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Narcotic drug abuse and other risk factors in ١٠٠ operated patients for acute cholecystitis in Birjand, Iran

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View references (١٥)

Abstract

Objective: To study narcotic drug abuse, particularly opiate addiction, and other risk factors in patients with acute cholecystitis. Methods: In this prospective cross sectional study, variables such as age, gender, weight, narcotics drug abuse, hormone taking, number of pregnancies, and coexistent disease(s) were recorded in pre-designed forms for ١٠٠ consecutive patients who underwent operation for acute cholecystitis between October ٢٠٠١ and June ٢٠٠٥ in Imam Reza Hospital, Birjand, Iran. Relevant statistical tests were applied, using SPSS version ١٣,٠. Results: From the studied patients (٦٢ females, ٣٨ males) with a mean±SD of ٦٠,٨±١٥,٩ years, ٦٦ were underweight, ٢٣ were overweight, and only ١١ patients had normal weight. Most of the patients (٧٦) had calculous cholecystitis, of which ٥٠ (٦٥,٨٪) were female, and ٢٦ (٣٤,٢٪), were male. Seven females (١١٪), and ١٤ males (٣٧٪) revealed jaundice (p<٠,٠٠٢). Most (٧٢٪) had a history of narcotics abuse, of which ٦٩ (٩٥,٨٪) abused opiates constantly, and ٣ (٤,٢٪) abused recreationally. A significant (p<٠,٠١) relationship was found between acute cholecystitis and opiate addiction. Opiate addiction was more common in patients from rural areas than urban (p<٠,٠٣). Seventeen female patients (٢٧,٤٪) had a history of taking oral contraceptives. The patients were mostly from low socio-economic populations, and rural areas. Conclusion: The study revealed that narcotic opiate addiction is a major risk factor for occurrence of acute cholecystitis in this area.

Reaxys Database Information

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Indexed Keywords

EMTREE drug terms: codeine; diamorphine; diphenoxylate; narcotic analgesic agent; opiate; oral contraceptive agent

EMTREE medical terms: acute cholecystitis; adult; age; aged; article; biliary tract surgery; body weight; cholecystectomy; choledochoduodenostomy; comorbidity; controlled study; cross-sectional study; female; hormonal therapy; human; Iran; jaundice; major clinical study; male; narcotic dependence; obesity; opiate addiction; parity; recreation; risk factor; sex difference; social status; statistical analysis; surgical patient; underweight; urban rural difference; acute disease; analysis of variance; chi square distribution; cholecystitis; middle aged

MeSH: Acute Disease; Adult; Aged; Aged, ٨٠ and over; Analysis of Variance; Chi-Square Distribution; Cholecystitis; Female; Humans; Iran; Male; Middle Aged; Opioid-Related Disorders; Risk Factors
Medline is the source for the MeSH terms of this document.

Chemicals and CAS Registry Numbers: codeine, ٧٦-٥٧-٣; diamorphine, ١٥٠٢-٩٥-٠, ٥٦١-٢٧-٣; diphenoxylate, ٣٨١٠-٨٠-٨, ٩١٥-٣٠-٠; opiate, ٥٣٦٦٣-٦١-٩, ٨٠٠٢-٧٦-٤, ٨٠٠٨-٦٠-٤

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