

Tramadol Exposures Reported to NPDS

Mohamad Almalki^{1,2}, Khalid Almulhim^{1,2}, Stephanie Hon¹, Ziad Kazzi^{1,2}, Baian Alabdulbaqi^{1,2}

¹georgia poison centers, Atlanta, Georgia, ²Emory University, Atlanta, Gabon

Tramadol Exposure reported to NPDS Description.

Objectives:

To describe tramadol exposures reported to the National Poison Data System by US poison centers over a 10-years period.

Method:

This is a retrospective observational study of data collected in the National Poison Data System on a national level from January 2004 to December 2013. This information includes demographics, clinical effects, and outcomes.

Results:

There were 47,758 cases documented in National Poison Data System over 10 years (2004-2013). They were distributed into 70% adults versus 30% pediatrics (0-19 yr) 58% were male. 48% were intentional, 45% were intentional and 7% were due to an adverse reaction. 99.5% of the cases were caused by ingestion. Geographically, Texas constituted the highest percentage with 8.5% of the cases compared to the lowest of 0.01% recorded in US Virgin Islands. 42% of call originated from health care facilities versus 47% from home. 94% of the clinical effect involved CNS. . 9% developed a seizure, 1% were intubated, 0.1% had arrhythmias, and 4% received naloxone. The exposures resulted in no effect in 23% of the cases, 20% experienced minor effects, 15% moderate effects, and 2.8% resulted in death.

Discussion:

This study is limited by the potential errors associated with cases reported to poison centers in general.

Conclusion:

While 95% of tramadol exposures developed CNS clinical effects, only 9% resulted in seizure and less than 1% resulted in arrhythmia. Unfortunately, 1337 exposures resulted in fatal outcomes.