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Wild mushroom poisoning in Mersin: A retrospective epidemiological study and investigation of liver toxicity

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INTRODUCTION: Mushroom poisoning is observed in our country because of the consumption of wild mushrooms as unconscious food and the fact that poisonous mushroom species cannot be separated from non-toxic species. Amatoxin-containing fungi, especially the most dangerous type of toxin, account for more than 90% of deaths in acute liver failure mushroom poisoning. In this article, we aimed to evaluate the demographic and clinical data, the duration of hospital stay, serious complications and mortality in cases of mushroom poisoning.

METHODS: This is a retrospective recording evaluation study, and adult patients who applied to the Mersin University Medical Faculty Hospital during the last 5 years with a variety of neighborhood diseases were evaluated. Clinical features, treatment and complications of the patients were evaluated.

RESULTS: A total of 19 patients were admitted to the hospital with the diagnosis of possible fungal poisoning in this period. 1 year). When we examined hospital admission seasons, 3 (15.8%) patients applied in the winter months, 8 (42.1) in the autumn months and 8 (42.1) in the spring months. The most common complaints; nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, weakness, dizziness, dizziness and sweating. Only 52.6% of the patients had only symptomatic treatment and the duration of hospitalization was less than one day. Four (21.05%) patients had elevated liver function tests. Two of them had less than 5-fold elevation in liver function tests and all of them were normal. The other two had more than 20 times the height of prothrombin time. One of them received high-dose crystalline penicillin and silibin treatment, and the other was directed to another center because there was no room in our hospital.

DISCUSSION: Mushroom poisoning is frequently seen in spring and in early period (within the first 6 hours) the prognosis of fungal poisoning is generally good and symptomatic treatment is sufficient. Although it is the most common cause of gastrointestinal complaints, it causes hepatotoxicity in 20% of cases. Mushroom poisoning should be considered in patients with signs of gastrointestinal discomfort or hepatotoxicity, especially in the spring and autumn months.

Keywords: Mushroom poisoning, Liver toxicity, Turkey

Only Patients With Mild Gastrointestinal Symptoms	10 (% 52,63)
Hematological parameters deteriorated	6 (%31,58)
Disorders of liver function tests	4 (%21,05)
Renal failure and liver failure	1 (%5,26)

Fungal Toxicity Findings

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