

P180. EVALUATION OF PEDIATRIC EMERGENCY ADMISSIONS DUE TO ALCOHOL USE

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Emergency admissions due to alcohol and drug addiction increase with time and requirement of studies on this subject occur. This this study we aimed to analyze a one –year-period pediatric alcohol use admissions to emergency and pediatric emergency of Düzce School of Medicine Hospital.

Totally 55 patients' reports were retrospectively investigated; patients admitted to emergency with alcohol use during March 2015- March 2016.

In the study period 55 patients admitted to emergency with alcohol use; 45 boys (81.8%) and 10 girls (18.1%). The average age of the patients was 15.8 ± 3.5 (2-18). 29 (52.7%) cases admitted to pediatric emergency with ethanol intoxication, and other 26 (47.2%) admitted to emergency because of trauma. Mean blood ethanol level was 20.6 ± 56.5 (0-286.6) mg/dL. Blood ethanol levels analyzed in groups: 48 patients' ethanol value was 0-30mg/dl (%87.2), 3 patients' 31-100mg/dl (%0.54), 3 patients' 101-200mg/dl (%5.45) and 1 patient's >201mg/dl (%1.81). Seven patients were reported to have drug use together with alcohol. 83.6% (n=46) of the patients were observed in emergency service for average 4-6 hours and were discharged after. 16.3% (n=9) were hospitalized.

Alcohol use among children has been increasing each day. The management of ethanol intoxication and treatment of the symptoms alcohol causes are the topics that emergency physicians have to be alert about.

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