

Pattern of Acute Poisoning Attending a Tertiary Care Hospital of Western Nepal

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ABSTRACT:

Introduction: Poisoning with various substances is a major public health problem and a reason for significant morbidity and mortality throughout the globe. It is one of the most common presentation in an emergency department. This study was conducted to determine the sociodemographic, poisoning types, and mode of poisoning in cases attending a tertiary hospital of Western Nepal. **Methods:** A retrospective observational study of two years was conducted from July 2014 to June 2016. Demography details, name of poisonous substance, and reasons for poisoning were reviewed and analyzed using descriptive statistics. **Results:** A total of 65 cases of poisoning were recorded. The occurrence was more common in female ($n=44$, 67.7%) with a F:M ratio of 2.1:1. Poisoning was most common in the age group of 11-20 years (32.3%). Most of the cases were students (37%) followed by farmers (26%). The most commonly abused poisoning substance were organophosphorous compounds, zinc phosphide, and kerosene in adults, adolescents, and children respectively. Oral route was the most common (99%) route of administration. Suicidal attempt, as a mode of poisoning, accounted for 70.8% of total poisoning cases. **Conclusion:** Female and young people are at greater risk of acute poisoning. Insecticide was the most common agent. The occurrence of poisoning and its morbidity and mortality can be reduced by development and implementation of effective prevention strategies like restricting easy access to poisons, establishing drug and poison information centers, and community awareness programs.

Keywords: organophosphate poisoning • poisoning • suicide

INTRODUCTION:

Poison may be defined as a substance which harms health or destroy life when introduced in to the system or applied externally.¹ Poisons are subtle and silent weapons, which can be easily used without violence and often without arousing suspicion.² The global incidence of poisoning is not known. Recently some review articles reported that the number of intoxications with organophosphate pesticides was

three million per year and the number of deaths and casualties are 3,00,000 per year worldwide.³

In Nepal, narcotic drug control Act 2038 and pesticide Act 2048 prohibits the misuse of narcotics and pesticides. However, improper implementation of these has lead to such problems.⁴ Poisoning is a medical emergency and a patient is always invariably rushed to the hospital at the earliest possible moment irrespective of the amount and nature of poison ingested. All the cases of poisoning are admitted through emergency service where the safety of life of the patient is the main issue for the doctor.⁵ The present study was conducted with the objective to investigate the pattern of acute poisoning cases in a teaching hospital in Western Nepal.

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METHODS:

This hospital based retrospective, observational study was carried out in the emergency department of Lumbini Medical College Teaching Hospital, Palpa, Nepal during the period of two years

from July 2014 to June 2016. Ethical clearance was approved from the institutional review committee of the institute. Medical records of all the poisoning cases during that period were studied and the findings were noted. Data regarding age, sex, occupation, history of psychiatric illness, reasons for exposure, and routes of exposure to the poison were obtained.

Patients with food poisoning, snake or insect bite, and those brought by police for the investigation of alcohol consumption were excluded. Data were entered into Microsoft Excel 2007 and analyzed with SPSS-21 software. Descriptive data were presented as frequency and percentage.

RESULTS:

A total of 65 cases of poisoning attended the emergency department during the study period of two years. The mean age of female was 28 yr ($SD=16.5$) and male was 25.5 yr ($SD=13.8$) with overall F:M ratio of 2.01:1. Most cases ($n=21$, 32.3%) were in the age group of 11-20 year, followed by 16 (24.61%) in 21-30 year. Ten (15.38%) cases belonged to age-group 21-30 year followed by six (9.23%) cases in each of 1-10 year and 41-50 years. Thus the instances of poisoning decreased with increasing age beyond ten years of age.

Poisoning was most common among students. Occupation-wise distribution of frequency of poisoning is shown in Table 1. Forty-six (70.76%) cases were of intentional poisoning whereas the rest 19 (29.23%) were accidental. Among the intentional cases, domestic quarrel was the most common cause for poison consumption. Other causes of intentional poisoning is given in Table 2. Organophosphorus poisoning was the most common poison used. Other poison were as shown in Table 3. Most of the patients ($n=40$, 61.5%) obtained poison that was stored in home and the rest bought it from the market. All most all (99%) poison were consumed orally. Less than half ($n=30$, 46.2%) of the cases had formal education whereas 19 (29.2%) were literate without formal education and the rest 16 (24.6%) were illiterate.

