

Comparing the prevalence seizure in patients affected with tamadol poisoning between two group treated and untreated with naloxone.

Abstract

Objectives: the most common drug poisoning in Iran especially in Tehran is poisoning with Tramadol. Tramadol is a synthetic analgesic, and like treatment of other opioids, Naloxone is used in multiple therapeutic centers. As documented in poisoning references, seizure is the serious and dangerous side effect of this poisoning. The animals treated with Naloxone, The risk of seizure was increased. The aim of this study is to compare the prevalence of seizure between patients with Tramadol overdose who received Naloxone or not in Ardabil's Emam Khomeini hospital.

Methods: This is a sectional –descriptive study and the related data about patients with Tramadol overdose were collected with questionnaire and analysed with Spss software.

Results: This study was done from Farvardin of ۱۳۸۶ to Farvardin of ۱۳۹۰ on ۱۲۲ patients with Tramadol overdose who referred to emergency ward of Ardabil's Emam Khomeini hospital. ۱۰۹ patients (۸۹,۳٪) were men and mean of age in this study was $۲۷ \pm ۷,۲$ years. The mean dosage, used were $۲۲۱۰,۷ \pm ۱۱۷۳$. Among patients, ۲۱ persons (۱۷,۲٪) had seizure that ۲۰٪ of them were men and ۲۰٪ of them were women. No relationship between sex, age, addiction history with Tramadol or other opioids with seizure was found. ($P > ۰,۰۵$), In this study ۶۰ persons received Naloxone that ۲۸,۳٪ of them had seizure. Prevalence rate of seizure in persons who didn't received Naloxone was ۱۱,۲٪. The maximum prevalence of seizure caused by Naloxone was at the ۱,۵ first hours of drug reception.

Conclusion: Seizure caused by Tramadol had no relationship with sex, age, addiction history with Tramadol or other opioids. Seizure occurrence is rare in therapeutic dosage. Using Naloxone in treatment of Tramadol overdose, increase the risk of seizure.

Key words: Tramadol, Naloxone, Seizure, Acute poisoning.