



ATUDER
Acil Tıp Uzmanları Derneği



15. ACIL TIP SEMPOZYUMU

28-30 AĞUSTOS 2014
TRABZON

ALTERNATİF TIP YÖNTEMLERİ VE TOKSİKOLOJİSİ



UZM.DR. AYNUR ŞAHİN

KARTAL DR.LÜTFİ KIRDAR EĞİTİM VE ARAŞTIRMA HASTANESİ- ACIL TIP ABD

ALTERNATİF TIP

- DSÖ' ne göre “geleneksel tıp”, fiziksel ve ruhsal hastalıklardan korunma, bunlara tanı koyma, iyileştirme veya tedavi etmenin yanında sağlığın iyi sürdürülmesinde de kullanılan, farklı kültürlerle özgü teori, inanç ve tecrübelere dayalı - izahı yapılabilen veya yapılamayan- bilgi, beceri ve uygulamaların bütünüdür.¹

1 - Aydın, S.; DSÖ ve Gelenekten Küresele Tıbbın Alternatif Serüveni, SD Sağlık Düşüncesi ve Tıp Kültürü Dergisi, İlkbahar 2012, Sayı: 22, s: 8-11.

ALTERNATİF TIP

U.S. Department of Health & Human Services National Institutes of Health

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TC. Sağlık Bakanlığı

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Geleneksel, Tamamlayıcı ve Alternatif Tıp Uygulamaları Daire Başkanlığı

Kurumsal Duyurular

ALTERNATİF TIP

- NCCAM, sayıları düzineleri bulan geleneksel ve tamamlayıcı tıp uygulamalarını 3 başlık altında toplamıştır:
 1. Doğal ürünler
 2. Zihin ve beden tıbbı
 3. Fiziksel manipülasyona dayalı uygulamalar



ALTERNATİF TIP



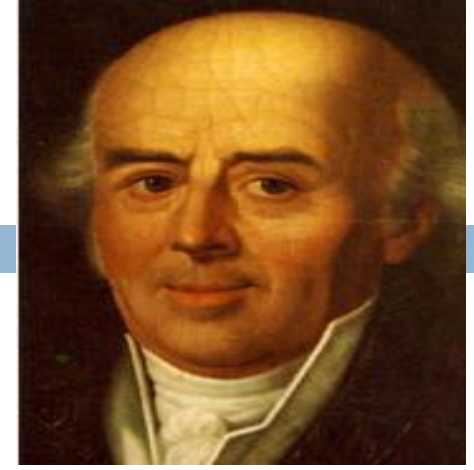
- Hipnoz
- Hirudoterapi
- Homeopati
- Kayropratik
- Kupa Tedavisi
- Makrobiyotik
- Masaj
- Müzik tedavisi
- Natüropati
- Negatif iyon tedavisi
- Orgon tedavisi
- Osteopati
- Örüntü tedavisi

- Akupunktur
- Aleksander tekniği
- Antropofizik tıp
- Aromaterapi
- Ayurveda
- Bach ilaçları
- Bio-feedback
- Bitkisel Tıp
- Biyoenerji
- Biyo-kimya
- Do-in (bastır oraya)
- Hidroterapi

- Piramit tedavisi
- Psionik
- Radyestezi
- Radyonik
- Refleksoloji
- Renk tedavisi
- Rolf metodu
- Sesle tedavi
- Shiatsu
- Şifacılık
- Yoga

Homeopati

- Homeopati kelimesi 'homoion' benzeri ve 'pathos' acı çekme kelimelerinden türetilmiştir.
- Homeopati sağlığa kavuşturma sistemi olup, benzeri benzer ile tedavi etme temeline dayanır.



Dr. Samuel Hahnemann (1755-1843)



HOMEOPATİ
DERNEĞİ

ANASAYFA HOMEOPATİ » KURS & SEMİNER

HOMEOPATİ "YAŞAMIN GÜCÜ"

DÜNYA
200 YIL ÖNCE
BU GÜCÜ KEŞFETTİ.

A close-up photograph of a small blue and white homeopathic pill bottle lying on its side, with several white pills spilling out onto a reflective surface. In the background, a larger purple bottle is partially visible.

Homeopati

1-Bitkiler: (çiçekler, yapraklar, sebze ve meyveler, kökler, kabuklar, tohumlar vb) örneğin Chamomilla (papatya), Ledum (biberiye, kuş dili), Allium sativa (sarımsak), Belladonna (güzel avrat otunun meyvesi) vb.

2-Hayvansal maddeler ve bazı hayvanların salgıları; örneğin Sepia, (sübye, mürekkep balığı), Apis (bal arısı), Lachesis (yılan zehiri) vb.

3- Hastalıklı dokular, mikroorganizmalar örneğin Carcinosinum, Medorrhinum, Tuberculinum vb.

4- Kimyasal elementler, mineraller ve bileşimleri; örneğin Silicea (kuvars), Ferrum (demir), Sulphur (kükürt), Calcareo (kalsiyum) vb.

Homeopati



Basic First Aid NaturoKit®

Homeopathic Remedies (small glass vials)

APIS 30C - For any inflammation with stinging, burning, redness, and swelling including allergic reactions, infections, and insect bites with these characteristics.

ARNICA 30C - First remedy for any physical trauma. For relief of pain, inflammation, bleeding, bruising, or soreness caused by injuries, accidents, sprains, strains, muscular overexertion, and shock.

CANTHARIS 30C - For scalds and burns including sunburns. Also indicated for frequent, painful urination.

HYPERICUM 30C - For sharp, shooting nerve pain. For painful, deep cuts, nerve and spinal injuries, i.e. crushed toes or fingers, tailbone injuries, etc. Also used for injuries or surgery to nerve-rich areas such as tongue, eyes, genitals, and teeth.

LEDUM 30C - For puncture wounds. For bites and stings from animals and insects. Affected area may feel cold to touch, be numb or very sensitive to touch, and be better with cold applications. Also indicated for the resolution of black eye.

DIRECTIONS FOR HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES: Dispense 3 pellets into cap (don't touch pellets with your hands) and dissolve the pellets under the tongue 3 times a day. Repeat dosing only if symptoms are still present, always increasing time between doses as condition improves. Or use as directed by a health professional. Children: Same as adult dosing. We have listed primary indications only. We recommend consulting a homeopathic reference book for more uses of each remedy.

Other Remedies

ACTIVATED CHARCOAL - Adsorbent - draws out and binds toxins. For intestinal upset and discomfort such as diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, indigestion, and gas.

