TREATMENT OF ALUMINUM PHOSPHIDE POISONING BY EXTRACORPOREAL MEMBRANE OXYGENATION; NEW RAYS OF HOPE IN THE TREATMENT OF THE MOST FATAL INTOXICATION

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Objectives: Aluminum phosphide (ALP) is one of the most commonly used pesticides worldwide with high mortality rates. Cellular damage and cardio-respiratory failure are the most common causes of mortality and morbidity after its poisoning. It is supposed that giving enough time to the patient to survive the most critical hours post-exposure may help the cardiovascular system to recover itself and save the patient's life.

Methods: During a workshop for medical extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO) all managements and procedures were filmed 24 hours post ICU admission

Case details: A 28-year-old ALP-poisoned male referred to us for ingesting aluminum phosphide. Fifty minutes after admission, he developed hypotension and bradycardia and was transferred to ICU. On the second VBG, he had severe metabolic acidosis. After putting the patient on the routine treatment of ALP poisoning, he was a candidate for VA ECMO. After three days, lactate level decreased and general condition improved. On day four, the patient was completely separated from ECMO machine with normal ECG and EF of 40%. One day later, he was extubated and sent to the ward and subsequently discharged in good condition.

Conclusions: We suggest this method of treatment for severe ALP poisoning as well as any other poisoning that causes cell toxicity and abrupt cardiovascular or respiratory failure.