S-5 (2) LABORATORY OF PEDIATRIC AND MATERNAL-FETAL.. CASE STUDIES IN PEDIATRIC TOXICOLOGY: ACETAMINOPHEN, LEAD AND DRUGS OF ABUSE POSITIVE MECONIUM.

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Pediatric toxicology is unique and very different from the adult clinical toxicology. In early childhood most of the toxic exposures to drugs are unintentional. In the late childhood and in adolescents the drug exposures may be from drug abuse or intentional to inflict self-harm. In this talk several cases will be presented to cover variety of toxicological scenarios in pediatric toxicology. A 15 year old female was admitted to the hospital with nausea, vomiting and abdominal pain. The patient admitted to take handful of Tylenol (acetaminophen) tablets. Blood acetaminophen concentration was measured and was not very high. However, liver enzymes alanine aminotransferase (ALT) and aspartate aminotransferase (AST) were highly elevated. Prothrombin time (PT) was also significantly elevated. The patient received, acetaminophen antidote, N-acetylcysteine and recovered well. The discussion on the case will include incidence, clinical effects and treatment of acetaminophen toxicity. In the second case, a 6 year old female presented with vomiting and bloody stools. The patient had previous history of mildly elevated blood levels. There were no neurological signs. Lead toxicity was suspected. Radiography showed radiopaque flakes in the intestine. In blood, very high levels of lead (143 mg/ dL) were detected. The patient received chelation therapy with lead levels falling over time. The discussion on this case will cover the history of lead toxicity, clinical effects and management. In the third case meconium collected from 2 day old baby was positive for cocaine and morphine. This case will cover the use of meconium in detection of drug abuse during pregnancy and intrauterine drug exposure. The discussion will highlight the use of other alternate samples such as hair, saliva and sweat in drug abuse detection. The discussion will also include drug abuse in children.