

Effect of New Regimen of Organophosphorus(OP) and Carbamate Pesticide Poisoning Management

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Objectives: Evaluation of the efficacy of new regimen of OP and carbamate pesticide poisoning.

Methods: This is a longitudinal observational study conducted in one medicine unit of Dhaka Medical College Hospital, Dhaka, Bangladesh from April 2005 to April 2006. The patients were included whose age group was above 13 years and those arrived after 48 hours of ingestion were excluded. Consecutively 56 patients were enrolled during this periods and data was collected in an individual case record form and was analyzed by SPSS-10. **Results:** The mean age of the patients was 32 years with 67.9% male. Brand of the poisons was identified in 60.71% cases amongst Malathion was predominant (30.4%). Out of 56 patients, 12(21.4%) developed intermediate syndrome and 11(19.6%) cases required assisted ventilation but only 6(10.7%) could be provided assisted ventilation. Total 44 (78.6%) recovered, 10(17.9%) patients died, 1(1.8%) left hospital by their own. **Conclusion:** Most pesticide poisoning happens in young male by malathion. There is no definite guideline in the text for management of OP and Carbamate poisoning. A significant proportion of patients require assisted respiration which couldn't be provided in time in some occasion. Further improvement of outcome in the term of mortality might be achieved in future by resolving the constraints. **Reference:** (1)Eddleston M, Dawson A, Karalliedde L, Buckley NA et al. Early management after self-poisoning with an organ phosphorus or carbamate pesticide - a treatment protocol for junior doctors. *Critical Care* 2004; 8:R 391-R397. (2) Eyer P. The role of oximes in the management of organophosphorus pesticide poisoning. *Toxicol Rev* 2003; 22:165-190.