



# Typical Features of Opioid-Intoxicated Corpses in Isfahan, Iran

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## Abstract

**Background:** Opioid use makes the largest contribution to drug abuse mortality, while it is increasing in the world, especially in Iran.

**Objectives:** The current study aimed at obtain the typical features of corpses under methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) and opium intoxication in Isfahan, Iran.

**Patients and Methods:** The current cross sectional study was conducted on 742 opioid overdose deaths from March 2008 to March 2014; data on drug overdose death in forensic center affiliated to Iranian ministry of health and medical education were recorded by checklist.

**Results:** Most of the opioid corpses were young ( $32.18 \pm 10$  years), male (76.4%), and single (58.2%). They had low income, low education and were found at home; injection was the most common way of drug abuse (47.2%). In toxicological findings, morphine was the most common drug and more than 40.7% of the corpses had the symptoms of chronic hepatitis. Pulmonary edema was the most common pathological finding.

**Conclusions:** According to the current study findings, the low-educated and low-income young males were the most high-risk population for drug overdose death in Iran. The essential role of education and job-creation policies to prevent addiction and opium-related death was clarified.

**Keywords:** Addiction, Opioids, Mortality, Overdose Drug, Autopsy, Methadone

## 1. Background

Globally, opioid use carries a higher risk of mortality and is associated with annual mortality rates typically ranging 1% - 3% (1, 2).

Drug trafficking and fast growing drug distribution systems made the drug abuse as a global health problem. The illicit use of opiates contributes to the global burden of diseases resulting in premature disabilities and even death while it is increasing in all countries, especially in the developing countries such as Iran. The geographical location of Iran, particularly its porous 1,923 km-long Eastern border with Afghanistan - the world's largest illicit opium producer - and Pakistan, converts it into a major transit country for illicit drugs (3).

International narcotics control board (INCB) in 2012 reported that more than 11% of Iranian population abuse drugs and at least, 8% increase is estimated annually (4).

Drug use is associated with physical dependency, so-

cioeconomic complications, and other significant morbidity and mortality related infectious such as HIV (5, 6).

For the first time in 1964, methadone was used as a replacement therapy for heroin dependency in New York (7). Since methadone can be used to treat opioid dependence, it is the preferred medication for drug detoxification worldwide. Addiction symptoms are dissolved in addicts who are on methadone therapy; however, after a chronic administration of methadone, sudden cessation causes a milder, albeit longer in duration, withdrawal syndrome compared with morphine cessation (8).

Although more than 3 decades experience in opioid pharmacotherapy as methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) was successful in reducing losses, injuries, and drug related death (9, 10), although in recently published systematic reviews, the ability of MMT in mortality reduction has not been proved (11). In summary, adverse effects of MMT is included by uncontrolled use and risk of acciden-

tally ingestion which led to poisoning and the benefits are craving reduction for opiums especially heroin and in following protection against criminal activity or HIV infection (8, 12).

## 2. Objectives

Because of cultural, social, and geographical differences in Iranian drug abuser, the current study aimed to retrospective assessment of typical features of corpses due to opium intoxication including those on MMT in Isfahan, Iran, during a 6-year period.

## 3. Patients and Methods

### 3.1. Data Collection

The current epidemiological retrospective, cross sectional study was done during a 6-year period in Isfahan, Iran. In the present study, all opioid-related death including the ones on MMT and overdose death cases (742 intoxication corpses) referred to the forensics center, affiliated to the Iranian ministry of health and medical education, from March 2008 to March 2014 were reviewed. Deaths due to accident, crime, poisoning, suicide, occupational illness or medical procedures are always investigated by a forensic pathologist. All post-mortem toxicology samples taken at autopsy are analyzed in forensic laboratory.

Data extracted from the forensic center records included autopsy reports, toxicological analyses, hospital notes, death investigation, police reports, and demographic information were collected. Data on methadone treatment were obtained from the MMT statistics unit at the department of ministry of health in Isfahan.

Information of corpses recorded in checklists contained age, gender, marital status (single, married, divorced, or widow), job status (self-employed, labor, clerk, military personnel, student, housekeeper, unemployed, soldier, driver, retired), educational status (illiterate, preprimary school, middle school, high school, higher education, unknown), any history of self-injury and suicidal behaviors, where death occurred (home, prison, work, street, others), the way of drug consumption (injection, inhalation, eating, unknown), smoking, alcohol use, benzodiazepine and tricyclic anti-depressant abuse, and the type of opioid.

### 3.2. Data Restrictions

Corpses not being autopsied, unidentified bodies, and those without toxicological reports were excluded. Also, the bodies transferred from other cities to the studied center were not enrolled.

