

Epidemiological study of acute poisoning in adolescents admitted to the intensive care unit of Imam Khomeini Hospital in Ardebil during 2011-2016

Abstract:

Background and objective: *Poison is a substance which consumption of little amounts of it, may harm the victim and even lead the victim to death. The intoxication is divided to 3 types of acute, sub-acute and chronic. Acute poisoning occurs within hours after exposure to the poison. The Presentation depends on the poison which is consumed.*

Methods: *The current study is a retrospective cross-sectional study. 300 patients, admitted to the ICU with acute poisoning were enrolled in the study. Factors as age, gender, mortality, etc were gathered and been analyzed.*

Results: *106 patients were poisoned by agricultural poisons. Aluminum phosphide was responsible for 75/5% of poisonings. 100 patients were intoxicated by different kinds of medications. Carbamazepine was responsible for 7 deaths of acute intoxications. Mean age of victims was 29.3 ± 10.8 years. Opium poisoning was occurred in older ages than others. Unmarried, Under-educated, urban victims were more than others. Most patients were intoxicated because of suicide attempts. 61 patients died because of poisoning of which, Aluminum phosphide was responsible for 28 deaths.*

Conclusions: *Finally, Aluminum phosphide and opium were recognized as 2 considerable severe intoxication agents in Ardabil. Thereby, new methods of Aluminum phosphide intoxication, based on peritoneal dialysis may considerably decrease its mortality.*

Keywords: *Poisoning, Suicide, Aluminum Phosphide*