

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY OF ACUTE POISONING : A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY IN EIGHT HOSPITALS OF SHENYANG IN CHINA

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Objectives: A retrospective descriptive study of acute intoxication cases registered in the Shengjing Hospital of China Medical University and other 7 hospitals in Shenyang City. The epidemiological surveillance is necessary to determine the extent and characteristics of the problem, according to which related preventive measures can be taken.

Methods: All data were gathered by specialized training staff. Data is about the number and type of poisoning cases treated in the eight hospitals during a period of one and a half year. Data also includes distribution of patient's gender and age, toxic agents involved, intention, history, symptoms and clinical development.

Results: Results: From Jul 1, 2013 to Dec 31, 2014, there were 49286 acute poisoning patients came to those hospitals. The ratio of female to male was 1.4:1. 36.8% of poisoning patients occurred in the age of 20-29 which is the highest proportion in all ages. The majority (41.8%) of toxic agents was medicine. Pesticide was the second most common poisoning (22.9%). It was followed by alcohol (12.2%). Oral ingestion (93.1%) was the most frequent route of intoxication. 73.6% of poisoning was deliberate self-poisoning. 76.2% of poisoning occurred at home. The top three of occupations were peasants (23.1%), unemployed (17.5%) and students (16.9%) . 34.5% of poisoning occurred in Aug. and Sep. 95.4% of patients recovered at last and mortality was 3.4%.

Conclusions: Compared with the survey of 1997- 2007, the age, sex, incidence, route, intention, occupations did not have any apparent changes in epidemiology. The death rate has an increase in some degree than that data of 2007. The incidence rate of carbon monoxide poisoning has an obvious decrease and is no longer a main reason caused death. Paraquat became the main reason leading to death.