



# Overdose

## Assessment

### Pediatric Pearls:

- Use pediatric dosing of medications or electrical therapy for a pediatric patient < 37 kg and as defined by the PEDIA Tape.

### Signs & Symptoms:

- Salivation
- Lacrimation
- Urination
- Defecation
- GI distress
- Emesis
- Bronchospasm
- Bronchorrhea
- Bradycardia
- Seizure

### Differential:

- Stroke
- MI
- Asthma / COPD
- Other chemical agent / weapon
- Biologic agent / weapon
- Overdose
- Food borne illness
- Airborne irritant (hydrogen sulfide, chlorine, etc.)

## Clinical Management Options

P	P	P	P	P	P	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scene safety, PPE</li> <li>• Basic Airway Maneuvers</li> <li>• Narcotic OD: <a href="#">Naloxone</a> IN only, if respirations are depressed</li> </ul>
L	L	L	L	L	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">EtCO<sub>2</sub></a> application and monitoring</li> </ul>
1	2	3	4	5	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Vascular access</a></li> <li>• Narcotic OD: <a href="#">Naloxone</a> if respirations are depressed</li> </ul>
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring and interpretation of ECG &amp; EtCO<sub>2</sub></li> </ul>
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advance airway maneuvers</li> <li>• Adult: <a href="#">Midazolam</a></li> <li>• Calcium Channel / Beta Blocker OD: <a href="#">Calcium Chloride</a>, <a href="#">Epinephrine</a> Infusion &amp; <a href="#">Glucagon</a> (Beta blocker OD only)</li> <li>• Tricyclic or Phenobarbital OD: <a href="#">Sodium Bicarbonate</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Transcutaneous Cardiac Pacing</a> PRN</li> </ul>

## Consult Online Medical Control As Needed

### Pearls:

- Refer to drug formulary charts for all medication dosing for both adults and pediatric patients.
- Do not rely on patient history of ingestion, especially in suicide attempts.
- Tricyclic: 4 major areas of toxicity: seizures, dysrhythmias, hypotension, decreased mental status or coma, rapid progression from AMS to death.
- Depressants: decreased HR, BP, body temperature, and respirations; non-specific pupils.
- Stimulants: increased HR, BP, body temperature; dilated pupils, seizures.
- Anticholinergic: increased HR, body temperature; dilated pupils, mental status changes.
- Cardiac meds: dysrhythmias and mental status changes.
- Solvents: nausea, vomiting, and mental status changes.
- Cholinergic / Insecticides: increased or decreased HR, increased HR, nausea / vomiting, diarrhea, pinpoint pupils
- Consider contacting Poison Control for Guidance on a recorded line – 1-800-222-1222
- Decon or Haz-Mat patients should be performed by trained personnel prior to initial patient contact or transport.
- Novel opioids, such as fentanyl and carfentanyl, may require very high doses of naloxone (10-20mg)