

TRACHEOBRONCHIAL FOREIGN BODIES IN CHILDREN – DIAGNOSTIC AND THERAPEUTIC ASPECTS

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Introduction

Tracheobronchial foreign bodies- one of the major emergencies in children, life-threatening, which has a high rate in the structure of infant mortality.

Keywords

Foreign body, traheobronchial, children.

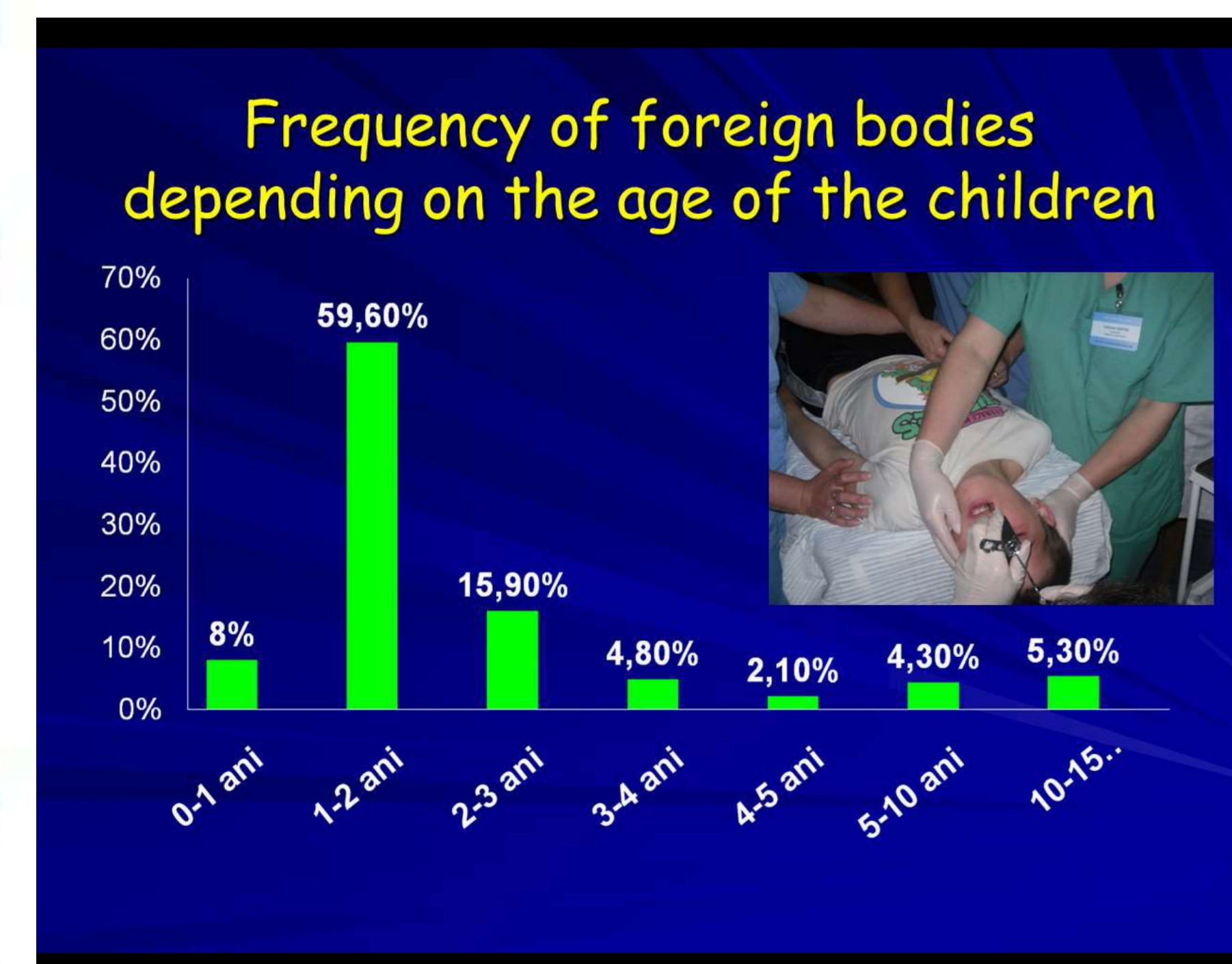
Purpose

Study the diagnostic and therapeutic aspects - in suspicions of tracheobronchial foreign bodies in children.

