

Assessment of Alcoholics by Medico Legal Officer in District Sanghar: A Retrospective Study

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ABSTRACT

Background: Intoxication is drinking alcoholic drinks at a level that interferes with the obligations of physical health, mental health, and social, family, or work. In western culture, the use of alcoholic drinks is very popular. To evaluate the suspected alcoholic consumption to determine whether the clinical assessment is appropriate to pronounce the case positive for alcoholism.

Patients and Methods: The analysis involves the review of 100 cases from January 2019 to December 2019 in the office of additional Police Surgeon Civil Hospital Sanghar for 01 years.

Results: The participants were all men and were up to 50 years of age. All of the cases were in Sanghar District. The distribution of faith indicates 93% percent of Muslims and 07% percent of non-Muslims, but laboratory testing showed (85%) percent positive cases in 15 percent of the study.

Conclusion: We found that in the corresponding area the actual figure of people who consumes alcohol.

Keywords: Alcohol, Consumption & Medico legal.

INTRODUCTION

Alcohol is a dependency-producing psychoactive drug that is usually consumed in the form of an alcoholic beverage. It is an ingredient contained in ethanol or ethyl alcohol in beer, wine, brandy, whisky, and rum that can lead to a condition known as alcohol intoxication or drunkenness upon ingestion.¹

The elevated prevalence of drug misuse is due to it. Increased drug misuse, such as alcohol, hypnotics, and increases in fatal and non-fatal roads have contributed to stimulants Traffic crashes.² the misuse of these medications hinders the use of the patients' driving skill and reasoning ability³.

Several Scientists have proposed that the overall proportion of around 4.5 percent of people driving with drug abuse may be nonetheless, more research is required to test blood Moveable Traffic Toxicology Screen⁴.

This is especially hard to do because the individual's Blood is very unlikely to be provided for screening at random. These kinds of studies, however, selected from moving traffic you may provide an indication of how many individuals are driving with Poisoning leads to deadly or non-fatal road traffic. Crashes some experts have indicated the oral Fluids may also be obtained and given instead of blood. Related Outcomes⁴⁴ Alcohol accounts for 40% of either way hospitalizations. 50,000 deaths are accounted for, 600,000 hospital visits a year in the United Kingdom The study tests the concentration of blood alcohol in Drivers implicated in road traffic accidents⁵.

METHODOLOGY

The research included 100 complaints brought through police at the office of Sanghar, an additional police surgeon, claiming that they were in an intoxicated state between January 2019 and December 2019. The research

included the recording of the following measures: age, gender, area referring authority, and symptoms and signs of alcohol consumption, including eye congestion, slurred speech, Romberg's Both positive or negative, the symbol and the general disposition. The urine and blood samples were obtained and sent to the Director Laboratories and Chemical Examiner Government of Sindh, Karachi.

Data Collection: This cross sectional, observational study was conducted at Civil Hospital Sanghar Sindh from January 2019 to Dec 2019. Regarding medico legal evaluation of subjects with suspected alcohol consumption was retrieved.

The examination convention was reviewed and approved by the clinical moral audit board of trustees prior to the start of the examination and informed assent was obtained from each patient. Proforma data was documented and included in table format and assessed using the (SPSS) version. Under the local standard operating procedure, an alleged alcohol consumption subject is brought by the police with an official document explaining the reasons for the test. MLO documents the subject's declaration and discusses it. Examination focuses primarily on the subject's overall appearance and attire, actions, concentration, vitality, orientation, cooperation, breathe alcohol odor, agility, and reflexes of the tendon. MLO may give opinions based on analysis only or may submit samples of body fluid (blood and urine) in addition to the chemical laboratory operated by the government and subsequently publish reports according to the findings

RESULT

The participants were all men and were up to 50 years of age. All of the cases were in Sanghar District. The distribution of faith indicates 93% percent of Muslims and

07% percent of non-Muslims, but laboratory testing showed (85%) percent positive cases in 15 percent of the study.

Table 1: Age Distribution (n=100 cases)

Age	No	% No	Cumulative %
0 to 15	12	11.7 %	12.0 %
16 to 20	13	12.6 %	25.0 %
21 to 30	44	42.7 %	69.0 %
31 to 40	20	19.4 %	12.0 %
41 to 50	11	10.7 %	11.0 %
50 to 60	00	00	00
Total	100	100 %	100 %

Table 2: Gender Distribution:

Sex	No	Cumulative %
Male	100	100 %
Female	00	00

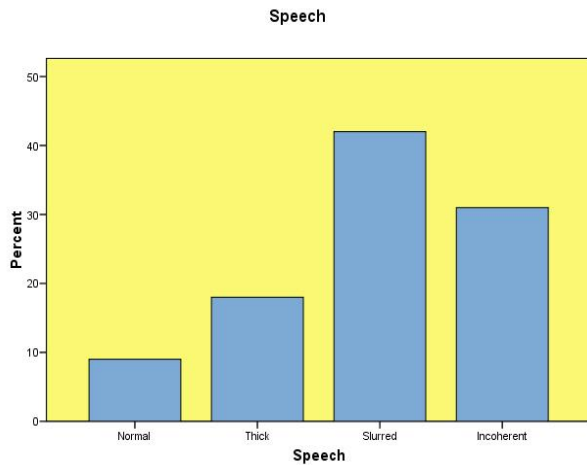
Table 3: Area Distribution:

