

Abstract

Introduction

Increasingly population growth resulted to increase needs to agricultural production and foods. Unfortunately today, in most countries, especially in developing countries, pesticides weapons (poison) and chemical fighting play major role in protection products, often due to inadequate knowledge of pesticide users with the principles of proper fighting, this work is done incomplete or irregular. We intended to evaluate clinical symptoms, demographic properties and several factors in poisoning caused by herbal pesticides in persons who referred to Emam Khomeiny and Sabalan hospitals in Ardabil province in 2011.

Material and Method

This study carried out on all patients who referred to Emam Khomeiny and Sabalan hospitals in Ardabil province in 2011 with pesticides poisoning. In this study individual properties (age, gender, residence place, job, marriage statues) pesticide type, poisoning cause, poisoning season, mental and physical disease back ground and clinical symptoms were evaluated in check lists. After completing check lists obtained data were entered in to SPSS v16 software.

Results

In this study 245 patients (184 and 61 cases were hospitalized in Emam Khomeiny and Sabalan hospitals respectively) were enrolled. aluminum phosphide with 86 cases (35.1%) was the most common pesticide. Majority of patients with 162 patients (66.1%) were women, the age average of patients was 30.52 years and the most common age range was 20-30 years with 89 cases (36.3%). Summer season with 112 cases (39.7%) had the most reception; in 91 patients (77.95%) poisoning reason was intentional and the most common symptom was gastrointestinal in patients. 29.38% of patients with respiratory symptoms, 32.65% with neurological, 42.86% with ocular, 88.93% with gastrointestinal, 25.71% with cardiovascular and 7.75% with renal symptoms had referred.

Conclusion

As regard to morbidity, financial burden and morality, it is necessary that educational actions are done for protecting, proper usage to farmers, lack of availability, lack of storage in drink bottles and also applying labeled glassware for food storage.

Key word: pesticides, poisoning, clinical symptoms