International Journal of Research in Medical Sciences
Shah MY et al. Int J Res Med Sci. 2017 Aug;5(8):3767-3768
www.msjonline.org
pISSN 2320-6071 | eISSN 2320-6012
DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.18203/2320-6012.ijrms20173604

Letter to the Editor

Clinical profile of patients of poisoning admitted in emergency department in a teaching hospital, MAMC, Agroha, Haryana, India

Sir,

3 Million Serious poisoning (1 million accidentals and 2 million suicide attempts) occur each year worldwide.[1] India ranks second in Asia in annual pesticide consumption.[2] A study was conducted (1 year) wherein patients with history of poisoning were admitted from different catchment areas of hospital (30 Km radius). The total number of patients admitted during study period was 61. Patients had consumed these agents to attempt suicide. Out of 61 patients 26 were male and rest 37 were females. 18 patients died and rest survived. The precipitating factors in the suicide attempts were stranded relations with husband/wife, failure in examination and confrontation with parents. The availability of these poisonous substances in the household make people to consume these agents on slight provocation.[3] All our patients, though majority were literate, were from families who had agricultural land and majority of their family members were farmers. Table 1 and Table 2 depict the characteristics and clinical profile of 61 patients admitted during the study period.

Table 1: Characteristics/clinical profile of patients admitted with poisoning.

Characteristics	Number of patients (%)
Sex	
Male	26 (42.62%)
Female	35 (57.38%)
Poisoning agents	
Organophosphorus poisoning	34 (55.73%)
Celfos	9 (14.75%)
Pen ink	1 (1.63%)
Phenolphthalein balls	1 (1.63%)
Paraquat	2 (3.27%)
Unknown cause	14 (22.95%)
Mode of poisoning	
Suicide attempt	61 (100%)
Means of exposure	
Ingestion	61 (100%)
Outcome	
Recovery	43 (70.49%)
Death	18 (29.51%)

Table 2: Demography and outcome of patients admitted with poisoning.

Characteristics				
Poisoning agent	**Number of patients (%)**	**Age**	**Sex**	**Outcome**
Organophosphorus poisoning	34 (55.73%)	15-40 years	Male = 10	Death = 8 (23.53%) (M=2, F=6)
			Female = 24	Recovery = 26 (76.47%)
Celfos	9 (14.75%)	30-45 years	Male = 9	Death = 8 (88.89%)
				Recovery = 1 (11.11%)
Pen ink	1 (1.64%)	20 years	Female = 1	Recovery =1 (100%)
Phenolphthalein balls	1 (1.64%)	22 years	Female = 1	Recovery = 1 (100%)
Paraquat	2 (3.28%)	28-36 years	Male = 2	Recovery with pulmonary fibrosis= 2 (1005)
Unknown poisoning	14 (22.95%)	20-45 years	Male = 5	Death = 2 (14.28%) (M=1, F=1)
			Female = 9	Recovery = 12 (85.71%)

Mohd Y. Shah[1]*, Mohd M. Naqash[2], Faisal Y. Shah[3], Faizan Y. Shah[4]

[1]Department of Medicine, NCMC, Israna, Panipat, Haryana, India
[2]Department of Medicine, SKIMS Medical College and Hospital, Bemina, Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir, India
[3]Department of Orthopedics, Government Medical College, Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir, India
[4]Department of Dermatology, Government Medical College, Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir, India

*** Correspondence to:**

Mohd Y Shah*
E-mail: doc_younus@yahoo.com

REFERENCES

1. Jayaratnam J. Acute pesticide poisoning: a major global health problem. World Healthstate Q. 1990;43:139-44.
2. O'Malley M. Clinical evaluation of pesticide exposure and poisonings. Lancet. 1997;349:1161-6.
3. Malik G, Mubarik M, Romshoo G. Organophosphorus Poisoning in the Kashmir Valley, 1994 to 1997. New England J Med. 1998;338(15):1078-9.

Cite this article as: Shah MY, Naqash MM, Shah FY, Shah FY. Clinical profile of patients of poisoning admitted in emergency department in a teaching hospital, MAMC, Agroha, Haryana, India. Int J Res Med Sci 2017;5:3767-8.