

The aim of our study was to evaluate the severity of hepatic and kidney damage retrospectively in the years between 2000 and 2004 with a focus on their reversibility, and to analyse the prognostic factors following *Amanita phalloides* (Am. ph., mainly hepatotoxic agent) and ethylene glycol (EG, nephrotoxic liquid) based on the calls made to the Czech Toxicological Information Centre and analyses made by toxicological laboratories. Analysis relied on data from medical records. A variety of clinical and laboratory parameters were collected. Fisher's test, Student's t-test and the calculation of linear correlation coefficients were used for statistical analysis.

Twenty-four of 206 case-patients with EG intoxication were children. Fifty of 158 adult patients who survived, developed signs of nephrotoxicity. In 19 patients renal function normalized up to one month following the intoxication. Total 21 patients were followed-up as out-patients. Renal function completely recovered in 13 patients during 6 months and in three patients during 8-24 months following the intoxication. The serum creatinine level was only mild elevated (119 $\mu\text{mol/l}$) in other two patients. However, their follow-up finished. In three patients renal damage persisted, serum creatinine level 138-200 ($\mu\text{mol/l}$), in 19-26 months after discharge from the hospital. One of them had also history of renal damage before EG and the last two older men had history of hypertension.

Only five of the 37 case-patients intoxicated with Am. ph. were children. Seventeen patients were discharged with persistent hepatic damage, four patients with persistent renal damage. Results of the follow-up of 12 patients with hepatic damage are as follows: In 8 patients serum aminotransferases levels normalised up 1 month, in 3 patients up to 6 months and in 1 patient up to 18 months following the intoxication. Results of the follow-up of four patients with renal damage are as follows: In two patients normalised serum creatinine level up to 9 and 29 months following the intoxication. One patient with solitary kidney died due to persistent renal damage (serum creatinine 137 $\mu\text{mol/l}$) and other diseases (diabetes, hypertension and atrial fibrillation) 19 months after the discharge. In one woman renal damage persisted, with the necessity of haemodialysis three times per week, continuing even four years after intoxication. A possibility of other mushroom ingestion, however, has not been excluded, as in this patient the mycological analysis could not have been performed.

Hepatic or renal function impairment was reversible in almost all patients intoxicated with Am. ph. or EG usually up to 6 months following the intoxication. The irreversible damage was observed very rare.

Incomplete recovery was mainly associated with history of hypertension and hepatic or renal disease in older patients.