Acute Renal Failure: A Complication of Datura Poisoning

Dubey PK1 and Sanjeev OP2

1Department of Anesthesiology, Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna, India
2Department of Anesthesiology and Critical Care Medicine, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiya Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow, India

Key Message

Ingestion of Datura stramonium root is uncommon and renal failure in association with datura poisoning in humans is rare. We suspect datura root ingestion as the cause of renal failure and recommend monitoring of renal function in such cases.

Abstract

Datura stramonium is a poisonous plant found in many parts of the world. Presented here is a case of datura root poisoning that was followed by acute renal failure in a 28 year old man. The patient was administered datura root paste as a treatment for hemorrhoids. After 48 hrs, he started showing symptoms of poisoning and later on presented with acute renal failure. He was given supportive treatment and hemodialysis was performed. The patient made a satisfactory recovery thereafter.

Ingestion of Datura stramonium root is uncommon and renal failure in association with datura poisoning in humans is rare. We suspect datura root ingestion as the cause of renal failure and recommend monitoring of renal function in such cases.

Keywords: Renal failure; Intoxication; Datura root; Hemodialysis

Introduction

Datura stramonium, also known as thorn apple, mad apple, devil's apple, apple of Peru, angel's trumpet, devil's trumpet, stinkweed, Jamestown or Jimson weeds, moon flower, wicth's thimble, green dragon or tolguacha is a poisonous plant found in many parts of the world [1]. All parts of the plant are poisonous and are ingested, smoked or absorbed topicaly for recreation. Ingestion of datura root, paste PO. He started taking 2 Tsf (Tons per Square Foot) of this paste daily morning. On the third morning he vomited just after taking the paste and became restless and disoriented. Following this he was treated by a local physician where he received intravenous pantoprazole, mannitol 20% 300 ml and 2 litres of Ringer's lactate each day for 2 days. On day 3, his urinary bladder was catheterized as he had not passed urine for 24 hours. Around 800 ml of urine was drained. Laboratory investigations showed hemoglobin 5.5 gram/dl, blood urea 56 mg/dl and serum creatinine 2.8 mg/dl. On fourth day his blood urea and serum creatinine rose to 76 mg/dl and 3.6 mg/dl respectively. He was referred to our center for the management of worsening renal function and altered neurological status. At the time of admission he was febrile (38), restless, delirient and disoriented with a Glasgow Coma Scale score of 12. His tongue was dry; pupil was dilated with sluggish reaction to light. Pulse rate was 90 BPM (Beats per minute) and blood pressure was 140/86 mm of Hg. On the basis of history and clinical features datura poisoning was suspected. Intravenous infusion of midazolam was used to control his agitation. Urine output was 150 ml in 8 hours. He was given supportive treatment and hemodialysis was done on two consecutive days and thereafter alternate day for two days. His blood urea came down to 76 mg/dl. Hemodialysis was done on two consecutive days and thereafter alternate day for two days. His blood urea came down to 40 mg/dl. During this period he was transfused 3 units of packed red blood cells. On regaining consciousness, he confirmed datura root ingestion.

Case history

A 28 year-old man of 56 kg body weight was suffering from per rectal bleeding for the last 1 year which was diagnosed as hemorrhoids. He sought help of a village practitioner and was advised datura root paste PO. He started taking 2 Tsf (Tons per Square Foot) of this paste daily morning. On the third morning he vomited just after taking the paste and became restless and disoriented. Following this he was treated by a local physician where he received intravenous pantoprazole, mannitol 20% 300 ml and 2 litres of Ringer's lactate each day for 2 days. On day 3, his urinary bladder was catheterized as he had not passed urine for 24 hours. Around 800 ml of urine was drained. Laboratory investigations showed hemoglobin 5.5 gram/dl, blood urea 56 mg/dl and serum creatinine 2.8 mg/dl. On fourth day his blood urea and serum creatinine rose to 76 mg/dl and 3.6 mg/dl respectively. He was referred to our center for the management of worsening renal function and altered neurological status. At the time of admission he was febrile (38), restless, delirient and disoriented with a Glasgow Coma Scale score of 12. His tongue was dry; pupil was dilated with sluggish reaction to light. Pulse rate was 90 BPM (Beats per minute) and blood pressure was 140/86 mm of Hg. On the basis of history and clinical features datura poisoning was suspected. Intravenous infusion of midazolam was used to control his agitation. Urine output was 150 ml in 8 hours. He was given supportive treatment and hemodialysis was done on two consecutive days and thereafter alternate day for two days. His blood urea came down to 40 mg/dl. During this period he was transfused 3 units of packed red blood cells. On regaining consciousness, he confirmed datura root ingestion.

