The results
There are a number of reasons for the study of poisoning in children. First, acute poisoning in children is a common event, with an estimated 10 to 20 cases per 1,000 children per year. Second, children differ significantly from adults in their response to poisoning. They are more likely to suffer serious complications and have a higher mortality rate. Finally, the study of poisoning in children can provide valuable insights into the mechanisms of poisoning and the efficacy of treatment.

The purpose of this study was to determine the incidence of accidental poisoning in children under the age of 16 years and to assess the effectiveness of treatment. The data were collected from the Accident and Emergency Department of a large children's hospital in the UK.

The results were divided into two parts. The first part described the incidence of poisoning in children and the second part described the treatment of poisoning.

The incidence of poisoning in children was found to be 10 to 20 cases per 1,000 children per year. The most common agents involved were paracetamol, salicylates, and agricultural pesticides. The majority of cases were self-poisoning, with only a small proportion of cases involving accidental poisoning.

The treatment of poisoning in children was found to be effective in a large proportion of cases. However, there were some cases where the outcome was poor, and these cases were associated with the ingestion of highly toxic agents or the ingestion of large quantities of a single agent.

In conclusion, this study has shown that accidental poisoning in children is a common event and that the treatment of poisoning is effective in a large proportion of cases. However, there are some cases where the outcome is poor, and these cases are associated with the ingestion of highly toxic agents or the ingestion of large quantities of a single agent.
The authors reply

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