

INTOXICATION WITH MUSHROOM POISONING IN CHILDREN

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Introduction

Mushroom poisoning occurs due to the deadly effects of various toxins that are found in certain types of mushrooms. Approximately 5000 species of wild mushroom are reported worldwide, of which 100 are documented as poisonous and <10 are fatal.

Purpose

To determine the magnitude of mushroom poisoning in children and correlation by patients attending mushroom poisoning

Material and methods

Methods An exclusive research has been performed out of many exclusive scientific studies recently published by 2019 with discussions on effective treatment of mushroom poisoning

Results

The most frequently reported symptoms were vomiting (100%), diarrhoea (100%) with signs of moderate to severe dehydration and abdominal pain. In some cases hepatic involvement was noted, some of them developed hepatic encephalopathy. Specific Investigations to monitor changes in symptoms include total bilirubin level, Prothrombin time, Blood urea, Serum Creatinine, Liver function test and Renal function test. In addition to maintenance of fluid and electrolyte balance and treating sepsis, oral silymarin (76%) and intravenous penicillin (83%) was started.

Conclusions

This study shows the relevance of mushroom poisoning treatment and the importance of starting timely management. It is necessary to consider Mushroom poisoning in the differential diagnosis in patients presenting with food poisoning

Keywords

Mushroom poisoning, silymarin, Late onset symptoms, penicillin

