

Examination of Demographic Characteristics of Drug and Corrosive Poisonings, Morbidity and Mortality in Children in terms of Emergency Department and Pediatric Surgery

¹Cengiz Güney, Assoc. Prof., ^{2*}Abuzer Coskun, MD

¹Cumhuriyet University Medical Faculty, Department of Pediatric Surgery, Sivas, Turkey

²Sivas Numune Hospital, Department of Emergency, Sivas, Turkey

Corresponding author: *Abuzer Coskun, MD

Sivas Numune Hospital, Department of Emergency

Yesilyurt Mah. Sifa Street Sivas, Turkey

Telephone: + 90 444 44 58 Fax: + 90 346 223 95 30 Mobile: +90 532 157 79 12

E-mail: dr.acoskun44@hotmail.com

ABSTRACT

Background: *Poisoning constitutes an important part of morbidity and mortality among environmental emergencies that can be prevented, frequent in childhood, requiring rapid diagnosis and treatment. This study aimed was to examine the epidemiological, clinical and therapeutic characteristics of drug and corrosive poisonings in terms of children.*

Materials and Methods: *Between January 2010 and December 2018, 1678 patients between the ages of 1-16 who applied to the emergency department with drug and corrosive poisoning were included in the study. The patients were divided into three groups as 1-5, 6-11 and over 12 years of age, and the substances with known pharmacological agents were divided into 10 groups. The Zargar Classification (7) was used to determine the degree of damage caused by corrosive substances in the esophagus.*

Results: *The mean age of the patients was 8.32 ± 3.23 years (1-15 years). The girl/boy ratio of the cases was 1.18 / 1 and 54.3% were girls. 18.9% of the cases were under five years of age, 61% were between 6-11 years and 20% were older than 12 years. 94.6% of the patients were poisoned by drugs and 5.4% of them were poisoned due to non-drug reasons. Accidental poisoning was most commonly seen in children aged 6-11 and suicides were seen in children older than 12 years. It was found that 62.2% of the poisonings were accidental*

and 37.8% were suicidal. The most common causes of poisoning were analgesics and paracetamol exposure as a pharmacological agent. Mortality was found to be most common in 1-5 years age group and accidental poisonings. Accidental poisoning was common in girls and suicidal poisoning was common in boys. Grade 3 damage was found endoscopically in all of the mortalities due to corrosive substances.

Conclusion: It was found that accidental poisoning was observed in children under five years of age, suicides were observed in children older than 12 years and the most important cause of mortality was due to corrosive substances. Cause-specific rapid diagnosis and treatment will contribute to the reduction of morbidity and mortality.

Key Words: Pediatric drug poisoning, emergency department, corrosive, mortality

1. Introduction

Poisoning is a condition that kills or damages the organism by the introduction of toxic substances into the body and is among the preventable causes of morbidity and mortality among childhood emergency diseases (1,2). Although the advancing technology, conscious nutrition, and preventive medicine practices become widespread, it still stands out among the causes of death (3). The annual incidence of suicidal or accidental poisoning is between 0.02-0.93% in developed countries and between 0.46-1.57% in developing countries (4). 80% of poisonings are in children under 5 years of age. 2% of children deaths in developed countries and more than 5% in developing countries are due to poisoning (5). Drug poisoning, which is one of the important reasons for admission to pediatric emergency departments, is an important problem both in terms of public health and socioeconomics and the admissions with this cause continue to increase around the world. Early diagnosis and treatment are important because of the high morbidity and mortality rates in the late intervention (6).

To reduce the morbidity and mortality rates of poisoning cases in the pediatric age group, it is important to take necessary precautions and establish treatment protocols as well as the knowledge of pharmacological characteristics. In this study, we aimed to reveal the effects of drug and non-drug poisonings and to contribute to the future treatment algorithm.

2. Materials and Methods

Study design and population

A total of 1678 children who were brought to the emergency department with drug poisoning and caustic substance ingestion between January 2010 and December 2018, who underwent outpatient and inpatient follow-up and whose file information could be accessed were included in this retrospective cohort study. Food and plant poisonings, ingestion of unknown agents, patients without consent for the study, patients under 1 year and above 16

years of age were excluded from the study. The data of the patients were evaluated in terms of age, sex, poisoning agent, provided treatments and prognoses.