### 3.3. Statistical Analysis

To compare frequency and means, ANOVA, chi-square, or Fisher exact test was used. The possible association between various factors was assessed by multivariate logistic regression. P values less than 0.05 were considered statistically significant. Data were analyzed with SPSS version 22 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA).

## 4. Results

A total of 742 cases of opioid overdose death were recorded. For clarification, 93, 124, 131, 145, 126, 123 cases respectively were recorded from 2008 to 2014. As shown in Table 1, the most deaths occurred in 2011 (it was 145 cases).

During the study, 710 males (95.7%) and 32 females (4.3%) were recorded, which were predictable; most of the cases were within the age range of 20 - 40 years (76.1%) with the mean age of  $32.18 \pm 10.05$  (Table 1); pediatric and geriatric cases were also reported. The youngest and oldest cases were 4 and 89 years old reported in 2014 and 2013, respectively; 6.4% of the cases were under 20 years old and only 15.9% of them were above 60.

Results showed a significant difference among the reported corpses in terms of marital status, occupation, and level of education ( $P < 0.05$ ). According to the results, most of the bodies were found at home. It should be noted that about 11% - 17% of the cases were transferred to a medical center before death (Table 1).

The frequencies of death due to drug injection overdose from 2008 to 2014 were 52.7%, 56.5%, 47.3%, 44.8%, 35.7%, and 48%, respectively. Data was not significantly different over the time span ( $P < 0.01$ ).

According to the results of toxicological and laboratory studies, morphine test result was positive in most of the cases (stomach: 45%, viscera: 40.5%, bile: 40.2%, and urine: 49.7%); a significant difference was observed among the results (Figure 1).

Chronic hepatitis was found in 40.7% of the bodies and lung edema is the most pathophysiological finding in the extracted lung tissue. Based on multivariate regression analysis, the distribution of death from drugs abuse was related to pathophysiological findings on liver, lung, and brain ( $P < 0.05$ ), but not stomach and kidney. There was a significant correlation between chronic hepatitis and gender, and opium use. Older ages also had positive correlation with liver pathological insults ( $P = 0.042$ ) and lung edema ( $P = 0.242$ ).

## 5. Discussion

Death from opioid overdose possesses an emerging public health problem in Iran (3). The present evalua-

Table 1. Demographic Characteristics of Bodies by Year

Year (based on solar year)	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392	P
<b>Age<sup>a</sup></b>	32.66 ± 9.60	31.44 ± 9.76	31.89 ± 10.34	33.15 ± 10.24	31.80 ± 10.33	32.11 ± 9.92	0.77
<b>Gender</b>							0.51
Male	90 (96.8%)	122 (98.4%)	123 (93.9%)	138 (95.2%)	119 (94.4%)	118 (95.9%)	
Female	3 (3.2%)	2 (1.6%)	8 (6.1%)	7 (4.8%)	7 (5.6%)	5 (4.1%)	
<b>Marital status</b>							0.05 >
Single	58 (62.4%)	80 (64.5%)	71 (54.2%)	85 (58.6%)	74 (58.7%)	64 (52.0%)	
Married	32 (34.4%)	41 (33.1%)	53 (40.5%)	52 (35.9%)	43 (34.1%)	53 (43.1%)	
Divorced / widow	3 (3.2%)	3 (2.4%)	7 (5.3%)	8 (5.5%)	9 (7.1%)	6 (4.9%)	
<b>Job</b>							0.05 >
Self-employment	30 (32.3%)	41 (33.1%)	49 (37.4%)	49 (33.8%)	51 (40.5%)	38 (30.9%)	
Worker	22 (23.7%)	28 (22.6%)	26 (19.8%)	28 (19.3%)	18 (14.3%)	26 (21.1%)	
Clerk	1 (1.1%)	4 (3.2%)	3 (2.3%)	9 (6.2%)	4 (3.2%)	4 (3.3%)	
Military personnel	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.8%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.8%)	1 (0.8%)	
Students	1 (1.1%)	4 (3.2%)	1 (0.8%)	1 (0.7%)	6 (4.8%)	10.8%	
Housekeeper	5 (5.4%)	2 (1.6%)	8 (6.1%)	7 (4.8%)	5 (4.0%)	4 (3.3%)	
Unemployed	31 (33.3%)	37 (29.8%)	36 (27.5%)	40 (27.6%)	31 (24.6%)	44 (35.8%)	
Soldier	1 (1.1%)	6 (4.8%)	5 (3.8%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (4.8%)	1 (0.8%)	
Driver	2 (2.2%)	1 (0.8%)	1 (0.8%)	7 (4.8%)	2 (1.6%)	2 (1.6%)	
Retired	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.8%)	1 (0.8%)	42.8%	2 (1.6%)	2 (1.6%)	
<b>Education level</b>							0.05 >
Illiterate	4 (4.3%)	7 (5.6%)	5 (3.8%)	3 (2.1%)	3 (2.4%)	7 (5.7%)	
Primary school	20 (21.5%)	29 (23.4%)	28 (21.4%)	35 (24.1%)	25 (19.8%)	32 (26.0%)	
Middle school	26 (28.0%)	43 (34.7%)	52 (39.7%)	63 (43.4%)	51 (40.5%)	47 (38.2%)	
High school	27 (29.0%)	39 (31.5%)	39 (29.8%)	36 (24.8%)	39 (31.0%)	35 (28.5%)	
University	1 (1.1%)	6 (4.8%)	7 (5.3%)	8 (5.5%)	7 (5.6%)	2 (1.6%)	
Unknown	15 (16.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	
<b>Found at home</b>	45 (48.4%)	52 (41.9%)	61 (46.6%)	68 (46.9%)	69 (54.8%)	59 (48.0%)	0.05 >
<b>Use via injection</b>	49 (52.7%)	70 (56.5%)	62 (47.3%)	65 (44.8%)	45 (35.7%)	59 (48.0%)	0.01

