# Toxicological Pattern of Poisoning Cases in Tertiary Care Hospital: An Ambispective Observational Study

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#### **Abstract**

**Background:** Poisoning is a major public health issue, but limited data on risk factors restrict targeted prevention. Analyzing demographic patterns supports identification of vulnerable groups, while extensive data enable surveillance systems and poison control standards to reduce cases and deaths. Insights into pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics further optimize decontamination and supportive care.

**Objective:** The study examines toxicological patterns of poisoning cases, evaluates related complications, and identifies management strategies to understand trends and improve patient care.

**Methodology:** This was a 5-month observational study conducted in the Emergency Department of JSS Hospital, Mysuru. All admitted poisoning cases were followed prospectively from admission to discharge. Data were collected via a structured form to identify toxicological patterns, with severity assessed using the Poison Severity Score (PSS) and analyzed statistically.

**Result:** Out of 104 poison patients were identified, the majority occurred in males (61.53%) and females were (38.46%). Poisoning cases related to bites are (n=45) 43.26% and overdose of medication (n=20) 19.23%. OP compound poisoning patients were(n=11) 10.57%. Patients with Household compounds poisoning were (n=7) 6.73%. Other agents like Insecticides (n=11) 10.57%, Herbicides (n=7) 6.73% and agricultural products(n=3) 2.88% was also used for poisoning. Majority of poison case severity was Minor (n=62) 59.6% and fatal was (n=4) 3.84%. The recovery rate of the poison patients was 86.53% and the death rate was 3.84%. Poison cases were more common between the age group of 21-30yrs (n=41) 39.42%.

## **Keywords**

Poisoning, Toxicology, Antidote, Hospitalization.