Patients poisoned by drug and non-drug agents were divided into three groups as 1-5, 6-11 and over 12 years of age. The causes of poisoning (accidental or suicidal), clinical findings and treatments were recorded. Substances with known pharmacological agents were divided into 10 groups. Zargar (7) classification was used to determine the degree of damage to the esophagus due to corrosive substance ingestion (Table 1).

3. Statistical Analysis

The data obtained from this study were analyzed by SPSS 20.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA) software package. While investigating the state of variables' derivation from normal distribution Shapiro Wilk test was used due to the number of units. When analyzing the differences between the groups, Mann Whitney U Tests were used because the variables did not show normal distribution. The chi-square analysis was performed to examine the relationships between the groups of nominal variables. In cases where the expected values in the cells of 2x2 tables did not have sufficient volume, Fisher's Exact Test was used, and in the RxC tables, Spearman Correlation analysis was performed with the help of Monte Carlo Simulation. Besides, Cox regression analysis was used for univariate and multivariate analysis of variables. Univariate analysis was used to measure the relationship of variables with poisoning. The variables that were found to be statistically significant in the univariate analysis were used in the multivariate Cox regression risk model with the forward stepwise method to determine the independent prognostic factor. When interpreting the results, the significance level was set at 0.05 and P values less than 0.05 were considered as statistically significant.

4. Results

The mean age of 1678 patients admitted to the emergency department for poisoning was 8.32 ± 3.23 years (1-15 years). 54.3% of the cases were girls, 45.7% were boys and the ratio was G/B: 1.18/1. The mean age of the patients who accidentally took corrosive substance or drug (ACT) was 6.39 ± 2.21 and the mean age of the patients who suicidally took the corrosive substance or drug (SCT) was 11.5 ± 1.83 . Baseline and laboratory characteristics of the patients are shown in Table 2.

19% of the cases were under 5 years, 61% were between 6-11 years and 20% were over 12 years of age. While 94.6% of the poisoning cases were caused by drugs, 5.4% were caused by non-drug substances. Poisoning by drugs and non-drug agents was most commonly observed in patients aged 6-11 years.

It was found that 62.2% (1043) of the cases were accidental and 37.8% (635) were suicidal. While the most frequent poisoning cases were between the ages of 6-11, the SCT group consisted of patients aged 12 years and older. Poisoning by the single agent was most common between the ages of 6-11, whereas poisoning by multiple agents was more common in patients aged 12 years and older. Analgesics were the leading agents responsible for drug poisoning, followed by antidepressants. Paracetamol was the most common poisoning agent in the analgesic group and was most frequently seen between the ages of 6-11. In drug poisonings according to age, it was found that analgesic / antipyretic group poisoning was the most common in all age groups. Antidepressants were the second most common cause of poisoning in the 6-11 age group. Non-drug poisonings (organophosphates, corrosive substances) were also most frequently observed between the ages of 6-11. Mortality was most commonly observed in the 1-5 age group and it was observed in 5 (0.3%) patients in this group. When the relationship between age groups and endoscopic staging of esophageal damage after corrosive substance exposure was examined, grade 1 damage was the most common. Grade 1 damage was most commonly seen in the 6-11 age group (Table 3).

Girl patients were more in the accidental poisoning group whereas boy patients were the majority in the SCT group. Patients who were poisoned by multiple agents were more in the SCT group. Analgesic / antipyretic drugs were the leading drugs used for suicidal purposes, followed by antidepressant drugs. 25.6% of the patients poisoned by non-drug agents were in the SCT group. Grade 1 damage was found to be the most common in SCT and ACT patients in the endoscopic staging of the damage caused by corrosive poisoning (Table 4).

