

Table 4. Highest level of health care in 2492 episodes of acute poisoning

	Ambulance [†]		Outpatient clinic		Hospitals		Odds ratio Ambulance vs hospital		Odds ratio Outpatient clinic vs hospital	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	OR	95% CI	OR	95% CI
Age (median years)	34		37		36					
Males	516	(69)	555	(69)	430	(46)	2.6	2.1–3.2	2.7	2.2–3.3
Females	234	(31)	246	(31)	511	(54)	0.4	0.3–0.5	0.4	0.3–0.5
Opiates	528	(70)	188	(23)	68	(7)	30.5	22.8–40.9	3.9	2.9–5.3
Ethanol	171	(23)	439	(55)	161	(17)	1.4	1.1–1.8	5.9	4.7–7.3
Sedatives	13	(2)	57	(7)	242	(26)	0.05	0.0–0.1	0.2	0.2–0.3
Other agents	21	(3)	50	(6)	125	(13)	0.2	0.1–0.3	0.4	0.3–0.6
Other illicit drugs	9	(1)	45	(6)	100	(11)	0.1	0.1–0.2	0.5	0.3–0.7
Paracetamol	5	(1)	7	(1)	116	(12)	0.05	0.0–0.1	0.06	0.0–0.1
Antidepressants	3	(0.4)	4	(0)	65	(7)	0.05	0.0–0.2	0.07	0.0–0.2
Neuroleptics	0	(0)	11	(1)	64	(7)			0.2	0.1–0.4
Awake	332	(44)	274	(34)	436	(46)	0.9	0.8–1.1	0.6	0.5–0.7
Somnolent	153	(20)	447	(56)	284	(30)	0.6	0.5–0.7	2.9	2.4–3.6
Comatose	78	(10)	77	(10)	140	(15)	0.7	0.5–0.9	0.6	0.5–0.8
Deeply comatose	187	(25)	3	(0)	81	(9)	3.5	2.7–4.7	0.04	0.0–0.1
Antidote*	367	(49)	34	(4)	255	(27)	2.6	2.1–3.2	0.1	0.1–0.2
Total	750 [†]	(100)	801	(100)	941	(100)				

[†]15 patients dead on site not included

*The antidote was solely naloxone in ambulances, while only naloxone and flumazenil were included from outpatient clinic and hospitals