

## LETTER

## Methanol toxicity outbreak: when fear of COVID-19 goes viral

Dear editor

Methanol ingestion can be a highly lethal poisoning; methanol is metabolised to formaldehyde and formic acid, which are extremely toxic to the central nervous system and the gastrointestinal tract leading to a triad of visual impairment, gastrointestinal symptoms and metabolic acidosis in 6–24 hours.<sup>1</sup> Haemorrhagic and non-haemorrhagic necrosis of basal ganglia, white matter necrosis, and diffuse brain oedema may result in a grave prognosis.<sup>2,3</sup> Although alcohol consumption is illegal in the Islamic Republic of Iran, as well as many other Islamic countries based on religious reasons, there have been sporadic reports of alcohol poisoning, usually in the form of methanol intoxication, mostly found in illegally produced alcoholic beverages. Previous outbreaks of methanol poisoning in Iran in 2007, 2013 and 2018, resulted in substantial morbidity and mortality.<sup>2–4</sup> The most recent outbreak, and perhaps the most significant, coincides with the coronavirus pandemic. Our records show a dramatic increase in cases of methanol intoxication in March and April 2020; as of 16 April 2020, there have been 797 cases of methanol poisoning with 97 deaths in the Fars province, Iran, reported by the Head of Emergency Medical Service of the Fars province.<sup>5</sup> These numbers, from a single province, supersede the previous largest report from the whole country (768 intoxicated subjects) in 2018,<sup>4</sup> and there are similar reports of methanol poisonings

in several other centres throughout the country during this period.

Unlike prior outbreaks, the current outbreak of methanol poisoning appears to be due to the belief that consumption of disinfectants and sanitizers, specifically, alcohol, would be beneficial in preventing the COVID-19 infection. This is supported by several cases of methanol poisoning in children resulting from a desperate attempt by parents to prevent or cure the infection. When facing a serious health threat, refractory to the available remedies, such irrational decision making is anticipated, leading to quack cures and dubious prophylactic measures.<sup>6</sup> Appropriate public education is mandatory to fight the misinformation that is being spread through social media about the alcohol and other similar disinfecting agents. This is essential to prevent further morbidity and mortality and also to protect an already exhausted healthcare system from excess burden during a devastating pandemic.

Sepideh Sefidbakht <sup>1</sup>, Mehrzad Lotfi,<sup>1</sup>  
Reza Jalli,<sup>1</sup> Mohsen Moghadami,<sup>2</sup>  
Golnar Sabetian,<sup>3</sup> Pooya Iranpour <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Medical Imaging Research Center, Radiology Department, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran (the Islamic Republic of)

<sup>2</sup>Clinical Microbiology Research Center, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran

<sup>3</sup>Trauma Research Center, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran

**Correspondence to** Dr Pooya Iranpour, Medical Imaging Research Center, Radiology Department, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran (the Islamic Republic of); pooya.iranpour@gmail.com

**Contributors** PI and SS and GS have written the article, ML, RJ and MM have provided the data. All authors have reviewed the article.

**Funding** The authors have not declared a specific grant for this research from any funding agency in the public, commercial or not-for-profit sectors.

**Competing interests** None declared.

**Patient and public involvement** Patients and/or the public were involved in the design, or conduct, or reporting, or dissemination plans of this research. Refer to the Methods section for further details.

**Patient consent for publication** Not required.

**Provenance and peer review** Not commissioned; internally peer reviewed.

This article is made freely available for use in accordance with BMJ's website terms and conditions for the duration of the covid-19 pandemic or until otherwise determined by BMJ. You may use, download and print the article for any lawful, non-commercial purpose (including text and data mining) provided that all copyright notices and trade marks are retained.

© Author(s) (or their employer(s)) 2020. No commercial re-use. See rights and permissions. Published by BMJ.



**To cite** Sefidbakht S, Lotfi M, Jalli R, et al. *Emerg Med J* 2020;**37**:416.

Accepted 7 May 2020

Published Online First 15 May 2020

*Emerg Med J* 2020;**37**:416. doi:10.1136/emered-2020-209886

#### ORCID iDs

Sepideh Sefidbakht <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-9368-1981>

Pooya Iranpour <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-6652-2053>

#### REFERENCES

- Gallagher N, Edwards FJ. The diagnosis and management of toxic alcohol poisoning in the emergency department: a review article. *Adv J Emerg Med* 2019;**3**:e28.
- Sefidbakht S, Rasekhi AR, Kamali K, et al. Methanol poisoning: acute Mr and CT findings in nine patients. *Neuroradiology* 2007;**49**:427–35.
- Hassanian-Moghaddam H, Nikfarjam A, Mirafzal A, et al. Methanol mass poisoning in Iran: role of case finding in outbreak management. *J Public Health* 2015;**37**:354–9.
- Aghababaeian H, Araghi Ahvazi L, Ostadtaghizadeh A. The methanol poisoning outbreaks in Iran 2018. *Alcohol* 2019;**54**:128–30.
- The death toll from industrial alcohol poisoning has risen to 97 in Fars Province. Available: <https://www.mehrnews.com/news/4902317> [Accessed 18 Apr 2020].
- Taylor S. *The psychology of pandemics: preparing for the next global outbreak of infectious disease*. Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2019