Suggested internal use: Take 2 capsules as needed. May repeat until symptoms improve. Children: 1 capsule swallowed or mixed into soft food (charcoal is tasteless). Caution: Do not take at the same time as other medications as charcoal may diminish the absorption and effectiveness of oral meds. For short term use only. May cause black stools.

Charcoal Poultice (for drawing out toxins of bites, stings, and inflamed areas of unbroken skin): Break open enough capsules to cover affected area and mix with small amount of water to create a paste. Apply the paste to a bandage and apply directly to affected area. Diluted Calendula Succus may be used to moisten charcoal when used on infected skin.

CALENDULA SUCCUS - Antiseptic - used for cleaning wounds; decreases bleeding. Stimulates the growth of normal tissue - aids in healing cuts, burns, lacerations, etc. **Suggested use:** Apply 5-30 drops topically to affected area, make a compress, or soak affected part. Use full strength (may sting) or dilute with 2-3 parts water.

Calendula Compress: Add 2 dropperfuls of Calendula Succus to 4 ounces of clean water. Soak a clean, cotton cloth in the Calendula solution, gently wring out, apply to the affected area, and leave on at least 30 minutes. Area may be wrapped with wool cloth, bandage, or plastic to hold in moisture and secured with surgical tape or safety pins.

CRISIS CALM - For emotional crisis and stress (e.g. shock from trauma, pain, terror, panic attacks, hysteria, tension, irritability, fear, anxiety, worry, grief, loss, and nervousness). Can be used anytime to manage stress and encourage a calm, clear state, (e.g. after a bad accident, before public speaking or exams, trouble sleeping, hearing bad news, stress, etc.). **Suggested use:** Add 3 drops to drinking water or under the tongue. Repeat as needed. For chronic stress or imbalance, take daily. Children: Same as adult dosing.

WILD WEED SALVE - Antiseptic, anti-inflammatory herbal combination; reduces itching and stimulates the growth of normal tissue. Heals and soothes the skin, including minor cuts, scrapes, burns, bug bites, sunburn, chapped skin, itchy skin, etc. **Suggested use:** Apply a thin layer topically to affected area of skin and cover with a bandage if needed. Caution: Do not use internally, as a suppository, or apply to deep open wounds.

These statements have not been evaluated by the Food and Drug Administration. These products are not intended to diagnose, treat, cure or prevent any disease.

How to Use this Kit

Consider the listed remedies for each complaint below. One or several may apply to each individual case. Directions on use are listed on opposite page under each remedy. We recommend studying these remedies and indications, as well as some of the listed resources, before an emergency arises.

Abrasions: Wash with diluted Calendula Succus. Then apply Wild Weed Salve.

Allergic reactions: Take Apis.

Anxiety: Take Crisis Calm.

Bites (Animal): Take Ledum. Wash affected area with soap and water and flush with diluted Calendula Succus. If shooting pains from bite, follow Ledum with Hypericum. For venomous bites, charcoal may also be taken internally and applied externally.

Bites (Insects): Take Ledum or Apis depending on presentation (see above under Homeopathic Remedies) and apply charcoal poultice topically. For venomous bites, charcoal may also be taken internally.

Black eye: Take Arnica initially. Follow with Ledum.

Bleeding: Take Arnica. Apply Calendula Succus topically (sparingly).

Boils: Apply charcoal poultice moistened with Calendula Succus.

Bruises: Take Arnica.

Burns: Take Cantharis. Apply Calendula compress. As skin starts to heal, apply Wild Weed Salve.

Chapped lips: Apply Wild Weed Salve.

Crush injuries (to fingers, toes, tailbone): Take Arnica followed by Hypericum.

Cuts: Take Arnica. For deeper cuts, flush wound with dilute Calendula Succus. For minor cuts or as cuts heal, apply Wild Weed Salve.

If shooting pains from cut or if cut is in a nerve rich area such as a finger, follow Arnica with Hypericum.

Dental: After surgery take Arnica and rinse mouth with diluted Calendula Succus. For tooth pain take Hypericum.

Dermatitis: Apply Wild Weed Salve.

Diaper Rash: Apply Wild Weed Salve.

Diarrhea: Take charcoal internally.

Digestive upset: Take charcoal internally.

Exhaustion: Take Arnica for exhaustion following over-exertion. For mental fatigue, take Crisis Calm.

Fear (stage fright, flight anxiety, etc.): Take Crisis Calm.

Gas/flatulence: Take charcoal internally.

Grief/sadness: Take Crisis Calm.

Hives: Take Apis.

Indigestion: Take charcoal internally.

Infected skin: Apply charcoal poultice moistened with Calendula Succus or apply Wild Weed Salve.

Inflammation/swelling: Take Apis. Apply charcoal poultice topically.

Itchy skin/rash: Apply Wild Weed Salve.

Light-headedness: Take Crisis Calm.

Muscle soreness/tension (especially after overexertion): Take Arnica.

Nausea & Vomiting: Take charcoal internally.

Nerve injury and pain: Take Hypericum.

Over-exertion: Take Arnica.

Pain: Consider Arnica, Hypericum, Cantharis, Apis, Ledum or Crisis Calm depending on specific presentation as listed above under Remedies.

Puncture wounds (nails, splinters, etc.): Take Ledum.

Flush wound with dilute Calendula Succus. If sharp shooting pains, follow with Hypericum.

Scrapes: Apply Wild Weed Salve topically.

Sprains/strains: Take Arnica.

Stings (bee, wasp, fly, etc.): Take Apis or Ledum depending on presentation (see above under Homeopathic Remedies).

Apply charcoal poultice topically.

Stress: Take Crisis Calm.

Sunburn: Take Cantharis. Apply dilute Calendula Succus either as a wash or as a compress.

Surgery: Take Arnica after surgery. For incisions take Hypericum and apply dilute Calendula Succus or compress.

As incision starts to heal, apply Wild Weed Salve.

Trauma/shock: Take Arnica for physical trauma; take Crisis Calm for mental/emotional trauma.

Urinary discomfort: Take Cantharis.

Wounds: Take Arnica. Flush area with diluted Calendula Succus.

These statements have not been evaluated by the Food and Drug Administration. These products are not intended to diagnose, treat, cure or prevent any disease.

Homeopati

Bradycardia, Reversible Panconduction Defect and Syncope following Self-Medication with a Homeopathic Medicine

Guha S.^a · Dawn B.^b · Dutta G.^a · Chakraborty T.^a · Pain S.^a

^aDivision of Cardiology, Department of Medicine, Calcutta Medical College, Calcutta, India;

^bDivision of Cardiology, Department of Medicine, University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky., USA

[J Toxicol Clin Toxicol](#). 2003;41(7):963-7.

