

The Study of Poisoning Whit Mushroom and Toxic Plants (Tattore and Ricinus Communis) Incidence in Patients Who Admitted in Shohadaie Ashaier and Madani Hospitals in the Spring and Summer of 2007

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ABSTRACT

Background: Toxic plants are an important reason for poisoning. The responsible plants are variable in different geographic spots. Some areas such as Lorestan province have more variety in herbal plants because of geographic condition. Because of high poisoning incidence with toxic plants and mushroom, we assessed the incidence of poisoning with mushroom and toxic plants (Tattore and Ricinus Communis) in admitted patients to Shohadaie Ashaier and Madani hospitals during spring and summer of 2007.

Method and materials: This cross-sectional study was conducted to reveal the incidence of intoxication by mushroom and toxin plants. All patients have been questioned about items such as age, gender, level of education, marital status, occupation, address and etc (demographic categories), also about intoxication such as way of poisoning.

Results: 1529 patients was admitted in hospital due to poisoning, among them 146 cases were poisoned with mushroom and toxic plants, comprising 9.6% of all poisoned patients. 138 cases were poisoned with mushroom (9%) and 5 cases were poisoned with Tattore (0.4%) and 3 cases with Ricinus (0.2%). Toxic complications were 2 cases of hepatic failure, 4encephalopathy's 4 renal failures and death in 2 cases.

Conclusion: According to our results, the most common cause of poisoning in Lorestan Province is muscarin toxic in mushrooms. Considering the Lorestan province population, the 138 cases of mushroom poisoning indicates very incidence rate. Hence in Lorestan people should be warned about mushrooms containing amatoxin.

Key word: Poisoning, Mushroom, Toxic plant, Iran.

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