



Abstract

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Profile of Acute Poisoning patients in a tertiary care hospital in India

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Objectives:

The aim of this study is to analyse pattern and profile of patients admitted with acute poisoning.

Methods:

This is a retrospective study conducted from January 2010 to December 2014, in 55 adult patients admitted with alleged history of acute poisoning. The distribution of different poisonings in relation to age, sex, and socioeconomic strata, the diagnostic modalities, different treatment modalities and outcome were analysed.

Results:

Total 55 patients were admitted in ICU with alleged history of acute poisoning during study period. Most common mode of poisoning was suicidal (80%) with commonest route being oral (100%). Drugs were most common (83.63%) agent of poisoning and Benzodiazepine (41.3%) being commonest among drugs. Mean SOFA score was 3.4±3 (range 1-17). Urine toxicology screen came positive in 24/55 (43.63%). ICU mortality was 5/55 (9.09%). All deaths were secondary to aluminium phosphide poisoning. RRT and high vasopressor support were required in all 5 patients but only one received CRRT as other 4 were hemodynamically unstable despite high vasopressor support to initiate RRT.

Conclusions:

Present data gives an insight into epidemiology of poisoning and represent a trend in urban India. There is increasing variety and complexity of toxins. Drug overdose and co-ingestion also contributed to significant number of cases.