

- d. Common household products that are used as inhalants of abuse
 - i. Volatile solvents
 1. Paint remover
 2. Degreasers
 3. Dry-cleaning fluids
 4. Gasoline
 5. Lighter fluid
 6. Correction fluid
 7. Felt tip markers
 8. Glue
 - ii. Cosmetic/paint spray
 1. Deodorant spray
 2. Vegetable oil spray
 3. Fabric protector spray
 4. Spray paint
 - iii. Propellants/asphyxiants/nitrous oxide
 1. Propane gas
 2. Balloon tanks (helium)
 3. Computer keyboard cleaner
 4. Ether
 5. Halothane
 6. Chloroform
 7. Butane
 8. Propane
 9. Whipped cream dispensers
- 9. Riot Control Agents [See [Riot Control Agent Guideline](#)]
- 10. A prototype agent is identified with each region of the effected airway respiratory track for **mild to moderate exposures**, as severe concentrated exposures of many of these agents overlap in signs and symptoms — the deeper the symptoms are in the respiratory track and the slower the rate of symptom onset the less water soluble the airway respiratory irritant
 - a. Nasal and oral pharynx irritation: highly water-soluble agents (ammonia)
 - b. Bronchial irritation (chlorine)
 - c. Acute pulmonary edema深深 alveolar injury: poorly water soluble (phosgene)
 - d. Direct neurotoxin (hydrogen sulfide)
 - e. Asphyxia agent with additional symptoms (nitrogen dioxide — Silo Filler's disease)
 - f. Inhalants of abuse (volatile solvents, cosmetics/paints, propellants/asphyxiants/nitrous oxide)
 - g. Riot control agents [See [Riot Control Agent Guideline](#)]
 - h. Anticholinesterase inhibitors [See [Acetylcholinesterase Inhibitors Guideline](#)]
- 11. Ammonia
 - a. Immediate detection of unique sharp smell
 - b. Nasal pharyngeal burning/irritation sensation
 - c. Ocular tearing and irritation
 - d. Sneezing
 - e. Altered mental status — sleepy to agitated
 - f. Cough