



1998 Annual Report of the American Association of Poison Control Centers Toxic Exposure Surveillance System

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Toxic Exposure Surveillance System (TESS) data are compiled by the American Association of Poison Control Centers (AAPCC) in cooperation with the majority of US poison centers. These data are used to identify hazards early, focus prevention education, guide clinical research, and direct training. TESS data have prompted product reformulations, repackaging, recalls, and bans; are used to support regulatory actions; and form the basis of postmarketing surveillance of newly released drugs and products.

From its inception in 1983, TESS has grown dramatically, with increases in the number of participating poison centers, population served by those centers, and reported human exposures (Table 1).¹⁻¹⁵

The cumulative AAPCC database now contains 24.8 million human poison exposure cases. This report includes 2,241,082 human exposure cases reported by 65 participating poison centers during 1998, an increase of 2.2% compared with 1997 poisoning reports.

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Centers participating in this report include Children's Hospital of Alabama Regional Poison Control Center, Birmingham, AL; Alabama Poison Center, Tuscaloosa, AL; Arizona Poison and Drug Information Center, Tucson, AZ; Samaritan Regional Poison Center, Phoenix, AZ; California Poison Control System—Fresno Division, CA; California Poison Control System—Sacramento Division, CA; California Poison Control System—San Diego Division, CA; California Poison Control System—San Francisco Division, CA; Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center, Denver, CO; Connecticut Poison Control Center, Farmington, CT; National Capital Poison Center, Washington, DC; Florida Poison Information and Toxicology Resource Center, Tampa, FL; Florida Poison Information Center, Jacksonville, FL; Florida Poison Information Center, Miami, FL; Georgia Poison Center, Atlanta, GA; Illinois Poison Control Center, Chicago, IL; Indiana Poison Center, Indianapolis, IN; Iowa Poison Center, Sioux City, IA; Mid-America Poison Control Center, Kansas City, KS; Kentucky Regional Poison Center, Louisville, KY; Louisiana Drug and Poison Information Center, Monroe, LA; Maryland Poison Center, Baltimore, MD; Massachusetts Poison Control System, Boston, MA; Children's Hospital of Michigan Regional Poison Control Center, Detroit, MI; Spectrum Health Regional Poison Center, Grand Rapids, MI; Hennepin Regional Poison Center, Minneapolis, MN; Minnesota Regional Poison Center, Minneapolis, MN; Cardinal Glennon Children's Hospital Regional Poison Center, St. Louis, MO; The Poison Center, Omaha, NE; New Hampshire Poison Information Center, Lebanon, NH; New Jersey Poison Information and Education System, Newark,

NJ; New Mexico Poison and Drug Information Center, Albuquerque, NM; New York City Poison Control Center, New York, NY; Hudson Valley Regional Poison Center, Sleepy Hollow, NY; Long Island Regional Poison Control Center, Mineola, NY; Finger Lakes Regional Poison and Drug Information Center, Rochester, NY; Central New York Poison Control Center, Syracuse, NY; Western New York Regional Poison Control Center, Buffalo, NY; Carolinas Poison Center, Charlotte, NC; Western North Carolina Poison Center, Asheville, NC; North Dakota Poison Information Center, Fargo, ND; Cincinnati Drug and Poison Information Center, Cincinnati, OH; Central Ohio Poison Center, Columbus, OH; Greater Cleveland Poison Control Center, Cleveland, OH; Oklahoma Poison Control Center, Oklahoma City, OK; Oregon Poison Center, Portland, OR; Pittsburgh Poison Center, Pittsburgh, PA; The Poison Control Center, Philadelphia, PA; Central Pennsylvania Poison Center, Hershey, PA; Lifespan Poison Center, Providence, RI; Middle Tennessee Regional Poison and Clinical Toxicology Center, Nashville, TN; Southern Poison Center, Memphis, TN; Central Texas Poison Center, Temple, TX; North Texas Poison Center, Dallas, TX; Southeast Texas Poison Center, Galveston, TX; Texas Panhandle Poison Center, Amarillo, TX; West Texas Regional Poison Center, El Paso, TX; South Texas Poison Center, San Antonio, TX; Utah Poison Control Center, Salt Lake City, UT; Virginia Poison Center, Richmond, VA; Blue Ridge Poison Center, Charlottesville, VA; Washington Poison Center, Seattle, WA; West Virginia Poison Center, Charleston, WV; University of Wisconsin Hospital Regional Poison Center, Madison, WI; Children's Hospital of Wisconsin Poison Center, Milwaukee, WI.

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TABLE 1. Growth of the AAPCC Toxic Exposure Surveillance System

Year	No. of Participating Centers	Population Served (Millions)	Human Exposures Reported	Exposures/Thousand Population
1983	16	43.1	251,012	5.8
1984	47	99.8	730,224	7.3
1985	56	113.6	900,513	7.9
1986	57	132.1	1,098,894	8.3
1987	63	137.5	1,166,940	8.5
1988	64	155.7	1,368,748	8.8
1989	70	182.4	1,581,540	8.7
1990	72	191.7	1,713,462	8.9
1991	73	200.7	1,837,939	9.2
1992	68	196.7	1,864,188	9.5
1993	64	181.3	1,751,476	9.7
1994	65	215.9	1,926,438	8.9
1995	67	218.5	2,023,089	9.3
1996	67	232.3	2,155,952	9.3
1997	66	250.1	2,192,088	8.8
1998	65	257.5	2,241,082	8.7
Total			24,803,585	

CHARACTERIZATION OF PARTICIPATING CENTERS

Of the 65 reporting centers, 63 submitted data for the entire year. Fifty-two of the 65 participating centers were certified as regional poison centers by the AAPCC in 1998. Annual center call volumes (human exposure cases only) ranged from 10,489 to 96,850 (mean 35,566) for centers participating for the entire year. Penetration, calculated only for states that were completely served by centers participating in TESS, ranged from 3.7 to 16.9 per 1,000 population with a mean of 8.7 reported exposures per 1,000 population. Penetration is defined as the number of human poison exposure cases reported per 1,000 individuals in the population served.

A total population of 257.5 million was served by the participating centers, including 42 entire states, portions of 4 states, and the District of Columbia (Figure 1). Noting the

TABLE 2. Site of Caller and Site of Exposure, Human Poison Exposure Cases

	Site of Caller (%)	Site of Exposure (%)
Residence		
Own	77.6	88.7
Other	2.2	3.2
Health care facility	13.1	0.3
Workplace	1.7	2.7
School	0.7	1.4
Public area	0.5	1.2
Restaurant/food service	0.1	0.6
Other	3.9	1.0
Unknown	0.3	1.1

270.3 million 1998 United States population, the data presented represent an estimated 95.3% of the human poison exposures that precipitated poison center contacts in the US during 1998. Extrapolating from the 2,241,082 human poison exposures reported in this database, 2.35 million human poison exposures are estimated to have been reported to all US poison centers in 1998. However, extrapolations from the number of reported poisonings to the number of actual poisonings occurring annually in the US cannot be made from these data alone, as considerable variations in poison center penetration were noted. Indeed, assuming all centers reached the penetration level of 16.9 poisonings/1,000 population reported for one state, 4.6 million poisonings would have been reported to poison centers in 1998.

The data do not directly identify a trend in the overall incidence of poisonings in the US because of changing center participation from year to year and changes in center use. An analysis of data from 61 centers that participated for the entirety of both 1997 and 1998 shows a 0.6% decrease in reported poison exposures from 1997 to 1998 within the regions served by these 61 centers.

