ndependent Study Title Quality of Report of Pesticide Poisoning
Patient in Public Health Zone 10, 1993

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Abstract

The information obtained from national surveillance network is necessary for public health administation. This study was conducted to evaluate the quality of pesticide poisoning report, to compare the quality of pesticide poisoning report between the province with high and low incidence in public health zone 10 and to study epidemiology of pesticide poisoning patients. Two from six provinces (Chiang Rai and Lampang provinces) were under studied. Data were collected from two regional hospitals and 8 community hospitals in these 2 provinces in March, 1994. The data of pesticide poisoning cases treated in 10 hospitals between January 1 and December 31, 1993 was obtained from out-patient log book, in-patient log book, O.P.D. cards and charts of each hospital.

There were 343 pesticide poisoning cases recorded in 10 hospital log books. There were only 281 cases which were able to and charts. Forty - three *cases (15.3 %) were find O.P.D. cards occupational, 238 cases (84.7 %) were suicidal attempt and other causes. There were 188 (66.9 %) and 93 cases (33.1 %) treated in 5 hospitals of Chiang Rai and Lampang provinces respectively. Types of pesticides that caused illness in non-occupational cases were insecticides (46.6 %) and rodenticides (42.9 %). The majority of cases (72.3 %) were in 10-19 year age group. The ratio of male to female cases The majority of occupational cases were agricultural workers (39.5 %). The numbers of patient treated in the hospitals each month were almost equal. About 56 % of occupational pesticide poisoning patients were diagnos as insecticide poisoning. The major cause were insecticide (79 %). 95.4 % of patients were 20 years old and over. The ratio of male to female cases was 3.3: 1. The majority of pesticide poisoning patients were agricultural workers (55.8 %). The peaks of patients were in February to March and July to October.

The completeness of pesticide poisoning report in 2 provinces was 28.3 %. The completeness in Chiang Rai and Lampang province were 25 % and 35.1 % respectively. There was no significant difference between the completeness of report between Chiang Rai and Lampang provinces. All pesticide poisoning cases in Chiang Rai and Lampang provinces were suspected cases according to the criteria used in this study. The final diagnosis of 7.1 % of pesticide poisoning cases had been changed.

In order to improve completeness and accuracy of pesticide

poisoning report, training of personnel involed is needed. The training should enable then to understand the guidline of reporting of pesticide poisoning in surveillance network with emphasis on the completeness and importance of report to realize the magnitude of the problem which will be useful in prevention and control of pesticide poisoning.