

## P017 [ID#34]

### **Methotrexate Poisoning in Patients Referred to Loghman-Hakim Hospital**

Alireza Shabani<sup>1</sup>, Mitra Rahimi<sup>2</sup>, Shahin Shadnia<sup>2</sup>

1. General physician, School of Medicine, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

2. Department of Clinical Toxicology, Loghman-Hakim Hospital, School of Medicine, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

**BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVE:** Typically, the risk of methotrexate treatment is related to the high levels of this drug. Common side effects of methotrexate as mentioned in Text books include fever, gastrointestinal disorders such as nausea, vomiting. The main objective of this study was to evaluate the toxicity of methotrexate in patients admitted to a referral poisoning center in Tehran, Iran.

**METHODS:** The research method was descriptive and a retrospective study type. Data gathering was done from the files of admitted patients. The statistical population of this study was from all patients referring to Loghman Hakim Hospital between 1997 and 2017. The sample size of the study consisted of 20 patients with methotrexate poisoning. In this research, we aimed to analyze the data in the first step by using SPSS software version 22, and analysis of variance, mean and standard deviation were used.

**RESULTS:** The average age was 37.4 with minimum of 2 and maximum of 71 years old of 20 patients, fifteen patient were female (75%). suicidal attempt was the intent of 45% of all patients. The most common symptom in the emergency room was dizziness (60%) in these patients. The other symptoms were vomiting and nausea, oral lesion, and bloody diarrhea on the other hand in para-clinic evaluation acidosis, anemia and thrombocytopenia was detected. 60% of all patients released but 40% were discharged with good condition.

**CONCLUSION:** The most common symptoms of methotrexate poisoning included nausea, anxiety, headache, fatigue, constipation, shortness of breath, decreased concentration and sometimes dermatological involvement as macular pulp lesions in extremities. These complications typically occurred within 24 to 48 hours after weekly methotrexate consumption. Fortunately no intubation, ICU admission or mortality was reported.