**THE LETHAL GULP: A RARE PRESENTATION OF ACUTE FLACCID PARALYSIS FOLLOWING CHLORPYRIFOS INGESTION**

**CONCLUSION**

Although OPIDN have shown to occur several weeks after exposure, high index of suspicion is required in individuals having early neuropathic symptoms. Close monitoring and examination are recommended in patients with acute neurotoxicity as the reaction depends on the chemical composition of organophosphate that can lead to early onset of neuropathy.

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**INTRODUCTION**

Chlopyrifos, is a chlorinated organophosphate pesticide that accounts for major toxicity of pesticide mixture. Ingestion of this pesticide inhibits the activity of the enzyme acetylcholinesterase, leading to an excess of the neurotransmitter acetylcholine in the body. Acute flaccid paralysis is a rare clinical presentation among its diverse clinical presentations that occurs acutely in comparison to delayed neuropathy.

**CASE REPORT**

We report a 17 years old girl who presented with ingestion of chemicide 75+ about 5cc which contains an active component of chlorpyrifos (21.2% of organophosphate). Post ingestion patient had vomiting, diarrhea and chest tightness. Upon arrival to emergency department, gastric decontamination was done with activated charcoal. 12 hours post ingestion, she became drowsy, had difficulty ambulating with flaccid paralysis of all 4 limbs. Bilateral pupils were pinpoint, had excessive salivation, lacrimation, tachycardia and metabolic acidosis. Vital signs were BP 125/86, P 129, T 36.8 RR 20, SPO2 98% under room air. Serum cholinesterase level was low (36u/l).Plain computed tomography (CT) of brain resulted as no intracranial bleed. She was started with intravenous atropine bolus every 5 minutes until tracheobronchial secretion reduced and continued with atropine infusion. Then, was started on infusion pralidoxime over 24hours. Atropine infusion was off after 4hours due to persistent tachycardia. Symptoms improved after completion of pralidoxime, then was discharged well after 3 days of admission.

**DISCUSSION**

Adverse effects of chlorpyrifos poisoning are acute cholinergic crisis, intermediate syndrome, and delayed neuropathy (OPIDN). OPIDN is an axonal polyneuropathy in the central and peripheral nervous systems that occurs several weeks after exposure. Presentation includes distal weakness and sensory loss, which may be progressive and severe. Our case shows that acute flaccid paralysis can also occur in the period of acute cholinergic crisis. Atropine and oximes have shown to have some effect on the improvement and preventing further progression of neuropathy.