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Research Article

ASSESSMENT OF KNOWLEDGE PROFILE AND MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY POISONING CASES IN ADULTS

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Abstract:

Background: Acute poisoning is a common medical emergency encountered in practice. The knowledge profile of poisoning cases encountered in a particular area is useful to prepare health care professionals to handle these emergencies efficiently.

Methods: This retrospective study was carried out by perusing and analyzing the hospital records of all the 160 cases of poisoning admitted above 15 years of age to Allied Hospital, Faisalabad, Pakistan from July 2014 to June 2017.

Results: The maximum percentage (43.1%) of poisoning cases occurred in younger age group (15-24 years). Gender distribution of poisoning cases showed steep rise in males after 40 years of age with male to female ratio of 3.8:1. Suicidal poisoning are most common 122 (76%). Organophosphorus compounds were most common cause of poisoning 67 (41.9%).

Conclusion: Highest number of cases of poisoning was encountered in younger age group 15-24 years. There was steep rise of poisoning cases after 40 years of age in males (M:F=3.8:1). Organophosphorus compounds were most commonly used for this purpose.

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INTRODUCTION:

To analyze various aspects of poisoning cases including age, gender distribution, background of poison ingestion, nature Acute poisoning is a medical emergency. Poisoning is a common means in both completed and attempted suicide. It was responsible for around 600,000 deaths in 1990 in the developing world. [1] Due to easy availability and its low cost; pesticides, rodenticides, chemicals and various drugs are used mainly for suicidal poisoning in developing countries. Drug abuse, overdose and accidental ingestion may be the other cause.

There are only limited studies conducted in western Pakistan in this subject. In view of above, this study has been undertaken of poison used, clinical presentation and outcome.

Poison is substance capable of producing damage or dysfunction in the body by its chemical activity. It can enter the body by various routes to produce local and systemic effects. Poisoning is a qualitative term used to define the potential of a chemical substance in acting adversely or deleteriously on the body. [2] It is important to know the nature and severity of poisoning in order to take prompt appropriate treatment to save life and reduce morbidity and mortality.

METHODS:

This is a retrospective hospital record based study conducted in tertiary care hospital in Lahore. The study included 160 cases of various acute poisoning due to drugs and chemicals in people above 15 years of age in the year July 2014 to June 2017. Cases of snake bite were also included in this study. Cases with food poisoning and allergic reaction to drugs were not included in the study. Data regarding age, sex, referral, circumstance of poisoning, name of poisonous substance, chemical type, and duration of hospitalization, severity and outcome were collected in pre-structured Proforma.

Circumstantial evidence such as empty bottles and tablets were also collected for general physical examination and systemic examination of patients. The data collected was entered in computer data base and analysis was done by using SPSS 16.

RESULTS:

Out of total 160 cases of poisoning under study, 90 (56.2%) were males while 70 (43.8%) were females. Out of total 160 cases, 69 cases (43.1%) were seen in younger age group (15-24 years). There was no significant gender difference in occurrence of poisoning cases up to 40 years of age. However after 40 years there was steep rise of poisoning cases in males with male to female ratio rising to 3.8:1

The majority of poisoning cases 67 (41.9%) were due to organophosphorus compounds followed by rodenticides and snake bite. Drug overdose as a case of poisoning was seen in 1.6% of cases only. Drugs used were morphine, benzodiazepine, carbamazepine, antipsychotic drugs and mixture of tablets.

Overall hospital mortality in poisoning cases was 11 (6.8%) while 31 cases (19.4%) cases were taken home against medical advice in critical condition due to logistic reasons and financial constraints. The causes of death in 8 cases of organophosphorus compounds were respiratory arrest (5 cases), pneumonia and septicemia (2 cases) and sudden cardiac arrest in (1 case).

Out of 160 cases, 20 (8%) of cases had history of neuropsychiatric illness. Among them, 13 (65%) were suffering from depression and 4 (20%) of them had history of previous unsuccessful suicidal attempt. Study background of poisoning showed that in 122 (76.2%) cases, poison were consumed with suicidal intent. In others it was mainly accidental. Homicidal poisoning was seen only in one case. The most common agent used was for suicidal cases were organophosphorus 60 (49.1%) followed by 22(13.7%) rodenticides.

The symptomatology of cases varied according to substance used. A total of 105 cases (65.6%) with nausea and vomiting were the commonest presenting complaints. Two cases of Aconite and 1 case of Oleandar poisoning presented with wide complex ventricular tachycardia. All the cases of snake bite presented with vasculotoxic features except one who was bitten by a Krait had presented with neurotoxic features.

