

Epidemiological Study on Poisoned Patients Who Were Admitted in The ICU Ward of Shohadaie Ashayer and Tamin-E-Ejtemaii Hospitals of Khoram Abad ,Iran From Oct 2006 Until Oct 2007

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Poisoning is a common reasons for hospitalization in all over the world and exhausts a substantial share of health resources. Khoramabad is a rather large city in Iran but there has been no study about incidence of poisoned patients especially grave ones who are hospitalized in ICUs, thus we designed this study to epidemiological assess these patients in two major referral centers for one year

Method & materials: This cross-sectional study was carried out on all patients who were admitted in ICU of Shohadaie Ashayer and Tamin-e-ejtemaei hospitals from Oct 2006 until Oct 2007. All poisoned patients who were hospitalized in ICU were enlisted. Information such as age, gender, marital status, measurements of ABG, Na, K, BUN/Cr, WBC, Arrhythmia, length of stay poisoning type and outcome was extract from patients files and recorded checklists.

Results: The total numbers of poisoned patients in ICUs were 250 with a mean age was 25.25 ± 5.4 years. 55.6% of patients were males and 44.4% were females. considering motivation, 86.8% of cases were intentional and 13.2% accidental The average of confinement days in ICU was 2.3 ± 2.2 days. In total 29 patients died.

Conclusion: The most common type of poisoning was multidrug followed by TCAs, opioids, benzodiazepines and agriculture toxins. Motivation and poisoning types were significantly related. Most accidental poisonings were caused by toxic mushrooms, alcohol or opium overdose, and snake bites and the most common reason for poisoning deaths was agricultural toxic. Totally 1% of all poisoned patients have died which is similar to global standards.

Keyword: Poisoning, Toxin, ICU.

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