Arsenic toxicity from homeopathic treatment.

[Chakraborti D](#)¹, [Mukherjee SC](#), [Saha KC](#), [Chowdhury UK](#), [Rahman MM](#), [Sengupta MK](#).

⊕ Author information

Abstract

Homeopathic medicine is commonly believed to be relatively harmless. However, treatment with improperly used homeopathic preparations may be dangerous.

CASE REPORTS: Case 1 presented with melanosis and keratosis following short-term use of Arsenic Bromide 1-X followed by long-term use of other arsenic-containing homeopathic preparations. Case 2 developed melanotic arsenical skin lesions after taking Arsenicum Sulfuratum Flavum-1-X (Arsenic S.F. 1-X) in an effort to treat his white skin patches. Case 3 consumed Arsenic Bromide 1-X for 6 days in an effort to treat his diabetes and developed an acute gastrointestinal illness followed by leukopenia, thrombocytopenia, and diffuse dermal melanosis with patchy desquamation. Within approximately 2 weeks, he developed a toxic polyneuropathy resulting in quadriparesis. Arsenic concentrations in all three patients were significantly elevated in integument tissue samples. In all three cases, arsenic concentrations in drinking water were normal but arsenic concentrations in samples of the homeopathic medications were elevated.

CONCLUSION: Arsenic used therapeutically in homeopathic medicines can cause clinical toxicity if the medications are improperly used.

[Dtsch Med Wochenschr](#). 2010 Jun;135(24):1224-7. doi: 10.1055/s-0030-1255140. Epub 2010 Jun 8.

[Another "suspect": homeopathic agent associated with acute interstitial nephritis].

[Article in German]

[Türkoğlu-Raach G](#)¹, [Gröne HJ](#), [Sitter T](#), [Fischereder M](#).

Bitkisel ürün kullanım sıklığı

- ABD'de hastalıkların tedavisinde ek olarak %14-31¹
- Ülkemizde yapılmış kesitsel bir araştırmada bu oran % 35.9²
- Hastaların %60'ı kullandıklarını hekimden gizliyor¹ !!!

1-Colalto C. Herbal interactions on absorption of drugs: Mechanisms of action and clinical risk assessment Pharmacol Res. 2010 Sep;62(3):207-27. doi: 10.1016/j.phrs.2010.04.001.

2- Nur N. Knowledge and behaviours related to herbal remedies: a cross-sectional epidemiological study in adults in MiddleAnatolia, Turkey. Health Soc Care Community 2010 Jul;18(4):389-95.

ZDM'lere bildirimler

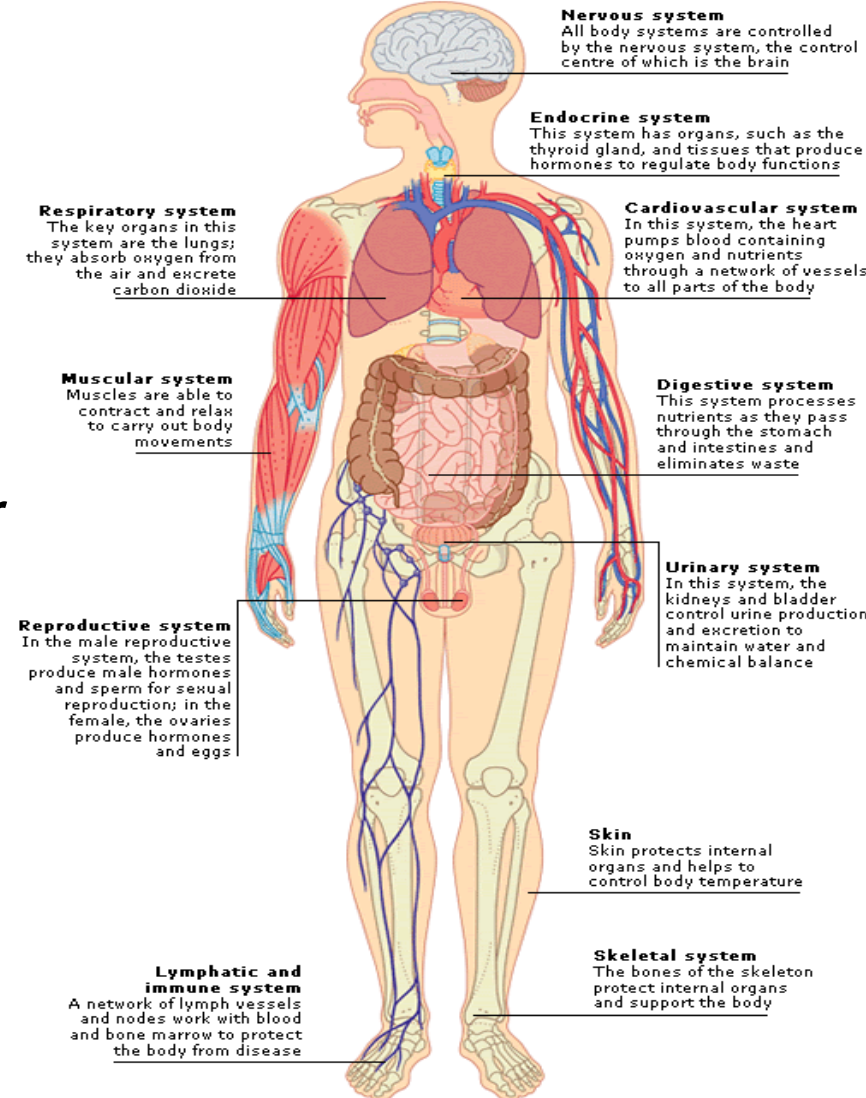
- ABD'de 2012 yılı ZDM verilerine göre bitkiler ve bitkisel gıda takviyeleri nedeniyle başvuru % 3.2¹
- Ülkemizde DEÜ Tıp Fakültesi 1993-2002 ZDM verilerine göre bu oran % 1.25²

1- Mowry JB, Spyker DA, Cantilena LR Jr, Bailey JE, Ford M. 2012 Annual Report of the American Association of Poison Control Centers' National Poison Data System (NPDS): 30th Annual Report. Clin Toxicol (Phila). 2013 Dec;51(10):949-1229

2-Balkan D, Gümüştekin M, Gelal A, Kurt S, Guven H, Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi İlaç ve Zehir Danışma Merkezine bildirilen bitki zehirlenmeleri Türkiye Klinikleri 2003

