

3. Naloxone [Refer to [Opioid Poisoning/Overdose Guideline](#)]
4. Restraint: physical and chemical [See [Agitated or Violent Patient/Behavioral Emergency Guideline](#)]
5. Anti-dysrhythmic medication [See [Cardiovascular Section](#) for specific dysrhythmia guidelines]
6. Active cooling or warming [See [Hypothermia/Cold Exposure Guideline](#) or [Hyperthermia/Heat Exposure Guideline](#)]
7. IV fluids [See fluid administration doses in [Shock Guideline](#) and [Hypoglycemia Guideline](#) or [Hyperglycemia Guideline](#)]
8. Vasopressors [See [Shock Guideline](#)]

### **Patient Safety Considerations**

1. With depressed mental status, initial focus is on airway protection, oxygenation, ventilation, and perfusion
2. The violent patient may need pharmacologic and/or physical management to insure proper assessment and treatment
3. Hypoglycemic and hypoxic patients can be irritable and violent [See [Agitated or Violent Patient/Behavioral Emergency Guideline](#)]

### **Notes/Educational Pearls**

#### **Key Considerations**

1. History from bystanders and caregivers
2. Age of the patient
3. Development age and baseline functional status
4. Consider the following differential using the mnemonic **AEIOUTIPS**:  
**A – Alcohol, Abuse, Atypical migraine**  
**E – Epilepsy, Electrolytes**  
**I – Insulin (hypoglycemia)**  
**O – Oxygen, Overdose**  
**U – Uremia (kidney failure)**  
**T – Trauma, Tumor**  
**I – Infection**  
**P – Psych, Poisoning**  
**S – Seizure, Subarachnoid hemorrhage, Sepsis**
5. Environment where patient found
6. Recent complaints (e.g., headache, chest pain, difficulty breathing, vomiting, fever)
7. Medical alert tags and accessory medical devices
8. Evaluate for reduced PO intake and/or vomiting and/or diarrhea or dehydration as a cause of AMS in the pediatric and geriatric populations
9. Evidence of ingestion or topical placement (e.g., pill bottles/medications, patches, detergent pods)
10. Medications a child may have access to including but not limited to (includes patches, drops, pills, injectables):
  - a. Analgesics
  - b. Antidepressants
  - c. Antihypertensives/Cardiac medications
  - d. Oral hypoglycemic