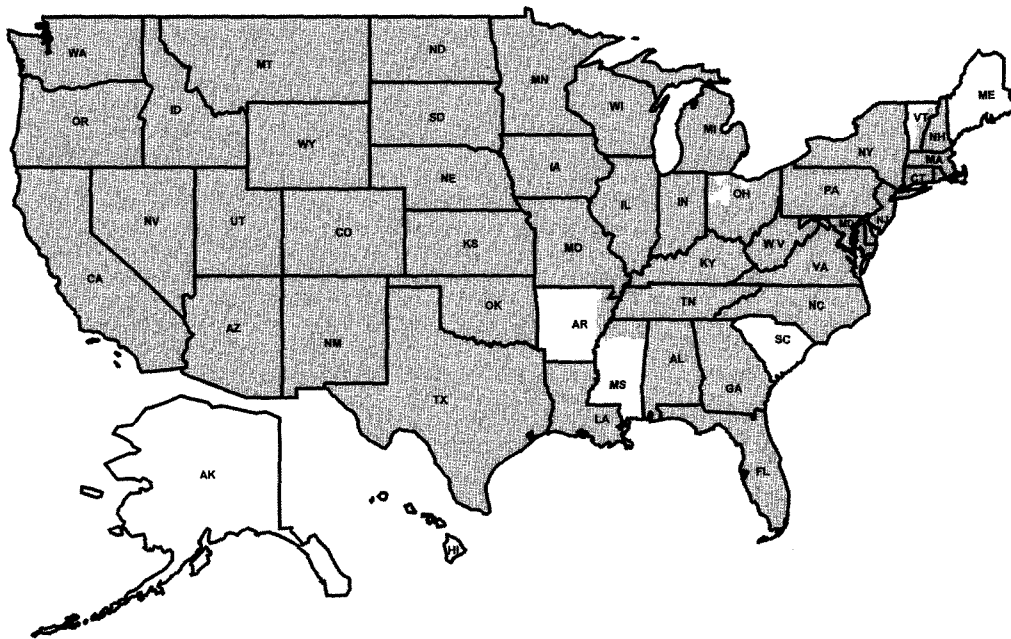


FIGURE 1. Sixty-five poison centers participated in the Toxic Exposure Surveillance System in 1998. The shaded areas denote regions served by reporting centers.

TABLE 3. Age and Gender Distribution of Human Poison Exposure Cases

Age (yr)	Male		Female		Unknown		Total		Cumulative Total	
	No.	Row %	No.	Row %	No.	Row %	No.	Col %	No.	Col %
<1	76,519	52.8	67,949	46.9	428	0.3	144,896	6.5	144,896	6.5
1	198,941	53.2	174,639	46.7	663	0.2	374,243	16.7	519,139	23.2
2	197,690	53.6	170,711	46.3	640	0.2	369,041	16.5	888,180	39.6
3	91,807	55.3	73,855	44.5	312	0.2	165,974	7.4	1,054,154	47.0
4	43,509	56.1	33,859	43.7	158	0.2	77,526	3.5	1,131,680	50.5
5	26,113	56.7	19,848	43.1	111	0.2	46,072	2.1	1,177,752	52.6
Unknown child ≤5	1,471	45.2	1,258	38.7	525	16.1	3,254	0.1	1,181,006	52.7
6-12	89,824	56.7	67,843	42.8	684	0.4	158,351	7.1	1,339,357	59.8
13-19	69,009	43.5	89,034	56.2	475	0.3	158,518	7.1	1,497,875	66.8
Unknown child	986	35.8	1,013	36.7	758	27.5	2,757	0.1	1,500,632	67.0
Total children (<20)	795,869	53.0	700,009	46.6	4,754	0.3	1,500,632	67.0	1,500,632	67.0
20-29	81,017	44.4	101,347	55.5	216	0.1	182,580	8.1	1,683,212	75.1
30-39	81,448	42.9	108,398	57.1	137	0.1	189,983	8.5	1,873,195	83.6
40-49	54,371	41.9	75,316	58.0	71	0.1	129,758	5.8	2,002,953	89.4
50-59	26,940	39.1	41,924	60.9	31	0.0	68,895	3.1	2,071,848	92.4
60-69	14,428	37.0	24,595	63.0	21	0.1	39,044	1.7	2,110,892	94.2
70-79	10,473	35.2	19,283	64.8	19	0.1	29,775	1.3	2,140,667	95.5
80-89	4,815	31.5	10,462	68.4	11	0.1	15,288	0.7	2,155,955	96.2
90-99	778	27.1	2,094	72.8	3	0.1	2,875	0.1	2,158,830	96.3
Unknown adult	29,389	39.6	42,768	57.6	2,066	2.8	74,223	3.3	2,233,053	99.6
Total adults	303,659	41.5	426,187	58.2	2,575	0.4	732,421	32.7	2,233,053	99.6
Unknown age	2,685	33.4	3,563	44.4	1,781	22.2	8,029	0.4	2,241,082	100.0
Total	1,102,213	49.2	1,129,759	50.4	9,110	0.4	2,241,082	100.0	2,241,082	100.0

REVIEW OF THE DATA

Of the 2,241,082 human exposures reported in 1998, 91.9% occurred at a residence (Table 2). Two unlikely sites of poisonings, health care facilities and schools, accounted for 6,311 (0.3%) and 30,850 (1.4%) poison exposures, respectively. Poison center peak call volumes were noted from 4 PM to 10 PM, although call frequency remained consistently high between 8 AM and midnight, with 91% of calls logged during this 16-hour period. Although the average number of poison center consultations handled per

day by all participating US poison centers was 6,140, higher volumes were observed in the warmer months (up to 6,569/day in July) compared to 5,588 consultations per day in December.

The age and gender distribution of human poison exposure victims is outlined in Table 3. Children younger than 3 years were involved in 39.6% of cases, and 52.7% occurred in children younger than 6 years. A male predominance is found among poison exposure victims younger than 13 years, but the gender distribution is reversed in teenagers and adults. Although the gender distribution was nearly equal for unintentional exposures, 59.4% of intentional exposures occurred in females, as did 64.2% of adverse reactions. Of all poison exposures captured, 8,120 occurred in pregnant women. Of those with known pregnancy duration, 32% occurred in the first trimester, 38% in the second trimester, and 30% in the third trimester. In 4.2% of cases (94,713 cases) multiple patients were implicated in the

TABLE 4. Distribution of Age and Gender for 775 Fatalities

Age (yr)	Male	Female	Total	%	Cumulative	Cumulative
					Total	%
<1	0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
1	5	0	5	0.6	5	0.6
2	3	1	4	0.5	9	1.2
3	2	1	3	0.4	12	1.5
4	2	1	3	0.4	15	1.9
5	1	0	1	0.1	16	2.1
6-12	1	4	5	0.6	21	2.7
13-19	30	16	46	5.9	67	8.6
20-29	80	46	126	16.3	193	24.9
30-39	80	61	141	18.2	334	43.1
40-49	75	90	165	21.3	499	64.4
50-59	36	49	85	11.0	584	75.4
60-69	35	36	71	9.2	655	84.5
70-79	29	28	57	7.4	712	91.9
80-89	16	25	41	5.3	753	97.2
90-99	5	4	9	1.2	762	98.3
Unknown						
adult	9	4	13	1.7	775	100.0
Total	409	366	775	100.0	775	100.0

TABLE 5. Number of Substances Involved in Human Poison Exposure Cases

No. of Substances	No. of Cases	% of Cases
1	2,079,141	92.8
2	127,943	5.7
3	18,542	0.8
4	7,590	0.3
5	3,236	0.1
6	1,447	0.1
7	716	0.0
8	323	0.0
≥9	2,144	0.1
Total	2,241,082	100.0

TABLE 6. Reason for Human Poison Exposure Cases

Reason	No.	%
Unintentional		
General	1,495,771	66.7
Therapeutic error	144,328	6.4
Bite/sting	80,334	3.6
Misuse	71,261	3.2
Environmental	54,368	2.4
Food poisoning	48,233	2.2
Occupational	44,849	2.0
Unknown	3,136	0.1
Total	1,942,280	86.7
Intentional		
Suicidal	162,432	7.2
Misuse	33,828	1.5
Abuse	29,305	1.3
Unknown	9,411	0.4
Total	234,976	10.5
Other		
Malicious	6,948	0.3
Contaminant/tampering	5,863	0.3
Total	12,811	0.6
Adverse Reaction		
Drug	31,601	1.4
Other	8,963	0.4
Food	4,656	0.2
Total	45,220	2.0
Unknown	5,795	0.3
Total	2,241,082	100.0

poison exposure episode (eg, siblings “shared” a household product, multiple patients inhaled vapors at a hazardous materials spill).

Table 4 presents the age and gender distribution for the 775 reported fatalities. Although responsible for the majority of poisoning reports, children younger than 6 years comprised just 2.1% (16) of the fatalities. Fifty-six percent of poisoning fatalities occurred in 20- to 49-year-old individuals.

