

Mushroom Poisoning following Consumption of Inocybe Species

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Introduction: Mushroom poisoning is quite frequent in Nepal during rainy session. Approximately 40 species of poisonous mushroom are found in Nepal. There are currently eight recognized classes of mushroom poisonings, seven of which are caused by specific known toxins. The mushroom of *Inocybe* species (*Inocybe patouillardii*) is the only muscarine containing mushroom found in Nepal. The clinical course of patients with typical muscarinic presentations after consumption of muscarine containing mushrooms is reported.

Methods: A retrospective analysis was done for all calls to a poison center related to muscarinic symptoms following mushroom ingestion during the period of July 1998 to June 2008. A total of 77 consecutive cases were reported to Nepal Drug and Poison Information Center.

Results: Fifty eight percentage of cases involved female (n=45) and remaining were male (42%, n=32). Ages ranged from 4 to 67 years, mean 24.70 (\pm 17.96). Combinations of nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, urination, hypersalivation, bradycardia, hypotension, lacrimation, blurred vision, and miosis were initial presenting symptoms. Time to onset of toxicity ranged from 30 minutes to 2 hours after consumption of mushroom. Treatment was symptomatic and supportive including intravenous fluids and atropine intravenously; maximum of 1.8 mg of atropine was needed for reversal of muscarinic symptoms. In all cases, full recovery occurred within 10 h post exposure.

Conclusion: Patients with ingestion of muscarine-containing mushrooms, supportive and symptomatic treatment along with atropine had favorable outcome.

Keywords: Mushroom, *Inocybe* species, Nepal Drug and Poison Information Center (NDPIC).