



TRANSFORMING TOXICOLOGY LANDSCAPE FOR SAFER AND SUSTAINABLE TOMORROW

## POSTER PRESENTATIONS

### [ID-P#122] A Review of Female Poisoning Incidents Reported to the National Poison Centre (2014-2023)

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**Background:** The objective of this study is to assess the trends and provides deeper insights in poisoning cases among female adult patients referred to the Malaysia National Poison Centre (MNPC) from January 2014 to December 2023.

**Result:** A total of 20,315 poisoning cases involving both males and females were analyzed, with 8,662 (42.64%) involving women aged 20 to 74 years. The Malay ethnic group recorded the highest number of female poisoning cases (36.25%), followed by Indian (24.35%) and Chinese (21.04%) ethnicities. Among these cases, 6,420 (74.12%) involved intentional self-poisoning, primarily with suspected suicidal intent. The odds of intentional poisoning were about 2.13 times higher in women compared to men (OR 2.13). Primary agents of intentional poisoning in females included pharmaceutical agents (46%), pesticides (25%), and household products (15%). Specific agents involved psychiatric medications (37.15%), analgesics (15.57%), and cough and cold medicines (8.99%). Among the intentional poisoning cases, 319 (5%) resulted in severe and fatal outcomes. Fatal outcomes were primarily due to pesticides (malathion and paraquat) and pharmaceutical agents (Phenobarbitone and Sevoflurane), affecting patients aged 22 to 48 years. Additionally, there was one fatal case of accidental exposure to chlorine gas from bleach. The majority of the cases took place at home, with other relevant locations being the workplace and hospital or clinics (95.34%, 2.75% and 1% respectively).

**Conclusion:** The findings underscore a higher prevalence of intentional poisoning among women compared to men, emphasizing the necessity for sex-specific preventive measures and interventions. Targeting the mental health and well-being of women through tailored interventions can mitigate the physical and psychological consequences of intentional toxicological exposures, thereby reducing their incidence in this at-risk group.