

## INCIDENCE AND RISK FACTORS OF DRUG POISONING IN CHILDREN

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**Annotation.** Throughout the world, the situation of acute poisoning is steadily increasing. Due to the wide distribution of various chemical and pharmacological drugs in the environment. More and more children are admitted to toxicology departments with a diagnosis of acute poisoning. In this regard, we studied the medical histories of 280 sick children admitted to the Republican Research Center for Emergency Medicine of the Samarkand branch and determined the frequency of occurrence, causes, risk factors and developed the prevention of drug poisoning in children.

**Key words:** medicine, children, poisoning, factors, risk.

**Relevance.** Poisoning (intoxication) is an acute or chronic life-threatening condition that develops as a result of the interaction of the human body and poison. Poisoning can develop as a result of intake from the external environment (exogenous poisons), as well as as a result of saturation of the body with toxins produced in it when the functions of organs and systems are disrupted (endogenous poisons). Poison is a substance of biological origin that, when exposed to living organisms, including humans, can cause poisoning: death or various disorders of biochemical, physiological, genetic, mental and other processes and functions, notes A.A. Baranov al .

Throughout the world, the situation of acute poisoning is steadily increasing. Due to the wide distribution of various chemical and pharmacological drugs in the environment. More and more children are admitted to toxicology departments with a diagnosis of acute poisoning. Of particular note is the intensive development of the pharmacological industry, the increase in the production of various drugs, which created conditions for an increase in the number of acute drug poisonings among population, they account for more than 60% of all acute chemical poisoning, as well as more than 10% of deaths from this pathology.

According to the European Association of Poisoning Centers, poisoning with antiepileptic drugs, including Carbamazepine , Phenlepsin in developed countries ranks 6-7 among drug poisonings. According to the toxicology center of the Children's City Clinical Hospital No. 13 named after N. Filatov, the percentage of this exotoxicosis is small and amounts to 2.8-3.6 percent, classified as rare pathologies that are little known to practitioners; interesting data are presented in the work of Pavlenko G.N.

According to Gladchenko A.Yu. (2013) among the etiological factors of acute chemical poisoning, drugs are the causes in 63.2% of all cases of poisoning, in second place is 8.2% poisoning by alcohol and its substitutes , in third place is 7.7% poisoning by poisonous plants, fourth and the fifth position was taken by poisoning with poisonous vapors and gases - 5.1% and bites of poisonous insects, the share of poisoning with other substances - 3%, narcotic substances - 1.9%, pesticides - 1.7%, petroleum products - 1.9%.

According to the American Association of Poison Centers in the United States, about 15 million poisonings occur among children and adolescents under 19 years of age, which is 67% of the total, of which 53% occur under the age of 6 years, about 47% of cases are caused by drugs (66) .

And an analysis of literature data showed the complexity and versatility of the problem of acute poisoning, including drug poisoning in children, which is the basis for studying the frequency of occurrence, structure, identification of risk factors, and prevention of drug poisoning in children.

**The purpose of the study is** to study the incidence, causes, risk factors and prevention of drug poisoning in children.

**Materials and methods of research:** To study the frequency of occurrence of drug poisoning in children, a retrospective analysis of the medical history of patients hospitalized in two departments of intensive pediatrics and pediatric intensive care of the Samarkand Branch of the Republican Scientific Center for Emergency Medical Care (RSCMP SF) was carried out. The choice of a health care institution was due to the fact that these departments mainly deal with poisoning and those in need of emergency care.

A total of 280 cases of drug poisoning in children and adolescents hospitalized in this medical institution were analyzed over 3 years: 2021, 2022, 2023.

The frequency of occurrence, structure, gender and age composition of patients, seasonality of hospitalization and causes of drug poisoning were assessed. Risk factors were of no small importance in the development of drug poisoning, and attention was drawn to this.

The total number of hospitalized patients in 2021 was 78, in 2022 98, and in 2023 104 patients.

Among those hospitalized, boys accounted for 46.4% (130 cases), girls 53.5% (130 cases), this difference may be due to the early maturation of girls and the predominance of adolescence.

In our work, we used simpler methods that do not require the use of complex computer technology to identify risk factors and diagnostic significance. This technique is simple and convenient for a practitioner in a clinic setting and allows one to identify a group of risk factors in patients with drug poisoning.

The diagnosis was established on the basis of a carefully collected anamnesis, attention was paid to the early symptoms of the disease, living conditions, whether the child is organized or disorganized, how often the child gets sick, the health status of the parents, seasonality and other factors that could play a role in the occurrence of the disease.

### **Research results and discussion:**

Unorganized children and adolescents who do not attend kindergartens, nurseries, do not study, do not work and make up the majority of those hospitalized for acute drug poisoning - 178 children, which was 63.5 %. Organized children accounted for 102 children and accounted for 36.5%.

The results of our study of hospitalization of patients depending on the season of the year confirmed the pattern of seasonal distribution of hospitalization with drug poisoning, the maximum hospitalization occurred in winter 100-35.7%, then in spring 60-21.4% and in autumn 82-29.2% and minimum hospitalizations accounted for 38-13.5% in the summer.

Analyzing seasonal fluctuations in poisoning, it was revealed that children are more likely to suffer from drug poisoning in the cold season, which is associated with the frequency of colds, thereby increasing the use of drugs and self-medication of parents. It is also important that children spend more time at home in winter.

The frequency of occurrence of drug poisoning in children, depending on the place of residence, showed that the number of patients living in the city prevailed - 55.86% in relation to village residents - 44.13%, which may be due to the hospitalization of children from the village at their place of residence in branches.

The work carried out showed that DC (+2.27) was high in young children, which is due to the oversight of adults. Children at this age take medications on their own, mistaking them for candy, becoming interested in their original packaging, beautiful appearance and sweet taste. In children who



prescription of medications by pharmacists who do not have a medical diploma. Taking medications in the presence of children may also contribute to the increase in drug poisoning in children.

The results obtained dictate the need to carry out sanitary educational work among the population, especially among women, young mothers, in schools, mahallas and other places.

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