

## Risk Indicators of Death in Patients with wild Mushroom Poisoning: A Retrospective Analysis

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**OBJECTIVE:** Wild mushroom poisoning with high mortality is rare but serious. The aim of this study is to identify the risk indicators of death in patients with wild mushroom poisoning.

**METHODS:** The patients with wild mushroom poisoning from two hospitals of China Medical University were retrospectively reviewed and analyzed. The laboratory markers and the different modes including CTP, SOFA, LiFe, CLIF-OF, KCH, MELD, and PALBI in the first 24 hours were calculated and analyzed regarding the prediction of death.

**RESULTS:** High INR ( $>3.6$ ) and ammonia ( $>98.9\mu\text{mol/L}$ ) associated with mortality were considered as independent predictors for mortality after multivariate logistic regression. CLIF-OF ( $>9$ ) significantly outperformed the other modes in prognosis evaluation at admission (AUC=0.958) and 24 h (AUC=0.967). Besides, SOFA, LiFe, and CLIF-OF at 24 h with great significance also had good abilities in predicting mortality.

**CONCLUSIONS:** The independent risk factors peak INR and plasma ammonia predicted a fatal outcome of wild mushroom poisoning. Besides, CLIF-OF at admission and 24 hours with perfect accuracy was considered as a satisfactory and practical tool for assessing the severity of wild mushroom poisoning. These findings may alert clinicians to pay attention to these risk indicators of death.