

Poster Abstracts

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RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS OF MUSHROOM POISONING IN LIAONING PROVINCE IN 2015

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Objectives: We analyze 12 cases of mushroom poisoning in Liaoning province from August to October in 2015, to find the reason of poisoning, in order to avoid the occurrence of poisoning in the future.

Methods: We make a statistics of 42 patients in 12 mushroom poisoning cases in 2015 from August to October, including 5 deaths, mainly in Dalian, Dandong, Fushun, Liaoyang. We analyze the causes, the incidence of performance, treatment and the final outcome.

Results: In previous years, the mushroom poisoning is generally less than 5 cases in Liaoning Province per year, very rare deaths.

The poisoning patients are mostly mountain residents, with many years of experience of identify edible wild mushroom. The mushroom causes poisoning has never been poisoning performance.

For the early onset, most of the performance is abdominal pain, diarrhea and vomiting. The performance of liver damage occurred after a few days, including jaundice and coma. The children are more serious. The treatment in local hospital is invalid to cure. The patients are transport to Superior hospital to continue treatment. After the treatment of hemodialysis in long time, most patients were getting better. The patients who did not take hemodialysis in time, the condition changed for the worse. Unfortunately, except one patient was proved to be poison by Amanita toadstool, the other cases were unable to trace specific toxic fungi.

In most cases, the wild mushroom species have a long-term human edible history, and they cannot be determined by the environmental pollution.

From the poisoning events, consider the high temperature and rainy weather in 2015, it may lead to change the low toxicity of wild fungi into high toxicity, and eventually lead to food poisoning. Most of them performed a serious liver injury, and it is showed more danger in children.

Conclusion: These events remind us that the toxicity of wild mushroom may be changed, it is safe to not to eat them. After eating the wild mushroom, people should go to the hospital as soon as possible once the poisoning occurred.