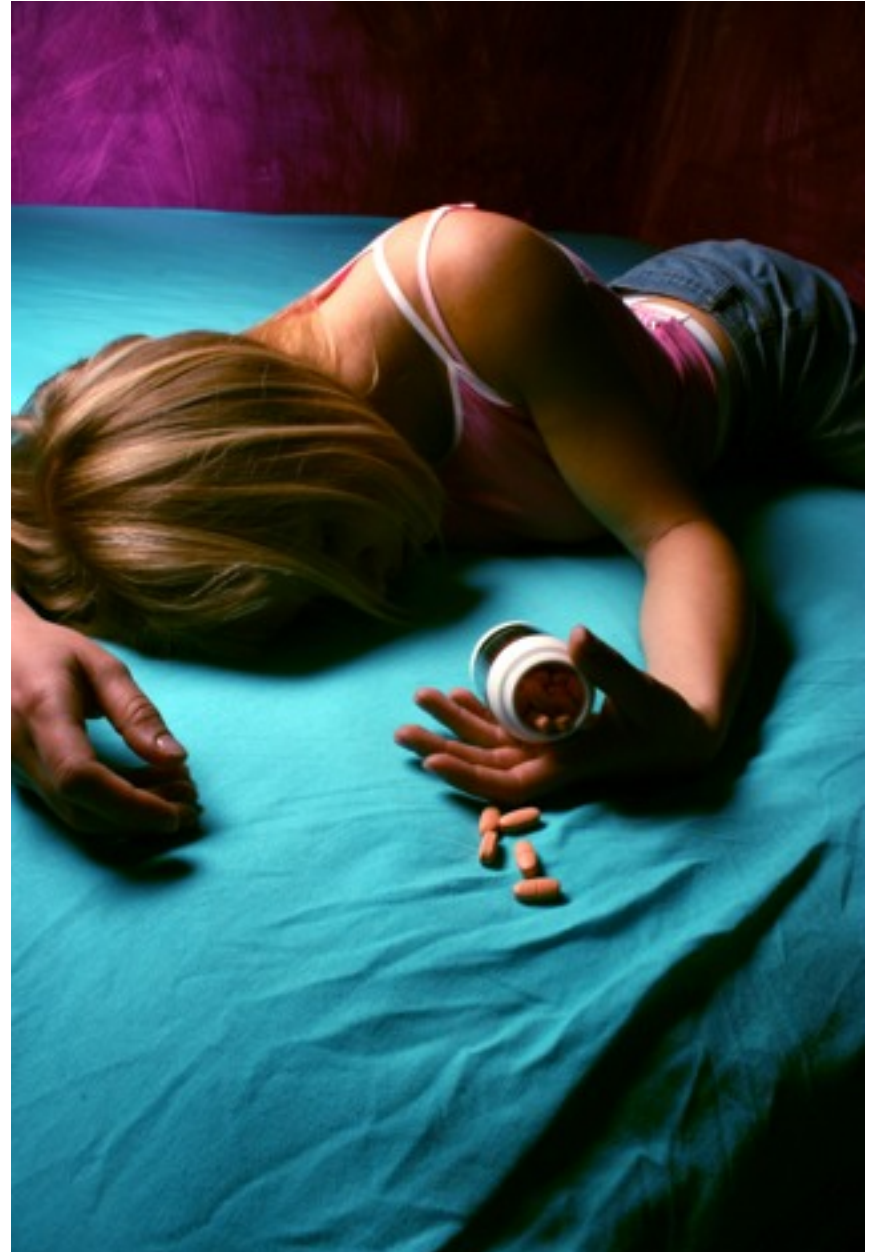


Poisoning

Mr Colin Dibble
Consultant in Emergency Medicine
North Manchester General Hospital



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What are poisons?

