

IX. Summary

The problem of acute poisoning and counteracting its threats, especially in children, is a very important and growing phenomenon in the modern world. Knowledge and systematic emergence of new poisons increasingly exceeds the possibility of identifying them, and therefore also of treatment. Accidental poisoning can be caused by accidental ingestion of a poisonous substance. However, the majority of acute poisonings are intentional poisonings, more or less resolute suicide attempts, demonstrations that are supposed to impress the surroundings. Such behaviors can have a harmful course and affect the later health and life of a young person.

Podlasie Voivodship has an interesting geopolitical location. It seems that, open borders between the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States, high migration rates, as well as the well-worn routes of smuggling alcohol and psychoactive substances also contribute to the growth in Podlasie, similar common trends and patterns leading to increased consumption of psychoactive substances.

Considering the above, the aim of the study was to analyze acute poisonings in 264 children in the years 2013-2018 treated at the Provincial Hospital in Suwałki. It was found that children originating from the rural environment poisoned primarily with ethyl alcohol, and with urban psychoactive substances. There were no differences in the amount of poisoning patient between girls and boys. In most cases, the mother reported poisoning. The most poisoning with alcohol was in March and April, and drugs in March. and afterburners in November. 17-year-olds poisoned most often. Besides one case the selective detoxicicans was not used. Detoxification therapy usually lasted one day, after which patients were discharged home. The presented data show that, contrary to popular belief, poisoning with drugs and ethyl alcohol, facen separately of together not legal highs, poses the greatest threat to children in the area being assessed. Psychologist's care is definitely insufficient (50%), especially when the child is admitted to the Emergency Room. The growing problem, together with the lack of child psychiatrists, creates the need for spezialized medical clinics in which trained nursing staff would be able to provide quick and effective assistance.