INTRODUCTION:
Drug intoxications are a real scourge in many countries around the world, thus a frequent cause of admission to the emergencies and the recovery department [1].

In France the incidence of drug intoxications has steadily increased for about 30 years, from 1-1.5 intoxications per 1,000 inhabitants in 1970 to 5-6 intoxications per 1,000 inhabitants in 1990 [2]. In the United States, in the State of Utah, there was a five-time increase in the number of toxic deaths from 79 in 1991 to 391 in 2003 [3]. Mortality due to drug intoxications is quite significant. There are more than 2,000 deaths from drug intoxications every year in France [4]. The objectives of this study were to describe the clinical and evolutionary characteristics of drug intoxications seen at the critical care and toxicology unit of the Joseph Ravoahangy Andrianavalona teaching hospital, Antananarivo, Madagascar.

RESULTS:
One hundred and thirty-four patients were retained during the study period. A female predominance was noted (52.23%). The average age of the patients was 26.12 ± 13.28 years old. Psychotropic drugs (27.6%) and analgesics (14.9%) were the most incriminated drugs. Intoxication was voluntary in 90% of cases. Neuromuscular disorders (56.71%), cardiovascular disorders (55.22%) and respiratory disorders (35.07%) were the most observed types of disorders. Patients' evolution was favourable in 99.2% of cases.

CONCLUSION: Drug intoxication is a frequent reason for admission to our department with a favourable prognosis. Prevention remains the best way to fight against intoxications.
Antimalarial drugs, particularly chloroquine (50.9%).

Psychotropic drugs in voluntary drug intoxications [7, 11-13].

Conducted in France have shown a predominance of psychotropic drugs (27.6%) and analgesics (14.9%) were the most incriminated drugs in our study. The type of medicines varied from one country to another one. Numerous studies have shown a predominance of psychotropic drugs in voluntary drug intoxications [7, 11-13].

In our context, young people are the most affected by drug intoxications. Guindo T et al [5] counted two deaths out of 104 cases of intoxications, i.e. 1.9%. According to Maiga [18], the mortality of drug intoxication would be linked to several factors which are the nature and the quantity ingested the reason for intoxication, the prior state of health of the intoxicated, the particular sensitivity of each person, the combination of several toxins and the time taken to take care.

CONCLUSION:
Drug intoxication is a frequent reason for admission to the critical care and toxicology unit of the Joseph Ravoahangy Andrianavalona teaching hospital, Antananarivo, Madagascar. Young, female subjects are the most affected. Psychotropic drugs and analgesics are the most incriminated drugs. The evolution is favourable in the majority of the cases. Prevention remains the best way to fight against drug intoxication.

Conflicts of interest
The authors declare no conflict of interest

Funding statements
This study was not funded

REFERENCES