

To Study the Clinical Profile of Poisoning in Female Patients of Age above 18 Years with Special Reference to Psychological Status of the Patient

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Abstract

Original Research Article

Background: Poisoning is a major problem all over the world, although its type and the associated morbidity and mortality vary from country to country. According to the legal system of our country, all poisoning death cases are recorded as unnatural death and a medico-legal autopsy is routine. **Aim:** to study effect of Employment, marriage, education, stressor at initial attempt including debts. **Material and methods:** The present study was a retrospective study conducted during 1 January 2021 to 30 June 2022 in a tertiary care hospital. The study included 51 cases of adults, with acute poisoning due to drugs and chemicals. **Results:** the cases were young adults females from the age group of 18–30 years (86.27%) and other were belongs to 31–45 years (13.73). The commonest agents involved in the poisoning was rodenticial powder (23.53%) followed by organophosphorous (21.57%). More number of previous suicidal attempts were observe in the married females as compared to the unmarried females having psychological disorders. **Conclusion:** For prevention of these emergencies strict rules and regulations must be enforced using pesticides or over-the-counter drugs. Young adult should be aware of the dangers of using these chemicals. Counseling centers will be set up in all hospitals.

Keywords: Poisoning, Female, psychological, clinical profile.

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INTRODUCTION

Modern toxicology is a multidisciplinary science and forensic toxicology is required to determine any exogenous chemical agent present in biological specimens made available in connection with medico-legal investigations [1, 2]. Poisoning occurs very commonly in southern India, where a significant proportion of the population who commonly use compounds like parathion as insecticides, that's why poisoning may occur due to various reasons that threaten human life [3, 4]. In addition to herbal, food, pesticide based alcohol and gas poisonings, an accidental overdose of a drug or an intentional intake of medications may lead to poisonings. We believe that well-rounded data on the etiological features of the poisonings may help us develop a better treatment policy for poisoned patients in emergency centers and lead to more effective preventive measures being developed both by medical staff and by the public [5]. Continuous sufferings by women may that be physical, psychological & social trauma's subject them to the

zenith of vulnerability which in turn provoke self-intentional poisoning on many ways. In any of the above situations it is imperative to treat the patient not just for poisoning, but also for psychological disorder.

Aim: To study effect of Employment, marriage, education, on suicidal tendency.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The present study was a retrospective study conducted during 1 January 2021 to 30 June 2022 in a tertiary care hospital. The study included 51 cases of adults, with acute poisoning due to drugs and chemicals. Cases of Accidental Poisoning, Exposure poisoning, below 18 years of age, Male patients was not included in the study. The data regarding the age, gender, marital and socio-economic status, agents and route of intake, time of ingestion and time of admission collected from the medical records. The nature of poison/agents involved was determined from the circumstantial evidence, reliable history, presentation of

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remaining stuff/container from which the poison had been consumed and suggestive clinical feature. The poisons/drugs classified in different groups based on their characteristics. The information regarding manner of poisoning based on the history, provided by the accompanying relatives or police. Then the data were analyzed by descriptive statistical method.

RESULTS

Fifty one patients were admitted in the hospital during the period of 1years and 5 months (January 2021 to June 2022). Of these, 51 patients admitted with acute poisoning. The majority of the cases were young adults females from the age group of 18–30 years (86.27%) and other were belongs to 31-45 years (13.73).

