

TABLE 473e-1 DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF POISONING BASED ON PHYSIOLOGIC STATE

Stimulated	Depressed	Discordant	Normal
Sympathetics	Sympatholytics	Asphyxiants	Nontoxic exposure
Sympathomimetics	α_1 -Adrenergic antagonists	Cytochrome oxidase inhibitors	Psychogenic illness
Ergot alkaloids	α_2 -Adrenergic agonists	Inert gases	"Toxic time-bombs"
Methylxanthines	ACE inhibitors	Irritant gases	Slow absorption
Monoamine oxidase inhibitors	Angiotensin receptor blockers	Methemoglobin inducers	Anticholinergics
Thyroid hormones	Antipsychotics	Oxidative phosphorylation inhibitors	Carbamazepine
Anticholinergics	β -Adrenergic blockers	AGMA inducers	Concretion formers
Antihistamines	Calcium channel blockers	Alcohol (ketoacidosis)	Extended-release phenytoin sodium capsules (Dilantin Kapseals)
Antiparkinsonian agents	Cardiac glycosides	Ethylene glycol	Drug packets
Antipsychotics	Cyclic antidepressants	Iron	Enteric-coated pills
Antispasmodics	Cholinergics	Methanol	Diphenoxylate-atropine (Lomotil)
Belladonna alkaloids	Acetylcholinesterase inhibitors	Salicylate	Opioids
Cyclic antidepressants	Muscarinic agonists	Toluene	Salicylates
Mushrooms and plants	Nicotinic agonists	CNS syndromes	Sustained-release pills
Hallucinogens	Opioids	Extrapyramidal reactions	Valproate
Cannabinoids (marijuana)	Analgesics	Hydrocarbon inhalation	Slow distribution
LSD and analogues	GI antispasmodics	Isoniazid	Cardiac glycosides
Mescaline and analogues	Heroin	Lithium	Lithium
Mushrooms	Sedative-hypnotics	Neuroleptic malignant syndrome	Metals
Phencyclidine and analogues	Alcohols	Serotonin syndrome	Salicylate
Withdrawal syndromes	Anticonvulsants	Strychnine	Valproate
Barbiturates	Barbiturates	Membrane-active agents	Toxic metabolite
Benzodiazepines	Benzodiazepines	Amantadine	Acetaminophen
Ethanol	GABA precursors	Antiarrhythmics	Carbon tetrachloride
Opioids	Muscle relaxants	Antihistamines	Cyanogenic glycosides
Sedative-hypnotics	Other agents	Antipsychotics	Ethylene glycol
Sympatholytics	GHB products	Carbamazepine	Methanol
		Cyclic antidepressants	Methemoglobin inducers
		Local anesthetics	Mushroom toxins
		Opioids (some)	Organophosphate insecticides
		Orphenadrine	Paraquat
		Quinoline antimalarials	Metabolism disruptors
			Antineoplastic agents
			Antiviral agents
			Colchicine
			Hypoglycemic agents
			Immunosuppressive agents
			MAO inhibitors
			Metals
			Salicylate
			Warfarin

Abbreviations: ACE, angiotensin-converting enzyme; AGMA, anion-gap metabolic acidosis; CNS, central nervous system; GABA, γ -aminobutyric acid; GHB, γ -hydroxybutyrate; GI, gastrointestinal; LSD, lysergic acid diethylamide; MAO, monoamine oxidase.

TABLE 473e-2 SEVERITY OF PHYSIOLOGIC STIMULATION AND DEPRESSION IN POISONING AND DRUG WITHDRAWAL

Physiologic Stimulation	
Grade 1	Anxious, irritable, tremulous; vital signs normal; diaphoresis, flushing or pallor, mydriasis, and hyperreflexia sometimes present
Grade 2	Agitated; may have confusion or hallucinations but can converse and follow commands; vital signs mildly to moderately increased
Grade 3	Delirious; unintelligible speech, uncontrollable motor hyperactivity; moderately to markedly increased vital signs; tachyarrhythmias possible
Grade 4	Coma, seizures, cardiovascular collapse
Physiologic Depression	
Grade 1	Awake, lethargic, or sleeping but arousable by voice or tactile stimulation; able to converse and follow commands; may be confused
Grade 2	Responds to pain but not voice; can vocalize but not converse; spontaneous motor activity present; brainstem reflexes intact
Grade 3	Unresponsive to pain; spontaneous motor activity absent; brainstem reflexes depressed; motor tone, respirations, and temperature decreased
Grade 4	Unresponsive to pain; flaccid paralysis; brainstem reflexes and respirations absent; cardiovascular vital signs decreased