Patients with single-agent exposure constituted the majority of the patients in whom mortality was not observed. While no mortality was observed in the suicide group, all patients in whom mortality was observed were in the ACT group. In the non-mortality group, the three most frequently exposed substances were analgesic /antipyretic drugs (46.2%), antidepressant drugs (20.3%), anti-cardiac drugs (13.1%), while the exposed substances in the mortality group were corrosive (50%), antidiabetic drugs (12.5%), anti-cardiac drugs (12.5%), analgesic/antipyretic drugs (12.5%) and organophosphates (12.5%). Endoscopic examination of patients in whom mortality was observed due to corrosive substance ingestion included patients of grade 3A and Grade 3B (Table 5).

In the univariate regression analysis with the causes of poisoning, it was found to be a significant prognostic symptom with gender, age, RDW, MPV, blood sugar and drug-induced intoxications. However, age, RDW, MPV, and drug-induced intoxications were associated

with morbidity and mortality risks in multivariate Cox regression analysis with the forward stepwise method after adjusting for statistically significant variables in univariate analysis (Table 6).

5. Discussion

Poisoning due to accidental or suicidal substance use is one of the important medical conditions frequently encountered in emergency departments.

Poisoning, which can lead to permanent disability, serious psychological traumas and fatal consequences, creates difficulties in terms of the multiplicity of causes and the creation of a wide range of age. Anatomical and physiological differences in children lead to different pathologies of poisonings. Factors such as climate, culture, level of development, season, times of the day, gender and age are effective in the exposure of children to poisoning.

Accidental poisonings are more common in boys aged 1-5 years due to increased mobility and the development of research and learning curiosity (8). Accidental poisonings are common in the play age and suicidal poisonings are common in adolescents. 58,1% of the poisoned patients were under five years of age and the majority of them were boys in the study by Akgül et al. (9). Also, 30.7% of the poisoned patients were older than twelve years of age and the majority of them were girls. In contrast, the rate of boys over 12 years of age was found to be high in the study by Kondolot et al. (10).

In our study, accidental poisonings were more common in girls, whereas suicidal poisonings were more common in boys. Unlike the literature, this high rate suggests that parents or caregivers being more careful in childcare may cause less accidental poisoning in the under-five age group. This high rate between the ages of 6-11 maybe because children are in an age range where they gain more autonomy and are less controllable.

In general, 85-90% of children poisonings were accidental and 10-15% were suicidal (11,12). Studies are showing that suicidal poisonings are more common in adolescent girls (13,14). In the study of Tekerek et al. (15), suicidal poisonings were frequently seen in girls and accidental poisonings were frequently seen in boys, whereas most of the poisonings were seen to be accidental. In the literature, suicidal poisoning cases increase with age. Greene reported in his study that suicidal behaviors were not present in those younger than 6 years of age and that suicide was quite rare between the ages of 6-12 (16).

In our study, 23.3% of suicidal poisonings were in the range of 6-11 years, 76.7% were patients aged 12 years and older. Also, no suicidal cases were detected in patients younger than five years of age. The most frequent suicidal poisoning was found in 470 (74%)

boys. The most frequent agent used for the suicidal purpose was paracetamol and the second was antidepressants.

Poisoning agents were mostly peroral drugs and cleaning products that were easily accessible to children (17,18). It was reported that the most common poisonings were by paracetamol in separate studies by Mintegi et al., (19) and Kondolot et al., (10), by central nervous system drugs in the study by Bucak et al. (20) and by nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents in the study by Baş et al. (21). Akbaba et al. (22) reported that 71% of poisonings were by drugs and 18.9% were by organophosphate pesticides. It can be thought that the difference in these studies depends on the social structure and life as well as dealing with agriculture.

In our study, the most common poisonings were found to be by analgesics/antipyretics (the most common of them was paracetamol) between the ages of 1-5, by antidepressants between the ages of 6-11 and by analgesics/antipyretics over 12 years of age. The increase in the frequency of antidepressant poisoning may be because the population is more comfortable to consult a doctor for psychiatric disorders and the access of children to antidepressant drugs that are increasingly used as a result of the increase in such problems throughout the society.

