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For 2007-2016, NPDS reported 206,306 intentional exposures with more serious outcomes for age 13-19 y/o; of which 65.1% were suspected suicide, 25.4% abuse, 5.62% misuse and 3.97% unknown; NPDS likewise reported 795,889 age 20-65 y/o; of which 72.8% were suspected suicide, 15.2% abuse, 8.84% misuse and 5.19% unknown. Exposures were consistently increasing over this decade at a rate of 1 to 8% per year (p<0.0001). From the multivariate analysis of 13-19 y/o, R² was 0.988, LogWorth for sex was 11.5 and for year 10.8 (p<0.0001) with a female:male ratio of 1.43. From the multivariate analysis of 20-65 y/o, R² was 0.952, LogWorth for sex was 10.7 and for year 7.65 (p<0.0001) with a female:male ratio of 1.17.

METHODS
National Poison Data System (NPDS) data was extracted for intentional exposures to pharmaceuticals, both single and multiple substance ingestions, with reasons for exposure including 'intentional - abuse', 'intentional - misuse', 'intentional - suspected suicide' and 'intentional -- unknown reason', among patients aged 13-19 and aged 20-65. Exposures were included if categorized as more serious (outcome = moderate, major, or death) and reported to NPDSS between Jan 1 2007 and December 31 2016. Descriptive statistics, graphical displays, linear regression, and multivariate analysis of variance were performed for exposure year and sex (male versus female) using SAS JMP version 12.0.1 (Cary NC).

CONCLUSIONS
Females were more likely to have an intentional ingestion with serious outcomes reported to the NPDS during the time period 2007-2016. Identifying sex-based differences in intentional toxicological exposures may help inform sex-specific approaches to the care of the poisoned patient, as well as to poisoning prevention efforts.

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