A single substance was implicated in 92.8% of reports, and 1.5% of patients were exposed to more than 2 possibly poisonous drugs or products (Table 5). In contrast, 44.7% of fatal cases involved 2 or more drugs or products. The overwhelming majority of human exposures were acute (93.7%) compared to only 57.0% of poison-related fatal exposures. Chronic exposures comprised 2.1% of all poison exposure reports, and acute-on-chronic exposures comprised 3.6%. (Chronic exposures were defined as continuous

or repeated exposures occurring in a period exceeding 8 hours.)

Reason for exposure was coded according to the following definitions: *Unintentional general*: All unintentional exposures not specifically defined below. Most unintentional exposures in children are captured here. *Environmental*: Any passive, nonoccupational exposure that results from contamination of air, water, or soil. Environmental exposures are usually caused by man-made contaminants. *Occupational*: An exposure that occurs as a direct result of the person being on the job or in the workplace. *Therapeutic error*: An unintentional deviation from a proper therapeutic regimen that results in the wrong dose, incorrect route of administration, administration to the wrong person, or administration of the wrong substance. Only exposures to medications or products substituted for medications are included. Drug interactions resulting from unintentional administration of drugs or foods that are known to interact are also included. *Unintentional misuse*: Unintentional improper or incorrect use of a nonpharmaceutical substance. Unintentional misuse differs from intentional misuse in that the exposure was unplanned or not foreseen by the patient. *Bite/sting*: All animal bites and stings, with or without envenomation, are included. *Food poisoning*: Suspected or confirmed food poisoning; ingestion of food contaminated with microorganisms is included. *Unintentional unknown*: An exposure determined to be unintentional but the exact reason is unknown. *Suspected suicidal*: An exposure resulting from the inappropriate use of a substance for reasons that are suspected to be self-destructive or manipulative. *Intentional misuse*: An exposure resulting from the intentional improper or incorrect use of a substance for reasons other than the pursuit of a psychotropic effect. *Intentional abuse*: An exposure resulting from the intentional improper or incorrect use of a substance when the victim was likely attempting to achieve a euphoric or psychotropic effect. All recreational use of substances for any effect is included. *Intentional unknown*: An exposure that is determined to be intentional but the specific motive is unknown. *Contaminant/tampering*: The patient is an unintentional victim of a substance that has been adulterated (either maliciously or unintentionally) by the introduction of an undesirable substance. *Malicious*: This category is used to capture patients who are victims of another person’s intent to harm them. *Adverse reaction*: An adverse event occurring with normal, prescribed, labeled, or recommended use of the product, as opposed to overdose, misuse, or abuse. Included are cases with an unwanted effect

TABLE 7. Distribution of Reason for Exposure by Age

Reason	<6 Years		6-12 Years		13-19 Years		>19 Years		Unknown		Total	
	No.	Row %	No.	Row %	No.	Row %	No.	Row %	No.	Row %	No.	Col %
Unintentional	1,174,666	60.5	145,585	7.5	85,118	4.4	529,832	27.3	7,079	0.4	1,942,280	86.7
Intentional	753	0.3	7,819	3.3	66,758	28.4	156,700	66.7	2,946	1.3	234,976	10.5
Other	1,194	9.3	1,765	13.8	2,299	17.9	7,375	57.6	178	1.4	12,811	0.6
Adverse Reaction	3,894	8.6	2,674	5.9	3,475	7.7	34,894	77.2	283	0.6	45,220	2.0
Unknown	499	8.6	508	8.8	868	15.0	3,621	62.5	299	5.2	5,795	0.3
Total	1,181,006	52.7	158,351	7.1	158,518	7.1	732,422	32.7	10,785	0.5	2,241,082	100.0

TABLE 8. Distribution of Reason for Exposure and Age for 775 Fatalities

Reason	<6 Years	6-12 Years	13-19 Years	>19 Years	Total
Unintentional					
General	8	0	1	10	19
Therapeutic error	1	1	0	38	40
Bite/sting	0	1	0	2	3
Misuse	0	0	0	5	5
Environmental	4	2	0	14	20
Food poisoning	0	0	0	0	0
Occupational	0	0	1	10	11
Unknown	0	0	0	8	8
Total	13	4	2	87	106
Intentional					
Suicide	0	1	26	394	421
Misuse	0	0	1	25	26
Abuse	0	0	15	100	115
Unknown	0	0	0	31	31
Total	0	1	42	550	593
Other					
Adverse Reaction	2	0	0	3	5
Unknown	1	0	1	39	41
Total	16	5	46	708	775

due to an allergic, hypersensitive, or idiosyncratic response to the active ingredients, inactive ingredients, or excipients. Concomitant use of a contraindicated medication or food is excluded, and coded instead as a therapeutic error.

The vast majority (86.7%) of poison exposures were unintentional; suicidal intent was present in 7.2% of cases (Table 6). Therapeutic errors comprised 6.4% of exposures (144,328 cases), with unintentional nonpharmaceutical product misuse comprising another 3.2% of exposures (71,261 cases). Unintentional poisonings outnumbered intentional poisonings in all age groups (Table 7). In contrast, of the 775 human poisoning fatalities reported, 78% of adult deaths (older than 19 years) were intentional (Table 8).

Ingestions accounted for 74.3% of exposure routes (Table 9), followed in frequency by dermal, inhalation, and ocular

TABLE 9. Distribution of Route of Exposure for Human Poison Exposure Cases and 775 Fatalities

Route	All Exposure Cases		Fatal Exposure Cases	
	No.	%	No.	%
Ingestion	1,749,792	74.3	638	76.0
Dermal	198,247	8.4	13	1.5
Inhalation	154,594	6.6	84	10.0
Ocular	142,145	6.0	2	0.2
Bites and stings	85,069	3.6	3	0.4
Parenteral	8,311	0.4	48	5.7
Aspiration	4,311	0.2	14	1.7
Other	5,575	0.2	0	0.0
Unknown	7,943	0.3	37	4.4
Total	2,355,987	100.0	839	100.0

NOTE: Multiple routes of exposure were observed in many poison exposure victims. Percentage is based on the total number of exposure routes (2,355,987 for all patients, 839 for fatal cases) rather than the total number of human exposures (2,241,082) or fatalities (775).

TABLE 10. Management Site of Human Poison Exposure Cases

Site	No.	%
Managed on-site, nonhealth care facility	1,684,528	75.2
Managed in health care facility		
Treated and released	275,526	12.3
Admitted to critical care	61,386	2.7
Admitted to noncritical care	33,837	1.5
Admitted to psychiatry	31,724	1.4
Lost to follow-up; left AMA	78,050	3.5
Unspecified level of care	124	0.0
Subtotal	480,647	21.4
Other	20,765	0.9
Refused referral	43,971	2.0
Unknown	11,171	0.5
Total	2,241,082	100.0

ABBREVIATION: AMA, against medical advice.

exposures. For the 775 fatalities, ingestion, inhalation, and parenteral were the predominant exposure routes.

Clinical effects (signs, symptoms, or laboratory abnormalities) were coded in 30.2% of cases (17.4% had 1 effect, 7.6% had 2 effects, 3.3% had 3 effects, 1.3% had 4 effects, 0.4% had 5 effects, and 0.1% had more than 5 effects). Of 1,454,491 clinical effects coded, 79.6% were deemed related, 8.1% were considered not related, and 12.3% were coded as "unknown if related."

The majority of cases reported to poison centers were managed in a nonhealth care facility (75.2%), usually at the site of exposure, the patient's own home (Table 10). Treatment in a health care facility was rendered in 21.4% of cases and recommended in another 2.0% of patients who refused the referral. The percentage of patients treated in a health care facility varied considerably with age. Only 10.6% of children under 6 years and only 13.7% of children between 6 and 12 years were managed in a health care facility compared to 45.2% of teenagers (13 to 19 years) and 35.3% of adults (over 19 years). Of cases managed in a health care facility, 57.3% were treated and released without admission, 12.8% were admitted for critical care, and 7.0% were admitted for noncritical care. Where treatment was provided in a health care facility, 38.1% of the patients were referred in by the poison center and 61.9% were already in or en route to the health care facility when the poison center was contacted. Health care facilities included acute care hospitals (86.7%), physician offices or clinics (11.0%), and freestanding emergency centers (2.3%).