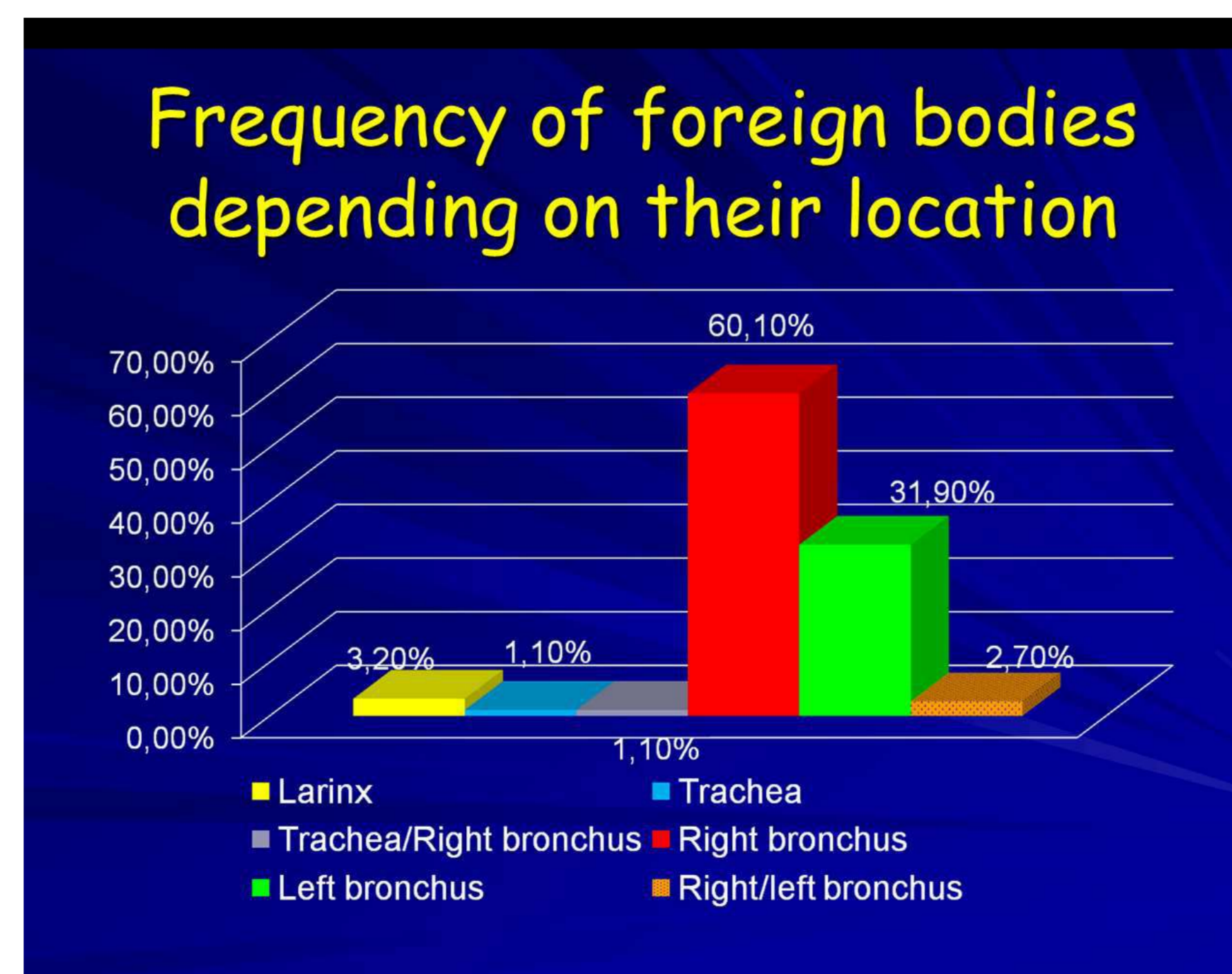
Material and methods

1. Retrospective study - 212 cases with suspected tracheobronchial foreign body, treated in the District Hospitals, by the ENT doctors of the Clinic „Em. Coțaga”, on the AVIASAN line, between 2011 and 2018 years.

