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## Patterns of poisoning and their outcomes in patients admitted to emergency wards of a tertiary care hospital

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**Background:** Poisoning is a significant health problem in developing countries and is associated with high mortality and morbidity. It is very essential to know the pattern of poisoning since it is inconsistent in diverse geographical locations. Therefore facilitating rapid clinical diagnosis and ensuring appropriate treatment is crucial to reduce the consequences of poisoning.

**Aim & Objective:** To assess the pattern of poisoning and their outcomes.

**Methodology:** It is a prospective, observational study conducted in a tertiary care multispecialty hospital for a period of six months. The patient's data was acquired from patient's case sheets, interviewing patients and their caretakers (if possible) and were documented in a suitably designed data collection form.

**Statistical Analysis:** Chi-square test ( $X^2$  test) ( $p < 0.001$ ).

**Results:** 131 patients (111 poisoning, 20 envenomation) were incorporated in our study, where majority of the patients belong to the age group 21-30 years ( $X^2$  test  $p < 0.001$ ). Deliberate self-harm through intentional poisoning was pragmatic in 91 patients followed by 18 accidental and 2 occupational. The frequently utilized poisoning agents were drugs  $n=49$  (47.9%) tailed by other agents  $n=19$  (17.11%) which encompassed nail polish, kerosene, paint thinner, camphor, etc., rodenticides 12 (10.81), insecticides 11 (37.93%), detergents 10 (9.0%), pesticides 6 (5.40%), herbicides 2 (1.80%) and acids 2 (1.80%). The outcomes of the victims were correlated using Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) and Poison Severity Score (PSS) depicted recuperation in 85 patients took after by discharge against medical advice 17, death 4 and lost to follow up 4.

**Conclusion:** The trends in deliberate self-harm by poisonous agents is dynamic. Medications were the most well-known methods of poisoning. Educational programs with more accentuation on preventive measures and toxic substance data focuses are important to make mindfulness among the overall population.

### References

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