CONCLUSION
CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusions were drawn from the present study:

1. Acute poisoning is widely prevalent in Bundelkhand region. Its incidence was 6/1000/year of total hospital admissions. Roughly 13th case of medical emergency was a poisoning case.

2. 71% cases belonged to rural and remaining 29% cases were from urban areas. Most of poisoning cases came from Uttar Pradesh (68.1%) and remaining 31.9% cases from Madhya Pradesh.

3. Around two third of total poisoning cases (67.4%) were between 15-34 years of age.

4. Around one fourth of cases of poisoning were less than 14 years of age (Pediatric age group) and most of them were of accidental poisoning.

5. The occurrence of acute poisoning was slightly more common in males (M : F = 1 : 0.85).

6. Poisoning were more common (85.2%) in Hindus and married people (53%).

7. Acute poisoning was more common in lower socio-economic status group (73.7%).

8. The intention of poisoning was suicidal in 75.5% cases, accidental in 19.8%, stupefying in 3.6% and homicidal in 1.1% cases.
9. Nearly half (45.7%) of poisoning cases admitted between months of April to July.

10. Aluminium phosphide poisoning was commonest in Bundelkhand region (20.5%) other commonest poisoning were dhatura, rodenticide and organophosphorus compounds.

11. Most of the cases (66.7%) of poisoning were discharged within 3 days.

12. 18.4% of poisoning cases were expired, 71% survived and remaining 10.5% cases were absconded.

13. Most of deaths of poisoning were due to aluminium phosphide (68.3%) and organophosphorus compounds (14.6%).

14. Most of death of poisoning cases occurred within 24 hours.

15. Mortality rate was higher in aluminium phosphide poisoning i.e. 61.5% followed by 19.7% by organophosphorus poisoning.

16. In aluminium phosphide poisoning cases mortality was higher in those patients who took fresh (52%) or more than 3 tablets (76.2 – 100%).

17. Most of cases of poisoning presented with gastrointestinal upsets. 45% of cases had positive electrocardiographic changes.

18. 9.2% of poisoning cases had psychiatric illness (depression and behaviour disorders).