Zehirli bitkilerin sınıflandırılması

- 1- Alkoloidler
- 2-Glikozidler
- 3-Terpenler ve reçineler
- 4-Protein, peptid ve lektinler
- 5- Fenoller ve fenil propanoidler
- 6- Kimyasal olarak sınıflandırılamayanlar



Kardiyoaktif glikozid içeren bitkiler

- Ada soğanı (*Urginea maritima*)
- Zakkum (*Nerium oleander*)
- Yüksük otu (*Digitalis purpureae*)
- Vadi zambağı (*Convallaria majalis*)

ADA SOĞANI- *Urginea Maritima*(Squill)



ADA SOĞANI- *Urginea Maritima*(Squill)

Clinical Toxicology, 33(1), 83-86 (1995)

Urginea maritima (Squill) Toxicity

Yesim Tuncok, M.D.; Omer Kozan, M.D.; Caner Cavdar, M.D.; Hulya Guven, M.D.; John Fowler, M.D.

Dokuz Eylul University Hospital, Izmir, Turkey

ABSTRACT

A 55 year-old female ingested two bulbs of *Urginea maritime* (squill) plant as a folk remedy for her arthritic pains. Her past history was significant for Hashimoto thyroiditis and she was hypothyroid upon presentation. Subsequent effects resembling those seen with cardiac glycoside intoxication included nausea, vomiting, seizures, hyperkalemia, atrioventricular block and ventricular arrhythmias resembling digitalis toxicity. A serum digoxin level by an enzyme immunoassay method was 1.59 ng/mL. Despite supportive treatment and pacing, the patient expired from ventricular arrhythmias 30 h after ingestion. Squill has been recognized since antiquity for the clinical toxicity of its cardiac glycosides, but this appears to be the first report of a fatality since 1966. (Key Words: *squill*; *urginea maritima*; cardiac glycosides; poisoning.)

Ada Soğanının Yaraları

- Ada Soğanı kalp hastalığı için kullanılır, kalbi kuvvetlendirerek kan dolaşımını düzenler, kalp yetmezliğini azaltır.
- Vücutta oluşan iltihapları azaltır ve oluşmasını engeller.
- Bu bitkiden yapılan sirke vücudu güçlendirir ve zindelik verir aynı zamanda vücudu sağlıklı tutar.
- Ayrıca siğile sürüldüğünde onu kurutur ve dökülmesini sağlar.
- Ada soğanı tazeyken acı ve zehirleyici olur bu sebeple tazeyken kullanmayın kurutularak kullanılması tavsiye edilir.
- Su ve hamur ile pişirilip yenirse göğüs ağrısına ve nefes darlığına iyi gelir.
- Böbrek hastalarının kullanması sakıncalıdır.
- Zeytinyağı ve çam sakızı ile birlikte kanştırılıp istenilen bölgeye sürüldüğünde tüy çıkarıcı özelliği gösterir.
- Ada soğanını evinizin kapısına astığınız takdirde yılan, akrep gibi zehir böcek ve sürüngenlerin evinize girmesini engeller ve farelerin ölmesini sağlar.
- Ada soğanı zehirli olduğundan fazla kullanıldığı takdirde zehirlenme, kusma ve buna istinaden bulantı, ishal gibi hastalıklara neden olur.

ZAKKUM- *Nerium oleander*



Heart Views. 2010 Oct-Dec; 11(3): 115–116.
doi: [10.4103/1995-705X.76803](https://doi.org/10.4103/1995-705X.76803)

PMCID: PMC3089829

Acute Cardiac Toxicity of *Nerium Oleander*/Indicum Poisoning (Kaner) Poisoning

[Ibraheem Khan](#), [Chandra Kant](#), [Anil Sanwaria](#), and [Lokesh Meena](#)

[Author information](#) ► [Copyright and License information](#) ►

Abstract

Go to:

We present a case of oleander leaf extract poisoning manifested by vomiting, lightheadedness, and heart block. Practicing physicians should understand the potential lethal properties of oleander and its availability throughout the world.

Keywords: AV block, cardiac glycosides, *Nerium oleander*

Zakkum Faydaları

- * Zakkum haricen kullanıldığı takdirde adale ağrılarını giderir.
- * Akrep ve arı sokmasında faydalıdır.
- * Düşük dozlarda kullanılacak olursa kalbi kuvvetlendirir.
- * Zakkum bol miktarda idrar söktürür.
- * Vücutta biriken suyu boşaltır.
- * Halk arasında haricen deri kanserine karşı kullanılmaktadır.
- * Uyuz gibi deri kaşıntılarına, bit, pire gibi zararlılara ve arı sokmasına karşı haricen kullanımı faydalıdır.
- * Yapılan bilimsel araştırmalar zakkumun kansere karşı tedavi edici olduğunu ortaya koymaktadır. Fakat henüz zakkum ile bir kanser ilacı üretilmemiştir.

Zakkum Zararları:

Zakkum çok zehirli bir bitki olduğu için küçük bir miktarı bile ölüme neden olabilir. Bu nedenle doktor kontrolü dışında kullanılmamalıdır. Ev ilaçlarında kullanılmaması gerekir.

Zakkum Nasıl Kullanılır:

Zakkum kurutulduktan sonra suyla kaynatılarak çok küçük miktarlarda dahilen ya da zeytinyağı ile karıştırılarak haricen kullanılabilir.

YÜKSÜK OTU- *Digitalis purpurea*



Yüksük otu neye iyi gelir?

Baş ağrısı, çiban ve açık yara tedavisinde kullanılır.
Günümüzde doğuştan gelen kalp sorunları için kullanılmakta.
İdrar sökücü etkisi vardır.

Bitter pill to swallow: a case of accidental poisoning with digitalis purpurea

Andrew Mitchell

ST1 Core Medical Training, Wishaw General Hospital, Lanarkshire, Scotland

Correspondence to Andrew Mitchell, andrewjmitchell@doctors.org.uk

Summary

While digitoxicity secondary to therapeutic use is frequent, due to its distinctive appearance and unpleasant taste accidental ingestion of digitalis purpurea (foxglove) is uncommon. This report relates the case of two previously healthy individuals who inadvertently consumed significant quantities of digitalis in its plant form. Both men presented in first-degree atrioventricular block and had digoxin levels of 4.9 $\mu\text{g/litre}$, but were otherwise stable and made unremarkable recoveries with repeated dose activated charcoal.

