

## **P159. EVALUATION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS ANALYSES IN EMERGENCY ROOM ATATURK TRAINING AND RESEARCH HOSPITAL**

Ahmet Rifat BALIK, Ceylan BAL, Serpil ERDOGAN, Orhan SEN,  
Pervin BARAN, Ozcan EREL

Yildirim Beyazit University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Public Health, Ankara, Turkey  
Ataturk Training and Research Hospital, Department of Clinical Biochemistry, Ankara, Turkey

Screening of narcotic drugs is very important for patients with suspect clinical history who applying emergency room. In this study, we investigated people who applied to Ataturk Training and Research Hospital emergency room and were analysed urine narcotic drugs tests according to age, gender and percentile distribution of positive drugs tests.

Data of 474 patients were screened between the months of August 2015 and March 2016 our hospital automation system. Analysis was performed by immunoassay method at Nano-Ditech device. 10 different drugs or its metabolites were determined simultaneously and qualitative results.

474 patients including 321 men and 153 women were screened. Of all these patients, 123 men (%38) and 57 women (%37) positive results were obtained. From the age range of 14-91 male patients and women in the age range 12-95. Amphetamine 1.9%, barbiturates 1.1%, benzodiazepines 3.4%, coke 4.6%, opiates 15.2%, phencyclidine 0.6%, tetrahydrocannabinoid 12%, tricyclic antidepressants 7.6%, methadone 1.7%, d-metamphetamine 7.8% were positive in the patients.

Abuse of addictive drug increasing day by day and leads to serious social problems. Discrimination of the addictive drug in the diagnosis of disease and death is important to provide accurate information for emergencies and forensic toxicology.

Screening of narcotic drugs is very crucial for patients with suspect clinical history who applying emergency room.

\* [rifatbalik@hotmail.com](mailto:rifatbalik@hotmail.com)