

## P010 [ID#24]

### Opium Juice Poisoning in Loghman-Hakim Hospital: A Referral Poison Center, Tehran, Iran

Marzieh Azarakhsh<sup>1</sup>, Mitra Rahimi<sup>2</sup>, Sepideh Arbabi<sup>1</sup>, Nasim Zamani<sup>2</sup>

1. Department of Toxicology and Pharmacology, Islamic Azad University, Pharmaceutical Science Branch, Tehran, Iran
2. Department of Clinical Toxicology, Loghman-Hakim Hospital, School of Medicine, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

**BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVE:** There is limited data on opium juice abuse. We plan to investigate the frequency of pure opium juice poisoning and its consequences.

**METHODS:** This retrospective study was carried out in on all patients referred to Loghman Hakim Hospital since 2006-2016 presenting with pure opium juice poisoning. Patients' demographics, clinical and Para-clinical manifestations, and the outcome were collected. Classification of patients was (No LOC=0) and (LOC=1-4) based on the Reed Scaling criteria. We employed SPSS software version 20, and a P-value of 0.05 or less was considered to be statistically significant.

**RESULTS:** Here, the number of clients increased from the first year of study, having the highest number in 2013-2015 (59.5%). All of the cases had ingested opium juice. The majority of patients were male 75.8 %. Mean age was  $38.26 \pm 25.91$  years (three days to 86 years. We found a significant correlation between educational (.038), marital (<.001), and occupational status (<.001) of the studied population with age-gender groups of patients. The mean amount of opium juice consumed was  $4442.89 \pm 10818.58$  mg (0.5 to 40.000 mg in range), which had significant associations with hospitalization days (<.001), and on-arrival rhabdomyolysis (<.001). The majority of clinical manifestations were vomiting (18.06%), respiratory acidosis (12.77%) and apnea (10.57%). We found a substantial relationship in vomiting (<.001), dizziness (.015), respiratory distress (.001) and apnea (<.001) between the two groups. Most of the patients were administered naloxone (90.74%) and the mean hospitalization period was  $2.32 \pm 3.31$  days. The mortality rate was 1.76%.

**CONCLUSION:** Here, the prevalence, diagnosis and managing purely poisoning attributable to orally consumed opium juice in Iran is reported and deliberated. Owing to the slow absorption of opium, gastric lavage supported when needed by naloxone therapy was effective in most cases. There were four deaths, three of whom due to cardiopulmonary arrest following body packing.