Table 11 displays the medical outcome of the human poison exposure cases distributed by age, showing more severe outcomes in the older age groups. Table 12 compares medical outcome and reason for exposure, and shows the greater frequency of serious outcomes in intentional exposures. Table 13 shows the increasing duration of the clinical effects observed with more severe outcomes. Medical outcome categories were as follows: *No effect*: The patient developed no signs or symptoms as a result of the exposure. *Minor effect*: The patient developed some signs or symptoms as a result of the exposure, but they were minimally bothersome and generally resolved rapidly with no residual disability or disfigurement. A minor effect is often limited to

TABLE 11. Medical Outcome of Human Poison Exposure Cases by Patient Age

Outcome	<6 Years		6-12 Years		13-19 Years		>19 Years		Unknown		Total	
	No.	Col %	No.	Col %	No.	Col %	No.	Col %	No.	Col %	No.	%
No effect	400,461	33.9	33,248	21.0	30,824	19.4	98,374	13.4	1,296	12.1	564,203	25.2
Minor effect	121,574	10.3	32,475	20.5	42,386	26.7	181,723	24.8	1,414	13.2	379,572	16.9
Moderate effect	8,977	0.8	3,829	2.4	13,100	8.3	61,369	8.4	322	3.0	87,597	3.9
Major effect	682	0.1	267	0.2	1,407	0.9	9,337	1.3	42	0.4	11,735	0.5
Death	16	0.0	5	0.0	46	0.0	708	0.1	0	0.0	775	0.0
No follow-up, nontoxic	282,893	24.0	27,750	17.5	11,746	7.4	58,616	8.0	1,082	10.1	382,087	17.0
No follow-up, minimal toxicity	331,892	28.1	52,432	33.1	40,547	25.6	227,073	31.0	3,065	28.5	655,009	29.2
No follow-up, potentially toxic	14,374	1.2	3,240	2.0	13,275	8.4	52,753	7.2	3,159	29.4	86,801	3.9
Unrelated effect	20,180	1.7	5,105	3.2	5,187	3.3	42,469	5.8	362	3.4	73,303	3.3
Total	1,181,049	52.7	158,351	7.1	158,518	7.1	732,422	32.7	10,742	0.5	2,241,082	100.0

TABLE 12. Distribution of Medical Outcome by Reason for Exposure for Human Poison Exposure Cases

Outcome	Unintentional		Intentional		Other		Adverse Reaction		Unknown		Total	
	No.	Col %	No.	Col %	No.	Col %	No.	Col %	No.	Col %	No.	Col %
No effect	514,142	26.5	47,324	20.1	1,482	11.6	815	1.8	440	7.6	564,203	25.2
Minor effect	301,343	15.5	64,446	27.4	2,982	23.3	9,986	22.1	815	14.1	379,572	16.9
Moderate effect	48,149	2.5	33,401	14.2	607	4.7	4,749	10.5	691	11.9	87,597	3.9
Major effect	2,735	0.1	8,160	3.5	83	0.6	418	0.9	339	5.9	11,735	0.5
Death	106	0.0	593	0.3	5	0.0	30	0.1	41	0.7	775	0.0
No follow-up, nontoxic	374,337	19.3	4,576	1.9	1,736	13.6	1,226	2.7	212	3.7	382,087	17.0
No follow-up, minimal toxicity	600,944	30.9	31,520	13.4	3,949	30.8	17,359	38.4	1,237	21.3	655,009	29.2
No follow-up, potentially toxic	42,434	2.2	39,808	16.9	919	7.2	2,432	5.4	1,208	20.8	86,801	3.9
Unrelated effect	58,085	3.0	5,153	2.2	1,048	8.2	8,205	18.1	812	14.0	73,303	3.3
Total	1,942,275	86.7	234,981	10.5	12,811	0.6	45,220	2.0	5,795	0.3	2,241,082	100.0

the skin or mucous membranes (eg, self-limited gastrointestinal symptoms, drowsiness, skin irritation, first degree dermal burn, sinus tachycardia without hypotension, and transient cough). *Moderate effect*: The patient exhibited signs or symptoms as a result of the exposure that were more pronounced, more prolonged, or more of a systemic nature than minor symptoms. Usually some form of treatment is indicated. Symptoms were not life-threatening and the patient has no residual disability or disfigurement (eg, corneal abrasion, acid-base disturbance, high fever, disorientation, hypotension that is rapidly responsive to treatment, and isolated brief seizures that respond readily to treatment). *Major effect*: The patient exhibited signs or symptoms as a result of the exposure that were life-threatening or resulted in significant residual disability or disfigurement (eg, repeated seizures or status epilepticus, respiratory compromise

requiring intubation, ventricular tachycardia with hypotension, cardiac or respiratory arrest, esophageal stricture, and disseminated intravascular coagulation). *Death*: The patient died as a result of the exposure or as a direct complication of the exposure. Only those deaths that were probably or undoubtedly related to the exposure are coded here. *Not followed, judged as nontoxic exposure*: No follow-up calls were made to determine the patient's outcome because the substance implicated was nontoxic, the amount implicated was insignificant, or the route of exposure was unlikely to result in a clinical effect. *Not followed, minimal clinical effects possible*: No follow-up calls were made to determine the patient's outcome because the exposure was likely to result in only minimal toxicity of a trivial nature. (The patient was expected to experience no more than a minor effect.) *Unable to follow, judged as a potentially toxic exposure*: The patient was lost to follow-up, refused follow-up, or was not followed but the exposure was significant and may have resulted in a moderate, major, or fatal outcome.

TABLE 13. Duration of Clinical Effects by Medical Outcome

Duration of Effect	Minor Effect (Col %)	Moderate Effect (Col %)	Major Effect (Col %)
≤2 hours	43.5	8.0	2.6
>2 hours, ≤8 hours	24.3	22.2	9.1
>8 hours, ≤24 hours	17.8	30.2	29.2
>24 hours, ≤3 days	6.7	17.9	28.9
>3 days, ≤1 week	2.0	7.9	13.3
>1 week, ≤1 month	0.6	2.9	5.5
>1 month	0.2	0.8	1.4
Anticipated permanent	0.0	0.2	2.6
Unknown	4.8	9.9	7.5

TABLE 14. Decontamination and Therapeutic Intervention

Therapy	No. of Patients	%
Decontamination only	1,336,438	59.6
Observation only	283,497	12.7
No therapy provided	267,616	11.9
Decontamination and other therapy	129,034	5.8
Other therapy only (no decontamination)	89,384	4.0
Unknown if therapy provided/patient refused	135,113	6.0

TABLE 15. Therapy Provided in Human Exposure Cases

Therapy	No.
Decontamination	
Dilution/irrigation	1,168,191
Activated charcoal, single dose	140,472
Cathartic	85,644
Gastric lavage	45,083
Ipecac syrup	26,653
Activated charcoal, multidose	11,662
Other emetic	6,380
Whole bowel irrigation	2,002
Measures to Enhance Elimination	
Hemodialysis	978
Hemoperfusion	48
Other extracorporeal procedure	26
Specific Antidote Administration	
N-acetylcysteine (oral)	10,481
Naloxone	7,611
Flumazenil	2,083
Antivenin	863
Atropine	825
Ethanol	656
N-acetylcysteine (IV)	646
Hyperbaric oxygen	471
Phytonadione	358
Fab fragments	296
Pyridoxine	273
Deferoxamine	221
Dimercaprol (BAL)	197
Folate	193
Physostigmine	168
Succimer	167
Pralidoxime (2-PAM)	161
EDTA	105
Methylene blue	85
Sodium thiosulfate	71
Amyl nitrite	48
Sodium nitrite	46
Penicillamine	38
Hydroxocobalamin	16
Other intervention	
Alkalinization (with or without diuresis)	6,680
Transplantation	9
ECMO	4

