



TRANSFORMING TOXICOLOGY LANDSCAPE FOR SAFER AND SUSTAINABLE TOMORROW

POSTER PRESENTATIONS

[ID-P#152] Of a Flaming Fire Percussion Performance and Kerosene Ingestion

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Introduction: Accidental kerosene ingestion in adult are relatively uncommon. If they ingested the kerosene, they can have multiple adverse health effects due to aspiration into the tracheobronchial tree.

Case Report: A 25 year – old Malay gentleman who is working as a fire percussion stunt man, came to the emergency department due to accidental ingestion of the kerosene used for the his stunt. He ingested one gulp of the kerosene during the incidence. He came 24 hours later with dry cough, right pleuritic chest and upper quadrant abdominal pain and appears restless. He felt giddy, feverish and had loose stool a few times. Lung examination revealed coarse crepitations over the right lower zone lung field. There was also non persistent voluntary guarding over right sided of his abdomen. Electrocardiogram revealed no arrhythmias but chest x ray showed consolidative changes over the right middle and lower zone with no pneumomediastinum or pneumoperitoneum. Bedside lung ultrasound showed subpleural consolidations over R1 to R4 regions. He has elevated white blood cell with predominant neutrophils but no transaminitis or other organ failure. He was treated as aspiration hydrocarbon pneumonitis, started on antibiotics and admitted to the ward. He was discharge after 5 days in the ward uneventfully.

Discussion: Aspiration of kerosene usually occurs during swallowing. Multiple complications of kerosene poisoning includes pneumonitis, pneumatocele, pneumothorax or even emphyema. Due to the patient's nature of job, he is exposed to the ingestion almost everyday while working. The aspiration hazard of the hydrocarbons is determined by the properties of volatility, surface tension and viscosity, and likely to cause pulmonary injury. However, other systemic effects like cardiovascular or central nervous system events are rare incident.

Conclusion: High index of suspicion of hydrocarbon ingestion is needed, particularly if patient is symptomatic. Complications and other effect need to be sought out and treat appropriately.