Table 1: types of poisoning, gender distribution and their outcomes

| types of poisoning | Number of patients (%) | Gender | | Outcome | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|--------|--------|----------|---------|
| | | Male | Female | Improved | Expired |
| Organophosphorus | 67 (41.9) | 37 | 30 | 59 | 8 |
| Rodenticide | 23 (14.4) | 12 | 11 | 22 | 1 |
| Snake bite | 16 (10.0) | 10 | 6 | 16 | |
| Mixed (various sedatives) | 12 (7.5) | 6 | 6 | 12 | |
| Unknown | 11 (6.9) | 6 | 5 | 11 | |
| Drugs | 10 (6.2) | 6 | 4 | 10 | |
| Cypermethrin | 6 (3.7) | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| Paracetamol | 5 (3.1) | 3 | 2 | 5 | |
| Acid | 3 (1.9) | 2 | 1 | 3 | |
| Aconite | 2 (1.2) | 2 | 0 | 2 | |
| Dhatura | 2 (1.2) | 1 | 1 | 2 | |
| Mushroom | 2 (1.2) | 1 | 1 | 2 | |
| Oleander | 1 (0.6) | 1 | 0 | 1 | |
| Total | 160 | 90 | 70 | 149 | 11 |

Table 2: types of disposal of patient

| Disposal | Number of cases | Percentage (%) |
|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Discharge after management | 118 | 73.7 |
| LAMA* | 31 | 19.4 |
| Died at hospital | 11 | 6.9 |
| Total | 160 | 100 |

*LAMA: Left against medical advice

Table 3: Common presentation of Poisoning

| Clinical features | No. of patients | Percentage (%) |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Nausea and vomiting | 105 | 65.6 |
| Disorientation | 47 | 29.4 |
| Pain abdomen | 31 | 19.4 |
| Cardiac arrhythmia | 3 | 1.9 |

Table 4: Medical conditions record

| Previous history of Neuropsychiatric Illness | Number of patients | Percentage (%) |
|--|--------------------|----------------|
| Depression | 13 | 65 |
| Paranoid Schizophrenia | 2 | 10 |
| Anxiety disorder | 2 | 10 |
| Bipolar disorder | 1 | 5 |
| Obsessive compulsive disorder | 1 | 5 |
| Psychosis | 1 | 5 |
| Total | 20 | 100 |

DISCUSSION:

The study involved 160 patients. Acute poisoning cases accounted for around 1% of total cases admitted in medicine department from July 2014 to June 2017. Our study showed that highest number of patients 69 (43.1%) belonged to age group 15-24 years. This is in agreement with the findings of two other studies in Pakistan where maximum number of cases of poisoning were seen in age group 16-25 years³ and 20-30 years. [4] Similar findings was reported in series from Turkey. [5]

Various studies had reported very high female preponderance. In a study reported at Bir hospital by Bajracharya et al, [4] almost three fourth of the cases were females. Where as in his study, Paudyal BP [6] also found female preponderance. In another study carried in Turkey 59.5% of cases were females and 40.5% males. [7] Many other previous studies from Pakistan have also reported female preponderance of poisoning cases. [8-10] In contrast to their study, our study showed a male preponderance of poisoning cases (56.2% males compared to 43.8% females). Ghimere et al, in their comparison of data of poisoning of year 1990-1992 and 2000-2002 also noticed significant increase in percentage of male poisoning cases from 31.4% to 42.7%.¹¹ Similar study done in Dharan showed male cases were more than females. [12]

In present study, the most commonly ingested poison was organophosphorus compound (41.9%) followed by rodenticide (17.4%). In a study reported from Patan hospital of Pakistan by Paudyal et al, [6] most common poison used were organophosphorus compounds (42%) while rodenticides were responsible for 6.5% of cases of all poisoning. Poisoning due to organophosphorus compounds has

been in news from Indian state of Andhra Pradesh. [13] It appears that easy availability of organophosphorus compound in Pakistan and India probably makes it a favorite substance for suicidal purpose.

Majority of patients (76.2%) consumed poison with suicidal intent as compared with 37 (23.1%) of the patient exposed accidentally. Findings are consistent with study done at Southern India where 78% cases were suicidal attempt and 22 % were accidental. [13] A study conducted in Kathmandu reported that 97% of poisoning cases admitted to hospital were due to suicidal attempt. [14] A study conducted in New Delhi, India showed that 47% of their poisoning cases were due to accidental poison. Since pediatric cases were also included in their study, their findings are not comparable. [15]

In this study, nearly half of cases of intentional poisoning were due to organophosphorous compounds (49.2%) followed by rodenticide (18%). A study conducted at different central zonal and district hospital of Pakistan also showed similar results where organophosphorus (40%) was most common agent used for intentional poisoning followed by rodenticides (15%).¹⁶ Similar findings were seen in a study carried out at Bir hospital by Bajracharya et al. [4]

The overall mortality was found to be 11 (6.9%) in our study. Similar lower incidence of mortality was seen in other studies done in other countries. Study conducted by Thomas et al [17] in South India showed low mortality rate of 3.3% (52 deaths out of 1584 cases) and other study done in Malaysia¹⁸ showed mortality rate of 3.5% (779 deaths out of 21714 cases). However, the exact rate of mortality

could not be ascertained because 31 (19.4%) of cases were taken home against medical advice due either to anticipated poor outcome or due to financial and logistic reasons.

It was seen from our study on psychiatry assessment of all suicidal attempt cases, that majority of cases were associated with acute stress reaction. Various stress in financial, academic and social factors contributed in taking of poison. In our study 20 patients had psychiatric illness among which 13 (65%) had depression.

CONCLUSION:

Our study showed that male poisoning cases are increasing. Younger age group is more vulnerable for poisoning. Organophosphorus remains the commonest agent used for poisoning. Community based awareness programs will help to prevent the instances of poisoning. Peoples should be more informed of the dangers posed by poison. Strict rules regarding sale of pesticide which are easily accessible and affordable must be implemented. Training of physicians in the accurate diagnosis and prompt management of poisoned victims would improve the rate of survival. A widespread campaign to inform people of the possible dangers of poison would be useful.

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