



Ottava Giornata della Ricerca della Svizzera Italiana

Venerdì 9 marzo 2018

Modulo per la sottomissione abstract di ricerca CLINICA

Titolo (massimo **15 parole**)

Swiss Drug Emergency Network (Swiss-DEN): a multicentre analysis of acute recreational substance toxicity

Autori (cognome e iniziali, es: Grassi L.)

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Testo (massimo **250 parole**, preferibilmente in italiano (accettato anche in inglese), suddiviso in Introduzione, **Metodi**, **Risultati**, **Conclusioni** e **Finanziamento**)

Recreational use of psychoactive substances is common but there is limited knowledge of their acute toxicity, particularly regarding novel psychoactive substances(NPS). The Swiss Drug Emergency Network(Swiss-DEN) project has set up a network of sentinel centres across Switzerland to systematically collect data on patients presenting to emergency departments (EDs) with acute drug toxicity.

Data from EDs presentations related to acute toxicity of recreational drugs are collected systematically from the electronic clinical information system using a full-text search algorithm, in three different regions of Switzerland (Ticino,Basel,Bern). Data collected between 01.01.17-31.08.17 were collated and analysed.

505 cases of acute recreational drug toxicity were registered. Mean age was 33.5years and 72.7%(n=367) were males. The most common substances in all centres were cocaine(30.1%), followed by cannabis(29.4%), and benzodiazepines and analogues(9.3%). Only one case of intoxication with a NPS(2C-B) was detected. In 52.3% (n=264) of the cases there was concomitant alcohol intake. 66.5%(n=336) of the patients were taken to the hospital by ambulance. Intoxication was fatal in one case (opiates) and severe in 11.1%(n=56) according to the Poisoning Severity Score. 79.6%(n=402) of the patients required treatment in the ED and 29.7%(n=150) were subsequently hospitalized or transferred to psychiatry.

The overall picture of acute drug toxicity presentations to EDs in Switzerland seems quite homogeneous and NPS intoxication does not appear to be a relevant problem. Acute recreational drug toxicity places a burden on the healthcare system in terms of use of emergency medical resources although a minority requires inpatient care.

Funding:

ABREOC 2017;SCAHT;Burgergemeinde Bern

Visto superiore (prego indicare Nome e Cognome del superiore)

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Criteria per sottomissione Abstract:
NO Case report
NO Abstract senza nessun risultato
VISTO da un superiore

Invio Abstract