KOMAR ÇİÇEĞİ- Rhododendron



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Hürriyet
SAĞLIK
20 Ağustos 2014 Çarşamba 22:13

Tüm Sağlık Haberlerini Okumak İçin

◀ Önceki Haber | Sonraki Haber ▶

Deli bal hem ilaç hem zehir

AA

Anıların, özellikle Karadeniz Bölgesi'nde doğal olarak yetişen "dağ gülü" adlı bitkinin nektarından ürettikleri ve tarihte kimyasal silah olarak kullanıldığı bilinen "deli bal"ın 1 çay kaşığından fazla yenilmesinin zehirlenmeye neden olabildiği bildirildi.

Uludağ Üniversitesi Anestezi ve Reanimasyon Anabilim Dalı Öğretim Üyesi ve Zehir Danışma Merkezi Sorumlusu Prof. Dr. Gürayten Özyurt, , insanlık tarihi boyunca çifa kaynağı olarak kullanılan balın özelliklerinin, yapıldığı bitkiye göre değiştiğini belirtti.

Türkiye'de Karadeniz bölgesinde bin 800 metre yükseklikteki ormanlık alanlarda yetişen, literatürdeki adı "rhododendron pontica" olan ve halk arasında "dağ gülü" olarak bilinen bitkinin pembe renkli çiçeklerinin anılar tarafından bal yapılmak için kullanıldığını ifade eden Özyurt, bu bitkiden elde edilen balın "deli bal" olarak adlandırıldığını kaydetti.

Özyurt, "deli bal"ın alternatif tıpta mide ağrılarında, bağırsak hastalıklarında, şeker hastalığında ve hipertansiyon tedavisinde kullanıldığını dile getirerek, "dağ gülü"nü yapısında bulunan, iskelet ve kalp kası hücrelerinde, merkezi sinir sistemini etkileyen "grayanotoksin" adlı maddenin, bu çiçekten yapılan balın içinde de olduğunu vurguladı



Ağrı kesici etkisinden dolayı dahilen, infüzyon (% 2) halinde (günde 2-3 bardak), idrar söktürücü ve romatizma ağrılarını dindirici olarak kullanılırsa da taşıdığı andromedol türevleri nedeniyle tehlikelidir.

Toksikolojik etki: *Rhododendron* türlerinin yaprak ve çiçekleri zehirli bileşikler (andromedotoksin ve diğerleri) taşımaktadır. Memleketimizde insanların bitki ile zehirlenmesi nadirdir. Genç yaprak sürüngünlerini veya çiçekleri yiyen koyun ve keçilerde tehlikeli zehirlenmeler görülür.

Doğu Karadeniz bölgesinde yetişen *Rhododendron* türleri (bilhassa *R. luteum* ve *R. ponticum*) nektarlarından anıarca alınan usare ile yapılan bala bu bölgede "deli bal" ismi verilir.

KOMAR ÇİÇEĞİ- Rhododendron

[Emerg Med J. 2007 Aug;24\(8\):592-3.](#)

Mad honey poisoning-related asystole.

[Gunduz A¹](#), [Durmus I](#), [Turedi S](#), [Nuhoglu I](#), [Ozturk S](#).

⊕ Author information

Abstract

Mad honey poisoning is well known in the eastern Black Sea region of Turkey. The cause of the poisoning is the toxin grayanotoxin, found in honey obtained from the nectar of Rhododendron species on the mountains in the region. A 60-year-old man was brought to the emergency department with dizziness and syncope after eating a few spoonfuls of honey. While the patient was being treated, bradycardia and asystole developed. The patient was given 0.5 mg of atropine, and asystole began and ended. The patient was transferred to the catheter laboratory and a temporary pacemaker was implanted. Mad honey poisoning related asystole has not been previously reported, and the rapid response to atropine is significant.

[Int J Cardiol. 2008 Sep 26;129\(2\):e56-8. Epub 2007 Sep 24.](#)

An unusual presentation of mad honey poisoning: acute myocardial infarction.

[Akinci S](#), [Arslan U](#), [Karakurt K](#), [Cengel A](#).

Abstract

An unusual type of food poisoning is commonly seen in the Black Sea coast of Turkey due to grayanotoxin containing toxic honey so called "mad honey" ingestion. In cases of toxication bradycardia and rhythm disturbances are commonly observed. Herein, we present a case of a patient who was admitted to the hospital because of acute myocardial infarction with normal coronary arteries after "mad honey" ingestion.

[Dtsch Med Wochenschr. 1996 Jul 26;121\(30\):936-8.](#)

[Acute life-threatening bradycardia: food poisoning by Turkish wild honey].

[Article in German]

[von Malottki K¹](#), [Wiechmann HW](#).

⊕ Author information

Abstract

HISTORY AND FINDINGS: A 49-year-old Turkish man, previously well, suddenly developed severe vertigo and a feeling of retrosternal compression. The symptoms had set in within one hour of eating Turkish wild honey. The patient was in a poor general state with a heart rate of 38/min after administration of atropine by the general practitioner who had been called. Arterial blood pressure was 90/45 mmHg.

INVESTIGATION: All routine biochemical tests were normal. The electrocardiogram merely showed sinus bradycardia of 38 beats/ min.

TREATMENT AND COURSE: Under purely symptomatic treatment the heart rate and blood pressure returned to normal within 24 hours. The history of eating wild honey and typical symptoms indicated acetylandromedol poisoning.

CONCLUSION: Turkish honey from the Black Sea coast occasionally contains concentrations of acetylandromedol (formerly called andromedotoxin) high enough to cause poisoning. The substance is obtained by bees from some species of Rhododendron which they then incorporate into their honey. Typical of the poisoning are gastrointestinal symptoms and marked, even life-threatening, bradycardia and arterial hypotension.

SSS etkileyen bitkiler

- **Antikolinerjik etkililer:** *Datura Stromonium-Boru otu, Güzelavrat otu, adamotu...*
- **Nikotinik etkililer:** Tütün, *Baldıran otu*, Aslan kulağı...
- **Halusinojenik etkililer:** *Lpomoea violacea*(morning glory), *Argynea nervosa* (ağaç gülü), *Psilocybin-magic mushrooms* (*psilocyba*, *panaeos*, *conocybe*), *mescaline* (*lophophora williamsi*)

BORU OTU- *Datura stramonium*, jimsonweed



Boru Çiçeğinin Özellikleri Faydaları ve Yararları Nelerdir Nasıl Kullanılır?