TABLE 16. Decontamination Trends

Year	Human Exposures Reported	% of Exposures Involving Children <6 Years	Ipecac Administered (% of Exposures)	Activated Charcoal Administered (% of Exposures)
1983	251,012	64.0	13.4	4.0
1984	730,224	64.1	12.9	4.0
1985	900,513	63.4	15.0	4.6
1986	1,098,894	63.0	13.3	5.2
1987	1,166,940	62.3	10.1	5.2
1988	1,368,748	61.8	8.4	6.5
1989	1,581,540	61.1	7.0	6.4
1990	1,713,462	60.8	6.1	6.7
1991	1,837,939	59.9	5.2	7.0
1992	1,864,188	58.8	4.3	7.3
1993	1,751,476	56.0	3.7	7.3
1994	1,926,438	54.1	2.7	6.8
1995	2,023,089	52.9	2.3	7.7
1996	2,155,952	52.8	1.8	7.3
1997	2,192,088	52.5	1.5	7.1
1998	2,241,082	52.7	1.2	6.8

TABLE 17A. Substances Most Frequently Involved in Human Exposures

Substance	No.	%*
Cleaning substances	229,500	10.2
Analgesics	215,067	9.6
Cosmetics and personal care products	210,224	9.4
Plants	122,578	5.5
Foreign bodies	103,696	4.6
Cough and cold preparations	99,924	4.5
Bites/envenomations	92,182	4.1
Insecticides/pesticides (includes rodenticides)	86,289	3.9
Topicals	83,455	3.7
Food products, food poisoning	78,690	3.5
Sedatives/hypnotics/antipsychotics	70,982	3.2
Antidepressants	67,872	3.0
Hydrocarbons	66,623	3.0
Antimicrobials	62,034	2.8
Chemicals	61,061	2.7
Alcohols	55,246	2.5

NOTE: Despite a high frequency of involvement, these substances are not necessarily the most toxic, but rather may only be the most readily accessible.

*Percentages are based on the total number of human exposures rather than the total number of substances.

Unrelated effect: The exposure was probably not responsible for the effect. *Confirmed nonexposure:* This outcome option was used during coding to designate cases where there was reliable and objective evidence that an exposure initially believed to have occurred actually never occurred (eg, all missing pills are later located). All cases coded as confirmed nonexposure are excluded from this report. In 1998 there were 6,808 such cases reported nationally.

Tables 14 and 15 outline the use of decontamination procedures, specific antidotes, and measures to enhance elimination in the treatment of patients reported in this database. These must be interpreted as minimum frequencies because of the limitations of telephone data gathering.

TABLE 17B. Substances Most Frequently Involved in Pediatric Exposures (Children Under 6 Years)

Substance	No.	%*
Cosmetics and personal care products	157,551	13.3
Cleaning substances	129,441	11.0
Analgesics	89,985	7.6
Plants	84,185	7.1
Foreign bodies	73,983	6.3
Cough and cold preparations	64,781	5.5
Topicals	63,623	5.4
Insecticides/pesticides (includes rodenticides)	46,447	3.9
Vitamins	39,396	3.3
Antimicrobials	36,597	3.1
Gastrointestinal preparations	35,391	3.0
Arts/crafts/office supplies	29,898	2.5
Hydrocarbons	26,018	2.2
Antihistamines	22,854	1.9
Hormones and hormone antagonists	22,655	1.9

NOTE: Despite a high frequency of involvement, these substances are not necessarily the most toxic, but rather may only be the most readily accessible.

*Percentages are based on the total number of exposures in children under 6 years, rather than the total number of substances.

TABLE 17C. Substances Most Frequently Involved in Adult Exposures (>19 years)

Substance	No.	%*
Analgesics	72,846	9.9
Cleaning substances	68,740	9.4
Bites/envenomations	51,747	7.1
Sedatives/hypnotics/antipsychotics	50,098	6.8
Antidepressants	42,044	5.7
Food products, food poisoning	38,841	5.3
Chemicals	30,585	4.2
Cosmetics and personal care products	29,780	4.1
Alcohols	28,217	3.9
Hydrocarbons	26,466	3.6
Fumes/gases/vapors	25,641	3.5
Insecticides/pesticides (includes rodenticides)	25,406	3.5
Cardiovascular drugs	21,953	3.0
Plants	18,949	2.6
Antihistamines	15,889	2.2

NOTE: Despite a high frequency of involvement, these substances are not necessarily the most toxic, but rather may only be the most readily accessible.

*Percentages are based on the total number of exposures in adults (over 19 years), rather than the total number of substances.

Ipecac syrup was administered in 1.2% of cases. In children under 6 years, ipecac syrup was most often administered outside a health care facility. This pattern was reversed in teenagers and adults, likely reflecting the greater proportion of these patients treated in emergency departments. Ipecac was used more often in children under 6 years (83.4% of all ipecac use). Table 16 demonstrates a steady decline in the use of ipecac-induced emesis in the treatment of poisoning, particularly during the past decade.

Table 17A presents the most common substance categories listed by frequency of exposure. Tables 17B and 17C present similar data for children and adults, respectively, and show the considerable differences between pediatric and adult poison exposures. Table 18 lists the substance categories with the largest number of reported deaths; analgesics

TABLE 18. Categories with Largest Numbers of Deaths

Category	No.	% of All Exposures in Category
Analgesics	264	0.108
Antidepressants	152	0.224
Stimulants and street drugs	118	0.345
Cardiovascular drugs	118	0.279
Sedative/hypnotics/antipsychotics	89	0.125
Alcohols	56	0.101
Chemicals	45	0.074
Gases and fumes	38	0.092
Cleaning substances	24	0.010
Anticonvulsants	20	0.090
Asthma drugs	18	0.114
Antihistamines	18	0.036
Hydrocarbons	18	0.027
Automotive products	16	0.108
Hormones/hormone antagonists	16	0.043
Insecticides/pesticides (includes rodenticides)	16	0.024

TABLE 19. 16-Year Comparisons of Fatality Data

Year	Total Fatalities		Suicides		Pediatric Deaths (<6 years)	
	No.	% of Cases	No.	% of Deaths	No.	% of Deaths
1983	95	0.038	60	63.2	10	10.5
1984	293	0.040	165	56.3	21	7.2
1985	328	0.036	178	54.3	20	6.1
1986	406	0.037	223	54.9	15	3.7
1987	397	0.034	226	56.9	22	5.5
1988	545	0.040	297	54.5	28	5.1
1989	590	0.037	323	54.7	24	4.1
1990	612	0.036	350	57.2	25	4.1
1991	764	0.042	408	53.4	44	5.8
1992	705	0.038	395	56.0	29	4.1
1993	626	0.036	338	54.0	27	4.3
1994	766	0.040	410	53.5	26	3.4
1995	724	0.036	405	55.9	20	2.8
1996	726	0.034	358	49.3	29	4.0
1997	786	0.036	418	53.2	25	3.2
1998	775	0.035	421	54.3	16	2.1

and antidepressants lead this list. Table 19 shows little variation over the past 16 years in the percentage of cases reported to TESS which are fatal poisonings and in the percentage of reported fatalities which are suicides. In contrast, the percentage of reported fatalities which involve children under 6 years has declined. A breakdown of plant exposures is provided for those most commonly implicated (Table 20).

A summary of the 775 fatal exposures is presented in Table 21. Each of these cases was abstracted and verified by the reporting center, with only those exposures deemed "probably" or "undoubtedly" responsible for the fatality included in this compendium. The highest blood concentration of implicated substances is provided where available to the reporting poison center. Prehospital cardiac and/or respiratory arrests occurred in 32% of all fatalities, and these are indicated in Table 21.

All fatality abstracts from participating centers were reviewed in detail. Selected representative, interesting or unusual cases are presented in the Appendix. Tricyclic antidepressants, acetaminophen, salicylates, opiates, cocaine, digoxin, carbon monoxide, and calcium channel blockers remain the most common agents associated with fatalities. More than half of the carbon monoxide fatalities (17 of 31) were unintentional (environmental) exposures occurring in the victim's own home, suggesting that many or all of these deaths would have been preventable if better environmental monitoring, such as carbon monoxide alarms, had been utilized. Even though tricyclic antidepressants are still widely prescribed and account for a significant number of fatalities due to intentional overdose, several deaths from serotonin syndrome were reported and represent the increased use of selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor drugs.

Four of 16 fatalities in children under 6 years were associated with hydrocarbon ingestion and aspiration. Progressive hypoxia and respiratory failure resulted despite aggressive pulmonary care. There were no deaths from iron preparations.