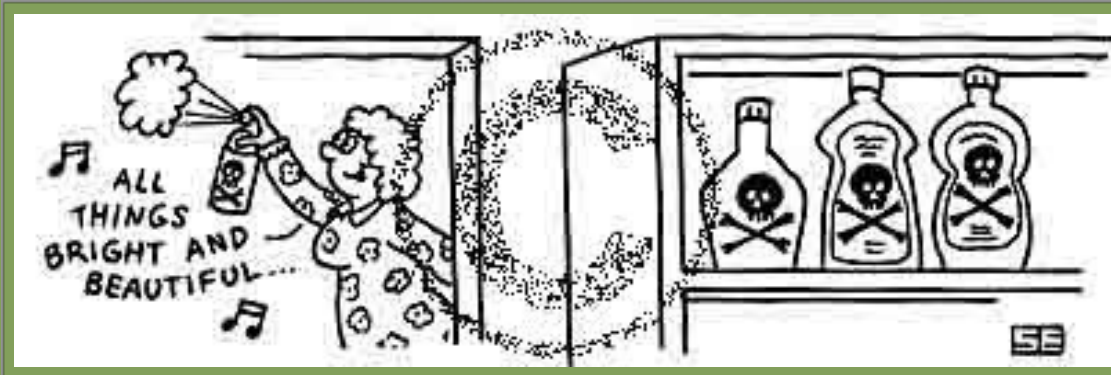
poison ['poizən]
noun

a substance that, when introduced into or absorbed by a living organism, causes death or injury, esp. one that kills by rapid action even in a small quantity.

- Chemistry a substance that reduces the activity of a catalyst.
- Physics an additive or impurity in a nuclear reactor that slows a reaction by absorbing neutrons.
- a person, idea, action, or situation that is considered to have a destructive or corrupting effect or influence : the late 1930s, when Nazism was spreading its poison.

Background

- ▶ Suicide-commonest (34803 deaths from DSH in 2000)
- ▶ Accidental-I 223 accidental drug OD deaths 1997. Children 1-5 commonest/?alcohol (5500 deaths 2000)
- ▶ Deliberate poisoning



History

- Think of poisons in any unconscious patient
- Relatives/Paramedics/Patient (but be wary)
- Packets brought with/drugs in house ?alcohol
- Suicide history if relevant
- Vomiting ?when
- Specific symptoms (fits/LOC etc)

Examination

- ▶ ABCD and manage as appropriate
- ▶ A-oro/nasopharyngeal ?ETT *O2*-nurse on side if worried-
- ▶ B-assist if hypoventilating-BVM
- ▶ C-pulse/BP/CRT-IV fluids if hypotensive, atropine if bradycardia etc
- ▶ D--GCS, pupils, ?focal signs. If GCS<8 consider anaesthetists
- ▶ Specific patterns

Specific Clinical Patterns



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- Anticholinergic

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 - Altered mental status/Dry skin and mucous membranes/Fixed dilated pupils/Tachycardia/Hyperthermia/flushing/Urinary retention

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- Cholinergic

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- Altered mental status/Dry skin and mucous membranes/Fixed dilated pupils/Tachycardia/Hyperthermia/flushing/Urinary retention

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- Salivation/Constricted pupils/Sweating/Wheezing

Specific Clinical Patterns

- Anticholinergic
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- Cholinergic
 - Salivation/Constricted pupils/Sweating/Wheezing
- Narcotic

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 - Salivation/Constricted pupils/Sweating/Wheezing
- Narcotic
 - CNS and respiratory depression/Pinpoint pupils

Specific Clinical Patterns

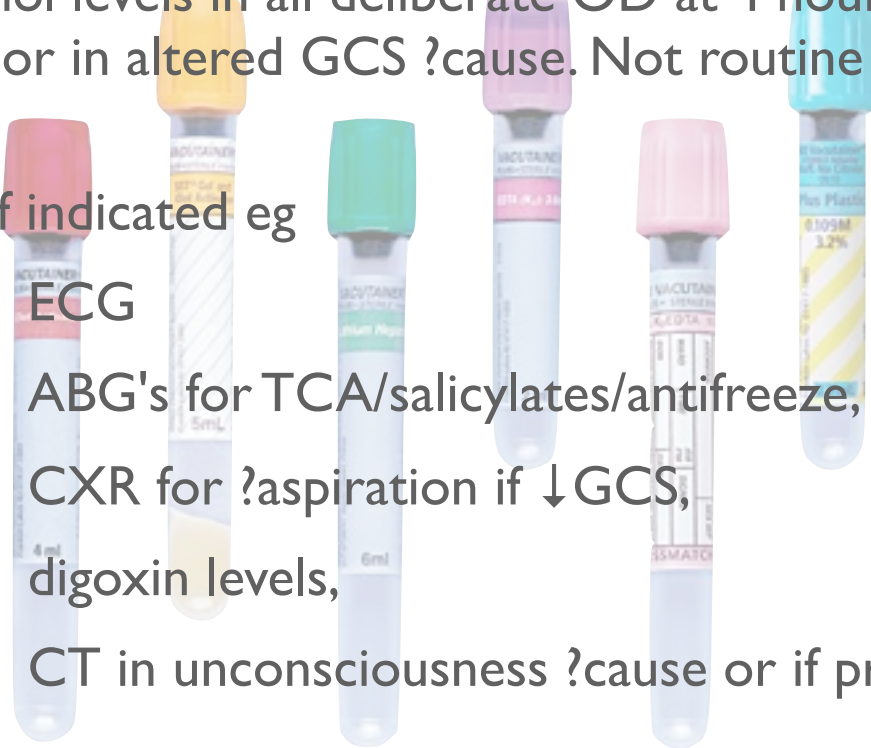
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 - CNS and respiratory depression/Pinpoint pupils
- Sympathomimetic
 - CNS excitation/Seizures/Tachycardia/Hypertension

