

Preliminary Results of the Global Pediatric Emergency Poisoning Surveillance System. A Pediatric Emergency Research Networks Study

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OBJECTIVES

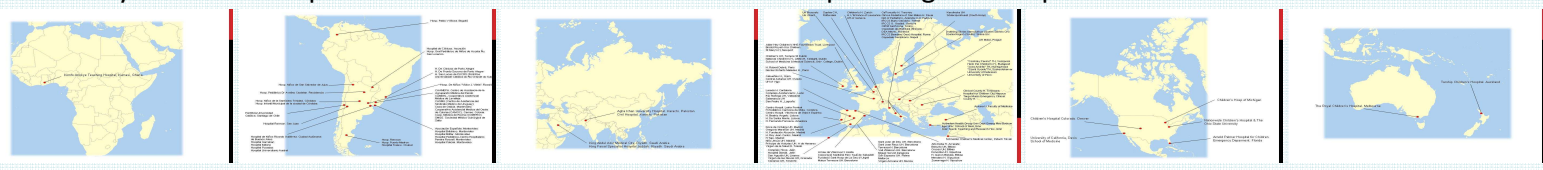
- To study the epidemiology of, and
- To assess the management of acute pediatric poisonings in children admitted in pediatric emergency departments (PEDs) from different regions of the world

METHODOLOGY

Design: International multicenter prospective study based on a registry of children evaluated and treated for acute intoxication on the 4th, 14th and 24th days of each month in PEDs in 25 countries.

Data were gathered using a specific electronic questionnaire via the Internet, including sociodemographic information, circumstances of the poisoning, prehospital and ED management and final disposition.

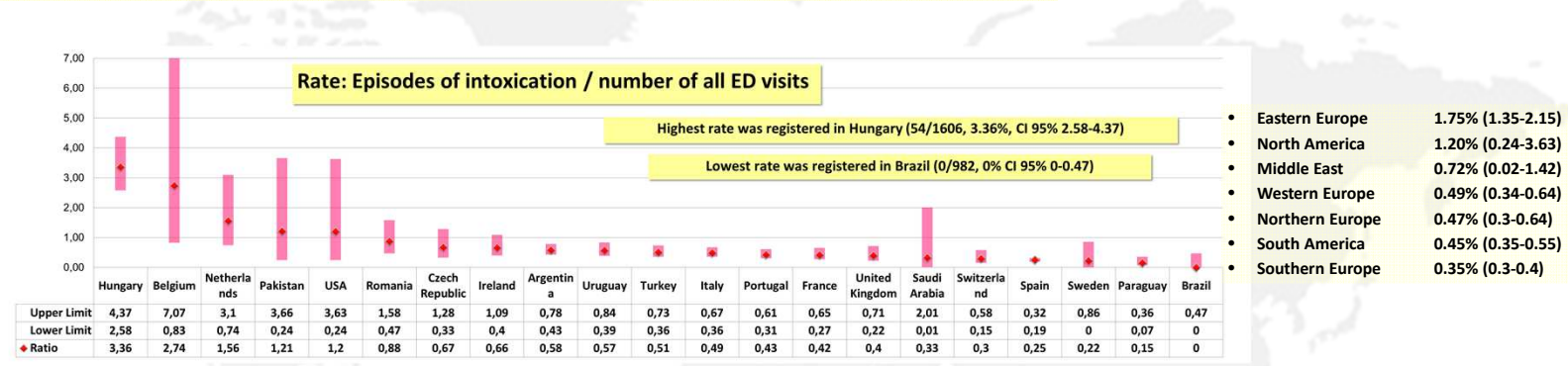
Preliminary data and comparison between South America and European regions are presented.



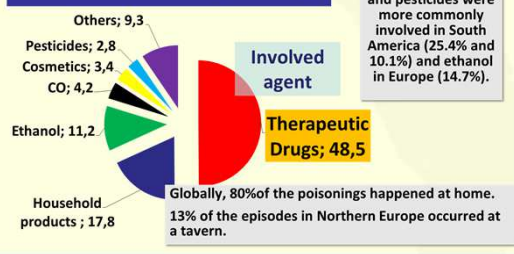
RESULTS

We reviewed the first 381 episodes registered in 21 countries from South America (71; 18.6%), North America (3; 0.8%), Western Europe (40; 10.5%), Eastern Europe (75; 19.7%), Northern Europe (31; 8.1%), Southern Europe (158; 41.5%) and the Middle East (3; 0.8%).

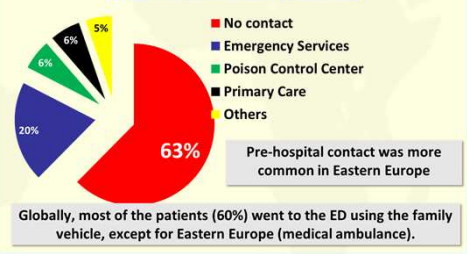
Pediatric poisoning accounted for 0.48% (CI 95% 0.43-0.53) of all ED visits:



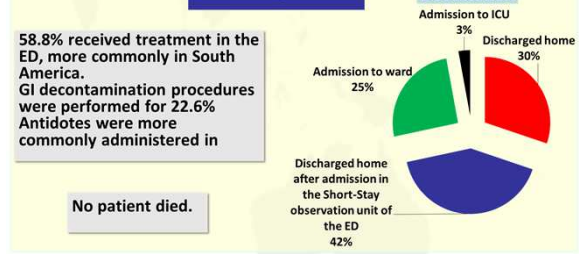
Circumstances of the poisoning



Pre-hospital management



ED management



CONCLUSIONS

Significant epidemiological differences related to acute pediatric poisonings were seen in different continents, countries and regions, and these differences appeared in both Pre-Hospital and Emergency Department management. International best practices need to be identified for prevention and management of acute pediatric poisonings.