

General Management of Overdosed Patients

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GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF OVERDOSED PATIENT History Physical Examination

Vital Signs

Pulse:	Tachycardia	Bradycardia	Irregular Pulse
Blood Pressure:	Hypertension	Hypotension	Respiration Rate:
Tachypnea	Respiratory Acidosis	Respiratory Alkalosis	
Temperature:	Hyperthermia	Hypothermia	Skin and Mucous
Membrane:	Burns	Cyanosis	Bullous Lesions
Diaphoresis	Jaundice	Mouth Odors	Neurologic Examination:
Altered Mental Status	Emesis:	Pill Fragments	Amount
Hematemesis	1. Substances causing hypertension and tachycardia:		
Anticholinergics	PCP	Alcohol withdrawal syndrome	Sympathomimetics
2. Substances causing hypotension:		Hypotension and tachycardia	
Hypotension and bradycardia			
3. Substances causing bradycardia:		4. Substances causing tachypnea:	
5. Substances causing hyperthermia:		6. Substance abuse causing bullous lesions:	
Caustic agents	Environmental hazards	Sedative hypnotic agents	7.
Substances causing diaphoresis:		Acetaminophen	Salicylates
Mushrooms	8. Substances causing jaundice:		Acetaminophen
tetrachloride	Amanita phalloides	Iron	Carbon
odors:	9. Substances causing seizure activity:		10. Substances causing eye changes:
Mydriasis:	Anticholinergics	Demerol	Glutethimide
Sympathomimetics	Miosis:	Cholinergics	Insecticides
Narcotics	12. Toxins causing nystagmus:		Sedative
Alcohol	PCP	Dilantin	Hypnotics
plain x-rays:	Barium	13. Radio pague substances that may be detected by	
Heavy metals	14. Methods to enhance drug excretion:		Diuresis
Hemoperfusion	Multiple doses of activated charcoal		Dialysis
exchange transfusion	15. Antidotes and their doses: Partial Listing Of Non-Toxic		
Substances:	Household Products:	Ballpoint pens inks	Bath oil
Candles	Magic markers	Soaps and detergents:	Cosmetics
- clays	Miscellaneous	Complications of Overdose:	Respiratory
Cardiovascular	Neurologic	Myoglobinuria	Renal failure
Acid haze disorder	Decubitus ulcers	Hypothermia	Miscellaneous:
			Sepsis