**Original article**

**Clinical profile of organophosphorus poisoning in a tertiary care hospital**

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**ABSTRACT:**

**Introduction:** Organophosphorus compounds are associated with significant morbidity and mortality in developing countries, predominantly affecting the working age group (21-30 years). Present study was planned to study the clinical profile of organophosphorus poisoning admitted to the Karnataka Institute of Medical Sciences, Hubli.

**Materials and methods:** Patients admitted to Karanataka Institute of Medical Sciences, Hubli, between the December 2011 and November 2012, with history of organophosphorus poisoning were studied, with preformed proforma.

**Observations and results:** Out of 320 patients included in the study, majority were male (58.75%), between the age group of 21-30 years. Most common cause was suicidal (97.5%), commonly affecting farmers (30%), illiterates (42.5%) and from rural area (70%). Most patients were of grade II severity (45%); higher grade associated with higher duration of hospital stay and death. Most common finding pupillary constriction (76.25%), followed by excessive secretions (57.5%). Mortality rate in our study was 21.25%. Dimethoate was the most common poison (18.75%). Monocrotophos poisoning and dicholorovas poisoning was associated with higher mortality of 100% and 66.63% respectively. **Conclusion:** Organophosphorus poisoning has become a common mode of suicide in the rural setting, among the farmers and the illiterates. The ease of availability of the poison and the poor health care facility has caused a higher mortality rate. Selective ban on poison compound with high mortality rate and availability of proper health care facility is a need of the hour.