

## **Abstract**

### **Introduction and problem statement**

Poisoning is a major public hygienic problem and a serious and important form and also common cause of referring to emergency of hospitals in many countries. Incidence of poisoning differs based on cultural and economical characteristics of different communities. Hence we intended to evaluate epidemiologic characteristics of acute poisoning in children admitted to Boo-Ali hospital of Ardabil to could take steps to early diagnosis and control and consequently reduction in caused mortality with defining poisonings pattern in this region.

### **Material and Methods**

There is a descriptive and cross-sectional study which carried out on all patients with poisoning that were referred to Boo-Ali hospital of Ardabil. Check list was prepared includes the cause of poisoning, clinical symptoms, laboratory tests, treatment and outcome and etc. After completing check lists, obtained data were analyzed by SPSS v16 statistical software.

### **Results**

In this study 100 children were enrolled who 58% were boy and 42% were girl and also the average age of patients was 7.06 years. The average of hospitalization time in them was 1.69 days and 75% of children lived in urban, summer with 35% accounted for most of referring cause. The most common used substance among these children was drug and methadone was common. Among studied patients 15% were asymptomatic. After analyzing data was observed that 30% with respiratory symptom, 56% with clinical nerve symptom, 43% with ocular symptoms, 78% with gastrointestinal signs, 12% with cardiovascular signs and 14 patients with other symptoms were referred.

### **Conclusion**

The results of this study show that the most common cause of poisoning among children is the same as the majority of drugs studies. Hence it requires that with teaching to the parents, they maintain drugs away from their children.

**Key world:** acute poisoning, children, drugs