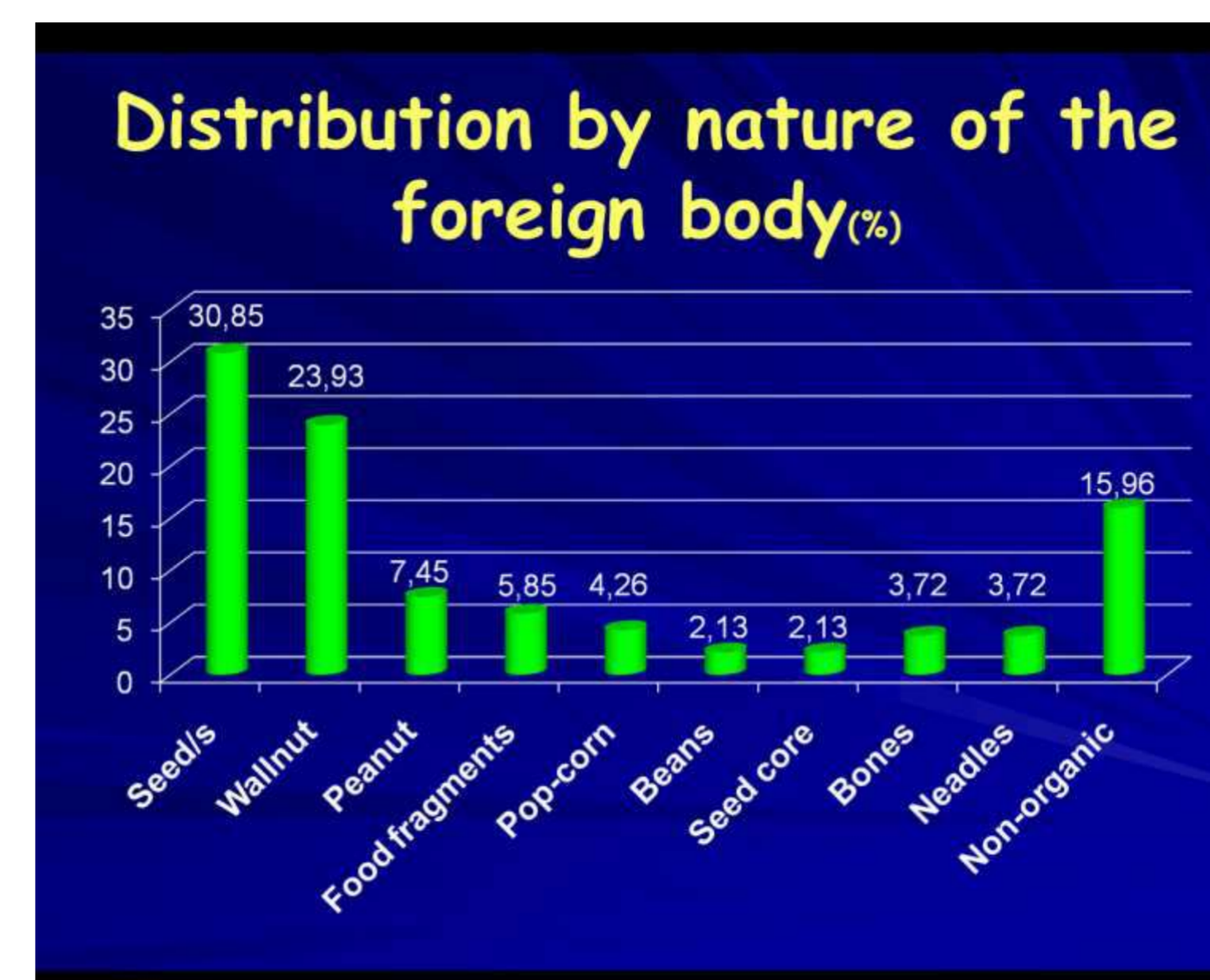
Results



