

## **Chlorfluazuron (Atabron) Poisoning Among Humans- 34 Cases from Two Sri Lankan Hospitals**

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**Objectives:** As pesticide self poisoning is a major health issue attempts should be made to identify and promote compounds with a lower case fatality ratio (CFR).

Chlorfluazuron (Atabron<sup>®</sup>) is an insecticide with chitin synthesis inhibitory action classified by WHO as being mildly toxic. Human toxicity data is limited. We report prospectively collected clinical data and outcomes of a group of chlorfluazuron poisoning patients. **Case Series:** Prospective clinical, demographic and outcome data was collected on all patients presenting with chlorfluazuron ingestion to two secondary care hospitals in rural Sri Lanka from the time of admission until discharge. Exposure details were collected from patient or relatives and confirmed with the bottle or label. All patients were continuously monitored by research assistants. **Results:** There were 34 patients with median age 29.5 years (IQR 23 - 41) and there were 30 males. Out of 34 patients, 13 had spontaneous vomiting after ingestion. On admission, except four patients, all had good level of GCS (Table 1). Two out of four patients with low GCS had co-ingested alcohol. There is no difference of the amount ingested between group of patients with normal and impaired GCS. The patients who had low GCS levels also progress in to GCS 15 level within 24 hours. All patients were treated symptomatically by giving IV fluids and continuously monitoring for vital signs. There are no changes of vital signs in any patients except two patients who developed respiratory depression and required intubation for shorter duration - less than 12 hours. One of those patients had co-ingested chlorpyrifos and alcohol and the impaired GCS may be due to alcohol and OP. There were no deaths (95% CI 0.0% - 8.4%) and none of the patients were treated in ICU. The median hospital staying time was 3 days (Table 1). **Conclusion:** Chlorfluazuron shows mild toxic symptoms in the above group of patients and there are no fatalities reported. The treatments should be symptomatic and does not require special treatments or special antidotes to care.

Table 1:  
 Characteristics of Chlorfluazuron patients

Median age (IQR)	29.5 (23 - 41)				
Gender (%)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Male (%)</td> <td>30 (88.2)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>4 (11.8)</td> </tr> </table>	Male (%)	30 (88.2)	Female	4 (11.8)
Male (%)	30 (88.2)				
Female	4 (11.8)				
Number with Spontaneous vomiting (%)	13 (38.2)				
Number with GCS>11	30				
Number with GCS<10	4				
Median bed stay (days)	3 (2, 3)				