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**Title:** Methyl Alcohol Intoxication as a Public Health Issue: A 3-Year Retrospective Analysis

**Yeliz Bilir*, Banu Çevik*, Akın Bilir*, Elif Bombacı*.**

***Department of Intensive Care, Kartal Dr Lütfi Kırdar City Hospital, İstanbul, Turkey

***Corresponding author: Yeliz Bilir, M.D.**

E-mail: dryelizbilir@yahoo.com

Address: Kartal Dr. Lütfi Kırdar City Hospital, D-100 Güney Yanyol No:47 Cevizli Mevkii

34865 Kartal / İSTANBUL

Phone: +90 5326657976

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**Statistical Analysis:**

Statistical analyses were conducted using SPSS 27.0.1 (IBM, Armonk, NY, USA). Continuous variables were presented as mean ± standard deviation (SD), while categorical variables were expressed as frequency (n) and percentage (%). The normality of continuous data was assessed via the Shapiro-Wilk and Kolmogorov-Smirnov tests, histograms, and skewness-kurtosis values. Student's t-test and Mann-Whitney U test were used for parametric and nonparametric comparisons, respectively. Categorical variables were analyzed using Pearson's chi-square test or Fisher's exact test (for $n < 5$). Independent risk factors for mortality were identified using the area under the curve (AUC) and ROC analysis to determine optimal mortality predictors. Odds ratios (OR) with 95% confidence intervals (CI) were calculated, and statistical significance was set at $p \leq 0.05$.