

유기인계 농약 중독의 예후 인자

예수병원 신장내과

선인오, 김병선, 이웅기, 최혜미, 이혁수, 성충실, 윤현주, 김정관, 이광영

Prognostic Factors in Acute Organophosphate Poisoning

In O Sun, Byung Sun Kim, Woong Ki Lee, Hye Mi Choi, Hyeuk Soo Lee
Choong Sil Seong, Hyun Ju Yoon, Jeong Gwan Kim, Kwang Young Lee

Division of Nephrology, Department of Internal Medicine, Presbyterian Medical Center

Background: Organophosphate poisoning has a high mortality, but there is no definitive guideline for determining the severity of the poisoning and the predictive factor. The aim of this study is to investigate the prognostic factors affecting survival in patients with organophosphate poisoning.

Methods: This study included 92 patients with organophosphate poisoning from January 2005 till August 2013. We divided these patients into two groups (survivors vs non-survivors), compared clinical characteristics, and analyzed the predictors of survival.

Results: The mean age of the included patients was 56 years (range, 16-88). The patients included 57 (62%) men and 35 (38%) women. Comparing clinical characteristics between survivor group (n=81, 88%) and non-survivor group (n=11, 12%), there were no differences in renal function, pancreatic enzyme, and serum cholinesterase level. However, dead patients experienced more frequently ventilator care and infection such as pneumonia and urinary tract infection than survivors. All 12 dead patients had acidemia on admission, 7 and 5 had mixed acidosis and metabolic acidosis, respectively. In multiple logistic regression analysis, bicarbonate was assessed as prognostic factors in prediction of survival in patient with organophosphate poisoning in our study.

Conclusion: Serum bicarbonate was the important prognostic factors in organophosphate poisoning, and acid-base status can be helpful to predict the prognosis of the patients with organophosphate poisoning.

Key Words: 유기인계 농약, 탄산수소염
Organophosphate, Bicarbonate