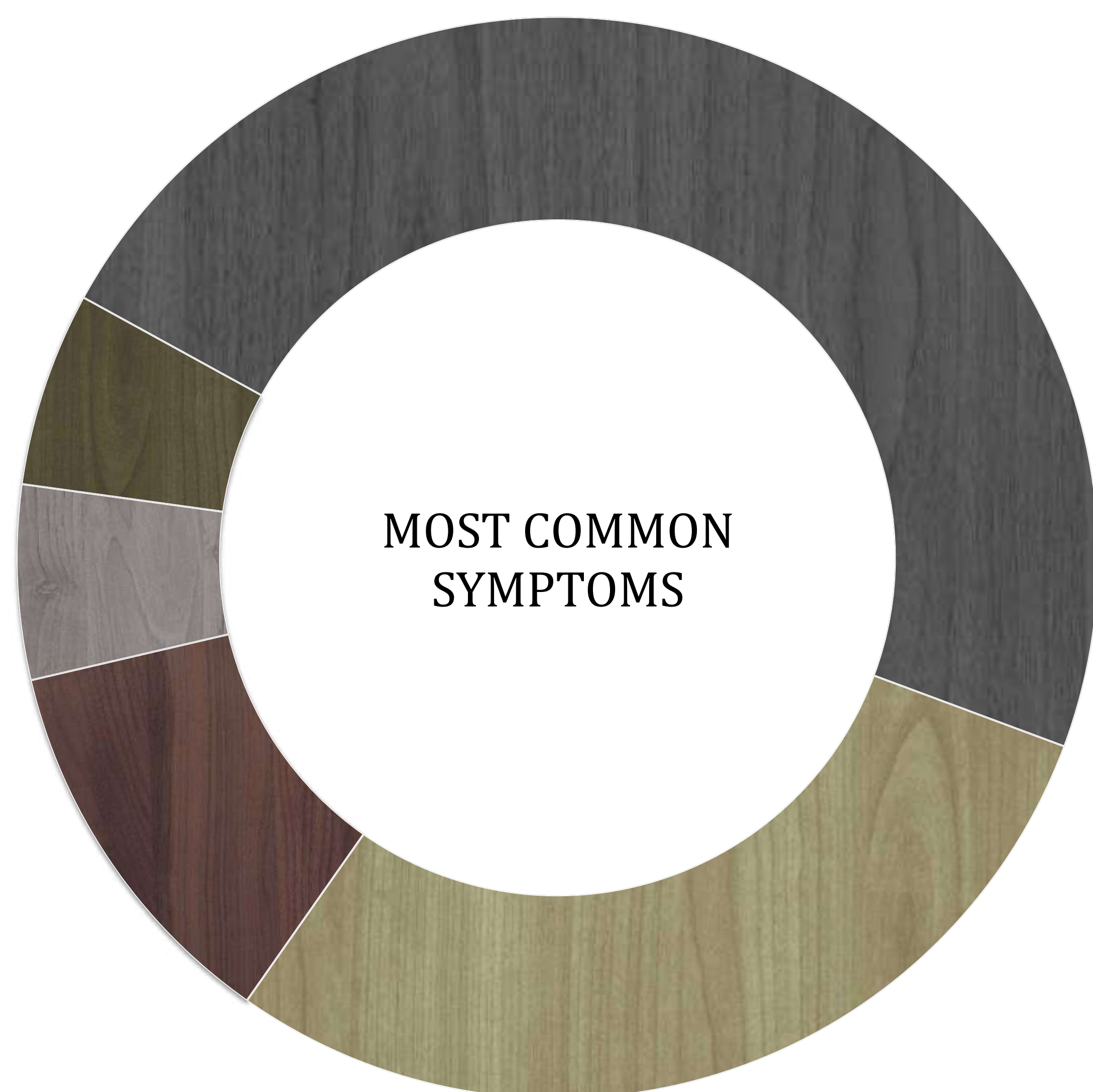


## INTOXICATION WITH MUSHROOMS IN ADULTS

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- VOMITTING AND NAUSEA
- DIARRHEA
- ABDOMINAL PAIN
- LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS
- BLURRED VISION



### INTRODUCTION

Mushroom intoxication is a serious life-threatening condition that may be caused by the accumulation of toxins by the consumption of misidentified mushrooms. Mushrooms are the fruiting bodies of a group of higher fungi that have evolved contemporaneously with plants for millions of years.

### MATERIAL AND METHODS

A comprehensive evaluation was performed of selected studies in the poisonous mushroom exposure in summer. Analyzing the most recurring semiology and effective therapeutic protocols.

### PURPOSE

Intoxication with mushrooms in adults with the discussion of semiology and effective therapeutic protocols.

### RESULTS

Broad studies show the most prominent symptom during mushroom poisoning is nausea and vomiting (82%), followed by diarrhea (68%). Research shows that different classes of mushroom show symptoms specific to the type of mushroom consumed. Different types of toxins such as Alpha amanitin - fatal liver damage, Orellanine - kidney failure, Monomethylhydrazine - brain damage, ergotamine - vascular system. Supportive and general therapy that applies to mushroom poisoning includes activated charcoal, IV fluids, endotracheal intubation, Hemo transfusion. Amatoxin poisoning - Silibinin iv and Benzylpencillin iv, Gyromitrin poisoning - Pyridoxin infusions, Muscarine poisoning - Atropine.

### CONCLUSIONS

Gastronomic consumption of mushrooms is acutely high and misidentification causes accidental mushroom poisoning. Early diagnosis and treatment can be life-saving. Public awareness is very important in intoxication prevention as well as encouraging early admission to hospitals.

### KEYWORDS

Mushroom, intoxication, amanita, emergency medicine.