TREATMENT:
A. Treat per Universal Patient Care
B. If systolic BP < 90 mmHg follow Shock Protocol.
C. If unknown poison or overdose and patient has a decreased level of consciousness, treat per Altered Mental Status protocol.
D. Contact Poison Control for specific management and treatment.
E. Treat specific poisons/overdoses as outlined below:
   • **Aspirin or Acetaminophen:**
     Contact OLMC for consideration of activated charcoal.
   • **Beta blockers:**
     Contact OLMC for consideration of glucagon.
   • **Calcium channel blocker:**
     Contact OLMC for consideration of calcium chloride, 10cc of 10% over 5-10 min.
   • **Carbon Monoxide:**
     1. High flow Oxygen.
     2. All symptomatic patients (e.g. headache, dizziness, nausea) should be transported.
     3. Transport patients with severe symptoms (e.g. cardiac ischemia, coma, syncope, seizures, loss of consciousness). Contact Medical Control for transport to hyperbaric facility.
     4. If CO monitor is available and CO reading is > 15, transport to nearest facility with a hyperbaric chamber (unless patient meets burn or trauma center criteria).
   • **Tricyclic antidepressant:**
     1. Treat seizures per Seizure Protocol
     2. Treat hypotension per Shock protocol.
     3. If patient exhibits arrhythmias or a widening QRS complex administer Sodium Bicarbonate 1 mEq/kg IV/IO. See Tachycardia Protocol.
   • **Organophosphates:**
     1. Prepare to handle copious secretions.
   • **Narcotic**
     1. Assist ventilations prn. Intubate prn
     2. Administer Narcan 0.4 - 2mg IV/IO/IM. Repeat dose once if no response.

F. Contact Medical Control for advice on activated charcoal for other ingested poisons.
PEDIATRIC PATIENTS:
- **Narcotic**
  1. Assist ventilations prn. Intubate prn
  2. Administer **Narcan 0.1 mg/kg IV**, Max single dose 2mg. Repeat dose once if no response.

NOTES & PRECAUTIONS:
A. SpCO levels may be elevated in smokers. Levels can range from 3-20% depending on the number of packs smoked.
B. Pulse oximeter may provide a false reading in patients with elevated SpCO levels.
C. If the patient exhibits extrapyramidal symptoms/dsytonias with a history of phenothiazine use, consider diphenhydramine.
D. For large organophosphate poisonings, refer to Haz Mat protocol.
E. Do not neutralize acids or alkalis.
F. Consider Haz Mat Team activation.

KEY CONSIDERATIONS:
Route of poisoning, amount of ingestion, antidote given, suicidal intent, multiple patients, psychiatric history
## Poisoning & Overdose – 10.150

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Toxidrome</th>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Clinical Features</th>
<th>Antidotes</th>
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<tr>
<td>Sympathomimetic</td>
<td>Cocaine, Methamphetamine</td>
<td>Agitation, Diaphoresis, Hypertension, Hyperthermia, Dilated pupils, Tachycardia</td>
<td>Midazolam (OLMC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opioid</td>
<td>Heroin, Hydromorphone, Methadone, Oxycodone</td>
<td>Depressed mental status, Hypoventilation, Constricted pupils</td>
<td>Naloxone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cholinergic (Anti-cholineresterase)</td>
<td>Pesticides, Carbamates, Organophosphates, Nerve agents</td>
<td>Muscarinic*, Nicotinic**, Central***</td>
<td>Atropine, Pralidoxime (2-Pam) (Hazmat, OLMC)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sedative-Hypnotic</td>
<td>Barbituates, Benzodiazepines, GHB</td>
<td>Depressed mental status, Hypotension, Hypothermia</td>
<td>Supportive treatment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cardiotoxic drugs</td>
<td>Beta-blockers, Calcium channel blockers</td>
<td>Bradycardia, Conduction issues, Hypotension</td>
<td>Glucagon (OLMC), Calcium (OLMC)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anticholinergic</td>
<td>Atropine, Jimson Weed, Scopolamine, Diphenhydramine</td>
<td>Delirium, Hyperthermia, Tachycardia, Warm, dry skin</td>
<td>Supportive treatment, Physostigmine (ED)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sodium channel blockade</td>
<td>Tricyclic antidepressants, Type 1A – quinidine, procainamide, Type 1C – flecanide, propafenone</td>
<td>Altered mental status, Hypotension, Seizures, Wide complex tachycardia</td>
<td>Sodium Bicarbonate (OLMC)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Muscarinic**
- Diarrhea, Urination, Miosis, Bradycardia, Bronchospasm, Bronchorrhea, Emesis, Lacrimation, Salivation, Sweating

**Nicotinic**
- Mydriasis, Tachycardia, Weakness, Hypertension, Hyperglycemia, Fasciculations

**Central**
- Confusion, Convulsions, Coma