

Case Report: The Subcutaneous Injection of Organophosphate: A Case Report



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ABSTRACT

Organophosphate (OP) poisoning is prevalent in developing countries. Toxicity occurs by voluntary injection, inhalation, and absorption. Self-injection is rare. The current case report describes a 61-y/o male with subcutaneous self-injected one cc OP poisoning presenting with delayed drowsiness, nausea, and vomiting. He was treated and presented a good clinical response to treatment with pralidoxime and had a successful recovery. Diagnosis of OP compound toxicity by the parenteral route is a challenge. By observing patients, the dose, and the time between poisoning until the time to start treatment, we can conclude different presentations and outcomes of OP poisoning.

1. Introduction

Organophosphate (OP) refers to various chemicals, i.e., found in some products worldwide. OPs are used in agricultural productivity and control deadly vector-borne illnesses [1]. OPs poisoning is common in developing countries [2]. Poisoning occurs mainly by voluntary ingestion, inhalation, or absorption through the skin [3]. Toxicity can also rarely occur by

self-injection through an intramuscular or intravenous route [4]. Some cases manifested local and another systemic toxicity symptom [5]. We describe a case of self-injected one cc Organophosphate (Diazinon) poisoning around the umbilicus. Interestingly, the onset of the patient's clinical symptoms began with a delay of about 8 hours and the kind of poison (Diazinon). The literature review in the PubMed database reported 172 cases in which the OP was used for suicide.

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2. Case Presentation

A 61 y/o male was admitted to the hospital by EMS. He presented drowsiness, weakness, vomiting, and diarrhea 8 hours after the self-injection of 1 cc of OP (Diazinon) around the umbilicus subcutaneously (He had no history of specific diseases). He was transferred to the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) due to cholinergic symptoms such as Sweating, diarrhea, and vomiting. He had a history of having attempted suicide one time with eating OP. Vital signs revealed a pulse rate of 91/minute, blood pressure of 140/80 mmHg, respiratory rate of 18 per minute, temperature 36.9, and pulse oximeter showing 96% saturation on room air (results of laboratory tests in admission show in Table 1). Neurological examination revealed normal cranial nerves. Miosis was detected bilaterally, reacting to light absent Doll's eye movement. Deep tendon reflexes were 2+. The examination of the chest was regular. No crackles were heard on chest auscultation. The examination of other systems was normal. Blood gas analysis showed typical values. Chest X-ray was clear. EKG, cardiac enzymes, and CBC were normal. The plasma cholinesterase test was 3867(normal range: 4000-12000 IU/L). Later in the first day, he developed abdominal pain and Cramps. He was treated with hyoscine and pralidoxime. Hyoscine was given 10 mg PO q6h and pralidoxime infused at the rate of 300 mg/h after 1.5 gr bolus IV. Response to pralidoxime treatment was reasonable, and pralidoxime infusion was continued for two days. His pain was controlled with hyoscine. He was finally discharged from the hospital on day 4.

3. Discussion

OP's products were used as insecticides worldwide for several years [6]. Global research indicated that 3000000 individuals are exposed to OP annually, with up to 300000 fatalities. Toxicity generally results from the accidental or deliberate ingestion of, or exposure to, agricultural pesticides [7]. Suicidal poisoning is common in developing countries [8-10].

OP might be absorbed by any route, including transdermal, transconjunctival, inhalation, across the GI or genitourinary mucosa, and direct injection [11]. The onset of systemic symptoms may occur in 5 minutes with inhala-

tion. Most patients develop symptoms within 12 hours of ingestion, unless exposure to fat-soluble organophosphates has occurred or if significant metabolic activation must occur [12]. Effect's manifestations vary per the plane of administration. With self-injection, symptoms will appear after some delay, and if the quantity administered is less, there may be only a local abscess [2].

The medical management of patients poisoned with OP is complex and protracted. All symptomatic patients should receive therapy with oxygen, atropine, oxime (e.g., pralidoxime), and benzodiazepines (e.g., diazepam) [7].

Initial treatment must focus on the adequate use of atropine. Optimizing oxygenation before using atropine is also recommended to minimize the potential for dysrhythmias [13]. Patients with significant respiratory muscle weakness are usually treated with an oxime. Treatment with oximes may be most effective when started early. Oximes are generally continued as long as atropine is continued [14]. Diazepam is used to treat seizures caused by exposure to OP pesticide after 30 min post-exposure to the OP chemical or seizure onset [15].

Diazinon is an OP insecticide that causes toxic effects on some organs, such as liver enzymes [16]. In the present case report, the patient was self-injected one cc of diazinon poison into his umbilicus to commit suicide. After 8 hours of injection, he demonstrated symptoms, such as drowsiness, nausea, and vomiting.

Findings from a retrospective study of 220 cases in Romania revealed that diazinon is among the most common organophosphate products in causing poisoning. The onset of symptoms in patients taking diazinon was reported to be between 1 and 14 hours, and the toxin has been used primarily for suicide. These findings are in line with the present case report [17].

Contrary to the present study data, literature review in the PubMed, ISI, and Embase databases reported the onset of symptoms of organophosphate compounds poisoning to range between 30 minutes and 2.5 hours. In the present study, the onset of symptoms was delayed by 8 hours [18, 19].

Table 1. Results of laboratory tests at admission

BUN	Cr	AST	ALT	ALKP	Sodium	Potassium	Magnesium
19	1.02	27	34	308	137	3.3	1.7

4. Conclusion

OP compound toxicity by parenteral route is a diagnostic challenge. Under the observation of these patients, concluded different presentations and outcomes of OP poisoning depend not only on the pesticide, the dose, and the time between poisoning and start of treatment but also on the route of poisoning.

Ethical Considerations

Compliance with ethical guidelines

A written consent has been obtained from the subjects.

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Author's contributions

All authors equally contributed to preparing this article.

Conflict of interest

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