Case report submission

**STOP ! I'm Not Strawberry Fanta ! : A case of Household Cleaning Product (HCP) ingestion**

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**Introduction**

Household cleaning product (HCP) are usually corrosive. They can be either strongly acidic or alkalic. We present a case of accidental ingestion of HCP placed in drinking bottle.

**Case Description:**

A 10 years old Indonesian boy with underlying asthma was brought to our centre. He ingested a single gulp of bright pink liquid detergent placed in a F&N bottle in the living room mistaking it for a soft drink. Post ingestion he vomitted a large amount of coffee ground vomitus. Upon arrival to ED he was drowsy with drooling of saliva and having urinary incontinence. Vitals on arrival: BP:100/60, HR: 70, RR:18, DXT: 7.3, SPO2:95% under room air. Physical examination showed eroded throat lining with mild edema. Mother brought some clothes stained with the ingested material that showed multiple holes and thus it is highly corrosive. Child was then intubated for airway protection. CXR showed perihilar haziness indicating chemical pneumonitis. Child was given 3 doses of IV Dexamethasone. Post intubation blood gas revealed metabolic acidosis. IV Plasmanate administered and then transferred to PICU for further investigation and treatment. Subsequently tracheostomy was performed. The child recovered subsequently and discharged with follow up by surgical team.

**Discussion:**

The constituent of the ingested household cleaning product is unknown to mother.

In PICU, bronchoscopy findings revealed sloughy esophagus lining through the entirety of esophagus length. OGDS findings revealed presence of erythema and areas of necrosis and slough over entire stomach walls as well as pylorus wall erythema (Grade IIIA). Fortunately, there was no perforation or stricture. In some studies antacids and antibiotics were prescribed within 48 hours of poisoning to reduce the risk of esophageal stricture. The role of steroid in preventing stricture remains unclear but a three day course of high dose IV Dexamethasone can be given to patients with caustic esophageal injuries to decrease the risk of esophageal stricture.

**Conclusion:**

Exposure to household cleaning agents (HCP) is a common cause of unintentional poisoning especially in the pediatric population. This case demonstrated the adverse outcome of HCP ingestion. The public needs to be careful and avoid placing toxic substances in bottle drinks.