

**OUTCOMES OF POISONING PATIENTS  
ADMITTED TO POISON TREATMENT CENTRE,  
NEW YANGON GENERAL HOSPITAL**

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**2017**

## ABSTRACT

Poisoning is a major problem all over the world because poisoning is a significant contributor to morbidity and mortality throughout the world. Studies of poisoning patients in different regions are highly important for evidence informed health planning. A hospital based cross-sectional descriptive study was conducted in Poison treatment Centre, New Yangon General Hospital (NYGH) to explore the factors related to poisoning and outcomes of (96) poisoning patients admitted to Poison treatment Centre during September to October, 2017. The study was done with face to face interview by using semi-structured questionnaires and secondary data analysis by using medical records and reports of NYGH during 2014 to 2016.

The results of the study showed that there was shortage of Manpower in Poison treatment Centre according to sanctioned bed especially laboratory technicians and paramedical technicians. Poisoning cases were most common in age group of 16-25 years (42.7%). Most of the respondents were female, from urban area, middle school level, dependents and married. Most common type of poisoning was drug overdose (46.9%) and followed by chemical poisoning (44.9%). Majority of poisoning were intentional (74%) and major precipitating factor was family problem. Most of patients were self-referred (65.6%) and (53.1%) of patients reached to Poison treatment Centre within 3-24hr after incident of poisoning. Various treatment including specific antidotes and emergency drugs were used depending on poisoning agents in the study. Most of the patients (67.7%) were discharged and improved. Most of the drug overdose patients stayed in hospital for 3days and most of chemical poisoning patients stayed in hospital for 2days. Average duration of stay was the longest in chemical poisoning (5.1days). Among poisoning patients, (7.3%) were admitted to ICU.

On the review of medical records (2014-2016), poisoning patient's admission rate was increasing year by year. Chemical poisoning was the first leading cause of death. Average duration of stay was 3days in consecutive years. Accidental poisoning patients had better treatment outcome than incidental poisoning patients. The findings of this study could be used for planning to get effective management of poisoning patients.