

عنوان مقاله:

Evaluating Non-Traumatic Loss of Consciousness in Children Admitted to the Emergency Room

محل انتشار:

مجله بین المللی کودکان, دوره 9, شماره 4 (سال: 1400)

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نویسندگان:

Rasool Kermani - *Child Growth and Development Research Center, Research Institute for Primordial Prevention of Non-Communicable Diseases, School of Medicine, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran*

Jafar Nasiri - *Child Growth and Development Research Center, Research Institute for Primordial Prevention of Non-Communicable Diseases, School of Medicine, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran*

Zahra Barouti - *Research Institute for Primordial Prevention of Non-Communicable Diseases, School of Medicine, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran*

خلاصه مقاله:

Background Non-traumatic loss of consciousness is a nonspecific symptom resulting from a broad range of diseases in children, and its outcome depends on factors, including its primary etiologies, age, sex, and patient clinical condition at the time of admission. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the etiology and outcome of children's non-traumatic loss of consciousness and to determine predictive clinical and paraclinical features. Materials and Methods: This retrospective cross-sectional study was conducted in Imam Hossein Hospital, Isfahan, Iran. Documents of ۱۰۱ children aged one month to fifteen years old who were admitted with non-traumatic loss of consciousness from March ۲۰۱۶ to March ۲۰۱۷ were reviewed. Data regarding patient's profile, signs and symptoms, para-clinical findings, progression, and outcome were collected and analyzed using SPSS software version ۲۳.۰. Results: Results showed that the most common cause was infections (۴۰.۶%), followed by seizure (۲۳.۸%) and intoxication (۱۹.۸%). Also, infection was the main cause of mortality. The mortality rate was ۱۸.۸% and it was significantly and directly correlated with duration of hospitalization, intensive care unit (ICU) admission, and emergency interventions such as intubation or cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) at the time of admission, seizure status, dehydration, irritability, poor feeding, oliguria, hypotension, non-reactive pupils, low oxygen saturation, hyporeflexia, and hypotonia. Moreover, paraclinical factors such as thrombocytopenia, neutropenia, impaired liver and kidney function tests, and high coagulation test predicated poor outcomes. Conclusion The most common cause of non-traumatic loss of consciousness and the most common cause of mortality was infection. Longer duration of hospitalization, ICU admission and interventions were associated with poor outcomes. It seems physicians should pay more attention to these predictive factors

کلمات کلیدی:

Children, Loss of consciousness, Etiology, Outcome, PICU

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