Hyperthermia was present in a significant number of

TABLE 20. Frequency of Plant Exposures by Plant Type

Botanical Name	Common Name	Frequency
<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Pepper	5,374
<i>Philodendron</i> spp.	Philodendron	4,061
<i>Ilex</i> spp.	Holly	3,441
<i>Spathiphyllum</i> spp.	Peace lily	3,350
<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Poinsettia	3,296
<i>Phytolacca americana</i>	Pokeweed, inkberry	2,861
<i>Dieffenbachia</i> spp.	Dumbcane	2,141
<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	Poison ivy	1,697
<i>Crassula</i> spp.	Jade plant	1,619
<i>Epipremnum aureum</i>	Pothos, devil's ivy	1,250
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp.	Chrysanthemum	1,093
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English ivy	1,083
<i>Taxus</i> spp.	Yew	1,046
<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.	Rhododendron, azalea	1,028
<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.	Eucalyptus	1,027
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Dandelion	948
<i>Schlumbergera Bridgesii</i>	Christmas cactus	886
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Climbing nightshade	876
<i>Malus</i> spp.	Apple [seeds]	844
<i>Pyracantha</i> spp.	Pyracantha	830

NOTE: This table provides the frequency of plant exposures reported to poison centers and has no correlation with severity of toxicity. Several of the plants on the list pose little, if any, ingestion hazard.

deaths from salicylate, methamphetamine, olanzapine, and tranlycypromine, and is known to be associated with a poor prognosis. Early, aggressive temperature reduction procedures need to be emphasized in these patients.

Some trends to look for in the future were brought to our attention by the increased number of fatalities associated with metformin and olanzapine. Metformin deaths associated with lactic acidosis (n = 5) increased this year to more than the previous 2 years combined. Olanzapine was associated with 5 deaths in 1998 and only 2 in 1997.

Tables 22A and 22B provide comprehensive demographic data on patient age, reason for exposure, medical outcome, and use of a health care facility for all 2,241,082 exposures, presented by category. Table 22A focuses on nonpharmaceuticals; Table 22B presents drugs. Of the 2,402,766 substances logged in Tables 22A and 22B, 58.2% were nonpharmaceuticals and 41.8% were pharmaceuticals. The reason for the exposure was intentional for 25.9% of pharmaceutical substances implicated compared with only 3.9% of nonpharmaceutical substances. Correspondingly, treatment in a health care facility was provided in a higher percentage of exposures to pharmaceutical substances (34.6%) compared with nonpharmaceutical substances (16.3%). Pharmaceutical exposures also had more severe outcomes. Of substances implicated in fatal cases, 77.7% were pharmaceuticals, compared with only 41.8% in nonfatal cases. Similarly, 79.0% of substances implicated in major outcomes were pharmaceuticals.

In closing, we gratefully acknowledge the extensive contributions of each participating poison center and the assistance of the many health care providers who provided comprehensive data to the poison centers for inclusion in this database.

TABLE 21. Summary of Fatal Exposures Reported to TESS in 1998

Case	Age	Substances	Chronicity	Route	Reason	Blood Concentrations	Interval After Exposure
NONPHARMACEUTICALS							
Alcohols							
1 ^P	35 yr	Ethanol	A/C	Ingestion	Int abuse	566.4 mg/dL§	
2 ^P	37 yr	Ethanol	A	Ingestion	Int abuse	250 mg/dL§	
3	52 yr	Ethanol	A/C	Ingestion	Int abuse		
4	56 yr	Ethanol	C	Ingestion	Unknown	97 µg/mL	
5 ^P	54 yr	Ethanol acetaminophen	C	Ingestion	Int abuse		
6	70 yr	Ethanol acetaminophen/codeine	C	Ingestion	Int abuse	6 µg/mL¶	
7 ^P	32 yr	Ethanol clonazepam	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide	64 µg/mL¶ 347 mg/dL	
8 ^{OP}	48 yr	Ethanol disulfiram	A/C	Ingestion	Int abuse	82 mg/dL	
9 ^P	48 yr	Ethanol ethylene glycol	A/C	Ingestion	Int abuse	140 mg/dL	
10	51 yr	Ethanol glipizide insulin	U	Ing/Paren	Int unknown		
11 ^P	22 yr	Ethanol heroin cannabinoids	A/C	Ing/Inh	Int abuse	84 mg/dL§ morphine 65 ng/mL§ delta-9-THC 5.9 ng/mL§ delta-9-carboxy-THC 14 ng/mL§	

(Continued on following page)

TABLE 21. Summary of Fatal Exposures Reported to TESS in 1998 (Cont'd)

Case	Age	Substances	Chronicity	Route	Reason	Blood Concentrations	Interval After Exposure
12	45 yr	Ethanol ibuprofen	C	Ingestion	Int abuse		
13	42 yr	Ethanol isopropanol	A/C	Ingestion	Int abuse	313 mg/dL 64 mg/dL	
14 ^p	40 yr	Ethanol methadone	A	Ingestion	Int abuse	81 mg/dL§ 0.56 µg/mL§	
15 ^p	24 yr	Ethanol mirtazapine fluoxetine	A	Ingestion	Int abuse		
16	40 yr	Ethanol unknown caustic	C	Ingestion	Int abuse	13 mg/dL	
17 ^p	69 yr	Isopropanol	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	8.9 mg/dL	
18 ^{ap}	12 mo	Isopropanol boric acid roach powder	A	Ingestion	Malicious	11 mg/dL§	
19	23 yr	Methanol	A	Ingestion	Int abuse		
20	27 yr	Methanol	A	Ingestion	Int unknown	284 mg/dL	
21 ^a	27 yr	Methanol	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	230 mg/dL	
22 ^a	31 yr	Methanol	U	Ingestion	Int abuse	40 mg/dL	
23	40 yr	Methanol	A	Ingestion	Unknown	360 mg/dL	
24	43 yr	Methanol	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	538 mg/dL	
25	43 yr	Methanol	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	201 mg/dL	
26 ^p	45 yr	Methanol	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	148 mg/dL§	
27	61 yr	Methanol	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	413 mg/dL	
28	71 yr	Methanol	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	127 mg/dL	
29	>19 yr	Methanol	A	Ingestion	Int misuse		
30	52 yr	Methanol ethanol	U	Ingestion	Int unknown	243 mg/dL	
<i>See also cases 30, 63, 96, 161, 239 thru 241, 273 thru 275, 316, 337, 339, 340, 380, 388, 391, 436, 437, 449, 469, 471 thru 474, 479, 524, 526, 547, 576, 625, 719, 720, and 727 (ethanol); 13 (isopropanol); 106 (rubbing alcohol).</i>							
Automotive products							
31	17 yr	Antifreeze (ethylene glycol)	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	172 mg/dL	
32	21 yr	Antifreeze (ethylene glycol)	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	52 mg/dL	
33	24 yr	Antifreeze (ethylene glycol)	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	272 mg/dL	
34	34 yr	Antifreeze (ethylene glycol)	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
35	38 yr	Antifreeze (ethylene glycol)	U	Ingestion	Malicious		
36	40 yr	Antifreeze (ethylene glycol)	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
37	42 yr	Antifreeze (ethylene glycol)	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
38	43 yr	Antifreeze (ethylene glycol)	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	10 mg/dL glycolic acid 110 mg/dL	
39 ^p	58 yr	Antifreeze (ethylene glycol)	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
40	65 yr	Antifreeze (ethylene glycol)	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	140 mg/dL	
41	69 yr	Antifreeze (ethylene glycol)	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
42	83 yr	Antifreeze (ethylene glycol)	A	Ingestion	Unknown	733 mg/dL	
43	40 yr	Antifreeze (ethylene glycol) acetaminophen	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	6.9 mg/dL 6 µg/mL	
44	32 yr	Antifreeze (ethylene glycol) propylene glycol	A	Ingestion	Int unknown	100 µg/dL	
45 ^a	36 yr	Polyester resin/amorphous silicate/talc/ styrene	A	Inhalation	Occ		
46	43 yr	Windshield washer fluid (methanol)	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
47	48 yr	Windshield washer fluid (methanol)	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	152 mg/dL	
48	74 yr	Windshield washer fluid (methanol) antifreeze (ethylene glycol)	A	Ingestion	Unint gen	72.7 mg/dL§	
49 ^p	22 yr	Windshield washer fluid (methanol) mineral spirits acetaminophen	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	50 µg/mL	
<i>See also cases 48, 231 (antifreeze, ethylene glycol); and 231 (windshield washer fluid, methanol).</i>							
Battery							
50	38 yr	Battery acid (sulfuric acid)	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
51	97 yr	Hearing aid battery in hearing aid	A	Ingestion	Unint gen		
Bites and envenomations							
52	72 yr	Hymenoptera stings	A	Bite/sting	Bite/sting		

