

Epidemiology of alcohol poisoning from February 2020 to February of 2021 at The Imam khomeini Hospital of Ardabil city

Abstract

Background: In preventing the potential dangers of alcohol poisoning, epidemiological information is of potential importance and it seems appropriate to first examine the epidemiological pattern of alcohol poisoning in the country by collecting and reviewing statistics and preliminary information. Regional epidemiological information makes rational use of resources to control and prevent poisoning.

Aim: To determine the epidemiology of alcohol poisoning from February 2020 to February 2021 in Imam Khomeini Hospital, Ardabil

Materials and methods: All people with alcohol poisoning from February 1998 to February 1999 in Imam Khomeini Hospital in Ardabil were enrolled in the study by census. 164 patients were included in the study. A researcher-made checklist was used to collect data. The first part of the patient demographic information checklist, the second part of the consumption information, the third part of the patient's vital signs, the fourth part of the laboratory findings and the fifth part of the patient's medical information were completed. Information was collected from the records of alcohol poisoning patients in this study.

Results: A total of 164 patients were included in the study. Of these, 131 patients (79.9%) recovered without any particular complication, 15 patients (9.1%) with vision problems (blindness, blurred vision), 1 patient (0.6%) with neurological problems (restlessness) , 2 patients (1.2%) with gastrointestinal complication (abdominal pain and nausea) and 12 patients (7.3%) were discharged with personal consent. Also 3 patients (1.8%) died. March 2017 had the highest frequency (40.9%) and September 2016 (regardless of zero frequency) had the lowest frequency (1.2%). The mean age of patients in the study was 30.91 years with a standard deviation of 12.85. The predominant gender was related to male patients with 93.9% and females accounted for 6.1% of patients.

Conclusion: The present study showed that in Ardabil, the death rate due to alcohol poisoning during the coronavirus epidemic was much lower than other cities in Iran. The rate of poisoning among men, age range 20-29 years, freelance work and people with diploma education has been higher than others, which indicates the need for appropriate policies of Ardabil and country health managers to inform these groups to deal with such poisoning. There are some. Also, 97% of alcohol supply cases in Ardabil have been from vendors, which indicates the need

for more and more appropriate control and informing the community through the relevant authorities.

Keywords: poisoning, alcohol, epidemiology