An epidemiologic study of aluminum phosphide poisoning in patients admitted in a specialized referral poisoning center in northern Iran

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Abstract

Background and objectives: In recent decades, aluminum phosphide pills are used for suicide attempts in Tehran and other parts of the country. Aluminum phosphide is a solid inorganic phosphide that because of the involvement of almost all the body organs right after the use, causes different clinical signs & symptoms. In this study, we review the epidemiological factors of poisoned patients with aluminum phosphide who were admitted in Tehran Baharloo hospital over the two years.

Material and Methods: In this retrospective case series study, we survey the poisoned patients with aluminum phosphide who were admitted in Tehran Baharloo hospital. When the data were recorded in a pre-designed data collection forms, the collected data were analyzed using SPSS software.

Results: Seventy one cases of poisoned patients with Aluminum phosphide with an average age of 26.18 ± 11.29 years were included in this study. The average number of ingested pills was 1.27 ± 0.73 . Sixty eight (95.8%) patients had a suicidal & deliberate attempt. In this study, the fatality rate of fresh Aluminum phosphide tablets was 51.6%.

Conclusion: Based on the fatality rate of aluminum phosphide pills, preventive health care actions and increasing the awareness and training of health & medical management personnel at medical universities seem necessary to reduce the tendency and access to aluminum phosphides.

Key Words: Aluminum phosphide, Poisoning, Suicide

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