

University Of Baghdad	
Alkindy College Of Medicine/ Research Module	
Full name of students:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. - ابراهيم حامد مجيد 2. - علي طالب حسن 3. - سجاد عباس حسين
Name of Supervisor	د. رغد عماد الدين ناجي
Year :	٢٠١٨-٢٠١٧
Abstract	<p>Prevalence of Thallium toxicity in Iraqi patients who attended the toxicity center</p> <p>Background: Pure thallium is a soft, bluish-white metal that is widely distributed in trace amounts in the earth's crust. In its pure form, it is odorless and tasteless, Thallium is most commonly used as a rodenticide and ant killer and it was banned from using as a rodenticide in USA in the mid-seventies, but unfortunately poisonings are still reported in other countries where thallium is used as a rodenticide and ant killer. Thallium toxicity is likely more common in developing countries where thallium rodenticides are still in use.</p> <p>Aim of study: To explain the effect of thallium toxicity when it's used as a rodenticide, to evaluate and assess the rate, number, route and specific areas of incidence, as well as draw attention to these thallium poisoning incidences and its continued illegal use.</p> <p>Patients and method: The study was done by collecting data from retrospectively available records of 72 suspected cases with thallium poisoning, who attended to the outpatient clinic in Gazi Al-Hariri Toxicity Center-Baghdad Teaching Hospital during the period from 2011 to 2017.</p>

Results: From the 72 suspected cases, 18 cases were positive with thallium poisoning, the highest number of positive cases were in 2015. We noticed that the highest frequency of toxicity was among males more than females and the most common age group were third, fourth and fifth decades.

Conclusion: Thallium is commonly used in Iraq as rat poison but the medical literatures were lacking of any record of sporadic cases or outbreaks of poisoning. Sporadic cases have been also occurred in Iran, China, USA and other countries, as a reason of exposure to Thallium by abusing illegal drugs , opioids, smoking and also by food polluted with Thallium.

Supervisor Name & Signature

Module Coordinator

Prof Dr. Huda Adnan