

Acute intoxications in two university hospitals in Burkina Faso

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Abstract

Introduction: Acute intoxications become more and more a serious problem in developing countries. However, epidemiologic data are very scarce in these countries.

Objective: To describe the characteristics of acute intoxications in two University Hospitals of Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso).

Methods: All cases admitted to the emergency services of the two sole University Hospitals of Ouagadougou from July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007, were included. We analysed the medical records for demographical and etiological characteristics of the acute poisoned-patients.

Results: Acute poisoned-patients (436) represented 1.9% of the patients admitted to these services. The majority of acute poisoned-patients were pre-school children followed by young adults. Accidental intoxications (70.8%) were more common than intentional (28.9) and suicidal attempts (0.3%). Among poisoned-patients, female patients represented a great majority. Pharmaceuticals were the most common cause of acute intoxication, followed by chemicals, animals' toxins, food, alcohol and addictive drugs.

Conclusion: Our study revealed that pharmaceuticals were the most common cause of acute intoxications. The great majority of poisoned-patients were young. Female patients were the major poisoned-patients. Most admissions in the emergency services due to acute intoxications resulted from accidental poisoning.

Key words: Acute intoxication; Characteristics; Retrospective study; Burkina Faso.

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Introduction

Acute intoxications are clinical distresses that occur soon after a brief exposure to toxic substances. They can be the result of either a single exposure or multiple exposures occurring within a short time (generally less than 24 hours). Acute intoxications become more and more a serious problem in developing countries. Their frequency become higher and higher, and there are many difficulties to take care of the victims.¹ A few epidemiological studies of acute intoxications among children in countries of Sub-Saharan Africa have been published.²⁻⁶ Concerning the epidemiology of global acute intoxications, data are very scarce in these countries. However, knowledge about characteristics of acute intoxications could contribute to their effective prevention and management.

In the best of our knowledge, no studies have been published on epidemiology of acute intoxications in Burkina Faso. Besides, there is no

centre for poison control in Burkina Faso to gather information about acute intoxications.

So, the aim of the current study was to describe the characteristics of acute intoxications in two University Hospitals of Burkina Faso.

Methods

The study was carried out in the two University Hospitals of Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso): *Yalgado Ouédraogo* university Hospital and *Charles De Gaulle* academic-pediatric Hospital. Ouagadougou is the capital and the largest town of Burkina Faso. It had about 1,500,000 inhabitants during this study.

Data for this study were extracted from the medical records of the medical emergency services of the two University Hospitals of Ouagadougou. All medical records of patients admitted in these services from July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007 were included. Data were analysed using Epi info software version 3.3 (from CDC, Atlanta, USA).

Results

Poisoned-patients' profile and circumstances of intoxication

Out of 22720 patients admitted to the medical emergency services of the two University Hospitals, 436 (1.9%) patients were admitted for acute

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poisoning. This frequency was respectively 2.34% (315/13435) and 1.30% (121/9285) for *Yalgado Ouédraogo* University Hospital and *Charles De Gaulle* academic-pediatric Hospital. The records showed that about 50% of the patients were from 14-48 years old, about 5 % were more than 48 years old and about 45.0% were less than 14 years old (table 1). Taken together, we noticed that most poisoned-patients were female (54.6%). Among all these cases of acute intoxications, the intoxication circumstances were mentioned in only 336 medical records. Accidental poisoning, intentional self-poisoning and criminal poisoning respectively represented 70.8%, 28.9% and 0.3% of acute intoxications cases.

Table 1: Distribution of poisoned-patients admitted to the emergency services of the two University hospitals of Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) based on age, from July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007.

Age bracket	Number of cases	%
0-6	112	33.1
7-13	30	8.9
14-20	43	12.7
21-27	59	17.5
28-34	23	6.8
35-41	26	7.7
42-48	18	5.3
> 48	17	5.0
Total	338	100
Non-mentioned age in the medical records	98	22.5

Alleged substances

In our study, the causes of intoxications were mentioned in 413 medical records among 436. Pharmaceuticals, chemicals, animals' toxins, contaminated food, alcohol and addictive drugs were the main groups of incriminated poisons in the acute intoxications.

Out of 413 poisoned-patients, 172 (41.6%) might have been intoxicated by pharmaceuticals (figure 1). Chemicals were alleged in 26.6% cases of acute intoxications. Intoxications by animals' toxins were reported in 14.5% cases of acute intoxications. Among patients admitted to the emergency services for acute intoxication, 12.1% alleged that they ingested doubtful food. Medical records reported that 2.9% of acute poisoned-patients admitted to the medical emergency services drank alcohol. Among acute poisoned-patients, 1% was suspected to be on addictive drugs.

Admitted to the two University Hospitals of Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso); from July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007. Other pharmaceuticals: antispasmodic, cardiotoxic, antihypertensive, antidiabetic, antiemetic, antibiotic and contraceptive drugs.

