

Correlation between Demographic Variables, Treatment Modalities and Outcome in Acute Copper Sulphate Poisoning in a Tertiary Care Hospital in Bangladesh

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Introduction

Copper sulphate poisoning is a common cause of acute poisoning in Bangladesh. It is a highly toxic substance and can cause severe damage to the body. The clinical features of copper sulphate poisoning include vomiting, diarrhea, and abdominal pain. The mortality rate is high, and early treatment is essential for a good outcome. In this study, we have analyzed the correlation between demographic variables, treatment modalities, and outcome in acute copper sulphate poisoning in a tertiary care hospital in Bangladesh.

A total of 30 cases of acute copper sulphate poisoning were admitted to the hospital. The majority of cases were from the rural areas. The mean age of the patients was 35 years. The clinical features of the patients included vomiting, diarrhea, and abdominal pain. The mortality rate was 30%. The outcome was significantly better in patients who received early treatment. The correlation between demographic variables and outcome was also analyzed.

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