

## Etiological and demographical characteristics of acute adult poisoning admitted to intensive care unit of Baharloo hospital, Tehran, Iran

**Objective:** The aim of this prospective study was to evaluate etiological and demographical characteristics of acute adult poisoning patients admitted to Intensive care unit (ICU) of teaching hospital Baharloo, during 12 months.

**Methods:** In this study, data is given of 175 poisoning patients admitted to the ICU of the Baharloo hospital From 21 march 2008 to 21 march 2009. The data analyzed included demographic (age, sex, job) and medical (type of poison(s), date of poisonings, the clinical status on arrival, grading of coma, length of the ICU stay and outcome records.

**Results:** During the one year, 175 poisoning patients Admitted to ICU of our hospital. The ages of the patients ranged from 16 to 65 years. Most patients were in their third and forth decade of life. Of these 175 patients, 76 (43.4%) were female and 99 (56.6%) were male. Nearly half of cases were housewives or students (49.2%). Drugs were the major cause in 69.1% of the cases, followed by organophosphate poisoning(13.7%), aluminum phosphate poisoning(8%), inhalation of gases(monoxide carbon) (4%), alcohol(methanol) (4%), strychnine(0.57%) cyanide(0.57%) Benzodiazepines were the most common cause of drug poisoning (40.5% of all substances). the most common cause of death was tricyclic antidepressant poisoning, aluminum phosphide poisoning and organophosphate poisoning. The average staying time in ICU was 8.4 days. Grad two of coma was most common. mortality rate was 17%.

**Conclusion:** This study demonstrate that the population of housewives and adolescent are in greater risk for sever poisoning, and The emphasis in this group suicide prevention programs must be on early identification of this pattern by government, and families. Also prevention program for pesticide and antidepressant subject is so important.