

## **P176. INTOXICATION RELATED DEATHS IN GAZİANTEP: 2005-2012**

Bekir KARAARSLAN, Mustafa ŞEN, Selçuk ÇETİN, Gökhan KARABULUT,  
Ayşegül BİLEN, Yusuf ATAN, Zekeriya TATAROĞLU

Department of Forensic Medicine, Gaizosmanpasa University, Tokat  
Adana Branch of the Council of Forensic Medicine, Adana  
Department of Forensic Medicine, Gaziantep University, Gaziantep

In this study, the demographic characteristics of the forensic autopsy cases who died as a result of intoxication, causes of intoxication, origin of the event and the autopsy findings were determined and compared with similar studies. In this study contribute to precautions to be taken and creation of a regional data source were aimed.

Judicial records of autopsy cases performed in Gaziantep between 2005-2012 were examined retrospectively. Within the specified period 260 cases who died as a result of intoxication were included in the study. Autopsy reports of intoxication cases were evaluated in terms of gender, age, year, month, toxic substance, the autopsy protocol, we evaluated the autopsy physician who performed the autopsy and origin of death. SPSS 18.0 was used for statistical analysis.

173 (66.5%) of 260 intoxication cases were male, 87 (33.5%) were female. The average age of the cases was 35.1 years and 20% of cases aged 20-29. The deaths were seen the most common 2007 (% 21.2) and January (% 15.8). Carbonmonoxide is the most commonly detected in cases as toxic substance (n:151, 58%). Pesticides were detected in 51.5% of suicides (n:17). Only external examination was performed in 163 (62.7%) cases and the autopsy was not performed by a forensic medicine specialist in 40.4% of the autopsy cases.

Preventive measures to be taken and effective treatment approaches can reduce the frequency and adverse effects of intoxication poisoning and intoxication.

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