

Endocrine emergencies as problem in emergency department. 6 years observation including 200 000 admissions.

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OBJECTIVES

Emergencies in endocrinology often require a doctor's high-speed operation, which is closely related to the ability to fast obtain a diagnosis. **To remain a champion requires exercise.**

Therefore we decided to check how often the doctors in the emergency department meet such patients. We performed analysis of the main diagnoses set by emergency department (ED) physicians.

The aim of our study

was to investigate the frequency of endocrine emergencies in department of emergency in tertiary care hospital with department of endocrinology.

RESULTS

In 6 years observations period 16 Jul 2006 to 15 Jul 2012 to our ED was send or come 200 954 patients (100727 women).

From this patients 40% was send for treatment to other departments of the hospital and 60% were diagnosed and treated only in the ED.

Among these 120 506 patients, endocrine emergency as the main diagnosis was establish in 1100 (0,9%) patients (552 women).

Among patients with endocrine emergencies, the vast majority are diabetes (793 =0,66%) and thyroid diseases (128=0,11).

For the remaining 179 (0,15%) patients, ED doctors established 28 different diagnoses from the section E ICD 10, including 7 diagnoses identified in only 1 patient.

The ED doctors treated this patient approximately every 12 days as one of the 55 patients with other diseases.

Among patients referred for treatment to other departments of the hospital with indications of endocrine emergencies only diabetes occurred relatively frequently (eg. type 2 diabetes was 1.5% of emergency hospital admissions in men).

Comments

we cannot exclude that part of the endocrine diseases was undiagnosed, erroneously recognised or not given as the main diagnosis. It should be added that patients with endocrine disorders are admitted in our hospital elective mainly from the specialized outpatient clinics or family physicians.

Conclusion

Endocrine emergencies with the exception of diabetes and thyroid diseases are rare or very rare diseases and their diagnosis is a challenge for ED physicians. Very important, therefore, seems to be good cooperation between ED and endocrinology department.

