Division: Emergency Medical Services Agency

INGESTION/POISONING/OD	
ADULT	PEDIATRIC (≤34KG)
BLS	

- Universal Protocol #601
- Pulse Oximetry
 - O₂ administration per Airway Management Protocol #602
- Decontaminate at scene
- Dry substance
 - Remove contaminated clothing
 - Brush off substance prior to flushing with large quantities of water
- Liquid substance
 - Remove contaminated clothing
 - Flush with large quantities of water
- Eye involvement
 - Flush with normal saline when available for minimum of 15 min

ALS Standing Orders

- If alert with normal gag reflex, ingestion within
 1 hour and no contraindications
 - Activated Charcoal 50 Gm PO
- If alert with normal gag reflex, ingestion within 1 hour and no contraindications

Protocol #614

Effective Date: 08/01/2019

o Activated Charcoal 25 Gm PO

Base Hospital Orders Only

- Beta Blocker Overdose
 - Glucagon 3-10 mg slow IV/IO (when cache available)
- Calcium Channel Blocker Overdose
 - Calcium Chloride 1 Gm slow IV/IO
- Organophosphate Overdose
 - Atropine 2 mg IV/IO/IM repeat as needed
- Tricyclic Overdose with tachycardia and signs of QRS widening (> 0.1 seconds)
 - Sodium Bicarbonate 1 mEq/kg IV/IO, may repeat every 10 minutes at ½ the initial dose with persistent wide QRS.
- As needed

- Beta Blocker Overdose
 - Glucagon 0.1 mg/kg IV/IO/IM
- Calcium Channel Blocker Overdose
 - Calcium Chloride 20mg/kg slow IV/IO not to exceed 500 mg per dose
- Organophosphate Overdose
 - Atropine 0.05-0.1 mg/kg IV/IO/IM
- Tricyclic Overdose with tachycardia and signs of QRS widening
 - Sodium Bicarbonate 1mEq/kg IV/IO, may repeat every 10 minutes at ½ the initial dose with persistent wide QRS.
- As needed

Notes

- If suspected opiate overdose AND inadequate respirations with a O₂ sat < 94% or ETCO₂ > 45 mmHg see Respiratory Depression Opiate Overdose Protocol #618 for Narcan administration
- Activated Charcoal contraindicated for:
 - Ingestion of caustics, corrosives or hydrocarbons (petroleum distillates)
 - ALOC hindering patient's ability to control airway/swallowing
 - Ineffective for ingestion of cyanides, EtOH, heavy metals
- Consider nerve agents, carbon monoxide or organophosphate exposure with multiple victims see
 Hazmat Training Standards Policy #201
- Protect rescuers from exposure due to contact with substance or secondary exposure through patient contact