İlmi adı "*datura stramonium*"dur. Sarmaşıkgillerdendir. Keskin kokulu, geniş yapraklı, beyaz çiçekli bir bitkidir. Çiçek zamanında yaprakları toplanarak kurutulur ve bu yapraklar kullanılır, hafif uyuşturucu kokulu, acımsı, tuzlu lezzeti vardır. Tuzu yeşildir. Boğmaca ve müzmin öksürüklerde kullanılır. Zehirli olduğundan ancak doktorun reçete ve tavsiyesiyle alınır. Haricen tıknafeste (astımda) toz edilmiş yaprağı sigara yapılarak içilir. Her sigaraya 1 gram boru çiçeği gene 5 gram

boru çiçeği yaprağı koymalı, 5 gram beladom, 5 gram ban otu birbirine karıştırılarak ve bir tabağın içine bir kahve kaşığı koyup tütsüsü yapılır.



BORU OTU- *Datura stramonium*, jimsonweed

[WV Med J](#). 2014 Jan-Feb;110(1):22-5.

Datura stramonium toxicity mistakenly diagnosed as "bath salt" intoxication: a case report.

[Melvin K. Hourani D.](#)

Abstract

Datura stramonium is a wildly growing plant found in West Virginia and in temperate regions throughout the world that is sometimes abused by young people because of its hallucinogenic effects. D. Stramonium overdose produces a classic anticholinergic syndrome that can lead to severe and sometimes fatal complications. Poisoning can be confused with more commonly seen drugs of abuse, particularly synthetic drugs which are not revealed by standard drug screens. Misdiagnosis can delay appropriate care and potentially lead to poorer outcomes. We present a case of a 15 year-old male with acute D. Stramonium poisoning initially misdiagnosed with bath salt intoxication who required treatment by two emergency departments, a pediatric ICU, and who was ultimately transferred to an inpatient psychiatric facility. We then discuss differential diagnosis of D.

[MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep](#). 2010 Feb 5;59(4):102-4.

Jimsonweed poisoning associated with a homemade stew - Maryland, 2008.

[Centers for Disease Control and Prevention \(CDC\).](#)

Abstract

In the early morning hours of July 9, 2008, six adult family members were admitted to a hospital emergency department in Maryland with hallucinations, confusion, mydriasis, and tachycardia of approximately 3-4 hours duration. Approximately 4-5 hours earlier, all six family members had shared a meal of homemade stew and bread. Subsequent investigation by the Montgomery County Department of Health and Human Services (MCDHHS) and the Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (MDHMH) determined that the stew contained jimsonweed (*Datura stramonium*), a plant in the nightshade family that contains atropine and scopolamine and has been associated with anticholinergic-type poisoning. This report describes the poisoning incident, which resulted in six hospitalizations, and the subsequent multidisciplinary investigation. Health-care providers and public health officials should be aware that jimsonweed poisoning can occur among many age groups, including younger persons, who typically consume the plant material for recreational purposes, or persons of any age group who might unknowingly ingest the plant. A prompt diagnosis of jimsonweed poisoning is complicated by the difficulties in eliciting exposure histories in persons with altered mental status and the variable presentations of affected persons. Consultation with horticulturalists, poison control centers, and specialized laboratories might be necessary to investigate cases and outbreaks.

[Pediatr Neurol](#). 2010 Nov;43(5):368-70. doi: 10.1016/j.pediatrneurol.2010.05.019.

An unusual cause of fulminant Guillain-Barré syndrome: angel's trumpet.

[Sevketoglu E¹](#), [Tatlı B](#), [Tuğcu B](#), [Demirelli Y](#), [Hatipoğlu S](#).

Author information

Abstract

A 5-year-old previously healthy boy presented with typical findings of Guillain-Barré syndrome and unilateral tonic pupil. He was placed on mechanical ventilation for 35 days for respiratory failure. Plasmapheresis and two courses of intravenous immunoglobulin therapy were given to the patient, and he experienced stepwise recovery from his illness. This case of acute motor axonal neuropathy type Guillain-Barré syndrome is novel in that the cause was established as ingestion of a toxic solanaceous plant, angel's trumpet (*Brugmansia suaveolens*; syn. *Datura suaveolens*). Understanding the signs and symptoms of angel's trumpet toxicity can allow for early diagnosis and proper case management.

GÜZELAVRAT OTU- *Atropa belladonna*



“GÖZE İYİ GELİR” DEDİLER HASTANELİK OLDU



**GÜZELAVRAT
ZEHİRLEDİ!**

Güzelavrat otu 78 kişiyi zehirledi



ERZURUM'da, 'güzelavrat otu' olarak bilinen ve üzüme benzer meyvesiyle dikkat çeken 'Atropa belladonna'nın bir yılda 78 kişiyi zehirlediği açıklandı. Meyve-

sinden yiyenlerin anormal hareketlerde bulunduğunu ve hayal görmeye başladığını belirten Yrd. Doç. Dr. Şahin Arslan, “Özellikle çocuklar büyük risk altında. Üzüm sanıp hemen yiyebiliyorlar. Zamanında müdahale edilmezse kalıcı istem dışı hareketler, konuşma bozuklukları gibi sorunlar ortaya çıkabiliyor” dedi. ■ Onur SAGSÖZ, (DHA)

GÜZELAVRAT OTU- *Atropa belladonna*

- ☐ [Atropa belladonna intoxication: a case report.](#)
- 3. Berdai MA, Labib S, Chetouani K, Harandou M.
Pan Afr Med J. 2012;11:72. Epub 2012 Apr 17.
PMID: 22655106 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] **Free PMC Article**
[Related citations](#)
- ☐ [\[Deadly nightshade \(*Atropa belladonna*\) intoxication in a 2-year-old child\].](#)
- 4. Laffargue F, Oudot C, Constanty A, Bedu A, Ketterer-Martinon S.
Arch Pediatr. 2011 Feb;18(2):186-8. doi: 10.1016/j.arcped.2010.11.006. Epub 2010 Dec 30. French.
PMID: 21194906 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
[Related citations](#)
- ☐ [Acute anticholinergic syndrome from *Atropa belladonna* mistaken for blueberries.](#)
- 6. Mateo Montoya A, Mavrakanas N, Schutz JS.
Eur J Ophthalmol. 2009 Jan-Feb;19(1):170-2.
PMID: 19123171 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
[Related citations](#)

ADAM OTU- *Mandragora*



Adam otu kökü

07 Ağustos 2009 / 12:13

Yüzyıllardır bilinen ve satılan adam otu, artık o kadar revaçtaki alıcısı onu her köşe başında bulabiliyor

İnsana benzediği için adam otu adını alan bitki, yüzde 3 oranında zehir taşımasına rağmen, içerdiği zehir oranı öldürücü olmadığı gibi üstelikte şifalı. Ağrı kesici, yatıştırıcı ve cinsel gücü arttırıcı özelliği olan bu bitkinin, cilde de iyi geldiği biliniyor.

