

中文題目：台灣地區滅鼠藥中毒分析與回顧

英文題目：Health Challenge of Patients with Rodenticide Poisoning in Taiwan

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**Introduction:** Rodenticide poisoning remains a major public health problem in Asian countries. Nevertheless, very few data are available in world literature regarding the outcomes of these patients. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to investigate the clinical outcomes of rodenticide poisonings in our hospital and to compare these data with published reports from other international poison centers.

**Methods:** We retrospectively examined the records of 20 patients with rodenticide poisoning (8 brodifacoum, 12 bromadiolone) who were referred to the hospital between 2000 and 2011. **Results:** Patients with bromadiolone were referred significantly sooner than patients with brodifacoum poisoning ( $0.1 \pm 0.1$  versus  $5.5 \pm 10.5$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ). Laboratory analysis also demonstrated a poorer hemostatic profile of patients with brodifacoum [prothrombin time (PT), international normalized ratio,  $4.3 \pm 4.8$  versus  $1.0 \pm 0.1$ ,  $P = 0.032$ ; PT prolongation, 50.0% versus 0%,  $P = 0.006$ ; activated partial thromboplastin time prolongation, 50.0% versus 0%,  $P = 0.006$ ] than patients with bromadiolone poisoning.

**Conclusion:** The favorable outcome (zero mortality rate) is comparable to the published reports from other international poison centers. At the end of analysis, no patient died of the poisoning. Further studies are warranted.