



Overdose & Poisoning

Adult Medical

Austin County
EMS Protocol & Guideline

Version: **1.0**

Date: **04/2019**

Medical Director: Benjamin Oei, M.D.

Overview: Early recognition and treatment of the substance involved in the overdose/poisoning improves patient's morbidity and mortality. Ensuring an objective approach in assessing and treating the patient will help guide the medic.

Definition: Any patient presenting with effects/side effects after being exposed (by any route) to a substance that is approaching or beyond the body's physiologic ability to compensate. All symptomatic patients should be treated.

Poison Control (1800-222-1222)

EMT

- Place patient on the **Cardiac Monitor**
- Obtain **12 Lead EKG**
- **CPR & AED** as appropriate to patient presentation
- **Oxygen** administration as appropriate to the patient presentation
- **Airway Adjuncts** (Supraglottic Airway, OPA, NPA), EtCO2 monitoring appropriate to patient presentation
- Obtain **BGL**
- Monitor **SPO2**
- Monitor Airway for vomiting
- **Naloxone** - 1- 2 mg IN - to improve respiratory status

AEMT

- Establish IV of Normal Saline
- **Naloxone** 1-2 mg IV/IO/IN/IM

Paramedic

Tricyclic Antidepressant Overdose

Sodium Bicarbonate 1-2 mEq/kg SLOW IV for confirmed tricyclic overdose with correlating hypercapnia; intubation with hyperventilation should be considered

Sodium Bicarbonate infusion 25 mEq in 500 ml NS with confirmed tricyclic overdose

Epinephrine IV infusion, 1 mg of 1 :10;000-
Epinephrine in a 100 NS bag - titrated to B/P > 90mmHg

Beta Blocker Overdose

- **Glucagon** 2 mg IV, repeated PRN, for symptomatic beta blocker overdose with bradycardia and / or hypotension.
- **Epinephrine** Infusion to maintain blood pressure with confirmed beta blocker overdose

IF REFRACTORY

- **Atropine:** 1mg IV/IO; max of 3mg

Phenothiazine OD/Dystonic Reaction

- **Diphenhydramine:**
 - 25 mg IV/IO; may repeat x1 **OR**
 - 50 mg IV/IO Max Single Dose

IM ADMINISTRATION

- 25 mg IV/IO and 25 mg IM **OR**
- 50 mg IM (if no IV/IO access)

***Presentation includes back pain/spasm,*

Calcium Channel Blocker Overdose

- **Calcium Chloride Infusion** 1-2 grams IV/IO over 10 minutes
 - May repeat every 20 minutes PRN
 - Max Dose of 10 Grams

Pacing is anticipated to not be effective; CPR only is the preferred perfusion method in cardiac arrest.

Organophosphate

- **Atropine:** 2-5 mg IV/IO or 2 mg IM
 - May repeat to maintain HR > 100 & clear lung sounds
- **Consider CPAP:** (see procedure)

***Large total dose may be needed to support ABC's until definitive antidote can be administer*

Cocaine OD / Suspected Stimulant OD

- **Lorazepam** 2-10 mg IV/IO/IN
- **Diazepam:** 2-10 mg IV/IO
 - Repeat every 5 minutes PRN
 - Max of 30 mg
 - **Normal Saline:** 20ml/kg
- **REFRACTORY SIGN & SYMPTOM**
- **Midazolam:** 1-2 mg IV/IO/IN/IM
 - Repeat every 5 minutes PRN
 - Max of 0.1 mg/kg
 - Must have SBP of >100 mmHg

***Treat only if associated sign/symptoms such as anxiety, tremors, restlessness, tachycardia, etc. Associated Chest Pain – treat according to ACS Protocol*

Opiate Overdose

- **Naloxone** 0.5-1 mg SLOW IV/IM/IN PRN with narcotic overdose and patient is experiencing respiratory depression, titrated to respiratory effort
- **Do not administer if airway is controlled.*
- **Do not administer if suspected that RSI/Restraint will be needed post administration.*
- **Doses below 0.5 mg are acceptable*

PEARLS

- Contact Poison Control (1800-222-1222) if questionable/unknown overdose/poisoning substance. This will help guide the medic to anticipated presentation and prepare for intervening treatments.
- New compounds are being developed every day in the legal and illegal drug market. Utilization of good patient assessment and scene size up are essential in identifying appropriate treatment. **Poison control can be considered viable medical consultant** and instances that Overdose/poisoning that do not include the above protocol can be treated according to the recommendation and the medic agrees treatment is appropriate