## **GRP092**

## Drug poisoning: a reason for care in a hospital emergencies unit

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**Background:** Intoxication by drugs require often fast attention in the emergency department (ED), so the existence of an antidote kit to minimize their severity is essential.

*Objective:* To analyze intoxications by drugs treated in the emergency department as a step towards establishing an antidote kit.

*Material and methods:* All patients attended in ED of a reference hospital in Spain were included, from January to June 2010. Data collected were: sex, age, cause, measures, days of stay in ED, inpatient, department, time of inpatient, complications.

## Results:

N= 137 patients, 79 women (57.7%),

Median (minimum-maximum) age was 37 (92-0) years.

| Cause                      | N  | %     |
|----------------------------|----|-------|
| Drug affecting the central | 77 | 56,2% |
| nervous system             |    |       |
| Analgesic/anti-            | 19 | 13,9% |
| inflammatory drugs         |    |       |
| Cardiovascular system      | 11 | 8%    |
| drugs                      |    |       |
| System endocrine drugs     | 5  | 3,6%  |
| Several drugs              | 28 | 20,4% |
| Unavailable                | 21 | 15,3% |

| Specific treatment measures |                   |       |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------|
|                             | Gastric lavage    | 29,9% |
|                             | Acivated charcoal | 32,1% |
| 35%                         | Flumanezil        | 25,5% |
| 65%                         | N-acetylcysteine  | 4,4%  |
| DVEC NO                     | Naloxone          | 4,4%  |

Other drugs used were norepinephrine, digoxin-specific antibody (Fab) fragments, potassium chelator, antiemetics, blood coagulation factors and anticholinergics.

| Admitted              | N | %     |
|-----------------------|---|-------|
| Psychiatry Department | 8 | 26.9% |
| Critical Care Unit    | 5 | 19.2% |
| Cardiology Department | 5 | 19.2% |
| Internal Medicine     | 5 | 19.2% |
| Department            |   |       |
| Pediatric Department  | 4 | 15.4% |

2 (1.5%) patients requested voluntary discharge

| Complications related to intoxication | N |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Acute kidney injury                   | 3 |
| Aspiration pneumonia                  | 2 |
| Rhabdomyolysis                        | 2 |

The median stay in ED was 1 (0-2) day The duration of hospitalization was 6 (17-0) days.

**Conclusions:** The analysis intoxications treated in ED will facilitate the correct definition of the antidote kit. It is important to increase the control of drugs affecting the central nervous system is important.





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