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OFFICE

Executive Director

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SIGNATURE ON FILE IN EMS
OFFICE

Medical Director

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**PEDIATRIC DYSTONIC REACTION TO PHENOTHIAZINE
DRUGS INGESTION/POISONING/OVERDOSE (PEDIATRIC)**

- I. AUTHORITY: Health and Safety Code, Division 2.5, California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 9
- II. PURPOSE: To serve as the treatment standard for EMT-Is and EMT-Ps in treating patients.
- III. PROTOCOL:

PHENOTHIAZINES

History of ingestion of phenothiazine with restlessness (akathesias), muscle spasms of the neck, jaw and back, movement of eyeballs (oculogyric crisis), frightened, small pupils, facial grimace, protruding tongue, opisthotonus (back arching).

Phenothiazines are prescribed for their antiemetic and tranquilizing properties. Phenothiazines include: chlorpromazine (Thorazine), metoclopramide (Reglan), prochlorperazine (Compazine), promethazine (Phenergan and Atarax), and haloperidol (Haldol).

~~Other medications that can cause dystonic reactions include: droperidol (Inapsine) and haloperidol (Haldol).~~

NOTE: Phenothiazine reactions may occur at normal dosing levels and administration of charcoal is not necessary.

STANDING ORDERS

ABC's

OXYGEN

MONITOR Treat rhythm as appropriate.

IV/IO ACCESS TKO with microdrip tubing and volume control chamber.

DIPHENHYDRAMINE 1 mg/kg IV push (maximum dose 50 mg) or IM if IV access not promptly available. May repeat if needed.

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NARCOTIC OVERDOSE

Characterized by: respiratory depression, hypotension, stupor, coma, and pinpoint pupils. The only reasons to treat narcotic intoxication are to reverse respiratory depression and occasionally, shock.

STANDING ORDERS

ABCs

OXYGEN

<u>NALOXONE</u>	<u>0.1 mg/kg IV/IO/SQ/IM, if mental status and respiratory effort are depressed and the child is not a neonate. Maximum single dose 2 mg. May repeat in 3 minutes if a partial response to treatment.</u>
<u>IV/IO ACCESS</u>	<u>TKO with microdrip tubing and volume control chamber.</u>
<u>MONITOR</u>	
<u>ACTIVATED CHARCOAL</u>	<u>1 gm/kg PO for oral ingestions if patient is alert (maximum dose 50 gms).</u>

CAUSTICS/CORROSIVES/PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Alkalis: sodium hydroxide (caustic soda), drain cleaners, potassium hydroxide, ammonium hydroxide (fertilizers), lithium hydroxide (photographic chemicals, alkaline batteries), calcium hydroxide (lime).

Acids: hydrofluoric acid (which may have a delayed onset of symptoms); sulfuric acid (battery acid) and hydrochloric acid.

Oxidizers: bleach, potassium permanganate.

Petroleum Substances: typically have an order similar to gasoline, may cause alteration of mental status, pulmonary edema, vomiting, lung injury. Generally more viscous agents (motor oil) are less toxic.

STANDING ORDERS

<u>ABC's</u>	
<u>REMOVE AGENT</u>	<u>Remove contaminated clothing. If agent is dry, brush off. If agent is liquid, flush with copious amounts of water. If the eyes are contaminated flush with saline for at least 20 minutes.</u>
	<u>IF INGESTED, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING OR GIVE ACTIVATED CHARCOAL!</u>
<u>OXYGEN</u>	
<u>MONITOR</u>	<u>Treat rhythm as appropriate.</u>
<u>TRANSPORT</u>	
<u>IV/IO ACCESS</u>	<u>With microdrip tubing and volume control chamber.</u>
<u>NOTE</u>	<u>Avoid the use of epinephrine in petroleum distillate ingestions unless indicated for life-threatening cardiac dysrhythmias.</u>