Area	No	Cumulative %
Rural	79	79.0 %
Urban	21	21.0 %

Clinical Sign and Symptoms

Speech

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Normal	9	8.8	9.0	9.0
	Thick	18	17.6	18.0	27.0
	Slurred	42	41.2	42.0	69.0
	Incoherent	31	30.4	31.0	100.0
	Total	100	98.0	100.0	



Congestion of Eyes

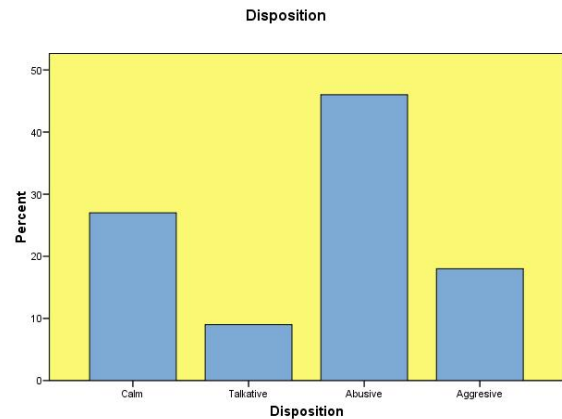
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Normal	29	28.4	29.0	29.0
	Congested	71	69.6	71.0	100.0
	Total	100	98.0	100.0	

Romberg's Sign

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Positive	80	78.4	80.0	80.0
	Negative	20	19.6	20.0	100.0
	Total	100	98.0	100.0	
Total		102	100.0		

General Disposition

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Calm	27	26.5	27.0	27.0
	Talkative	9	8.8	9.0	36.0
	Abusive	46	45.1	46.0	82.0
	Aggressive	18	17.6	18.0	100.0
	Total	100	98.0	100.0	



DISCUSSION

Alcoholism is a disorder and its prevalence is increasing, the ACCOOL abusers "problem drinkers" are more severe issues for their dependents. It is the most serious alcoholic condition, which progresses in a predictable manner over a number of years. At first a tolerance grows, followed by severe drinking and then a lengthy drinking with related physical or mental problems may be lost in control. [6-7]

The distribution of faith shows that 93% of Muslims and 07% of non-Muslims are Muslims. The findings of the study can't be compared with the western/non-Muslim world, as the alcohol level and associated intoxication are quite simply an intake against which legislation falls into effect in their circumstances. Alcohol intake clinical judgments can be highly misleading. In a Jordanian experiment, alcohol in laboratory assessment accounted for just 12.6 percent of people accused of alcohol abuse. [8] A similar Pakistani study from Karachi assessed MLO's alcohol consumption by 30 percent (n=78). The rest of 260 persons were disposed of for clinical reasons [9]. The police brought all the accusations in the investigation since they were detained by the police. An alcoholic scent was 89 percent and the remainder were negative for the clinical examination. The congestant of the eye was 80%, the overall mood was 82%, the eyes were 71% and the speech was 42%, in the clinical signs and symptoms, was reduced. In total, all these cases were sampled in a urine and blood that was positive in 85% of the cases and negatively in 150% of the cases to the Sindh Chemical Examiner and Laboratory Director, Karachi for alcohol detection. In the Mirza study, 338 cases were tested, and in 260 (78%) and 78 (23%) cases the clinical diagnosis was positive and referred to the urine and blood test chemical investigator. Of these 78 alcohol cases, 40 were positive and 38 were negative [10].

In Sri Lanka, both male and female health staff perform clinical and autopsy investigations on alcohol

poisoning. People assume that women can't sense the liquor smell as good as men. However, 37 percent were male and 63 percent female and there were no statistically significant variations between males and females when the scent of all liquors was related to sex ($p>0.05$). [11]

95 per cent alcohol is left in the blood for alcohol metabolism; this 95 per cent should be targeted and alternate methods should be identified to determine the underlying impact of alcohol. A large number of accurate non-invasive tools are available to test blood alcohol levels such as breathalyzer, urine or chemical strips of sweat or salivary. [12]

CONCLUSION

It is closed and suggested that the clinical evaluation albeit positive in 85% in our investigation, the aftereffect of synthetic analyst were not as per the clinical appraisal anyway a particularly number of tests were lost consequently it is difficult to reach inference. It is judicious to affirm by research center examination prior to announcing any one certain. Also specialists need to build up an idiot proof system for detailing from the compound inspector.

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