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The poisoning structure in children of the Republic Sakha (Yakutia)

The article is devoted to an actual problem of pediatrics - acute poisonings in children. Authors carry out the analysis of reports of the Admitting-diagnostic department from 2006 for 2010. The increase in number of cases of acute poisonings in children of all age is revealed, in the teenagers increase of figures of statistics of alcoholic poisonings, by narcotic substances and cases of suicide attempts is noted. All reception wards of hospitals should be provided by sets of antipillboxes for rendering of the urgent help to children with the most frequent kinds of poisonings.

Keywords: poisonings, children, teenagers, statistics, pediatrics, the urgent help.

The urgency. By the CART data, quantity of sharp and chronic poisonings at children in economically developed countries increases from year to year. In our country for the last 5 years the quantity of poisonings at children has doubled (an annual gain of 3-15 %) and in 1988 has made nearby 80 000, i.e. 1 case on 1000 children. [1,2,3,4]

For a countryside these data decrease to 0,3-0,4 for 1000 children, this indicator is equal in Moscow 2,5-3 on 1000. Children till 3 years are Most subject to a poisoning, on this age it is necessary more than 50 % of all ezogenic intoxications; more than 26 % children of school age make, is mainly more senior 13 years. [1,2,3,4]

Among nosological forms more than 80 % make poisonings with substances, the basic among which are cardiovascular preparations, mainly clonidine, tranquilizers and nevroleptie, se-dativnye and soporific, including derivative barbiturati acids. Further there are poisonings with agricultural, industrial and vegetative poisons, household chemical goods preparations, alcohol, mineral oil, salts of heavy metals.

Among children of advanced age the considerable place is occupied with deliberate poisonings, including alcohol and drugs, glue sniffing, imitation reaction. One of the reasons of a poisoning at schoolboys are suicide and parasuicide installations [1,2,3,4].

The sharp poisoning always demands emergency medical aid from children.

The outcome of disease and efficiency of treatment of toxicological patients in many respects



depend on in due time begun therapy, its volume and strict continuity at various stages of application detoxic and symptomatic therapy.

The work purpose is to study structure of poisonings in the Republic Sakha (Yakutia) children, application of possible antipillboxes in emergency therapy of poisonings.

Materials and methods: the analysis of reports of the Admitting-diagnostic branch RH №1 – NCM PC for the last 3 years is carried out.

Results of research: growth of number of poisonings at children in the Republic Sakha (Yakutia) for the last five years is marked. So, indicators of 2006 have made 231 child, for 2010 321 sick children have addressed with a poisoning (fig.1). Among the addressed children who demand medical aid and supervision are hospitalized, cases of refusal of parents from hospitalization are marked.

In 2010 are hospitalized into the Hospital - 186 patients (57.9 %), in 9 cases (2.8 %) cases - there are no indications, refusal of hospitalization - 30 children (9.3 %), recommendations are given to 80 children (25 %), the help is rendered in 83 cases. In 2010 170 (53 %) children are hospitalized into the gastroenterological branch, into the Pulmonological - 10 (3.1 %), in other hospitals are directed - 20 (6.2 %) as were easy cases with an accompanying sharp infectious disease.

In age structure of children who have addressed with various kinds of poisonings in accident ward RH№1PC- NCM children at the age from 2 till 3 years prevail; more often it is connected with expansion of contacts of the child and oversight of parents. The second age peak is noted at the age of 14-15 years, at this age the poisonings connected with alcohol, narcotic substances prevail.

At the analysis of substances in which result there was a poisoning it is necessary to note high level of medicamentous means and household chemical goods preparations (fig.3). Both these of a kind of poisonings first of all are connected with storage of medical products and household chemical goods in places accessible to children and to absence of the control of parents for children. Among household chemical goods preparations means for cleaning of pipes, washing-up liquids with the maintenance of alkalis, chloric bleaches are noted acetic acid. The given means cause a burn of a mucous membrane and a muscular layer of the top departments of a gastroenteric path, with the subsequent formation cicatricial strictures and invalidization of the child.

In structure of medicamentous poisonings, preparations-vitamins, hypotensive means, warm preparations prevail. Thus, medical products are used by all members of a family and the reason of poisonings - their storage in places accessible to children.

Frequency of alcoholic poisonings and narcotic preparations at children who have addressed into the Hospital accident ward the period with 2006 for 2010.



From 2006 for 2010 growth of number of alcoholic poisonings is marked: 25 cases for accounting 2010, 23 cases for 2009, in 2008 - cases of alcoholic poisonings - 20, in 2007 - 14, in 2006-8, in 2005 - 6 are registered. The first cases of the use of drugs by teenagers in 2009 1 case (0,4 %), in 2010 - 2 (0.62 %) are registered. What drugs have used are not known, according to teenagers «drank unknown tablets and smoked a grass», complicates diagnostics absence of toxicological examination in the RS (Y). Unfortunately, the toxicology at children in the Republic Sakha (Yakutia) is poorly studied direction of a medical science. Further carrying out of preventive actions work with parents, the psychological help to teenagers), maintenance of receptions of children's hospitals with necessary packings with antipillboxes and carrying out of seminars for practising doctors of accident wards and first aid stations on rendering of the urgent help is necessary for children with different kinds of poisonings.

Conclusions:

1. For the last 5 years the quantity of cases of poisonings at children in the RS (Y) grows.
2. Most often poisonings are noticed at the 2-3 years that is connected with absence of vigilance of parents.
3. Poisonings in 14-15 years are connected with reception of alcohol and narcotic substances, and also suicide attempts (reception of medicines).
4. All receptions of hospitals should be provided by sets of antipillboxes for rendering of the urgent help to children with different kinds of poisonings..

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