Twelve days after he started ingesting datura root paste, and after remaining admitted for eight days, the patient was discharged from the hospital.

Discussion

Datura stramonium is an annual plant and contains a variety of tropine alkaloids hyoscyamine, scopolamine, and atropine [5]. One hundred of datura seeds contain up to 6 mg of atropine and other plant parts contain varying amount of alkaloids. The amount of these alkaloids depends on datura species, cultivation factors like temperature and moisture and storage conditions. Interestingly, toxicity is not uniform and predictable but varies from leaf to leaf, plant to plant and season to season. This makes the ingestion extremely
dangerous as the total dose cannot be calculated with certainty. Toxicity results from ingestion that may be accidental or for recreational purpose [6].

Symptoms of *Datura stramonium* toxicity have been described as an extension of the therapeutic effects of the alkaloids it contains. With a dosage equivalent to 0.5 mg atropine, dryness of the mouth appears first and coma, cardiac and respiratory arrest are seen in the advanced phase of over dosage (Table 1).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dose in atropine equivalent</th>
<th>Clinical effect</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.5 mg</td>
<td>Dryness of the mouth, decreased sweating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0 mg</td>
<td>Pupillary dilatation, loss of accommodation and tachycardia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-5 mg</td>
<td>Intoxication, visual disturbance, flushing, palpitation and tachycardia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;5 mg</td>
<td>Inhibition of micturition and gastrointestinal peristalsis, confusion, agitation, delirium and fever.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;10 mg</td>
<td>Hallucination, convulsion, coma, cardiac and respiratory arrest.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Table 1: Stramonium toxicity: the approximate dose effect relationship in atropine equivalence [7].

An estimated lethal dose in an adult is more than 10 mg atropine or more than 2-4 mg scopolamine. Coma with focal neurological signs and decorticate posture after datura poisoning has been attributed to the atropine effect, the central anticholinergic syndrome [5]. Poisoning with datura leads to acute urinary retention that was also seen in our patient. Based on the patient’s symptomology, we can presume that the patient had consumed more than 5 mg atropine equivalent of datura root. Differential diagnosis in datura poisoning includes other hallucinogenic intoxication.

Accidental datura root poisoning has been reported in an 84 years old male who ate a nickel-sized bite mistaking it for horseradish [7]. Typical poisoning symptoms appeared within a hour and disappeared within two days. In spite of taking a larger dose, the symptoms started after 48 hrs and persisted for more than a week in our patient. We are unable to explain this pattern and it may be attributed to the age difference between the patients, individual response of the patient or the toxicity potential of the ingested root of stramonium. The time course of poisoning can be shortened by using physostigmine that can also be lifesaving when symptoms are severe. Our patient reported after four days of poisoning and the symptoms were mild enough to warrant any antidote.

Facilities for laboratory diagnosis of datura poisoning are not available at our institution. However, it is known that the diagnosis is mainly clinical and toxicity may be produced without detectable levels of hyoscyamine, scopolamine and atropine in blood [6]. In this patient, a definite history of datura root ingestion was available.

Administration of aqueous seed extract and ethanol extract of leaves of *Datura stramonium* in rats has been reported to be nephrotoxic [8]. Accidental poisoning of horses with *Datura stramonium* had shown toxic liver dystrophy, dystrophic and necrotic changes in the renal parenchyma and myocardium on necropsy [9]. *Datura stramonium* has caused nephrotoxicity in domestic animals [10].

Renal failure has not been described in association with datura root poisoning in humans. Rhabdomyolysis with elevated serum creatine kinase has been reported which has a benign course of illness without renal impairment. It has been suggested to obtain a baseline serum creatinine and creatine kinase concentration to identify patients with higher risk for rhabdomyolysis and renal impairment [2]. We suspect that datura root poisoning led to renal failure in this patient. However, contribution of poor fluid intake in hot weather cannot be excluded as the exact details of fluid intake after ingestion of the datura root paste and before hospitalization was not available. We recommend monitoring of renal function in patients of datura root poisoning especially when symptoms persist for longer than usual.

References