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Research Article

PARAPHENYLENEDIAMINE POISONING: MEDICAL EXHIBITIONS AND THE RESULTS

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Abstract:

Background: Paraphenylenediamine, similarly identified as Kaala pathar, has developed very developing also dangerous cause of poisoning in our country also in numerous additional Asian also African countries. The main purpose of our current research remains to identify etiological issues, medical structures also results of cases by Paraphenylenediamine poisoning.

Methodology: Our current observational future investigative research encompassed 36 respondents that offered in Services Hospital Lahore Pakistan, from April 2018 to March 2019. Respondents remained main skilled conservatively through 4 liquids, diuretics, antihistamines also steroids; tracheal intubation else tracheostomy remained achieved solitary once required. Univariate investigation remained exercised to regulate autonomous variables of death subsequently Paraphenylenediamine poisoning also probabilities proportions remained designed.

Results: Cervicofacial edema, spoken erythema also uncomfortable throat remained maximum known medical exhibition of cases at period of entrance in Intensive Care Unit, by occurrence charges of 94.9%, 82.4% also 76.1%, correspondingly. Serious renal letdown happened in 35.6% cases also serious hepatitis in 19.76% cases. The sovereign forecasters of death subsequently Paraphenylenediamine poisoning remained: men sex (probabilities relation 17.64), dysphagia (probabilities relation 10.93), hyperkalemia (chances proportion 85.1), progress of cardiogenic tremor (probabilities proportion 37.74), serious renal letdown (likelihoods proportion 17.63) also serious hepatitis (probabilities proportion 28.51). Tracheostomy remained essential in completely 32 (94.8%), in addition 14 (42.7%) cases essential automatic ventilation sustenance. In hospital death remained 10 (29.2%). Average visit of cases in Intensive Care Unit remained 4.48 ± 3.05 days.

Conclusion: Paraphenylenediamine (Kaala Pathar) poisoning was developed as sole main resource of suicide tries through actual tall death proportion. Men sex, dysphagia at period of exhibition, cardiogenic shudder, severe renal letdown also serious hepatitis remains sovereign forecasters of humanity subsequently Paraphenylenediamine harming.

Key words: Para phenylene diamine; Harming; Facial edema; Tracheostomy; Death.

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INTRODUCTION:

Paraphenylenediamine, similarly identified as Kaala pathar, has developed very developing also dangerous cause of poisoning in our country also in numerous additional Asian also African countries [1]. The main purpose of our current research remains to identify etiological issues, medical structures also results of cases by Paraphenylenediamine poisoning. Suicide is an authentic topic in various Asian nations in addition remains reliably accountable for >1 million passages (2.1% of the hard and fast total mortality). Suicide attempts are an important explanation for the overload of emergency workplaces [2]. Numerous systems, just like hanging, weapons or injuries with medication remain generally exercised for suicide tries. PPD, commonly known as Kaala-Pathar, had turned into an ascending also life-threatening condition in our country that hurts similarly to various additional Asian besides African countries [3]. Because of the detachment of a fix, the organizational plan of PPD is violated until now conservational and consolidates tracheostomy and superfluous diuresis to balance flight course square and respiratory disillusionment separately [4]. The severity of the PPD affecting our Emergency also Crisis Unit had enlarged fundamentally for the last 2 to 3 years also remains expected to rise extra. Purpose of our current research remained to examine etiologic components, medical characteristics also consequences of PPD cases occurring in the current health care facility [5].

METHODOLOGY:

The current inevitable observational research included 36 cases treated in the Services Hospital Lahore Pakistan. Respondents remained main skilled conservatively through 4 liquids, diuretics, antihistamines also steroids; tracheal intubation else tracheostomy remained achieved solitary once required. Univariate investigation remained exercised to regulate autonomous variables of death subsequently Paraphenylenediamine poisoning also probabilities proportions remained designed. The information of those cases remained composed over the period of thirteen months from April-2018 to March-2019. We first received support from the IRB of the restorative facility that took place prior to the start of the examination. The legally required consent of the case's primary relations remained gained beforehand patient's data were consolidated in the study. Altogether cases which suffered PPD damage remained involved in the assessment. Finish of PPD damage due to clinical trials. Presentation and to the information of relatives or cases themselves. Researchers noted medical exhibition of each patient,

the design parameters, the examination of the office profile, like the results, e.g. necessity of tracheostomy, mechanical ventilation, stay in intensive care also death. Altogether information remained entered SPSS version 22. Expressive experiences (e.g. average by SD otherwise incidences) remained resolved for altogether evaluation limitations. The univariate evaluation remained exercised to select free factors of death according to PPD damage also probability measures.