Poisoning can occur by taking one type of agent or multiple agents at the same time. In a study by Fuller et al. (23), it was found that there was multiple drug ingestion in 50% of all poisoning cases. In the study of Karcıoğlu et al. (24), 53.6% of the poisonings were by single drug and 46.4% were by multiple drugs, whereas in the study of Kaygusuz et al. (25), 41.2% of the cases were poisoned by single drug and 53.5% were by multiple drugs.

In our study, it was found that 1031 (61.4) of the patients who were accidentally poisoned were exposed to single drug, 12 (0.7) of them were exposed to multiple drugs and 412 (24.6) of the suicidal poisonings occurred with single drug exposure, 223 (13.3) of them occurred with single drug exposure. The use of multiple drugs in suicides of children aged 12 years and older are especially noteworthy.

The ingestion of corrosive substances is usually of an accidental origin (26). It was found that children under the age of 5 years constituted a high-risk group in accidental ingestion, it peaked at the age of 2 years, and it was most commonly seen in boys (27). Corrosive esophagitis is the most common condition caused by corrosive substances and stricture develops as the most frequent complication (26). In the study by Koç et al. (28), 40.3% of the cases were evaluated as clinically normal and 63.1% of 46 cases with pathological findings were found to have hyperemia in the oropharynx. In the study of Karaaslan et al. (27), esophagoscopy was performed in 1/4 of the cases and changes were detected in the esophagus

ranging from grade 1 to grade 2b. In a study by Kutlu et al. (29), it was observed that the esophagus was affected at different levels in 73.6% of the cases undergoing endoscopy.

In our study, poisonings by corrosive substances were found most frequently between the ages of 6-11 and most of them were accidental ingestions. Poisoning by corrosive substances was found to be much lower in our series compared to similar studies (4.2%) (3,10). This may be thought to be the result of public awareness of the potential dangers of children's access to cleaning agents and the fact that they are becoming more careful. However, the fact that 50% of the deaths in our series is the result of complications due to the ingestion of caustic substance shows that studies should be conducted to raise awareness on this issue. Keeping cleaning agents in a locked place out of the reach of children and extending the use of smart lids in packages containing cleaning agents will be beneficial in preventing poisoning by such substances.

While the mortality rate is low in developed countries in poisonings, it is still very high in developing countries. The mortality rate in poisoning cases varies between 0.1% and 3.9% (30). In the United States (31), the mortality rate was reported to be 2% in patients younger than 6 years, 0.06% between 6-12 years and 5.6% between 13-19 years of age. The mortality rate was found as 0.4% in the UK (32). Poisoning-related deaths were reported in 2.5-13.6% in Pakistan (33) and 8.9% in India (34). The rate of poisoning-related deaths in Turkey ranges from 0% to 5% (10).

In our study, the mortality rate was 0.5% and the recovery rate was 99.5%. This mortality rate was found to be quite low compared to the studies conducted in our region in the past years (35). Four of the eight cases in whom mortality was observed were due to corrosive substances and four cases were due to aspirin, antidiabetic, anti-cardiac and organophosphate poisonings. All of the causes of mortality due to drug poisoning were very late admissions to the hospital. Improvements in diagnosis and treatment may be the main reason for the decrease in mortality rate.

Most of the poisonings are asymptomatic and only supportive treatment is provided. However, the main treatment is the implementation of the approach to the emergency patient protocol. Besides, it is in the form of preventing or reducing the absorption of the active substance, administering systemic antidotes, if any, altering the metabolism of the active substance, accelerating excretion from the body, and treatment according to findings (9). In the study in Spain, it was reported that 61.3% of the patients were admitted to the hospital within one hour after ingestion of toxic substances, 10.3% were treated before admission, 83.3% were discharged from the emergency department and 15.2% were followed by hospitalization;

1.5% were followed in the intensive care unit (22). Nalliah et al. (36) reported that 87% of patients admitted with poisoning were discharged from the emergency department and mortality was 0.03%.