(Continued on following page)

TABLE 21. Summary of Fatal Exposures Reported to TESS in 1998 (Cont'd)

Case	Age	Substances	Chronicity	Route	Reason	Blood Concentrations	Interval After Exposure
53 ^a	7 yr	<i>Loxosceles reclusa</i>	A	Bite/sting	Bite/sting		
54	66 yr	Unknown spider	A	Bite/sting	Bite/sting		
Chemicals							
55 ^a	76 yr	Copper paint powder	A	Ing/Inh	Unint gen		
53 ^a	7 yr	<i>Loxosceles reclusa</i>	A	Bite/sting	Bite/sting		
54	66 yr	Unknown spider	A	Bite/sting	Bite/sting		
56 ^p	19 yr	Cyanide	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
57 ^p	20 yr	Cyanide, potassium	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
58 ^p	26 yr	Cyanide	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	>5 µg/mL§	
59 ^p	34 yr	Cyanide, potassium	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
60	41 yr	Cyanide	A	Ing/Inh	Malicious		
61 ^p	46 yr	Cyanide	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
62 ^p	51 yr	Cyanide	A	Inhalation	Int suicide	120 µg/mL§	
63 ^p	60s yr	Cyanide	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	54 µg/mL§	
		ethanol				140 mg/dL§	
64	28 yr	Ethylene glycol	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	26 mg/dL	
65	36 yr	Ethylene glycol	A	Ingestion	Unknown	167 mg/dL	
66	37 yr	Ethylene glycol	A	Ingestion	Unknown		
67	42 yr	Ethylene glycol	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	70 mg/dL	
68	48 yr	Ethylene glycol	A	Ingestion	Int unknown		
69	49 yr	Ethylene glycol	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	140 mg/dL	
70	50 yr	Ethylene glycol	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
71	67 yr	Ethylene glycol	A	Ingestion	Unknown	110 mg/dL	
72 ⁱ	27 yr	Ethylene glycol	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
		benzodiazepines					
73	55 yr	Hydrochloric acid	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
74	>19 yr	Hydrofluoric acid (10%)	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
75 ^a	62 yr	Nitric acid (70%)	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
76	35 yr	Sodium azide	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
77 ^p	46 yr	Strychnine	A	Ingestion	Unknown	1.93 µg/mL§	
78	50 yr	Sulfuric acid	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
		pyrethrins/piperonyl butoxide					
79 ^p	17 yr	Tetrafluoroethene	A	Inhalation	Int abuse		
80	54 yr	Unknown alkaline corrosive	A	Asp/Ing	Unknown		
81	80 yr	Unknown chemical (caustic)	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
See also cases 137, 138 (cyanide); 9, 194 (ethylene glycol); 44 (propylene glycol); 734 (strychnine); 149, 150 (trichlorosilane); and 16 (unknown caustic).							
Cleaning substances							
82 ^p	31 yr	Anhydrous ammonia	A	Inhalation	Occ		
83	81 yr	Cationic detergent (25%)	A	Asp/Ing	Unint gen		
84 ^p	17 yr	Cleaning solution	A	Inhalation	Int abuse		
85	>19 yr	Condenser coil cleaner (phosphoric acid/hydrofluoric acid)	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
86	80 yr	Dishwashing liquid (hand)	A	Asp/Ing	Unint gen		
87	77 yr	Drain opener (alkali)	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
88	53 yr	Drain opener (alkali)	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
		hydrogen peroxide					
		bleach					
89	49 yr	Drain opener (sodium hydroxide)	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
90	42 yr	Drain opener (sulfuric acid, 85%)	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
91	46 yr	Drain opener (sulfuric acid)	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
92	51 yr	Drain opener (sulfuric acid)	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
93	67 yr	Drain opener (sulfuric acid, 96%)	A	Derm/Ing	Int suicide		
94	73 yr	Drain opener (sulfuric acid, 60-100%)	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
95 ^p	78 yr	Drain opener (sulfuric acid)	A	Inhalation	Env		
96	81 yr	Pine oil cleaner	A	Ingestion	Unknown		
		ethanol				24 mg/dL	
97 ^{ep}	43 yr	Pine oil/isopropanol cleaner	A	Asp/Ing	Unint gen		
98 ^p	77 yr	Pine oil/isopropanol cleaner	A	Asp/Ing	Unint gen		
99	82 yr	Pine oil/isopropanol cleaner	A	Asp/Ing	Unint gen		
100	74 yr	Pine oil/isopropanol cleaner	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
		clonazepam					

(Continued on following page)

TABLE 21. Summary of Fatal Exposures Reported to TESS in 1998 (Cont'd)

Case	Age	Substances	Chronicity	Route	Reason	Blood Concentrations	Interval After Exposure
101	81 yr	Pine oil/isopropanol/potassium hydroxide cleaner	A	Ingestion	Unint gen		
102	32 yr	Rust remover (hydrofluoric acid, 6-8%)	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
103	56 yr	Rust remover (hydrofluoric acid) potassium chloride albuterol	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
104	84 yr	Toilet bowl cleaner (hydrochloric acid, 9.25%)	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
105	90 yr	Toilet bowl cleaner (hydrochloric acid, 8.5-9.5%)	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
106	40 yr	Toilet bowl cleaner (hydrochloric acid, 14.5%) rubbing alcohol zolpidem	U	Ingestion	Int suicide		
<i>See also cases 88 (bleach); 271 (dishwasher detergent, alkaline); and 272 (disinfectant, phenol).</i>							
Cosmetics and personal care products							
107	51 yr	Home permanent solution	A	Ingestion	Unint misuse		
108	77 yr	Mouthwash (ethanol) acetaminophen	C	Ingestion	Int unknown	330 µg/mL	3 d
109 ^a	4 yr	Nail polish remover (acetone)	A	Ingestion	Unint gen		
<i>See also case 88 (hydrogen peroxide).</i>							
Fumes, gases and vapors							
110 ^{ap}	46 yr	Ammonia	A	Derm/Inh	Occ		
111 ^p	3 yr	Carbon monoxide/smoke	A	Inhalation	Env		
112 ^p	4 yr	Carbon monoxide/smoke	A	Inhalation	Env	34%	
113	10 yr	Carbon monoxide	A	Inhalation	Env	10.7%	
114 ^p	20 yr	Carbon monoxide	A	Inhalation	Occ	43%	
115	20 yr	Carbon monoxide	U	Inhalation	Unknown		
116 ^p	20's yr	Carbon monoxide	U	Inhalation	Env		
117 ^p	22 yr	Carbon monoxide	A	Inhalation	Env		
118 ^p	25 yr	Carbon monoxide	A	Inhalation	Int suicide	51%§	
119 ^p	26 yr	Carbon monoxide/smoke	A	Inhalation	Env	44%	
120 ^p	30 yr	Carbon monoxide	A	Inhalation	Env	50%	
121	33 yr	Carbon monoxide/smoke	A	Inhalation	Env	40%	
122 ^p	35 yr	Carbon monoxide	A	Inhalation	Env	50%	
123 ^p	38 yr	Carbon monoxide	A	Inhalation	Int suicide		
124 ^p	38 yr	Carbon monoxide	A	Inhalation	Int suicide	72%§	
125 ^p	40 yr	Carbon monoxide	A	Inhalation	Int suicide	41%	
126 ^a	45 yr	Carbon monoxide	A	Inhalation	Env	30%	
127 ^p	48 yr	Carbon monoxide	A	Inhalation	Int suicide	56%	
128 ^p	58 yr	Carbon monoxide	A	Inhalation	Int suicide	64%§	
129 ^p	63 yr	Carbon monoxide/smoke	A	Inhalation	Env	46%§	
130 ^p	66 yr	Carbon monoxide	A	Inhalation	Env	35%	
131 ^p	70's yr	Carbon monoxide	A	Inhalation	Env		
132 ^p	72 yr	Carbon monoxide	C	Inhalation	Env	48%§	
133 ^p	73 yr	Carbon monoxide	A	Inhalation	Int suicide	50%	
134 ^p	>19 yr	Carbon monoxide	A	Inhalation	Env		
135 ^p	>19 yr	Carbon monoxide	A	Inhalation	Int suicide		
136 ^p	34 yr	Carbon monoxide acetaminophen/hydrocodone acetaminophen/propoxyphene	A	Ing/Inh	Int suicide	3%	
137 ^p	4 yr	Carbon monoxide cyanide	A	Inhalation	Env	50%	
138 ^p	9 yr	Carbon monoxide cyanide	A	Inhalation	Env	33%	
139 ^p	17 yr	Carbon monoxide furniture polish (mineral oil, black oil) topical essential oils	A	Ing/Inh	Int suicide	39%	
140	28 yr	Carbon monoxide phenytoin (long-acting) nortriptyline	U	Ing/Inh	Int suicide	48% 25 µg/mL	
141	42 yr	Carbon monoxide zolpidem diphenhydramine	A	Ing/Inh	Int suicide	11%	

