

## P-40

### Profile of patients with acute poisoning at PGIMER, Chandigarh. India

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**Objective:** A prospective observational study was conducted in Post Graduate Institute for Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, North India to evaluate the epidemiology and outcomes from acute poisoning. The study period was from December 1st, 2016 to November 30th, 2017. All patients included in this study were > 12 years old with an alleged history of acute poison consumption.

**Methods:** A total of 330 cases were screened and 313 could be included in study. All the patients underwent clinical evaluation and management according to standard protocol followed in hospital.

**Results:** Among 313 cases which were included, 65.2% were males and 34.8% were females with Male:Female 1.87 and mean age group  $31.6 \pm 13.1$  years. Most cases were seen in younger age group (21-40 years) which contributed to 58% of total cases. Only 10% cases were > 50 years old. Most patients (64.9%) were of a rural background. The poisoning was more common in Agricultural background (31%), 22.7% of women were housewives, 20% were students and 10% were unemployed. Alleged history of consumption of pesticides contributed to 31.3%, 20% with metal phosphides, 10% were drugs, 7.7% were corrosives, and opioids & rat poison each constituted <5%. In 30% of cases no specific toxidrome could be identified. Comparing the modes of exposure, ingestion was most common at 98.4%, mucus membrane exposure was seen in <1.5% and inhalation was seen in 0.3%. Suicidal intake was most common at 85%, 15% cases had accidental exposure and only 1 case was homicidal. Total number of cases who received first aid prior to reaching our hospital was 97.8%. Antidote was received in 20.1% prior to admission in our hospital. The antidotes received were atropine 18.1%, flumazenil in 1%, naloxone & N-acetylcysteine in <1%. 69% cases eventually improved and were discharged, 16.9% left against medical advice (LAMA) and 14.1% had mortality. The mean duration of stay was  $3.22 \pm 5.08$  days in all cases. In discharged cases mean duration of stay was  $3.82 \pm 5.31$  days. Mean duration of stay in LAMA cases was  $2.44 \pm 5.61$  days and mean time to death was  $1.33 \pm 1.53$  days. Maximum duration of stay was seen in petroleum poisoning  $10.66 \pm 6.42$  days, followed by pesticides  $5.41 \pm 7.48$  days, opioid  $2.97 \pm 5.06$  days, corrosives  $2.97 \pm 1.89$  days. Minimum mean duration of stay was seen in rat poison  $1.28 \pm 2.05$  days.

**Conclusions:** Pesticides and grain fumigants remain the commonest cause of poisoning in our set up.