

Common Toxidromes

Clinical Features	Example Agents
Opioid Syndrome	
Depressed consciousness Decreased respiratory rate Decreased tidal volume Miosis Naloxone response Hypotension Pulmonary oedema	Opioids (morphine, heroin, methadone, codeine, oxycodone, etc) Olanzapine can also cause coma and miosis
Sedative/Hypnotic	
Depressed consciousness Ataxia Dysarthria Nystagmus	Ethanol Benzodiazepines and related drugs Gamma hydroxybutyrate (GHB) Gamma butyrolactone (GBL) Barbiturates
Serotonin Agonist Syndrome	
Neuromuscular features (hyperreflexia and clonus, tremor, shivering, hypertonia) Altered sensorium (restlessness, agitation, confusion) Autonomic instability (fever/hyperthermia, unstable BP or pulse, bladder/bowel problems) Flushing Seizures	SSRIs Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitors Tricyclic antidepressants Venlafaxine Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA) Amphetamines Cocaine, Tramadol, Triptans Linezolid St John's Wort 'Legal highs' Psilocybe mushrooms Any combination of the above, even in therapeutic doses
Sympathomimetic Syndrome	
Hyper/hypotension Tachycardia Neurological excitation Tremor Hyperreflexia Seizures	Cocaine Amphetamines 'Legal highs'
Cholinergic Syndrome	
Increased sweating and lacrimation Wheezing and breathing difficulty Pupillary constriction and visual disturbance Vomiting Involuntary defecation or urination Bradycardia (nicotinic agonists may initially cause tachycardia) Muscle paralysis and respiratory failure	Organophosphorus insecticides Carbamate insecticides Nicotine Laburnum species Hemlock species Inocybe mushrooms

Anti-Cholinergic Syndrome	
Confusion Agitation Dry skin Hyperthermia Thirst Dry mouth Mydriasis Tachycardia Urinary retention Paralytic ileus and decreased bowel sounds	Antimuscarinic drugs (e.g. hyoscine) Tricyclic antidepressants (TCA) Antipsychotics (eg chlorpromazine, pericyazine) Antihistamines (sedating eg diphenhydramine) <i>Atropa belladonna</i> Inocybe mushrooms <i>Datura stramonium</i> (Jimson weed)
Bradycardia with Hypotension	
	Beta blockers Calcium channel blockers Digoxin and other cardiac glycosides
Methaemoglobinaemia Syndrome	
Blue-grey 'apparent' central cyanosis (blue to grey lips, tongue and mucus membranes, slate grey skin) Persistent cyanosis despite oxygenation Fatigue, dizziness, headaches Depressed consciousness Seizures Urine may be discoloured black or brown	Benzene derivatives (Phenols, Cresols, Aniline) Sodium nitrite Organic nitrites Chlorates Copper salts Prilocaine