Investigations

- ▶ Paracetamol levels in all deliberate OD at 4 hours post ingestion, or in altered GCS ?cause. Not routine salicylate levels.
- ▶ Specifics if indicated eg
 - ▶ ECG
 - ▶ ABG's for TCA/salicylates/antifreeze,
 - ▶ CXR for ?aspiration if ↓GCS,
 - ▶ digoxin levels,
 - ▶ CT in unconsciousness ?cause or if prolonged



Treatment

- Supportive ABCD's
- Consider RSI and ventilation if GCS <8
- Activated charcoal 50g in first hour if life threatening (not all eg Iron)
- Observe for 4-6 hours mostly- longer if controlled release
- check TOXBASE



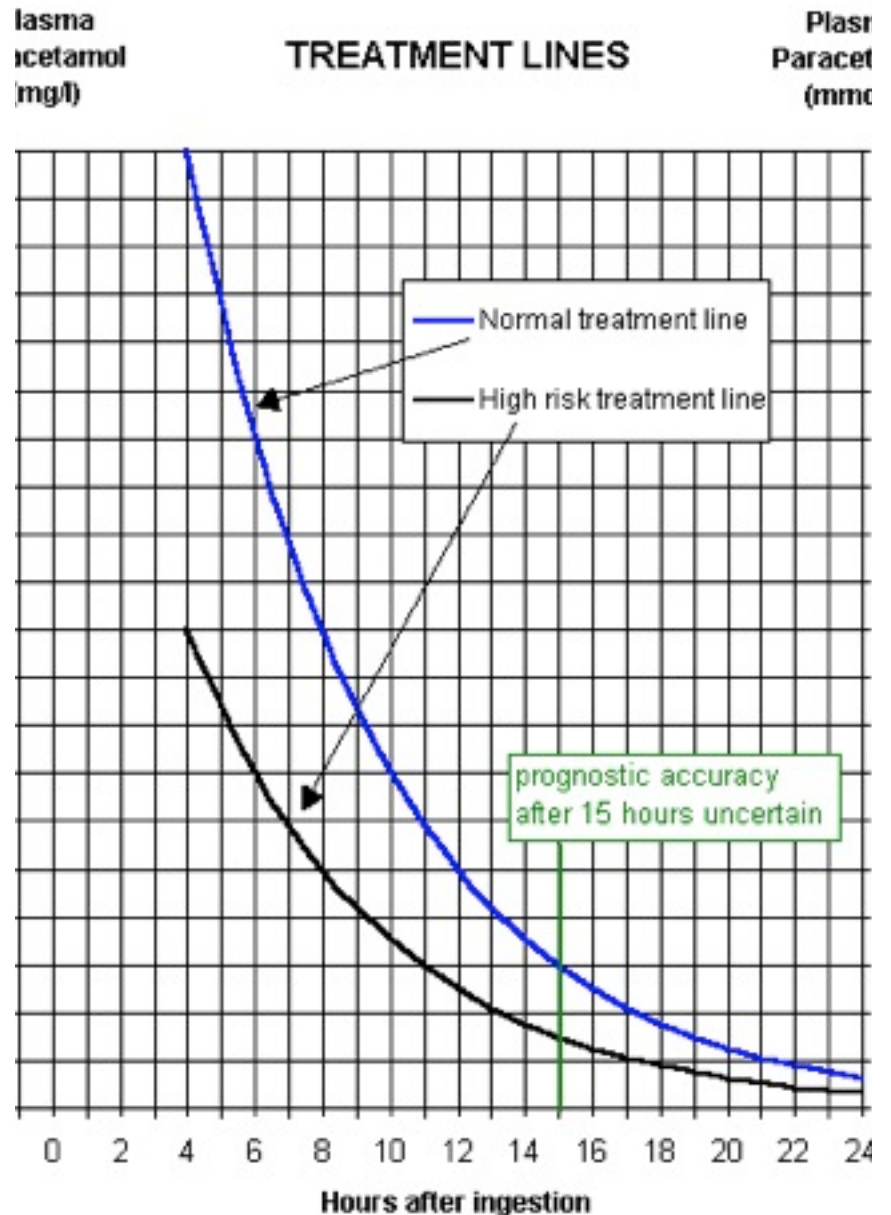
Paracetamol

- ▶ Commonest
- ▶ check for 'high risk' for liver (alcohol/hepatitis/inducers eg antiepileptics, chaectiv)
- ▶ Acetylcysteine (Parvolex) if above/near treatment line



Paracetamol Overdose

Treatment Line