<sup>a</sup>Mean ± SD.

tion demonstrated that although drug overdose death was high during 2008 till 2014, the rate remains stable. The demographic characteristics of corpses were assimilate to worldwide records, predominantly male, aged on average in their 30s, and drugs injectors (1). The current study is the first report describing the basic demographic and toxicological data on drug overdose death in Isfahan, Iran, from 2008 to 2014.

Overdose risks in Isfahan vary among demographic groups, were the highest rates belong to people aged 20 - 40 years, male, with lower familial support. Unfortunately, the subgroup of 20 - 40 years old was most susceptible

to drug abuse. Based on these results, it seems that in Iran younger ages are at greatest risk for addiction and related death. It should be considered in future policies and decision-making of the state system.

On the other hand, most of corpses were unmarried, with lower level of education and income. Consistent with earlier studies in Iran, the reported demographic results were similar (13-15), except in marriage state (15). Based on the findings, job opportunities should be provided, if mortality reduction is desired by the officials (16). Occupation is very important for the development upon career trajectory. Binswanger et al., (16) assessed the main reasons for

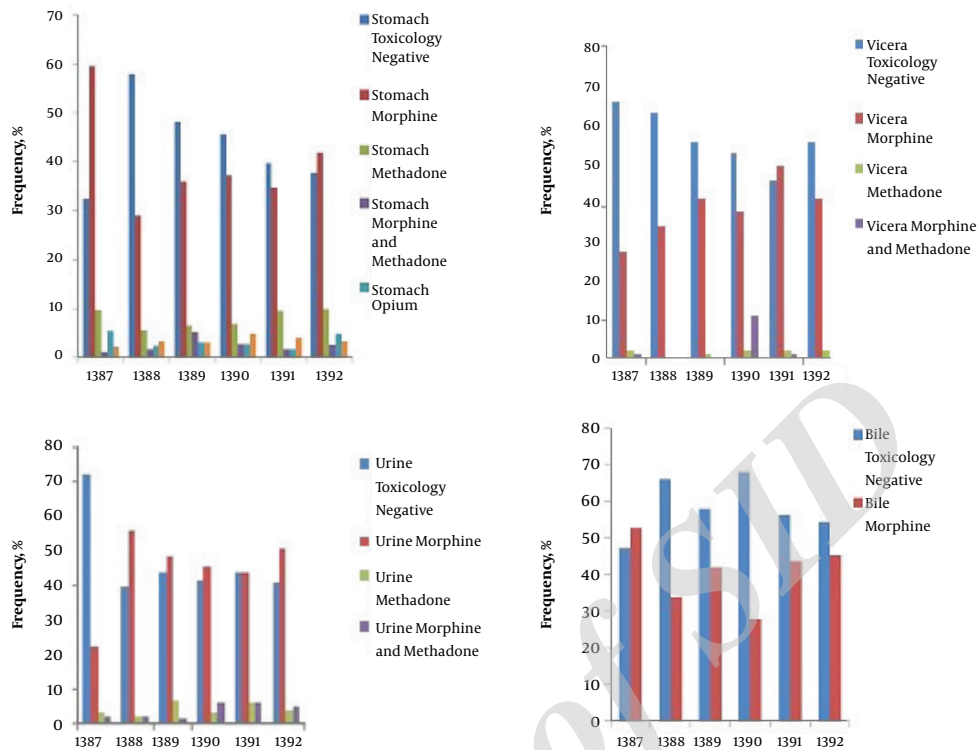


Figure 1. Frequency of Toxicology Findings by Years based on solar ones (Sample Were Collected from Stomach, Viscera, Urine, and Bile)

return to drug abuse among inmates and reported poor social and familial support, financial insecurity, and inadequate housing as the main reasons. Many affected cases in the current study were unemployed or self-employed.