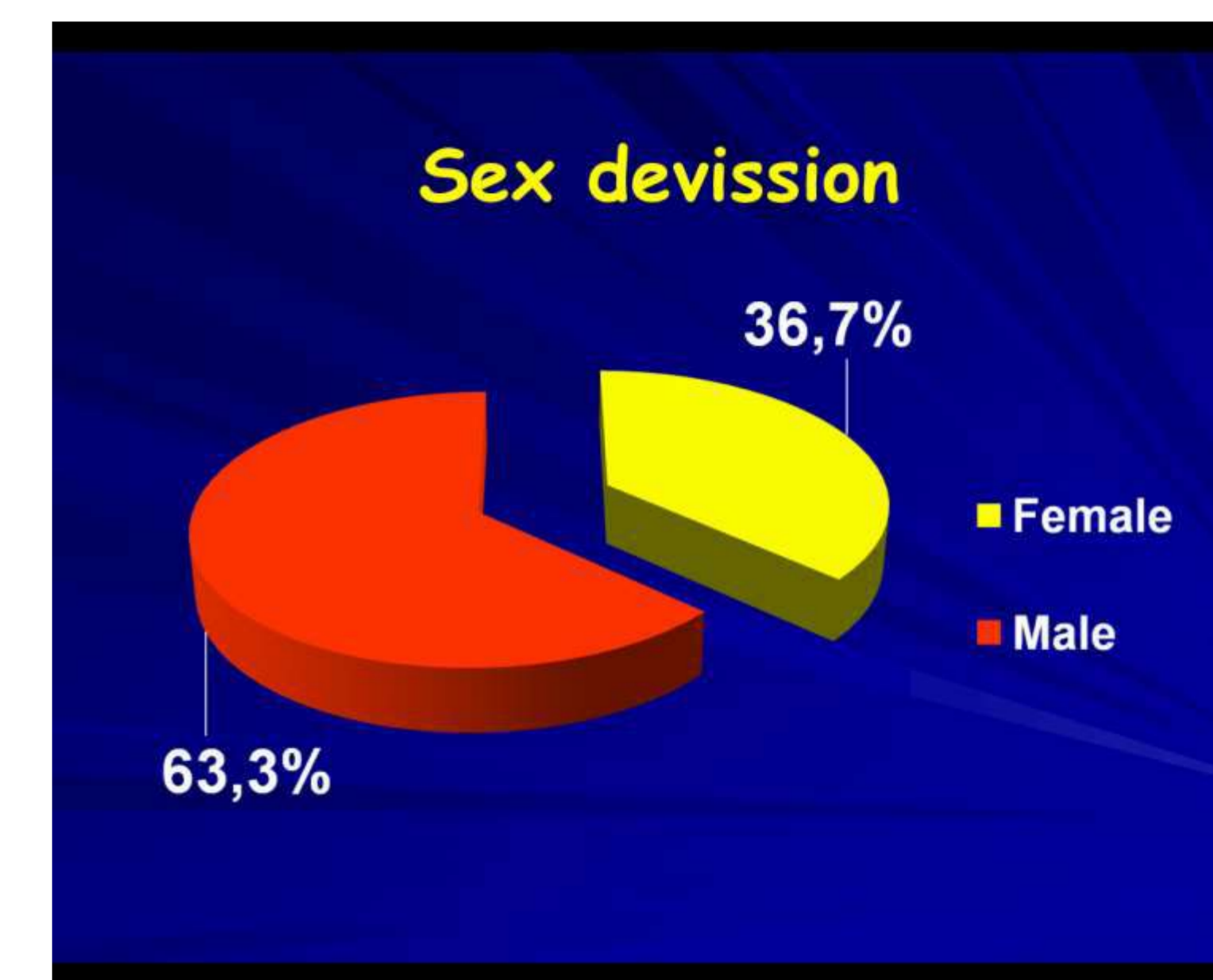
D. 1. Frequency of f. b. depending on age