Eur J Emerg Med. 2002 Dec;9(4):342-7.

Six clinical cases of *Mandragora autumnalis* poisoning: diagnosis and treatment.

Piccillo GA¹, Mondati EG, Moro PA.

+ Author information

Abstract

A multiple case of *Mandragora autumnalis* poisoning is described. *Mandragora autumnalis*, a solanaceous plant that is common in the Sicilian countryside, contains a variable concentration of solanum alkaloids, which cause gastrointestinal irritation, and tropane alkaloids, which have anticholinergic properties and produce typical and sometimes severe atropine-like symptoms. Vital function support, decontamination, symptomatic treatment and, in severe cases, antidote therapy with physostigmine are useful to control acute poisoning.

BALDIRAN OTU- *Conium maculatum*, *Poison hemlock*



Maydanozu andırıyor ama...

Baldıran Otu
Can Aldı!..

23 Mayıs 2012 / 14:00

Kütahya'da Yediği Baldıran
Otundan Zehirlenen 8 Yaşındaki
Çocuk Hayatını Kaybetti



KULLANIMI NASILDIR?

Yapraklar toz haline getirilir, günde 3 defa 0,25 gr içilir. Hülasesı günde 3 defa 0,05 gr içilir. Yalnız şunu belirtelim ki baldıran otunu bir doktora danışarak kullanmanızda yarar vardır.

Haricen Kullanılışı: Hülasesı ile hazırlanan merhem ve yakılar ağrı dindirici ve teskin edici vasıflarından dolayı romatizma, gut ve lenf iltihapları ve bilhassa kanser ağrılarına karşı kullanılır.

DİĞER KULLANIM ALANLARI NELERDİR?

- › Ağrı kesici, spazm gidericidir.
- › Tetanos ile epilepsi hastalıklarının tedavisinde kullanılır.
- › Sinir yatıştırır. Nevraljide, beyin ve omurilik hastalıklarında kullanılır.
- › Özellikle beyin kanamsı ve yarı felç durumlarında kullanılır.
- › Siyatik hastalığında haricen kullanılır.
- › Nefes darlığı, sarada ve boğmacada kullanılır.
- › Histeride, atardamar kireçlenmesine, prostata karşı ve şehveti artırıcı olarak kullanılır.
- › Baldıran aynı zamanda, böbrek, kum ve taşında, iltihapta, ürede, dalak, karaciğer büyümesi, siroz başlangıcı, dışarıdan kan verilen kan kanserli hastalarda da faydalıdır.

DİKKAT:

Baldıran otunu maydanoz ile karışmayınız. Baldıran otunun gövdesinde

BALDIRAN OTU- *Conium maculatum*, *Poison hemlock*

J Toxicol Clin Toxicol. 2002;40(4):517-8.

Acute respiratory arrest following hemlock (*Conium maculatum*) intoxication.

Biberici E, Altuntas Y, Cobanoğlu A, Alpınar A.

Pediatr Emerg Care. 2009 Nov;25(11):761-3. doi: 10.1097/PEC.0b013e3181bec925.

Poison hemlock-induced respiratory failure in a toddler.

West PL¹, Horowitz BZ, Montanaro MT, Lindsay JN.

⊕ Author information

Abstract

The ingestion of poison hemlock, or *Conium maculatum*, is described in a 2-year-old boy. He had the onset of abdominal pain and weakness after being fed *C. maculatum* picked by his sister from the roadside 2 hours earlier. He had a rapidly progressive muscular weakness and was intubated for respiratory failure. His symptoms completely resolved within 24 hours of the ingestion. *Conium maculatum* is a common weed that causes toxicity by its primary toxin, coniine, which stimulates nicotinic receptors and causes a syndrome of rapidly progressive muscle weakness and paralysis. We describe the course of a benign-appearing plant ingestion resulting in respiratory failure.

Halusinojen bitkiler



1-magic mushroom



2-Lophophora williamsi



3-Salvia divinorum



4-Myristica fragnens

SARI KANTORON- Hypericum perforatum(St john's worth).....



Sarı Kantaron Çayının Faydaları



Ana vatanı Avrupa, Kuzey Afrika ve Batı Asya olan sarı kantaron günümüzde Kuzey Amerika'da dahil olmak üzere dünyanın pek çok bölgesinde yetiştirilmektedir. Uzun ömürlü bir bitki olan sarı kantaronun parlak, yıldız şeklinde sarı çiçekleri vardır. Büyümesi için özel bir bakım gerekmez ve yabani ot gibi yol kenarlarında büyüyebilir. Modern zamanlarda besin takviyesi olarak kullanılan bitki, bu özelliği ile Amerika'da en çok satılan bitkiler arasında yer almaktadır.

Ancak bitkinin en popüler özelliği orta dereceli depresyon tedavisinde etkili olmasıdır.



- Orta ve hafif dereceli depresyon tedavisinde kullanılır
- Yaralanmalar sonucu meydana gelen ağrıları hafifletir
- Bel ağrısına iyi gelir
- Cilt sağlığı için kullanılır
- Baş ağrısını alır
- Stresi azaltır
- Sakinleştirir
- Anemi tedavisinde yardımcı olarak kullanılır
- Sarılık tedavisinde kullanılır
- Göğüs ağrılarına iyi gelir
- Uykusuzluk tedavisinde kullanılır

SARI KANTORON- *Hypericum perforatum*(St john's worth).....