Paracetamol Overdose

- ▶ <4 hours: do levels at 4 hours and await results before treating
- ▶ 4-8 hours: start NAC and do levels IF levels cannot be obtained and treatment started within 8 hours, and >150mg/kg taken
- ▶ 8-15 hours: start NAC and do levels/LFTs/INR if >150mg/kg taken. If all OK and low risk-discontinue Parvolex home
- ▶ 15-24 hours: start NAC and do levels/LFTs/INR/Creat/ABG if >150mg/kg taken. Admit.
- ▶ >24 hours: No NAC unless jaundiced or hepatic tenderness. Do levels/LFTs/INR/Creat/ABG/PO₄. INR>1.3=NAC. If >48 hrs and normal-home
- ▶ If staggered OD: start NAC and do levels, LFT's, INR and repeat in paracetamol levels in four hours (refer RMO)

Opiate Overdose

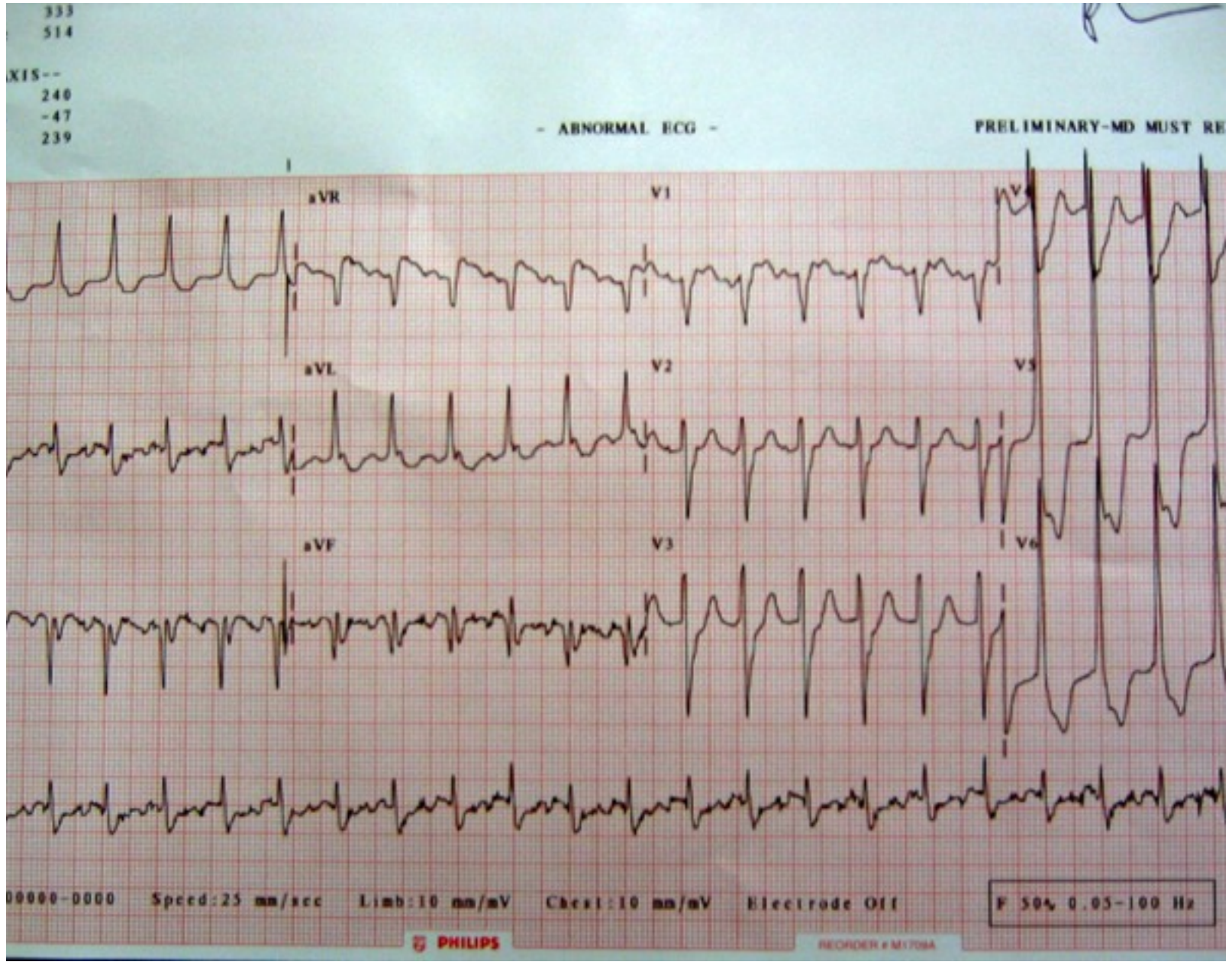
- Naloxone 0.4mg IM and then 0.4-0.8mg IV up to 2mg + ?infusion
- Ventilatory support if req.