In our study, similar treatment in the literature was performed in the emergency department (9). To decrease the absorption, gastric lavage was applied to 61% and activated charcoal was applied to 79% of the patients who admitted to the hospital in the first hour. Also, the systemic antidote for the active substance was given after the first intervention, if any. 83% of the cases were hospitalized and the others were followed up in the emergency department. In patients who came after poisoning by corrosive substance, hyperemia in the oral mucosa which is the first sign of poisoning, inability to swallow saliva, burn marks on the lips and tongue were searched. Endoscopic procedure was applied to patients who gave consent to detect esophageal burn. Grade 0 patients without any burns were discharged without medical treatment. Medical treatment was initiated in patients with burns according to the degree of burn. The degrees of burn were detected as 3A and 3B in 4 patients in whom mortality was observed due to corrosive substances. Careful follow-up and treatment of these patients are necessary as the corrosive substance is an important cause of mortality. It is of utmost importance to take measures to prevent children from accessing these substances and to organize programs to raise awareness of families.

In conclusion, early diagnosis and intervention of pediatric emergency departments, if any, or of general emergency departments, in emergency department admissions due to drug and corrosive substance poisoning will significantly decrease both morbidity and mortality. Besides, we believe that the coordination of both pediatrics and pediatric surgery is crucial for complications, morbidity, and mortality that may occur in hospitalized patients.

The most important limitation of the study was the retrospective design. Also, the difficulty of accessing the data and the relatives of the patients, limited availability of information because all cases were forensic and the single-center study were important limitations.

6. Conclusion

Although deaths due to poisoning have decreased in recent years, the increase of poisoning cases is an important health problem. Because accidental poisonings are in the majority in developing countries and may result in death, we believe that the main solution is education despite the improvements in the diagnosis and treatment of poisonings. It is important for public health that the primary objective is to take measures to prevent poisoning, to raise awareness of the families and to make the use of smart lids compulsory. The effective

use of the National Poison Information Centers will ensure faster and more accurate post-poisoning treatment.

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Table 1. Zargar Classification according to endoscopic grading

Zargar Classification	Explanation
Grade 0	Normal mucosa
Grade I	Mucous edema and erythema
Grade IIA	Bleeding, erosion, blisters, superficial ulcers
Grade IIB	Environmental lesions

Grade IIIA	Focus deep gray or brownish-black ulcers
Grade IIIB	Wide deep gray or brownish-black ulcers
Grade IV	Perforation

Table 2. Baseline characteristics of study patients.

Baseline Characteristics	Cause of Poisoning			Z	p-value
	All patients	Patients with Accident	Patients with Suicide		
Age, mean±SD, yr	8.32±3.23	6.39±2.21	11.50±1.83	Z=-32.333	0.001
Sex, Female/Male	911/767	746/297	165/470	X ² =329.857	0.001
Laboratory Finding				Z	
BS, mg/dL	123.16±47.20	123.70±50.26	109.27±41.73	-2.042	0.041
ALT, mg/dL	25.87±21.97	26.28±23.03	25.19±20.10	-1.085	0.278
AST, mg/dL	24.52±23.10	24.93±24.11	23.84±21.32	-0.674	0.500
ALP, mg/dL	98.70±51.78	98.84±49.62	98.47±55.19	-1.064	0.287
CRP, mg/dL	3.40±5.03	3.42±4.70	3.36±5.53	-3.450	0.001
WBC, 10 ³ /uL	9.80±3.72	9.84±3.57	9.73±3.96	-1.627	0.104
MCV, fL	87.49±7.12	87.29±7.42	87.82±6.60	-1.101	0.312
MCH, pg	29.32±2.35	29.34±2.30	29.29±2.26	-0.768	0.443
MCHC, g/dL	33.38±3.37	33.38±3.11	33.37±3.77	-0.008	0.994
RDW, %	14.75±1.91	14.87±2.09	14.56±1.57	-2.822	0.001
MPV, fL	8.42±1.08	8.38±1.08	8.48±1.08	-2.168	0.030
P, mmol/L	3.90±0.86	3.57±0.98	4.44±0.35	-2.131	0.033
Na ⁺ , mmol/L	137.65±10.01	137.80±10.58	137.41±9.02	-2.072	0.038
Cl, mmol/L	99.16±9.14	99.42±8.69	98.74±9.82	-0.930	0.353
K ⁺ , mmol/L	3.56±0.67	4.65±0.64	4.65±0.71	-0.425	0.671
Ca ⁺⁺ , mmol/L	9.71±5.62	9.51±3.87	10.04±4.37	-1.049	0.294

