



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ





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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم

قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها
علي هذه الأفلام قد اعدت دون أية تغيرات



يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأفلام بعيداً عن الغبار

في درجة حرارة من 15 – 20 مئوية ورطوبة نسبية من 20-40 %

To be kept away from dust in dry cool place of
15 – 25c and relative humidity 20-40 %



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بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة



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بالرسالة صفحات
لم ترد بالأصل

**A Study on Patients with Acute Poisoning by
Household Products Referred to Alexandria Poison
Center at Alexandria Main University Hospital**

Thesis

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University of Alexandria
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Emergency Medicine

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Dedicated to

My Parents

&

My Husband and my daughter "Maya"

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INTRODUCTION

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Household products were defined as those products found in the home environment, not of a medicinal nature. Household products pose a difficult problem in poisoning because of the lack of toxicity data in humans. Frequently, the only information available is the trade name of the product and the purposes for which it is intended.⁽¹⁾

Household products toxicity most often involves childhood ingestions. The ingestion of a household product by a child is the most common pediatric medical emergency.⁽²⁻⁵⁾

Intentional ingestions or misuse of products because of unawareness of people about the correct manner of use and/or danger of them are less common, but fatal case outcomes are mostly due to intentional ingestion.⁽⁶⁻⁷⁾ Fortunately, two thirds of such exposures resulted in no symptoms.⁽⁸⁾ Mild gastrointestinal symptoms and mucosal irritation most often occur in the remainder of exposures with symptoms lasting less than 24 hours in 83% of symptomatic patients.⁽⁹⁾ Death and disability are rare except in deliberate adult ingestions.⁽¹⁰⁾

Common household products

Hundreds of new household products are introduced to the market place annually. The most common categories of substances responsible for household exposures are: disinfectants, cleaning agents and solvents such as bleaches and window cleaners, pesticides (insecticides and rodenticides),

hydrocarbons, cosmetics and personal products, arts and crafts supplies, paints and varnishes.⁽²⁾

Most household products contain a wide variety of corrosive substances which have potential to cause significant mucosal damage.⁽¹¹⁻¹²⁾ These products, particularly alkaline agents, are not recognized as dangerous and accidental ingestions of these products most often involve children under 5 years old.^(13,14)

The most common household products are:

I- Hydrocarbons

They are a large group of compounds that includes petroleum distillates. Most cases of poisoning are accidental ingestion or inhalation of one of these compounds, most commonly kerosene.⁽¹⁵⁻¹⁷⁾ In developing countries, kerosene is commonly kept in the home, being extensively used for cooking, heating and lighting. Consequently, accidental kerosene ingestion is often seen in children in these countries.⁽¹⁸⁾

Accidental poisoning is an important cause of death in childhood. Hydrocarbon ingestions account for about 5% of all accidental poisonings and 25% of all fatal ingestions in children less than 5 years of age.⁽¹⁹⁻²¹⁾

Various toxic manifestations of kerosene poisoning were reported, namely; respiratory, central nervous system and visceral. Fever is frequently seen with kerosene poisoning and may persist for several days.