Determining the complications, mortality, and treatment of patients hospitalized at Baharloo hospital due to oral hypoglycemic drugs toxicity in $7 \cdot \cdot h - 9$

Behnam Behnoosh, Fakhrodin Taghdosi Nejad, Mohammad Arefi, Rasoul Roshani , Mohammad Jamalian

Department of Forensic Medicine, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran Iran, roshani@razi.tums.ac.ir

Abstract:

Background: Glybenclamide and metformin are two of the most common oral hypoglycemic drugs which are often used in treatment of type II diabetes mellitus. Toxicity due to these drugs may occur intentionally, accidentally, or even at the normal dosage because of the progression of such internal diseases as renal dysfunction. **Methods:** In this case series study, \circ ⁹ patients poisoned with oral hypoglycemic agents referring to Baharloo Hospital were evaluated between March $\gamma \cdot \gamma^9$ and September $\gamma \cdot \gamma \cdot$.

Results: The most common clinical findings were lethargy (11.1%) and drowsiness (11.1%) that were mostly observed in patients who had concomitantly ingested glybenclamide and metformin. Metabolic acidosis was observed in %%.% of the patients who had ingested metformin together with glybenclamide. Some degrees of hypoglycemia were observed in $\circ \cdot .\%$ of the patients upon admission nevertheless, severe hypoglycemia was seen only in 10% of them. The majority of the patients got improved within % days of hospitalization and got discharged. Although due to the severity of toxicity and its associated complications, 11%.% of the patients needed more than % days of hospitalization, permanent neurological complications and mortality did not happen to any of the patients.

Conclusion: Glybenclamide overdose leads to hypoglycemia and it can be prevented by careful monitoring of blood glucose and immediate treatment with intravenous dextrose, mostly occuring due to its hypoglycemic effects on the brain.

Keywords: Glybenclamide, metformin, oral hypoglycemic drugs, suicide, toxicity