Introduction
Tramadol is a drug widely used for the treatment of pain when NSAIDs and acetaminophen fail to handle the patient.
Tramadol is analgesic with a narrow therapeutic toxic ratio in adults and its use is not recommended in children. In Chile, the poison center of Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile (CITUC), records about thirty thousand inquiries annually.

Why we study these exposures?
Because over the years was detected an increasing number of cases for tramadol, especially in children, who are not users of this analgesic, so we wanted learn more on these exposures and their consequences.

Objective: Describe the cases registered by CITUC whose etiologic agent is tramadol, between 2014 and 2015, to know the profile of exposures by children up to 5 years old.

Materials and Methods:
An observational, descriptive and retrospective study was conducted. Data was collected between 2014-2015 from center’s manual records. Proportions for categorical variables were obtained.

Conclusions:
It was achieved tramadol characterize exposures received by the Poison Control Centre of the Catholic University of Chile, rescuing crucial information of exposures such as quantity, query times and the symptoms presented by children exposed to tramadol.

In relation to the results, there are things that keep the same line of available information regarding intoxication with tramadol in children, essentially the high rate of symptomatic children, secondary to increased susceptibility to opioid agents of this group, and the presence of serotonin syndrome’s symptoms, which is also described.

Something that stands out from the results and draws the attention of this research group is the large proportion of therapeutic errors present. In children under 5 years, the administration is carried out by the caretaker of the child, who for some reason confuse the medicine with another. Tramadol is not a medicine used in children, at least not routinely, therefore, arises a potential need for education for those regarding the handling of medicines to prevent such accidents.

In the same line, an interesting question arises as to assess whether there is any special pattern in people who mistakenly administered tramadol in children, is a socio economic characteristic that is most likely, or another.