

PAPER PRESENTATION FOR WORLD HEALTH CONFERENCE 2015

Title: Clinical Profile Of Pesticide Poisoning In East Godavari District, AP

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Abstract Category: Select only one: Poisoning and Toxicology

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Abstract Text

AIMS & OBJECTIVES :

1)To evaluate the incidence of various pesticide poisonings in our area. 2)To assess in detail the temporal and clinical profile of various pesticide poisonings.3)To study the outcome in these patients.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

100 patients of pesticide poisoning admitted into the Medical wards and AMCU of GGH, Kakinada during the period of August 2009 to July 2011 were studied. Detailed history was taken in each case from patient and attendants. A meticulous physical examination was done at the time of admission. Diagnosis of poisoning was made based on characteristic signs and symptoms of poisoning and corroborative evidence. Routine investigations like complete blood count, renal function tests, complete urine examination and other appropriate investigations like chest x-ray, ECG and liver function tests were carried out in these cases. Serum pseudo cholinesterase levels were carried out for cases of OP poisoning. All these cases were followed up till their discharge or death.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS: Pesticide poisoning is the most common in young adult males in the age group of 11-30 years (65%), mostly belonging to rural area.Oral route of exposure with suicidal intention accounts for 88% of cases. Organophosphorus poisoning is the most common among the various pesticides available (82%).Chlorpyrifos was the most commonly used pesticide (35%) for poisoning.Paraquat, a herbicide was fatal in one case.Pseudocholinesterase levels was useful for diagnosis and were significantly depressed in all patients with severe OP poisoning.Pseudocholinesterase levels is a useful prognostic marker for predicting the mortality. Among the 30% patients with severe poisoning, 22% patients required ventilatory support.

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