Tricyclic Overdose



- ▶ Common
- ▶ Potentially life threatening from arrhythmias/hypotension
- ▶ ECG-arrhythmias/tachycardia/prolonged QRS
- ▶ Charcoal < & > 1 hour (delayed gastric emptying)
- ▶ give BICARBONATE





Salicylate Overdose

- ▶ less common now
- ▶ hyperventilation/resp alkalosis then metabolic acidosis/
tachycardia/tinnitus/deafness/epigastric pain/vomiting/coma
- ▶ Charcoal < & > 1 hour (delayed gastric emptying)'its never to late
for salicylate'



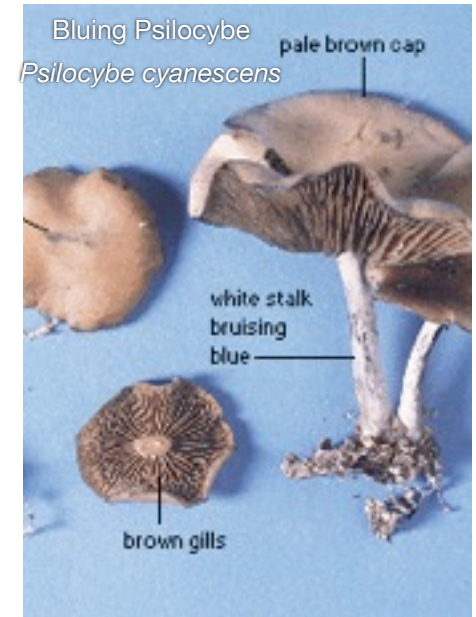
'Death Cap'
Amanita phalloides



'Mower's mushroom'
Panaeolina foenisecii

Mushrooms

- ▶ rarely life threatening in UK
- ▶ Observe for 6-8 hours
- ▶ More lethal if symptoms develop >6 hours post ingestion (eg liver failure-*amanita* sp.)
- ▶ Most non-edible are hallucinogens
- ▶ Normally observe 4 hours



Bluing Psilocybe
Psilocybe cyanescens
pale brown cap
white stalk
bruising blue
brown gills



'Common White Fibre Head'
Inocybe Mushroom

Miscellaneous

- ▶ Digoxin-digoxin antibodies Fab
- ▶ Cyanide-amyl nitrite/sodium nitrate then thiosulphate
- ▶ Benzodiazepines-flumazenil
- ▶ Methanol-ethanol
- ▶ Organophosphates-atropine and pralidoxime
- ▶ Carbon monoxide-oxygen
- ▶ Calcium channel blockers-calcium
- ▶ Beta blockers-glucagon



