Abstract
An observational descriptive, cross-sectional and retrospective study was carried out at "Eduardo Agramonte Piña" Pediatric Teaching Hospital of Camagüey from January 1st 2001 to December 31st 2005, with the objective to characterize the epidemiological clinical behavior of acute intoxications. For the information processing the statistical package SP: SS 10.0 for Windows was used, in descriptive statistics distribution of frequencies, per cents, reason, arithmetic mean, deviation average were found and for statistical analysis of the association among qualitative variables the chi-square (x²) and correlation coefficient's was utilized. A total of 576 clinical recordings that met the inclusion criteria were reviewed and the following variables: year, type of intoxication, age, sex, causal agent, complications and stage were studied. Accidental intoxications in males less than 5 years over the voluntary in female adolescents predominated, with an upward trend of the case numbers in the last two years for almost the totality of ethereal groups, drugs were the most involved causal agents in both types of intoxications and in the 89.7% of the cases that progress without complications with a general average stage of 3.3 days.

Keywords
CHILD; POISONING/epidemiology