Similar to the other studies (14, 15), in the current study 47.7% of the cases were found dead at home and 14.8% were transferred to medical centers due to one of the severe symptoms of opioid poisoning before death. Different fate might be happened if earlier and timely medical care was applied.

Toxicological assessments in the current study contained morphine, methadone, codeine, opium, alcohol, amphetamine compounds, commonly abused drugs (such as benzodiazepines), and other poisons. It is noteworthy that toxicological analyses of stomach contents were positive for morphine, codeine, or opium. According to the present study, morphine was the most common type of substance found in corpses; other reports declared the range of 30% - 68% (13-15). However, in recent papers published in Iran, methadone was the most common consumed drugs, followed by opium (14, 15). On the other hand, some other studies reported heroin as the first overdosed drug (17).

Horvath et al., reported the data on drug-intoxicated

corpses in Hungary. They declared that the majority of corpses were male (87%) and died due to heroin overdose (87.9%). They found a significant increase in the mean age of the opioid users from previous 19 years ( $P < 0.0001$ ,  $r^2 = 0.6228$ ) (17).

The difference was predictable due to the number of addicts on MMT. In Isfahan, a growing trend was observed in cooperation with MMT program from 2008 to 2014. This trend showed a high popularity of MMT among addicts. But, according to the toxicological analyses, 99 bodies were positive for methadone overdose, while more than 24.4% of the cases were treated with MMT, here the question is that: could the MMT protocol successfully reduce mortality and complications associated with drug abuse in Iran?

While in a study in New York more than 50% of the bodies were concurrent positive for benzodiazepines, antidepressant, and alcohol as well (13), the current study showed lower rates as 8%, 5%, and 16% for benzodiazepines, antidepressant, and alcohol, respectively. Due to the synergism effects of these substances on depression of respiratory, and cardiovascular system, it is essential to inform addict person above hazardous issue.

In autopsy investigations, lung and liver were the most affected organs. Rate of changes reflecting chronic hepatic

tis in the liver of bodies was remarkably high (40.7%), represents the facts that the addicts are predisposed to hepatitis viruses infections through high risk behaviors such as unprotected sex, multiple partnership, etc. We found that pulmonary edema, a common complication of opioid, in 62.9% of the bodies. It was similar to the finding of other reports in Iran (18).

In analyses of multivalent regression, the relationship between different factors (age, gender, type of drugs, positive test results for alcohol, benzodiazepines, and antidepressants) and pathologic findings was investigated. The results showed that chronic hepatitis had correlation with gender ( $P = 0.9$ ) and opium use ( $P = 0.02$ ). It is predictable because high risks behaviors resulted in hepatitis are more common in males. The study found that non-injecting traditional drugs such as opium led to less exposure to hepatitis than industrial drugs (crack, heroin, morphine, etc.). So, female gender ( $\beta$ :1.3) and opium use ( $\beta$ :0.77) have a protective role against hepatitis viruses infections. A direct positive relationship was also observed between pathological complications in liver (degeneration, steatosis, cirrhosis, congestion and necrosis) and age ( $\beta$ : 0.017). Many of such involvements develop over the years after a long period of drug abuse. However, it is prevalent in older ages than youth. On contrary, a significant direct relationship was observed between pulmonary edema and age ( $P = 0.09$ ), more frequently in younger cases.

Although the current epidemiological study has lots of valuable information, it also has some limitations. It is better to consider cultural factors in a wider time span. Victims should be assessed for psychiatric conditions and its role should also be modulated by other factors in logistic regression. Finally, to combat addiction epidemic, firstly, we must accept the high prevalence instead of denying in our country. Off note, criminal justice policies should be adjusted, and treatment of drug users should be considered more seriously.

### 5.1. Conclusion

According to the current study findings, the low-educated and low-income young males were the most high-risk population for drug overdose deaths in Iran. Finally, the essential role of education and job creation policies to prevent addiction was clarified.

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