

## **P87. FATAL POISONING OF CHILDHOOD IN TRABZON (TURKEY)**

Hulya KARADENİZ<sup>1</sup>, Ismail BIRINCIÖGLÜ<sup>2,3</sup>, Ozgur TURNA<sup>1</sup>, Huseyin Cetin KETENCI<sup>1</sup>, Nazım Ercument BEYHUN<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Trabzon Branch of the Council of Forensic Medicine, TÜRKİYE

<sup>2</sup>Karadeniz Technical University, Medical Faculty, Forensic Medicine Department, TÜRKİYE

<sup>3</sup>Karadeniz Technical University, Forensic Science Institute, TÜRKİYE

<sup>4</sup>Karadeniz Technical University, Medical Faculty, Public Health Department, TÜRKİYE

The aim of this study was to expose the characteristics of medicolegal children autopsies of childhood poisonings in Trabzon (Turkey), from 2009-2013, in order to contribute to the available data on this topic. The cases were analyzed according to the following criteria: age groups, sex, toxic substance category and origin. Children were divided into four age groups: 0-5 yr, 6-9 yr, 10-13 yr, and 14-18 yr. Major toxic substances were classified in five categories as: carbon monoxide, insecticides, drugs, mushroom and snake venom. The most common cause of fatal poisoning in children was carbon monoxide (64.5%, n=40), followed by drugs (16.1%, n=10), insecticides (9.7%, n=6), mushroom (6.5%, n=4), and snake venom (3.2%, n=2). Age range was 0 to 18 years (9.10±5.77). The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 13 was used in data analysis.