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Title: Impact of different types of foreign body inhalation on the clinical and radiological presentations

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Body: Background : Inhalation of a foreign body into the tracheobronchial tree can be a very serious problem sometimes with a fatal outcome.Objective: To detect the impact of different types of foreign body inhalation on the clinical and radiological presentations.Methods:Eighty four patients with suspected FBI were prospectively enrolled in this analytic study.All patients underwent history, examination, chest X-ray and rigid bronchoscope .Results:FBI was more common among patients from 2 to < 4 years (26.2%),subsequently patients from 12 to <24 years (23.8%).Foreign body was detected by rigid bronchoscope in 90.5%of cases. 60.5% of them were organic and 39.5% were inorganic. Organic foreign bodies had more symptoms, physical findings, and radiological presentation than non organic ones (P-value: 0.00, 0.00, 0.023).FBI of head scarf pins (HSP) significantly increased among patients with older age group with mean 14.44 ± 5.03 especially among females (P=0.00), while FBI of seeds significantly increased among male (P=0.00).The main presenting symptoms among patients with FBI of seeds were cough followed by dyspnea (P=0.000 and P=0.023);Moreover, abnormal physical examination significantly increased among patients with FBI of seeds compared to those of HSP. Radioopaque foreign body significantly increased among those of HSP (P=0.00).Conclusion: FBI is considered as a common problem in our community, prevailing not only in infant and young children but also in adolescents especially females at puberty age.Specifically,organic foreign bodies of plant origin as seeds are more common among young children while inorganic ones of metallic origin especially HSP are more common in adult females.