

عنوان مقاله:

Epidemiology of organophosphate poisoning in the North of Iran

محل انتشار:

مجله گزارش های نوین زیست پزشکی، دوره 3، شماره 2 (سال: 1401)

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خلاصه مقاله:

The use of pesticides as one of the main agricultural poles has been increased in Iran in recent years. Organophosphate poisoning has harmful the consequences for human health. This study present clinical and laboratory evidences on the patients exposed to agricultural insecticides poisoning and the cause of these poisons. We collected clinical data from the patients referred to Razi Hospital, Rasht, Iran who were poisoned with organophosphorus toxins. For this purpose, a checklist was prepared, and data were collected for ۴۱۴ patients between ۲۰۱۱ and ۲۰۱۶. The results showed that the most cases of poisoning were men (۷۳%) and about ۲۷.۲% of the patients was in the age group of ۴۵-۶۰ years (highest frequency in age groups). The most frequent symptoms were vomiting (۶۵%), nausea (۶۱%), abdominal pain (۳۹%), and perspiration (۲۷%). There was also a decrease in consciousness (۱۶%) and sialorrhea (۱۶%). Totally, ۱۸۶ (۴۴.۲%) patients were exposed to organophosphorus toxins by respiratory and ۲۱۵ (۵۳.۴%) orally. Out of the ۴۱۴ samples, ۱۰۲ (۳۳%) had abnormal creatine phosphokinase (CPK) enzymes and ۱۱۴ (۳۴.۵%) abnormal lactate dehydrogenase (LDH). Mean hospital length of stay (LOS) was ۳.۳ days. We found significant relationship of LOS with heart failure, hypertension, and addiction. To better manage the process of treatment of agricultural poisoned patients and to reduce the waste of limited resources available, careful consideration should be given to the type of pesticide used by the patient to prevent overdose and unintentional use of .antidote

کلمات کلیدی:

Organophosphate pesticides, Mortality, Poisoning, Length of stay, Guilan

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