RESULTS:

Cervicofacial edema, spoken erythema also uncomfortable throat remained maximum known medical exhibition of cases at period of entrance in Intensive Care Unit, by occurrence charges of 94.9%, 82.4% also 76.1%, correspondingly. Serious renal letdown happened in 35.6% cases also serious hepatitis in 19.76% cases. The sovereign forecasters of death subsequently Paraphenylenediamine poisoning remained: men sex (probabilities relation 17.64), dysphagia (probabilities relation 10.93), hyperkalemia (chances proportion 85.1), progress of cardiogenic tremor (probabilities proportion 37.74), serious renal letdown (likelihoods proportion 17.63) also serious hepatitis (probabilities proportion 28.51). Tracheostomy remained essential in completely 32 (94.8%), in addition 14 (42.7%) cases essential automatic ventilation sustenance. In hospital death remained 10 (29.2%). Average visit of cases in Intensive Care Unit remained 4.48 ± 3.05 days. All 36 patients included in this assessment were energetically old; the age group ranged from 17 years to 27 years. Here remained 22 (64.8%) women cases. Maximum of those cases remained unmarried also had a place with an urban zone. All those cases took PPD verbally for a reckless point. Here remained not any spontaneous poisoning. Cervicofacial facial edema (CFE), characterized by oral erythema and sore throat, was the most commonly perceived medical exhibition of cases at time of assertion in intensive care with a recurrence rate of 94.9%, 82.5% and 76.1%, respectively, separately from each other. Exceptional renal dissatisfaction occurred in 35.5% of patients and exceptional hepatitis in 19.76% of patients (Table 2). Tracheostomy remained achieved in each of the 32 (91.9%) patients receiving CFE also 13 (40.6%) patients requiring mechanical ventilation sustenance. The mortality rate in the crisis facilities was 10 (29.2%) (Figure 1). The mean survival of patients in intensive care was 4.48 ± 3.05 days (Figure 1). A univariate study was performed to select the self-determined markers of mortality after PPD injuries.

Table 1: Demographic features:

Variable		Value
Age		21.06 + 4.26 (17-26)
Socio-economic Position	Higher	11 (34.4)
	Central	19 (59.4)
	Poor	2 (6.3)
Sex	Woman	21 (65.6)
	Man	11 (34.3)
Married Position	Single	8 (25.0)
	Wedded	24 (75.0)
Housing Position	Urban	14 (43.8)
	Rural	18 (56.3)

Table 2: Medical exhibitions:

Variable	Percentage
Tender throat	30 (93.8)
Spoken erythema	4 (12.5)
Exertion in initial of mouth	24 (75.0)
Cervicofacial edema	26 (81.3)
Dark color urine	15 (46.9)
Oliguria/anuria	2 (6.25)
Severe renal letdown	11 (34.4)
Hyperkalemia	11 (34.4)
Sinus bradycardia	11 (34.4)
Rhabdomyolysis	2 (12.5)

Table 3: Laboratory limitations:

Limitations	Value
TLC	11166.14 ± 9978.35
Serum creatinine	4.33 ± 2.92
CPK	82.06 ± 46.71
SGOT	3095 ± 2709.87
SGPT	1595.57 ± 872.47

