



European Society for Emergency Medicine

EuSEM 2012

7th European Congress on Emergency Medicine

In association with 8th EPAT National Emergency Medicine Congress



EPAT

Emergency Physicians Association of Turkey

3-6 OCTOBER 2012

ANTALYA, TURKEY, Susesi Convention Center



18 CME
credits

www.eusem2012.org

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

follow up process have re-suicide attempt. In addition, 7 of 133 patients that have been consulted with a psychiatrist have re-suicide attempt.

While re-suicide attitude ratio is rising in patients that have not been consulted with a psychiatrist against patients that have been consulted with a psychiatrist. There was no statistically significance. 13 patients (16,7%) of known history of psychiatric illness have re-suicide attempt after discharge from emergency service. Patients who has a psychiatric illness have a greater ratio of re-suicide than the group of not known psychiatric illness and a statistically significant difference between re-suicide ratio of both groups could be found ($p < 0.005$).

We determine that %55,2 of patients were totally healed in emergency service after investigation of etiology and therapy, 18,3% of patients were discharged with their own or family request, 11,3% of patients were hospitalized at least one service, 6,5% of patients were dispatched to another hospital because of inadequate amount of intensive care bed capacity, 6,1% of patient were hospitalized in intensive care unit, 2,6% of patients were death in emergency service.

Nine patients (64,3%) who hospitalized in intensive care unit, 21 patients (50%) who discharged with their own request, 6 patients (%40) who being dispatched to an intensive care unit of another hospital have an opinion on re-suicide attempt. Patients who is hospitalized in intensive care unit or want to be dispatched from emergency service with their own requests has an elevated ratio of suicide attempts against the other patients and this difference is significant statistically ($p < 0.005$).

Although, there were 4 patients (28,6%) hospitalized in intensive care and 7 patients (16,7%) discharged with their own request who had a history of re-suicide, there was just only one patient (%3,8) hospitalized in an another service who had an attempt to suicide again.

Patients who is hospitalized in intensive care unit and want to be dispatched from emergency service with their own requests has an elevated level of re-suicide ratio against the other patients and this difference is significant statistically ($p < 0.005$).

50,9% of cases did not follow up psychiatry examination for one year period after discharge and 47% (55 patients) of this group have re-suicide attempt opinion. Although 18 patient (15,3%) who did not follow up psychiatry examination have an attempt of suicide, there were just 2 patients (1,8%) attempt to suicide again in the psychiatry controlled group. Patients who do not attend to a psychiatry controlled programme has a greater ratio of re-suicide attempt against psychiatry controlled group and this difference is significant statistically in both group ($p < 0.005$).

CONCLUSION: The results of our study suggest that there is a close relationship with re-suicide attempt and the groups of patients who known psychiatric illness history, who have not been consulted with psychiatry clinic before being discharged, who did not follow up psychiatry examination after discharge and who hospitalizing in intensive care unit or discharged by their own request. Accordingly, We think that an emergency service doctor has an effective role for preventing suicide attempts.

P815 Toxicology

ANTICHOLINERGIC INTOXICATION DUE TO DATURA STRAMONIUM

P Sert (1), A Kose (1), E Armagan (2), T Inal (1), S Akkose (1)

Department of Emergency Medicine, Uludag University, Faculty of Medicine, Bursa, Turkey

Corresponding author: Mr Kose Ataman (ataberk76@yahoo.com.tr)

Key-words: Datura stramonium, ; anticholinergic effects, ; poisoning

Datura stramonium mentioned with many different names in our country is commonly known as tatula. This plant including atropine, hyoscyamine and scopolamine can cause serious anticholinergic poisoning after unappropriate and unconsciously usage. In this article, we would like to present an approach, accompanied by literature, to the poisoning case for a 69-year-old man who appealed to the emergency service with the symptoms of conscious disturbance and agitation after drinking Datura stramonium tea. As a result, wild plant poisoning has to be considered in every patient admitted to emergency services with the unexplained anticholinergic symptoms and complaints, every patient should be examined and evaluated accordingly.

P816 Toxicology

PROLONGED BLEEDING: SUPERWARFARIN POISONING

A. Kose, S. Eraybar, E. Armagan, E. Ahun, F. Ozdemir, O. Koksak

Department of Emergency Medicine, Uludag University, Faculty of Medicine, Bursa, Turkey

Corresponding author: Mr Kose Ataman (ataberk76@yahoo.com.tr)

Key-words: Suicide ; Superwarfarin ; , bleeding

INTRODUCTION: Superwarfarins are anticoagulant rodenticides similar to warfarin, but which have various substituted phenyl groups replacing the terminal methyl group, resulting in a fat-soluble, long-acting anticoagulant that is nearly 100 times more potent than the parent compound. There were 3 major categories of exposure or poisoning: accidental ingestion (in children), attempted suicide, and deliberate self-poisoning with denial (Munchausen syndrome). Superwarfarins inhibit the carboxylation of vitamin K dependent factors (II, VII, IX, and X) in the liver. Coagulopathy might manifest as epistaxis, gingival bleeding, hematemesis, hematuria, hematochezia, menometrorrhagia, ecchymosis, petechial hemorrhages, intracranial hemorrhages, or bleeding that is not in proportion with the level of the injury.

CASE: A 32 years-old previously healthy woman presented to emergency department with vaginal bleeding. She had no personal or family history of bleeding disorder, additional symptoms or suspected pregnancy. Laboratory studies werenotable with prolonged prothrombin time (PT) and international normalized ratio (INR). She was given two fresh frozen plasma but did not achieve normal values. During follow up learned that 2 months ago she had hospitalized in intensive care unit for brodifacoum ingestion.

DISCUSSION: Superwarfarin ingestion can be a serious problem resulting in life-threatening bleeding. Many reviews of the problem have been published, and even though the awareness of the condition has increased, the incidence is not decreasing. The knowledge of ingestion is usually not available initially during the patient's presentation, and therefore a high threshold of suspicion is warranted in any patient with bleeding issues or prolonged coagulation assays