Yr: year, SD: Standard deviation, BS: Blood Sugar, ALT: Alanin Aminotransferaz, AST: Aspartat Aminotransferaz, ALP: Alkalen Fosfataz, CRP: C reactive protein, WBC: White Blood Cell, MCV: Mean Corpuscular Volume; MCH: Mean Corpuscular Hemoglobine; MCHC: Mean Corpuscular Hemoglobin Concentration; RDW: Red cell distribution width; MPV: Mean Platelet Volume, P: phosphorus, Na⁺: Sodium, Cl: Chlorine, K⁺: Potassium, Ca⁺⁺: Calcium *p<0.05

Table 3. Chi-square test according to the variables of age groups

	Age Groups			χ ²	p-value
	1-5 age n(%)	6-11 age n(%)	12+ age n(%)		

Gender	Female	224(13.3)	623(37.1)	64(3.8)	219.392	0.001			
	Male	94(5.6)	401(23.9)	272(16.2)					
Drug intake	Single	315(18.8)	1015(60.5)	113(6.7)	956.531	0.001			
	Multiple	3(0.2)	9(0.5)	223(13.3)					
CP	Accident	318(19.0)	937(55.8)	49(2.9)	976.743	0.001			
	Suicide	0(0)	87(5.2)	287(17.1)					
Mortality	No	313(18.7)	1022(60.9)	335(20.0)	9.981	0.007			
	Yes	5(0.3)	2(0.1)	1(0.1)					
Drugs	Paracetamol	61(3.6)	189(11.3)	80(4.8)	25.927	0.101			
	Antidiabetic	22(1.3)	74(4.4)	18(1.1)					
	Anticardiac	43(2.6)	134(8.0)	43(2.6)					
	Asthma-COPD	22(1.3)	90(5.4)	29(1.7)					
	Aspirin	46(1.4)	124(7.4)	52(3.1)					
	NSAI	24(1.4)	69(4.1)	27(1.6)					
	Antihypertensive	24(3.9)	69(4.1)	9(0.5)					
	Antidepressant	60(3.6)	218(13.0)	61(3.6)					
	Organophosphates	7(0.4)	9(0.5)	6(0.4)					
	Corrosive	9(0.5)	48(2.9)	11(0.7)					
	Corrosive	No	0(0)	10(0.6)			1(0.1)	22.915	0.028
		Light	4(0.2)	31(1.8)			6(0.4)		
		Middle	2(0.1)	3(0.2)			4(0.2)		
Above medium		1(0.1)	2(0.1)	0(0)					
Severe		2(0.1)	0(0)	0(0)					
	Necrosis	0(0)	2(0.1)	0(0)					

CP: Cause of Poisoning, COPD: Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, CP: Cause of poisoning, NSAI: Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs

Table 4. Chi-square test analysis according to the variables of Cause of Poisoning

	Cause of Poisoning		χ^2	p-value
	Accident n(%)	Suicide n(%)		

Gender	Female	746(44.5)	165(9.8)	329.857	0.001
	Male	297(17.7)	470(28)		
Drug intake	Single	1031(61.4)	412(24.6)	378.133	0.001
	Multiple	12(0.7)	223(13.3)		
Mortality	No	1035(61.7)	635(37.8)	4.894	0.027
	Yes	8(2.9)	0(0)		
Drugs	Paracetamol	182(10.8)	148(8.8)	24.085	0.004
	Antidiabetic	83(4.9)	31(1.8)		
	Anticardiac	130(7.7)	90(5.4)		
	Asthma-COPD	86(5.1)	55(3.3)		
	Aspirin	128(7.6)	94(5.6)		
	NSAI	79(4.7)	41(2.4)		
	Antihypertensive	66(3.9)	36(2.1)		
	Antidepressant	222(13.2)	117(7)		
	Organophosphates	15(0.9)	7(0.4)		
	Corrosive	52(3.1)	16(1)		
	Corrosive	No	9(0.5)		
Light		31(1.8)	10(0.6)		
Middle		5(0.3)	4(0.2)		
Above medium		3(0.2)	0(0)		
Severe		2(0.1)	0(0)		
Necrosis		2(0.1)	0(0)		