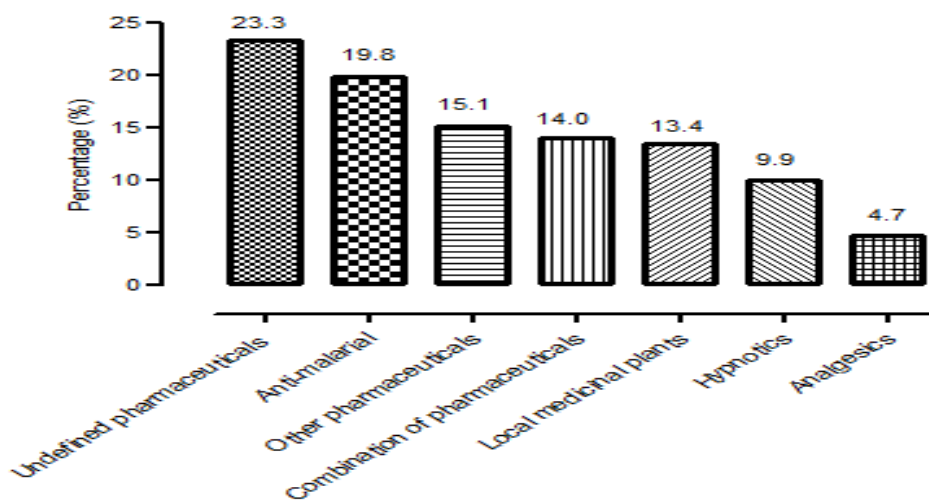


Figure 1: Percentages of different causes of intoxications in the total number of medication intoxications (n = 172) Admitted to the two University Hospitals of Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso); from July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007. Other pharmaceuticals: antispasmodic, cardiotoxic, antihypertensive, antidiabetic, antiemetic, antibiotic and contraceptive drugs

Discussion

The proportion of acute intoxications (1.9%) in the emergency services of the two hospitals was higher than the one of Spain emergency services (0.66%) in 2000.⁷ However, our results are less than those of the emergency ward of Copenhagen University Hospital in 2001 (6%).⁸

As shown in table 1, pre-school children (0-6 years) followed by young adults (21-27 years) were the age groups which were frequently admitted to emergency services of Ouagadougou due to acute intoxications. It is similar to a Zimbabwean study where most cases of acute intoxications occurred among the young who were between 0 and 25 years old.⁶ In Finland, children below the age of 6 years were also more affected by acute intoxications than their elders.⁹ When analyzing SINITOX records on poisoning in Brazil from 1993 to 1996, Bortolotto & Bochner¹⁰, also found that the proportional poisoning rates were higher in the 20-29-year age bracket (18.6%). According to other authors, these percentages can be explained by difficulties in accessing the work market and also by personal or family problems.¹¹ The high percentage of acute intoxication in childhood may be related to the natural tendency of children to explore their environment and put whatever they find in their mouths.¹² We found that females were predominant among poisoned-patients. This female predominance among acute poisoned-patients was reported in Zimbabwean⁶, Greek¹³, Turkish¹⁴, and Iranian studies¹⁵.

Most admissions in the emergency services of the two University Hospitals due to acute intoxications resulted from accidental poisoning. Accidental poisoning was also predominant (> 60%) among acute intoxications in Zimbabwe emergency services.⁶ However, in non-African countries like Iran¹⁵ and Turkey¹⁶, intentional poisoning was the most common circumstance of intoxication.

Pharmaceuticals were the leading causes of poisoning (41.6%) followed by chemicals (26.6%), animals' toxins (14.5%), contaminated food (12.1%), alcohol (2.9%) and addictive drugs (1%). Studies revealed that pharmaceuticals were also the most common cause of acute intoxications in Mashhad/Iran (61.4%) and in Zagreb/Croatia (48%).^{15,17} This situation is not surprising in developing or emerging countries where illicit pharmaceuticals are easily obtained on the markets.¹⁸ This frequency may be associated with a lack of information and awareness

and to abusive advertising by the pharmaceutical industry.¹⁹⁻²⁰

Among pharmaceuticals, anti-malarial drugs (figure 1) were the most common cause of intoxication (19.8%), followed by local medicinal plants (13.4%). However, in most cases of pharmaceuticals poisoning (23.3%), the class or the name of the incriminated pharmaceutical was not mentioned in the medical records. Such pharmaceuticals poisoning pattern is scarce. For example, in Iran¹⁵, central nervous system drugs were the most common drugs group while analgesic drugs were the most common in Turkey.¹⁴ As for our study, a possible justification is that anti-malarial drugs are easily accessible in Burkina Faso. Moreover, local medicinal plants are used by the majority of the population to treat diseases.

Concerning food poisonings, they were all provoked by ingestion of edible foods. They might be bacterial or viral food poisoning.

Conclusion

Pharmaceuticals were the most common cause of acute intoxication, followed by chemicals, animals' toxins, food, alcohol and addictive drugs. The great majority of poisoned-patients were young. Most admissions in the emergency services due to acute intoxications resulted from accidental poisoning.

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