

42. THE TOXIC HEPATITIS DRUG IN THE PEDIATRIC PATIENT

Natalia Mirza

Scientific adviser: Raba Tatiana, MD, PhD, Associate Professor, Department of Pediatrics, *Nicolae Testemitanu* State University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Introduction: Currently, the number of cases of toxic Hepatitis drug (THD) in the pediatric patients is in the rise.

The most frequent cause is the children's treatment by their own parents without consulting a specialist. The drug's administration in large doses for a long period of time can have drastic consequences on child's health. They reported more than 900 drugs, toxins, herbs that can cause liver damage and can induce the appearance of an THD. According to the epidemiological statistics THD makes up 10 percent of all adverse reactions caused by the administration of medicinal preparations.

The purpose of this study is to determine the cause of toxic hepatitis drug and the category of children that are most commonly affected.

Material and research methods: In my study were involved 51 patients hospitalized in the Republican Clinic Hospital for Pediatric Patient "Emilian Cotaga", hepatology department. Were selected patients with preventive diagnosis of THD that were hospitalized from 13.01.2014 till 06.23.2015. Information for the study were taken from the medical history of the patient stationary form no.003/ e.

Results and discussion: According to data from the current history of the disease of 51 patients included in the study group I set the etiology THD to 33.34 % of the pediatric patients is due to an overdose of paracetamol at 11.76% due to overdose anthelmintics, and 54.9% of unknown etiology.

THD pediatric patient diagnosed are aged between 2 months and 5 years, I have determined a maximum incidence-25.50 %, on the infants aged between 2-4 months. 39.22% of the study group of pediatric patients are girls and 60.78% boys and depending on the city from rural areas there are 33.34% and 66.66 % from urban areas. To assess drug-induced liver injury type I calculated the ratio R (alanine aminotransferase/alkaline phosphatase) and determined in 97.43% of cases included in the study cholestatic lesion and 2.57% have type lesion mixt. At all of the patients included in the study were examined the hepatic's markers, the results being negative, this allow us to exclude a hepatitis viral etiology.

Conclusion: THD in the pediatric patients is most commonly caused by paracetamol and anthelmintics overdosage, is encountered more frequently at infants aged between 2-4 months more commonly affected is male, with a higher proportion of cases in urban areas.

Keywords: pediatric patient, drug, hepatitis.