Table 5. Chi-square test analysis according to the variables of Mortality

		Mortality		χ^2	p-value
		No n(%)	Yes n(%)		
Gender	Female	906(54)	5(0.3)	0.218	0.640

	Male	764(45.5)	3(0.2)		
Drug intake	Single	1431(85.8)	4(0.2)	8.648	0.003
	Multiple	231(13.8)	4(0.2)		
CP	Accident	1035(61.7)	8(0.5)	4.894	0.027
	Suicide	635(37.7)	0(0)		
Drugs	Paracetamol	330(19.7)	0(0)	54.887	0.001
	Antidiabetic	113(6.7)	1(0.1)		
	Anticardiac	219(13.1)	1(0.1)		
	Asthma-COPD	141(8.4)	0(0)		
	Aspirin	221(13.2)	1(0.1)		
	NSAI	120(7.2)	0(0)		
	Antihypertensive	102(6.1)	0(0)		
	Antidepressant	339(20.2)	0(0)		
	Organophosphates	21(1.3)	1(0.1)		
Corrosive	Corrosive	64(3.8)	4(0.2)		
	No	11(0.7)	0(0)	837.075	0.001
	Light	41(2.4)	0(0)		
	Middle	9(0.5)	0(0)		
	Above medium	3(0.2)	0(0)		
	Severe	0(0)	2(0.1)		
	Necrosis	0(0)	2(0.1)		

Table 6: Univariate and multivariate Cox regression analyses for predicting the development of cause of poisoning

	Cause of Poisoning							
	Univariate			Multivariate			Correlation	
	HR	95% CI	p-value	HR	95% CI	p-value	r	p-value
Age	4.238	3.611-4.974	0.001	4.469	3.728-5.358	0.001	0.767	0.001
RDW	0.910	0.859-1.029	0.001	0.847	0.755-0.951	0.005	-0.079	0.001
MPV	1.090	0.996-1.193	0.061	1.227	1.041-1.447	0.015	-0.046	0.061
Poison	0.945	0.912-0.980	0.002	0.887	0.827-0.950	0.001	-0.075	0.002
Gender	0.140	0.112-0.175	0.001				-0.443	0.001
Mortality	0.000	0.000-0.000	0.999				-0.054	0.027
ALT	0.998	0.993-1.002	0.323				-0.023	0.347
AST	0.998	0.994-1.002	0.348				-0.024	0.321
WBC	0.992	0.966-1.019	0.561				-0.014	0.561
BS	1.004	1.001-1.007	0.020				0.057	0.020

Multiple Cox proportional hazards model includes all the variables in univariate analysis with forward stepwise method. Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; HR, hazard ratio.

Ethical Statement: All subjects gave their informed consent for inclusion before they participated in the study. The study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki, and the protocol was approved by the Ethics Committee of Project identification code :2019-07/127-04/07/2019



