

Organophosphorus Compound Poisoning in Gulbarga Region - A Five Year Study

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Abstract

Organophosphorus compounds are extensively used in India as insecticides and most often for suicide purpose substantial number of deaths can be averted by timely treatment and ventilatory support. The present study was undertaken to know the incidence of organophosphorus poisoning, socioeconomic status, and nature of poisons in Gulbarga region of Karnataka state. The study group comprised 923 poisoning cases admitted to Government hospital Gulbarga. organophosphorus poisoning cases constituted 65.65% of total cases. Maximum number of organophosphorus poisoning cases was between the ages of 21-30 years of lower socioeconomic status. Males were more affected than female. 66.63% of the cases were from rural area. In most of the cases, route of poisoning was oral and consumed 50 to 100 ml of organophosphorus compounds with commonest symptoms of nausea, vomiting, papillary constriction, sweating and excessive salivation. Name of the poison remained unknown in most of the cases, however amongst known Tick-20 was the commonest.