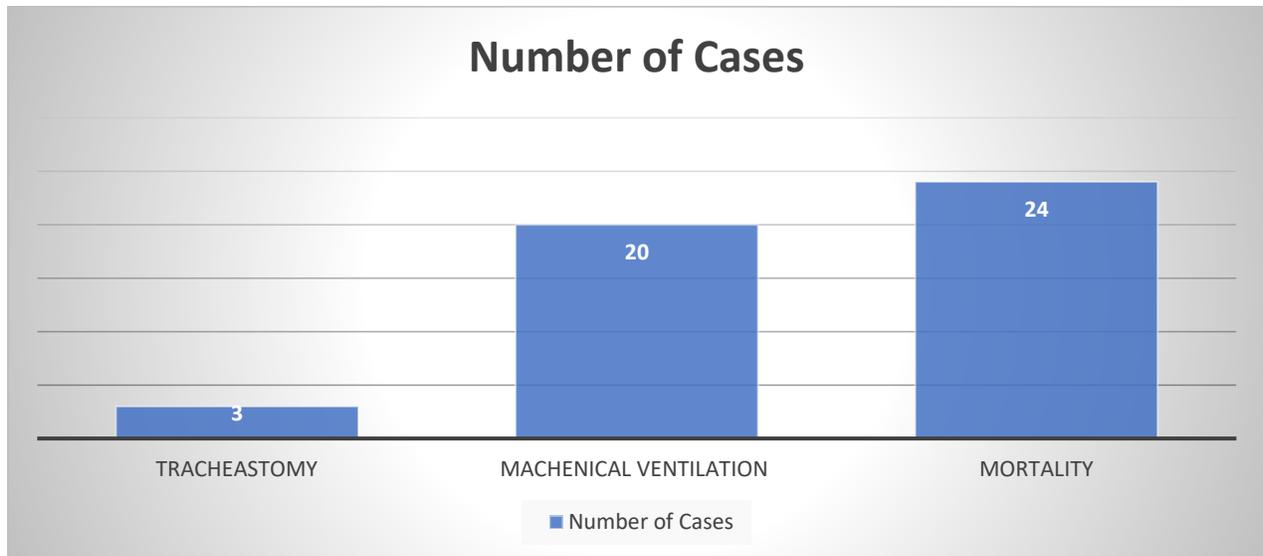


Figure 1: Process also results of respondents:

Table 4: Univariate investigation of danger issues of death afterwards PPD harming.

Danger issues of death	Odds Ratio	96% CI	P value
Man	17.63	3.48-112.78	0.002
Dysphagia	10.93	2.61-62.58	0.016
Hyperkalemia	85.01	7.66-1057.59	<0.002
Cardiogenic Shock	37.76	5.34-312.89	<0.002
Serious Renal Letdown	17.63	3.48-112.81	0.002
Hepatitis	28.51	3.51-303.18	0.002

DISCUSSION:

Paraphenylenediamine is nowadays, especially in the masses of the nation, because of its willing openness and insignificant effort an incredibly strong and usually used toxic substance. In the current assessment researchers appraised measurement features of cases by PPD, their medical appearance also results in our crisis unit. Paraphenylenediamine (Kaala Pathar) poisoning was developed as sole main resource of suicide tries through actual tall death proportion [6]. Men sex, dysphagia at period of exhibition, cardiogenic shudder, severe renal letdown also serious hepatitis remains sovereign forecasters of humanity subsequently Paraphenylenediamine harming. In our estimation, most cases remained of energetic age (average age 22.07 ± 4.26 years) and there was patency in unmarried women. In addition, various manufacturers have pronounced female power in patients with PPD damage [7]. In one research conducted by Khuhro et al. average time of cases remained 26.89 ± 6.57 years and in another research conducted by Shigidi et al. average age remained 26.7

± 5.3 years. In our estimation, the mean age was approximately lower if it looked different regarding the following points these investigations. Nevertheless, the mean age took place in concentrates of Christal et al. (21.6 ± 5.66 years) and Mahfud et al. (23.09 ± 7.43 years), according to our study. In the present assessment, cervical facial edema (93.8%) caused by oral erythema (82.4%) and sore throat (76.1%) was the most common (93.8%) [8]. Various assessments also have point by point CFE as the most outstanding clinical presentation in PPD that violates cases through following disorders wherein the rate is from 67.5% to 100%. In our study, 35.6% of patients had extreme renal dissatisfaction and 19.73% had exceptional hepatitis. While from Pakistan it is believed that renal insufficiency in PPD patients is 19.9% to 64.1%, some comprehensive studies have revealed this recurrence, which is 14.5% to 91%. Male sexual direction, proximity of dysphagia at period of presentation, hyperkalemia, improvement of cardiogenic shock, severe kidney dissatisfaction and extreme hepatitis remained free markers of death

subsequently PPD damage [9]. In various reviews, respiratory disillusions, cardiovascular arrhythmias, angio-masochistic edema, hyperkalemia and hypocalcemia were presented as overwhelming danger issues for death. The success rate was 29.2% for our patients. The nitty gritty recurrence of mortality after PPD damage was 21.2% to 69.6% in Pakistan and 1.02% to 61.1% in a widespread composition [10].

CONCLUSION:

The consequences of the current research display that paraphenylenediamine poisoning had developed solitary of key resources of tries at suicide by tall death proportion in the Pakistan. Men sex, dysphagia at period of exhibition, cardiogenic shockwave, serious renal letdown also severe hepatitis stands sovereign forecasters of death afterwards the poisoning. Administrations essential to take the lawful deed to break auction of the dangerous poison in exposed markets underneath label of the hair color.

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