DISCUSSION:

Arrival of 65 cases of poisoning in the Emergency department of Lumbini Medical College over a period of two years emphasize the seriousness of the problem of poisoning in this area. Acute poisoning is an important clinical emergency and contributor to morbidity and mortality. Early

Table 1: Occupation of the patients

Occupation	n	%
Students	24	36.92
Farmer	17	26.15
Housewife	14	21.53
Service holder	4	6.15
Laborer	2	3.07
Business-service	1	1.53
Other	4	4.61
Total	65	100

Table 2: Reasons for intentional poison consumption

Reasons	n	%
Domestic quarrel	30	65.2
Love /tragedy	6	13
To threaten Family	5	10.9
Financial	5	10.9
Total	46	100

Table 3: Types of poison used

Poisons	n	%
Organophosphates	21	32.31
Zinc Phosphide	17	26.16
Dhatura (Belladonna)	11	16.93
Alcohol	6	9.23
Paracetamol	4	6.16
Phenol	2	3.08
Antidepressant	1	1.54
Mushroom	1	1.54
Kerosene	1	1.54
Acid	1	1.54
Total	65	100

diagnosis, treatment and prevention are crucial in reducing the burden of poisoning-related injury in any country.

The present study revealed that the poisoning was more common in female compared to male (2.01:1). Similar finding was obtained in the study done in Bir hospital of Nepal with F:M ratio of 1.3:1 which is comparatively lower than ours and in another study in Oman.^{6,7} Another study done in Kathmandu Medical College revealed a lower than previous two studies F:M ratio of 1.09:1.⁸ Another study showed the ratio of 2:1 which was comparable to ours.⁹ A study done in university hospital emergency department in Turkey revealed F:M ratio of 3.5:1 which was much higher than ours.¹⁰ Female

preponderance in this study could be accounted to the fact that females are often exposed to the stress and strain of day to day life in our society.

By age group, 32.3% of the patients were in 11-20 years and next 24.6% in 21-30 years, implicating that patients between 11 to 30 years constitute the majority of the patients. This is the age of transition from childhood to adulthood, from immaturity to maturity; so, they are prone to psychological, cognitive, social, cultural, and emotional stress. They are less mature to cope these problems of life and may easily get carried away making suicide their last resort.

In our study, 36.92% of the patients were students, 26.16% were farmer, and 21.53% were housewife. Students were the most common group to consume poison followed by the housewives in a study in the capital city of our country.⁸ Poisoning was more prevalent among farmers in our study. This may be due to the fact that our centre is located in the rural hilly area of the country where the proportion of farmers are high. These groups are vulnerable for poisoning as they are under continuous financial and other stress during the life.

Regarding education, 29.23% of the cases were literate without formal education, 24.61% of the cases were illiterate and rests of them had formal education. Uneducated people comprised majority (53.84%) of the poisoning cases. This can be explained by the fact that failure in life is more likely in uneducated people and they lack capacity to tolerate the problems due to the lack of education.

Majority of the cases (70.67%) consumed poison intentionally and rest accidentally. A study done in Bir Hospital in the capital city revealed that ninety-seven cases (98.0%) were intentional poisoning for suicidal attempt which is much higher compared to our study.⁶ Unintentional poisoning commonly resulted from intake of foods, especially mushroom, or was mistakenly taken as food or water under influence of alcohol. This may be due to fact that the life in capital city is difficult for those who are already facing problems in life. Indifferent attitude of its inhabitants, cost of living, and lack of time for themselves and their family can be some contributing factors. Again, intentional poisoning may be more common these days because a large

group of people are victims of reactive depression and subjected to stress in academic, financial, and social sectors.¹¹

Quarrel in the family was the most common cause (70.76%) of intentional poisoning. Thus, misunderstanding at the family level has been the prime factor responsible for intentional poisoning.

Organophosphorus compound was the most common poison used and was found to be used in about a third (32.3%) of the cases. Commonly used organophosphates were methyl parathion (Metacid) and dichlorovos (Nuvan).¹² This is consistent with other studies carried out in Nepal.¹³⁻¹⁹ In a small study from eastern part of the country, 62% of poisoning patients consumed Metacid as poison. However, a study done in Turkey revealed that the most common substance used for self-poisoning were medicinal drugs, antidepressants being the most common of them.¹⁰ This may be due to easy and wide-spread availability of organophosphates as insecticides in the rural part of our agricultural country. It was also found that accidental poisoning commonly resulted from intake of foods, especially mushrooms and datura (beladona). However, organophosphates are gradually replaced with phosphides and similar rodenticides due to their fast and more effective actions.²⁰

Among all the cases, 61.53% of the cases had poison stored in home. Agricultural insecticides are generally stored in every home as agriculture is one of the most common occupation of the people in our locality.

CONCLUSION:

We conclude that the poisoning is a common cause of hospital admission and a matter of concern in our place. Majority of them were intentional to harm oneself. Agricultural pesticides, which is common in our place, constitute the most common poison substance. Hence the pesticides must be sold in the presence of a witness who should be known to the clients. Family quarrel was the most common cause of poisoning and it can not be treated medically. Here comes the need for psychological evaluation and counseling which may minimize the risk of next attempt of self harm.

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