**CUMHURİYET ÜNİVERSİTESİ GİRİŞİMSSEL OLMAYAN KLİNİK
ARAŞTIRMALAR ETİK KURULU KARAR FORMU**

ARAŞTIRMANIN AÇIK ADI	Çocuklarda kostik madde (Yakıcı ve Aşındırıcı) ve ilaç intoksikasyonun (zehirlenme) epidemiyolojisi
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DEĞERLENDİRİLEN BELGELER	Belge Adı	Tarihi	Versiyon Numarası	Dili
	ARAŞTIRMA PROTOKOLÜ			Türkçe <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> İngilizce <input type="checkbox"/> Diğer <input type="checkbox"/>
	BİLGİLENDİRİLMİŞ GÖNÜLLÜ OLUR FORMU			Türkçe <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> İngilizce <input type="checkbox"/> Diğer <input type="checkbox"/>
	OLGU RAPOR FORMU			Türkçe <input type="checkbox"/> İngilizce <input type="checkbox"/> Diğer <input type="checkbox"/>
DİĞER BELGELER	Belge Adı	Açıklama		
	SİGORTA	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	ARAŞTIRMA BÜTÇESİ	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	BIYOLOJİK MATERYEL TRANSFER FORMU	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	İLAN	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	YILLIK BİLDİRİM	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	SONUÇ RAPORU	<input type="checkbox"/>		
KARAR BİLGİLERİ	Karar No: 2019-07/27	Tarih: 04.07.2019		
	Yukarıda bilgileri verilen başvuru dosyası ile ilgili belgeler araştırmannın/çalışmanın gereke, amaç, yaklaşım ve yöntemleri dikkate alınarak incelenmiş ve uygun bulunmuş olup araştırmannın/çalışmanın başvuru dosyasında belirtilen merkezlerden gerekli izin alınarak gerçekleştirilmesinde etik ve bilimsel sakınca bulunmadığına toplantıya katılan etik kurul üye tam sayısının salt çoğunluğu ile karar verilmiştir.			

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BAŞKANIN UNVANI / ADI / SOYADI:	Prof. Dr. Muhittin Sönmez

Unvanı/Adı/Soyadı	Uzmanlık Alanı	Kurumu	Cinsiyet	Araştırma ile İlişki	Katılım *	İmza
Prof. Dr. Muhittin Sönmez	Anatomi	Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi	E <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> K <input type="checkbox"/>	E <input type="checkbox"/> H <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	E <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> H <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Muhittin Sönmez</i>
Prof. Dr. Yalçın Karagoz	Biyoistatistik	Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi	E <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> K <input type="checkbox"/>	E <input type="checkbox"/> H <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	E <input type="checkbox"/> H <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>Karagoz</i>
Doç. Dr. Hatice Ozer	Patoloji	Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi	E <input type="checkbox"/> K <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	E <input type="checkbox"/> H <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	E <input type="checkbox"/> H <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>Ozer</i>
Doç. Dr. Ercan Özdemir	Fizyoloji	Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi	E <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> K <input type="checkbox"/>	E <input type="checkbox"/> H <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	E <input type="checkbox"/> H <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Özdemir</i>
Doç. Dr. Galay Yıldırım	Tıp Tarihi ve Etik	Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi	E <input type="checkbox"/> K <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	E <input type="checkbox"/> H <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	E <input type="checkbox"/> H <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>Yıldırım</i>
Doç. Dr. Binnur Bağcı	Beslenme ve Diyetetik	Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi	E <input type="checkbox"/> K <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	E <input type="checkbox"/> H <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	E <input type="checkbox"/> H <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Bagcı</i>
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Mehmet Atas	Farmasötik Mikrobiyoloji	Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi, Eczacılık Fakültesi	E <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> K <input type="checkbox"/>	E <input type="checkbox"/> H <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	E <input type="checkbox"/> H <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Atas</i>
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Engin Altunkaya	İç hastalıkları	Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi	E <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> K <input type="checkbox"/>	E <input type="checkbox"/> H <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	E <input type="checkbox"/> H <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>Altunkaya</i>
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Melih Ölgeç	Protetik Diş Tedavisi	Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi, Diş Hekimliği Fakültesi	E <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> K <input type="checkbox"/>	E <input type="checkbox"/> H <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	E <input type="checkbox"/> H <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Ölgeç</i>

* Toplantıda bulunma

Etik Kurul Başkanının

Unvanı/Adı/Soyadı: Prof. Dr. Muhittin Sönmez

İmza:

Author Contributions: Study conceptualization involved, C.G. and A.C; Methodology, A.C; Validation, C.G. and A.C; Formal analysis, C.G; Investigation, All authors.; Resources, C.G, and A.C; Data curation, C.G.; Writing—original draft preparation, C.G and A.C; Writing—review and editing, All authors; Visualization, C.G and A.C; Supervision, C.G and A.C; Project administration, C.G and B.K.; Funding acquisition, C.G.,

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