

بسمه تعالی



دانشگاه علوم پزشکی و خدمات
بهداشتی درمانی تهران
دانشکده پزشکی

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پیوست:

معاونت محترم بین الملل دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تهران

با سلام و احترام،

بدینوسیله به اطلاع می‌رساند، مقاله 'A survey on suicidal attempt with drug and toxins in poisoning ward of Baharloo hospital' در April سال 2013 توسط آقای دکتر عکاظی عضو محترم هیئت علمی گروه پزشکی قانونی در پنجمین کنفرانس بین-المللی پزشکی قانونی کشورهای اسلامی بصورت سخنرانی ارائه شده است.

دکتر فخرالدین تقدسی نژاد

مدیر گروه پزشکی قانونی

تهران-خیابان پورسینا-شعبه شمالی دانشگاه تهران-دانشکده پزشکی کههرتی: ۱۴۱۷۴۱۱۵۱ تلفن: ۰۲۱-۶۶۴۰۰۹۱۷ فاکس: ۶۶۴۰۴۳۷۷

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were presented as 19.6% and 19.2% in deep coma (coma grade II, III, IV) constituting 37.5% and 12.5% of intubated patients respectively. The dose of TCA had a highly significant effect (p-value <0.0001) on severity of toxicity, coma grade and ECG findings. The commonest cause of ICU admission was CVS complications especially severe hypotension, dysrhythmia and conduction block. ADORA criteria (QRS interval >100 msec, cardiac dysrhythmias, altered mental status, seizures, respiratory depression and hypotension) had a high significant effect (p-value <0.0001) on ECG findings, coma grade and type of TCA ingested. The risk factors for intubation in the present study were evident in patients with dothiepin or amitriptyline ingestion, old age, abnormal ECG, deep coma, seizure and two or more ADORA criteria. The most common acid-base disorder in the present study was metabolic acidosis. ECG changes had no relation (P-value >0.05) with all risk factors except for the age and the mode of poisoning. Duration of hospitalization (DOH) had a highly significant (p-value < 0.001) relation with the severity of toxicity in the studied groups, ECG findings and coma grade. Grade of coma had no relation (P-value >0.05) with all risk factors except for the dose of TCA. Level of troponin I was non evident in predicting cardio-toxicity except for occurrence of IHD. **Conclusion:** Reed's coma scale is an indicator either for evaluation of poisoning severity in individual TCAs or for assessment of relative toxicity between different types of TCAs. Severity of toxicity in studied groups had a highly significant effect on the duration of hospitalization, ECG findings and coma grade. ECG findings especially QRS duration is an easy, cheap and available diagnostic tool in Emergency Room (ER) to help not only in diagnosing TCA poisoning but also in predicting its severity and occurrence of other complications. No case fatalities recorded in the current study.

Key words: TCA, cardio-toxicity, electrocardiogram, Reed's coma scale, duration of hospitalization

SL 30
A SURVEY ON SUICIDAL ATTEMPT WITH DRUGS AND TOXINS IN POISONING WARD OF BAHARLOO HOSPITAL FROM JULY 2011 TO JULY 2012

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Introduction: This study was aimed to investigate the causes of suicide attempts in patients who were admitted in the poisoning ward of Baharloo hospital, Tehran.

Methods: In this cross-sectional study 96 poisoned patients were included from July 2011 to 2012 and variables like age, sex, marital status, education, occupation, socioeconomic status, location, type of drug or toxin, a history of substance abuse, access to the drug or