



- 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/deep 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