CASE REPORT

BONE MARROW NECROSIS: A RARE COMPLICATION OF HERBAL TREATMENT WITH HYPERICUM PERFORATUM (ST. JOHN'S WORT)

*Yusuf Ziya Demiroglu¹, Tuba Turunc Yeter¹, Can Boga², Hakan Ozdogu², Ebru Kizilkilic², Nebil Ba³, Ilhan Tuncer³,
Hande Arslan⁴*

University of Baskent, School of Medicine, Adana Teaching and Medical Research Center, Adana, Turkey: Department of Infectious Diseases and Clinical Microbiology¹, Department of Hematology², Department of Pathology³; University of Baskent, School of Medicine, Ankara, Turkey: Department of Infectious Diseases and Clinical Microbiology⁴

Summary: A 22-year-old man presented with fever and ulceration of the oral mucosa. The patient had pharyngeal and esophageal candidiasis. For the 3 weeks prior to presentation, he had been taking approximately 1000 mg/day of flowering herbs (*Hypericum perforatum* L, known as St. John's wort) for treatment of depression. A complete blood count on the first day of hospitalization showed agranulocytosis and normocytic anemia. His condition worsened, and he developed progressive dysphagia. A bone marrow biopsy on day 3 revealed bone marrow necrosis. After the diagnosis was established (day 3 of hospitalization), treatment with granulocyte colony-stimulating factor 48 U/day, intravenous immunoglobulin 400 mg/kg, and amphotericin B 100 mg/day was initiated. The patient did not respond, and died within one week of the diagnosis. This cases suggests that *Hypericum* species may lead to severe hematologic toxicity, with conditions involving bone marrow necrosis.

J Psychopharmacol. 2002 Dec;16(4):401.

Possible serotonin syndrome after combination of buspirone and St John's Wort.

Dannawi M.

Meyve çekirdekleri

Netherlands
The Journal of Medicine

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Cyanide intoxication by apricot kernel ingestion as complimentary cancer therapy

L. Seghers^{1*}, M. Walenbergh-van Veen², J. Salome¹, P. Hamberg¹

[Ann Trop Paediatr](#). 2010;30(1):39-43. doi: 10.1179/146532810X12637745451951.

Cyanide poisoning caused by ingestion of apricot seeds.

[Akyildiz BN¹](#), [Kurtoğlu S](#), [Kondolot M](#), [Tunç A](#).

⊕ Author information

Abstract

AIM: To report diagnostic, clinical and therapeutic aspects of cyanide intoxication resulting from ingestion of cyanogenic glucoside-containing apricot seeds.

METHODS: Thirteen patients admitted to the Pediatric Intensive Care Unit (PICU) of Erciyes University between 2005 and 2009 with cyanide intoxication associated with ingestion of apricot seeds were reviewed retrospectively.

RESULTS: Of the 13 patients, four were male. The mean time of onset of symptoms was 60 minutes (range 20 minutes to 3 hours). On admission, all patients underwent gastric lavage and received activated charcoal. In addition to signs of mild poisoning related to cyanide intoxication, there was severe intoxication requiring mechanical ventilation (in four cases), hypotension (in two), coma (in two) and convulsions (in one). Metabolic acidosis (lactic acidosis) was detected in nine patients and these were treated with sodium bicarbonate. Hyperglycaemia occurred in nine patients and blood glucose levels normalised spontaneously in six but three required insulin therapy for 3-6 hours. Six patients received antidote treatment: high-dose hydroxocobalamin in four and two were treated with a cyanide antidote kit in addition to high-dose hydroxocobalamin. One patient required anticonvulsive therapy. All patients recovered and were discharged from the PICU within a mean (SD, range) 3.1 (1.7, 2-6) days.

CONCLUSION: Cyanide poisoning associated with ingestion of apricot seeds is an important poison in children, many of whom require intensive care.



MEYAN KÖKÜ- Licorice root

Stresin çaresi 'meyan kökü'nde



[Med Princ Pract](#). 2010;19(6):485-9. doi: 10.1159/000320309. Epub 2010 Sep 28.

Brugada syndrome with aborted sudden cardiac death related to liquorice-induced hypokalemia.

[Yorqun H¹](#), [Aksoy H](#), [Sendur MA](#), [Ateş AH](#), [Kaya EB](#), [Aytemir K](#), [Oto A](#).

⊕ Author information

Abstract

OBJECTIVE: It was the aim of this study to report an aborted cardiac arrest due to ventricular fibrillation and electrocardiographic changes consistent with Brugada syndrome due to liquorice-induced hypokalemia.

CLINICAL PRESENTATION AND INTERVENTION: Ventricular fibrillation was witnessed in a 50-year-old woman who was admitted to our emergency department with a history of liquorice ingestion, a herbal product. After stopping liquorice ingestion, the Brugada-like electrocardiographic pattern changed progressively with potassium replacement. A diagnosis of Brugada syndrome was made after the ajmaline challenge test. The patient was discharged with an implantable cardioverter defibrillator and had an uneventful follow-up.

MEYAN KÖKÜ- Licorice root

Türk Kardiyol Dern Ars. 2013 Apr;41(3):241-4. doi: 10.5543/tkda.2013.72547.

Polymorphic ventricular tachycardia (Torsades de pointes) due to licorice root tea.

Oztürk S¹, Karaman K, Cetin M, Erdem A.

⊕ Author information

Abstract

Longed QT syndromes are cardiac repolarization disorders characterized by longed QT intervals on ECG. This electrophysiological abnormality may lead to syncope or sudden cardiac death due to rapid, polymorphic ventricular tachycardia (VT). Licorice root (*Glycyrrhizin glabra* root) contains Glycyrrhizin, sterols and many flavones. Glycyrrhizin may have effects on cardiac repolarization and depolarization through the autonomic nervous system. We present a case of polymorphic VT (torsades de pointes) secondary to drinking 5-6 glasses of licorice root tea for constipation for 2 days prior to admission to emergency department. Licorice root consumption should be taken into account in all patients admitted to the hospital for cardiac arrhythmia. It may cause cardiac arrhythmia when consumed regularly and in excessive amounts.



ACI DÜVELEK- *Ecballium elaterium*



Article

Upper Airway Edema Resulting From Use of *Ecballium elaterium*

Georgios Kloutsos MD¹, Dimitrios G. Balatsouras MD^{1,*}, Antonis C. Kaberos MD¹, Dimitrios Kandiloros MD², Eleftherios Ferekidis MD² and Constantinos Economou MD¹

Article first published online: 2 JAN 2009

Issue



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Volume 111, Issue 155, September 2009

Int J Clin Pract. 2009 May;63(5):826-7. doi: 10.1111/j.1742-1241.2006.00838.x.

Septum perforation due to the use of *Ecballium elaterium*.

Keleş E, Yalçın S, Alpay HC, Tazeqül A.

J Toxicol Clin Toxicol. 1994;32(6):737-8.

1. Fatal cardiac and renal failure due to *Ecballium elaterium* (squirting cucumber)

Vlachos P, Kanitsakis NN, Kokonas N.

SONUÇ

- Alternatif tıp , bitkisel ürün kullanım sıklığı ↑
- Hastaların çoğu doğru anamnez vermiyor!
- Toksikolojik panellerde çoğu saptanmıyor!

