admission. Even though our sample size was small, this study highlights the common ingested materials and average age of ingestion in pediatrics population.

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