



POSTER PRESENTATION

PP01

A Clinical-demographic Profile of Organophosphorus Compounds (OPC) Poisoning in a Tertiary Care Centre, PGIMER, Chandigarh

Dr Aarti Vaid¹, Ashish Behera², Ashok Kumar Pannu³, Navneet Sharma⁴, Professor Aashish Bhalla⁴, Mohan Kumar H²

¹Senior resident, ²Assistant Professor, ³Associate Professor, ⁴Professor, Department of Internal Medicine, PGIMER, Chandigarh, India

INTRODUCTION

Organophosphorus Compounds (OPC) poisoning is common in India and other developing countries. Adults are frequently poisoned via deliberate eating, inhalation, or contact with hazardous substances. Mortality in elderly patients with OPC Poisoning is 19.7%, with the development of cholinergic syndrome by 100%, respiratory failure in 52.1% of cases, IMS (15.5%), aspiration pneumonia (50.7%), acute kidney injury (43.7%), severe consciousness disturbance (25.4%), shock (14.1%), seizures (4.2%), and only delayed neuropathy (4.2%)

AIM

To evaluate the demographic and clinical outcome of the patients presenting with OPC poisoning reported to a tertiary care hospital, PGIMER, Chandigarh.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

- The retrospective study was conducted at the tertiary care institute in PGIMER. Chandigarh.
- Data was collected from the medical record department for from 2014 to 2021.
- An ICD-10 code of T.60 was used to extract the data from the medical records.
- The parameters, including age, sex, date of admission, date of discharge or death, duration of hospital stay and final outcome, were collected.
- The data was analyzed using the software IBM SPSS Version21. Chi-square test for categorical variables and student t-test for numerical variables. A P-value of > 0.05 was considered significant.

RESULTS



- 441 patients were included in the study. Male-to-female ratio of 1.65:1.
- Mean age of females was 26.02 ± 11.0 years, and for males, it was 32.58 ± 13.3 years (P-value <0.001).
- There was a decline in hospital stay, with a mean duration of 9.7 ± 11.1 days in 2014 to 4.2 ± 10.4 days in 2021 (P-value <0.001).
- Among the study participants, the mortality rate was 13.4%, with a decline of 31.1% from the year 2016 to 2021.
- Majority of deaths occurred within 48 hours of hospitalization. Mortality rate was significantly low once the duration of hospital stay had surpassed seven days.

CONCLUSION

The Clinical outcome has significantly improved over the last eight years with better advancements in patient care and early presentation to the hospital resulting in decreased mortality rate and duration of hospital stay