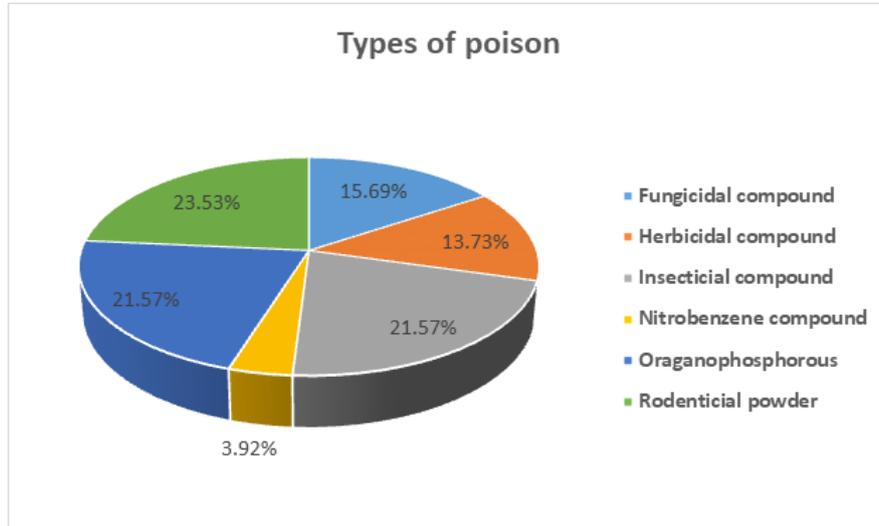


Figure 1: Type of poison used

The commonest agents involved in the poisoning was rodenticial powder (23.53%) followed by organophosphorous (21.57%).

Table 1: Education of the respondents

Parameters		No. of patients	Percentage
Age (Mean ± SD)		27 ± 5.10 years	
Employment	Unemployed	31	60.78%
	Employed	20	39.22%
Education (skilled)	Yes	22	43.14%
	No	29	56.86%
Any Psychic evaluation in the past	Yes	6	11.76%
	No	45	88.24%

In the employment unemployment females (60.78%) are more prone to suicide as compared to the employment female (39.22%). The parameters related

to age which shows more suicidal cases in female belonging to the age group mean 27±5.10 years

Table 2: Marital status of female

Marital Status	Previous Attempts of Poisoning (No. of times)			
	1	2	3	Total
Married	2	2	3	7
Unmarried	2	0	0	2

More number of previous suicidal attempts were observe in the married females as compared to the unmarried females having psychological disorders.

DISCUSSION

Fifty one patients were admitted in the hospital during the period of 1years and 5 months (January 2021 to June 2022). Of these, 51 patients admitted with acute

poisoning. The majority of the cases were young adults females from the age group of 18–30 years (86.27%) and other were belongs to 31-45 years(13.73). The present study coincides with the study of other workers Shreemanta Kumar Dash [6] shows similar results in age group of 21-30 years. Amit Patil [7] also mentions the age group 20-29 having maximum cases of

poisoning in the females. B. Maharani [8] also shows similar result in the age group of 21-30 years.

The commonest agents involved in the poisoning was rodenticial powder (23.53%) followed by organophosphorous (21.57%). Similar kind of results were seen in Yajie Zhang [10] (21.7%), Bhoopendra Singh [11] (32.9%) and Lan Zhou [12] (52.4%). Muhammad Nurul Islam [13] (37.7%). The easy availability and cheaper price have made them a popular killer agent specially among the medium and low economic groups in the present study.

In the employment unemployment females (60.78%) are more prone to suicide as compared to the employment female (39.22%). The parameters related to age which shows more suicidal cases in female belonging to the age group mean 27 ± 5.10 years. Witold Smigielski shows similar results. Heethal Jaiprakash [14] have same number of illiterates and literate. Similar results were shown in the research of Ali Mohammad Sabzghabae [15] having same number of illiterates and unemployed.

More number of previous suicidal attempts were observe in the married females as compared to the unmarried females having psychological disorders this finding is consistent with studies from Shreemanta Kumar Dash [6] number of cases where higher in married (156)51% as compared to unmarried (150) 49%. In the study of B. D. Gupta [9], 57.65% were married females and Unmarried was 42.4%. 197 (49.2) owing to the fact that the married female have to undergo more amount of stress in their day to day life than the single females which makes them more vulnerable to the poisoning.

CONCLUSION

For prevention of these emergencies strict rules and regulations must be enforced using pesticides or over-the-counter drugs. Young adult should be aware of the dangers of using these chemicals. Counseling centers will be set up in all hospitals. Independent toxicology unit to be setup in hospitals dealing with emergency. This will allow us for quick and efficiency of patients. All primary care centers community health centers should be well equipped to deal with poisoning emergency

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