D. 2. Frequency of f. b. depending on location



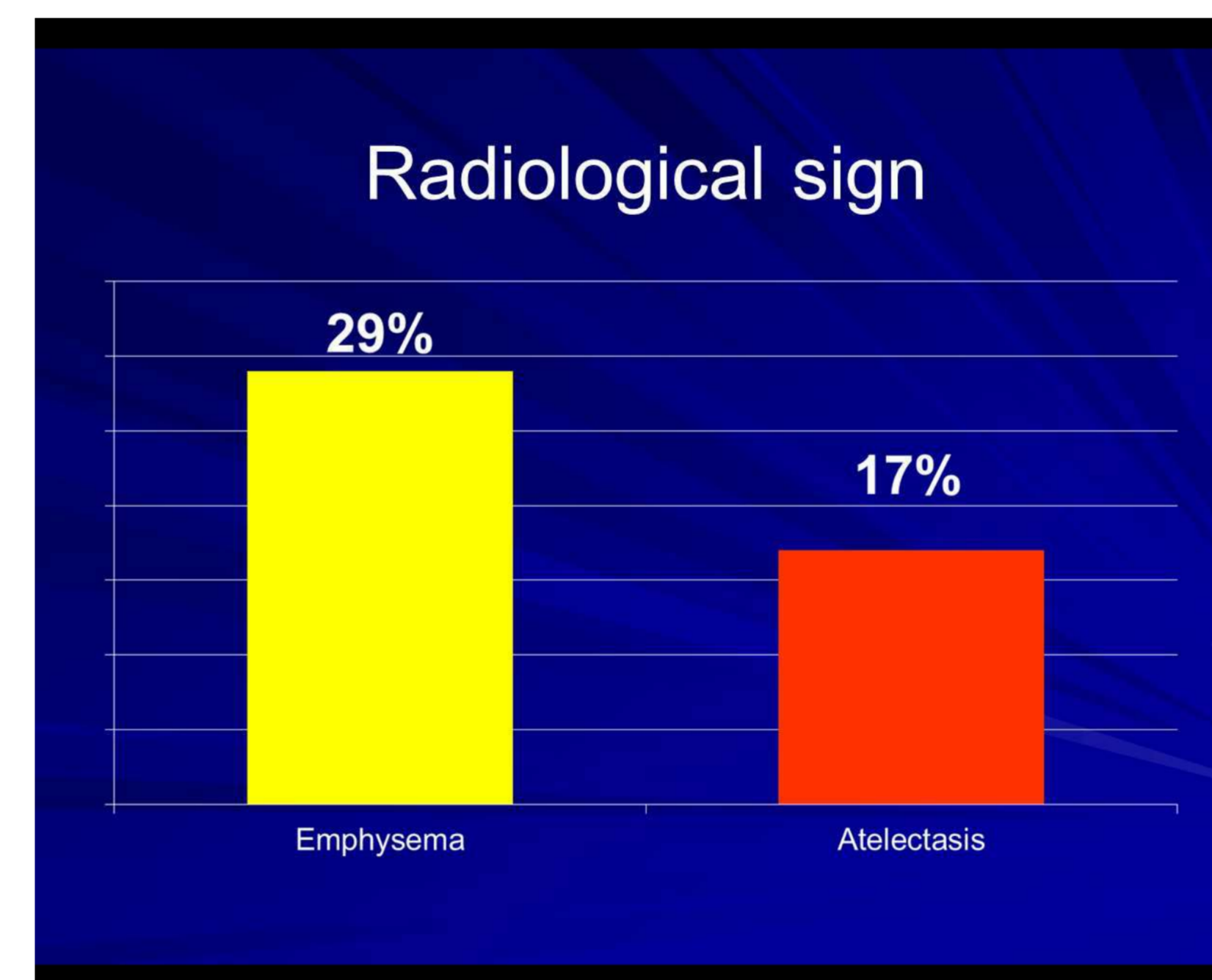
D. 3. Distribution by nature of f. b.



D. 4. Sex deviation of f. b.



Fig. 1. Different types of f. b.



D. 5. Radiological sign of f. b.

1. Of the 188 cases (88.7%) confirmed by bronchoscopy - 63.3% were at boys.
2. Most cases (75.5%) - age group of 1-3 years.
3. Penetration syndrome - in 89.2%.
4. The most common symptom - cough (96.2 %), followed by dyspnoea (81.7%) and cyanosis (54.2%).
5. The most common radiological sign - emphysema (29%), followed by atelectasis (17%).

6. Organic foreign bodies predominated (80.32%), followed by inorganic ones (19.68%).
7. The localization of the aspirated bodies prevailed in the right bronchus (60.10%).
8. The predominance of sunflower seeds (30.85%) and walnut kernel (23.93%) is observed.

Conclusions

The evolution and prognosis of tracheobronchial foreign body aspiration depend on the perception of the diagnosis and the therapeutic intervention.