



POLICY PEDIATRIC M13 DYSTONIC REACTIONS

Effective Date : November 18, 2018

Last Review: New policy

Next Review: November 2020

Authority: Health and Safety Code, Division 2.5, California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 9

DEFINITION:

Phenothiazines are prescribed for their antiemetic and anti-cholinergic properties. Common phenothiazines include: chlorpromazine (Thorazine), metoclopramide (Reglan), prochlorperazine (Compazine) and promethazine (Phenergan). A non-phenothiazine medication that can cause dystonic reactions is haloperidol (Haldol). Symptoms might include restlessness; muscle spasms of the neck; jaw and back; movement of eyeballs (oculogyric crisis); frightened; facial grimace; protruding tongue, back arching (opisthotonus).

BLS TREATMENT:

OXYGEN: as appropriate, goal to maintain SPO2 at least 94%, assist ventilations as necessary

VITALS: assess vitals, refer to length based assessment tape.

BLOOD SUGAR CHECK: test blood sugar treat as appropriate.

ALS TREATMENT:

OXYGEN: as appropriate, goal to maintain SPO2 at least 94%, secure airway & assist ventilations as necessary.

MONITOR: treat rhythm as appropriate

BLOOD SUGAR CHECK: test blood sugar treat as appropriate.

IV ACCESS: TKO

DIPHENHYDRAMINE: 1mg/kg IV or IM max single dose of 25 mg; may repeat once after 5 minutes if no response.

Refer to length based assessment tape for drug doses and proper equipment sizes.