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Association between degree of poisoning and mortality of poisoned patients in Sanglah Hospital

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Objective: There are limited publication evaluating poisoning mortality by Poisoning Severity Score (PSS) (1). This study aims to determine the relationship between the degree of poisoning based on the PSS with mortality of patients presenting to Sanglah Hospital from April 2017-March 2018.

Methods: This is a cross-sectional retrospective study conducted in Sanglah Hospital. All poisoned patients treated in Sanglah Hospital from April 2017-March 2018 were considered. The degree of poisoning was classified as mild poisoning (PSS \leq 1) and moderate to severe poisoning (PSS $>$ 1) (2). Bivariate analysis with Fisher's exact test to determine the relationship between the degree of poisoning and mortality.

Results: Total of 74 cases of poisoning were documented, of which 73% were males and 27% were females. The most common type of poisoning was snakebite (73%), followed by alcohol intoxication (9.4%), household cleaning products (8.1%), paracetamol (4%), organophosphate (2.7%), food and amphetamines (1%). The degree of poisoning based on Poison Severity Score was mild for 95.9% and moderate to severe for 4.1%. The mortality was 1.4% and there was a significant relationship between the degree of poisoning as assessed using the Poisoning Severity Score and mortality ($p = 0.041$).

Conclusion: There was a significant relationship between the degree of poisoning which was assessed using Poisoning Severity Score and mortality in patients poisoned in Sanglah Hospital.

References:

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