Routine Patient Care.

Prior to calling Poison Control attempt to identify substance, quantity, time/route of exposure and patient information (weight, medications, history, intentional, accidental).

Contact Poison Control at (800) 222-1222 as soon as practical.

For suspected opioid overdose with severe respiratory depression, administer via atomizer:
- **Infant & Toddler**: Naloxone 0.5 mg (0.5 mL) per nostril for a total of 1 mg.
- **Small Child and larger**: Naloxone 1 mg (1 mL) per nostril for a total of 2 mg.

Ingested Poison:
- Consider activated charcoal per length-based resuscitation tape if advised by Poison Control or Medical Control.

For suspected isolated cyanide poisoning, see Smoke Inhalation Protocol 2.20P.

For decontamination/hazardous materials exposure: refer to Hazardous Materials 9.0.

For hypoglycemia, see Hypoglycemia Emergencies 2.9P.

For seizures, see Seizures Protocol 2.17P.

**Suggested Treatments**

- Beta Blocker and Calcium Channel Blocker, see Bradycardia Protocol 3.1P.
- Dystonic Reaction:
  - Diphenhydramine 1 mg/kg IV/IM up to 50 mg
- Organophosphates, see Nerve Agent/Organophosphate Protocol 2.12P.
- Tricyclic with symptomatic dysrhythmias, (e.g., tachycardia and wide QRS > 100 milliseconds):
  - Sodium bicarbonate 2 mEq/kg IV.

This protocol is designed to provide general guidelines for treatment. Specific treatments or antidotes may be appropriate as directed by on-line medical control or in consultation with Poison Control.

**PEARLS:**

- If possible, bring container/bottles, and/or contents.
- Pulse oximetry may NOT be accurate for toxic inhalational patients.
- Capnography may be helpful for monitoring respiratory status and titrating to lowest effective naloxone dose. See Capnography Procedure 6.1.
Signs & Symptoms, which may or may not be present:

- **Acetaminophen**: initially no signs/symptoms or nausea/vomiting. If not detected and treated, may cause irreversible liver failure.
- **Akathisia**: may consist of feelings of anxiety, agitation, and jitteriness, as well as inability to sit still/pacing. This may be induced by antipsychotics, such as haloperidol, or anti-emetics such as prochlorperazine or metoclopramide.
- **Anticholinergic**: tachycardia, fever, dilated pupils, mental status changes. Blind as a bat (blurred vision). Dry as a bone (dry mouth). Red as a beet (flushing). Mad as a hatter (confusion). Hot as a hare (hyperthermia).
- **Aspirin**: abdominal pain, vomiting, tachypnea, fever and/or altered mental status. Renal dysfunction, liver failure, and/or cerebral edema among other things can take place later.
- **Cardiac Medications**: dysrhythmias, altered mental status, hypotension, hypoglycemia.
- **Depressants**: bradycardia, hypotension, decreased temperature, decreased respirations, non-specific pupils.
- **Dystonic Reaction**: neurological movement disorder, in which sustained muscle contractions cause twisting and repetitive movements or abnormal postures. This may be induced by antipsychotics, such as haloperidol, or anti-emetics such as prochlorperazine or metoclopramide.
- **Opiate**: Respiratory depression or arrest, pinpoint pupils, decreased mental states. Prolonged overdoses may result in compartment syndrome and/or hypothermia.
- **Organophosphates**: bradycardia, increased secretions, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, pinpoint pupils.
- **Solvents**: nausea, coughing, vomiting, mental status change and arrhythmias. Patient with significant solvent exposure, must be handled gently to reduce the incident of arrhythmia and/or subsequent cardiac arrest.
- **Sympathomimetic/Stimulants**: tachycardia, hypertension, seizures, agitation, increased temperature, dilated pupils, anxiety, paranoia, diaphoresis. Examples are bath salts, cocaine, methamphetamine, ecstasy, ADHD drugs, thyroid meds (rarely), salbutamol.
- **Tricyclic**: seizures, dysrhythmias, hypotension, decreased mental status or coma.