(Continued on following page)

TABLE 21. Summary of Fatal Exposures Reported to TESS in 1998 (Cont'd)

Case	Age	Substances	Chronicity	Route	Reason	Blood Concentrations	Interval After Exposure
142 ^P	71 yr	Chloramine	A	Inhalation	Unint misuse		
143 ^P	20's yr	Difluoroethane	U	Inhalation	Occ		
144 ^{IP}	>19 yr	Hydrogen sulfide	A	Inhalation	Occ		
145 ^{IP}	>19 yr	Hydrogen sulfide	A	Inhalation	Occ		
146 ^P	>19 yr	Hydrogen sulfide	A	Inhalation	Occ		
147 ^P	16 yr	Isobutane/propane propellant (air freshner)	A	Inhalation	Int abuse		
148 ^P	19 yr	Methane	A	Inhalation	Occ		
149 ^A	26 yr	Silicone tetrachloride	A	Derm/	Occ		
		trichlorosilane		Inh/Ocu			
150	55 yr	Silicone tetrachloride	A	Derm/	Occ		
		trichlorosilane		Inh/Ocu			
Fungicides							
151	85 yr	Triforine	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
Heavy metals							
152	37 yr	Arsenic	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	5.6 µg/mL§	
153 ^A	50 yr	Arsenic	U	Unknown	Unknown		
		cadmium					
154	29 yr	Arsenic trioxide	C	Parenteral	Adv rxn	arsenic 69 µg/mL	
155 ^A	69 yr	Arsenic trioxide	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	arsenic 0.12 µg/mL	
		strychnine (gopher bait)					
156 ^A	13 mo	Mercury	A	Inhalation	Env	160 µg/L	
157 ^A	38 yr	Mercury (elemental)	A	Inhalation	Unint misuse	160 µg/L	
158 ^I	52 yr	Mercuric chloride/potassium dichromate/ acetic acid/sodium sulfate solution	A	Ingestion	Unit misuse	mercury 34,100 µg/L§ chromium 12,300 µg/L§	
<i>See also case 153 (cadmium).</i>							
Herbicides							
159	69 yr	Glyphosate (41%)	A	Ingestion	Unknown		
160	56 yr	Paraquat	A	Ingestion	Unint misuse		
		organophosphate					
161	42 yr	Zinc chloride moss killer (62%) ethanol	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	341 mg/dL	
Hydrocarbons							
162 ^P	16 yr	Butane	U	Inhalation	Int abuse		
163 ^{AP}	18 yr	Butane	A	Inhalation	Int abuse		
164 ^{IP}	19 yr	Butane	U	Inhalation	Int abuse		
165 ^P	19 yr	Butane	A/C	Inhalation	Int abuse		
166 ^{AP}	22 yr	Chlorofluorocarbons	A	Inhalation	Int abuse		
167 ^P	15 yr	Gasoline	U	Inhalation	Int abuse		
168	41 yr	Glue	A	Inhalation	Int abuse		
169	69 yr	Kerosene	A	Derm/Ing	Int suicide		
170 ^A	14 mo	Lamp oil	A	Asp/Ing	Unint gen		
171 ^{AP}	15 mo	Lighter fluid	A	Asp/Ing	Unint gen		
172 ^A	3 yr	Lighter fluid	A	Asp/Ing	Unint gen		
173	44 yr	Mineral spirits	A	Asp/Ing	Int suicide		
		acetaminophen				89 µg/mL	
174 ^A	15 mo	Motor oil	A	Asp/Ing	Unint gen		
175	41 yr	Paint thinner	A	Asp/Ing	Int suicide		
176 ^P	13 yr	Paint thinner	A	Derm/	Int suicide		
		lighter fluid		Ing/Inh			
177 ^P	35 yr	Volatile hydrocarbon	A	Inhalation	Env		
178	68 yr	Volatile hydrocarbon	A	Asp/Ing	Int suicide		
<i>See also cases 194 (hydrocarbon); 176 (lighter fluid); 49 (mineral spirits); and 731 (petroleum distillates).</i>							
Insecticides/pesticides (excluding rodenticides)							
179 ^P	80 yr	Acephate	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
180	30 yr	Chlorpyrifos	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
181 ^P	22 yr	Diazinon	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
182 ^P	39 yr	Diazinon	U	Derm/Unk	Int suicide		
183 ^P	17 yr	Malathion	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
184 ^P	59 yr	Malathion	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
		sertraline				890 µg/mL§	

(Continued on following page)

TABLE 21. Summary of Fatal Exposures Reported to TESS in 1998 (Cont'd)

Case	Age	Substances	Chronicity	Route	Reason	Blood Concentrations	Interval After Exposure
185 ^P	40 yr	Organophosphate	A	Derm/Inh	Int suicide		
186 ^{AP}	49 yr	Organophosphate	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
187	80 yr	Organophosphate	A	Derm/Ing	Unknown		
188	86 yr	Phosphorothioate (12.5%)/ petroleum distillates (64%)	A	Asp/Ing	Int suicide		
189 ^P	56 yr	Propoxur	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	3.3 µg/mL§	
190	46 yr	Unknown insecticide	A	Derm/ Ing/Inh	Int misuse		
<i>See also cases 18 (boric acid roach powder); 718 (lindane); 160 (organophosphate); and 78, 769 (pyrethrin/piperonyl butoxide).</i>							
Mushrooms							
191	81 yr	Unknown mushroom	A	Ingestion	Unint gen		
Plants							
192	60's yr	Oleander extract	U	Parenteral	Int suicide		
193 ^A	61 yr	<i>Xanthorhiza simplicissima</i>	A/C	Ingestion	Int misuse		
Polishes and waxes							
194	61 yr	Chrome polish (oxalic acid) ethylene glycol hydrocarbon	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	11.3 mg/dL	
<i>See also cases 139 (furniture polish, mineral oil/black oil).</i>							
Rodenticides							
195	51 yr	Anticoagulant rodenticide	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
<i>See also cases 155 (strychnine gopher bait); and 735 (unknown rodenticide).</i>							
PHARMACEUTICALS							
Analgesics							
196	19 yr	Acetaminophen/diphenhydramine	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
197	20 yr	Acetaminophen	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	183 µg/mL	
198	25 yr	Acetaminophen	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	92.1 µg/mL	
199	27 yr	Acetaminophen	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
200	28 yr	Acetaminophen	C	Ingestion	Int misuse		
201	28 yr	Acetaminophen	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	51 µg/mL	
202	29 yr	Acetaminophen	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	276 µg/mL	21 h
203	30 yr	Acetaminophen	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	38 µg/mL	
204	30 yr	Acetaminophen	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	>200 µg/mL	36 h
205	30 yr	Acetaminophen	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	31 µg/mL	30 h
206	35 yr	Acetaminophen	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	25 µg/mL	
207	35 yr	Acetaminophen	U	Ingestion	Int suicide	66 µg/mL	
208	37 yr	Acetaminophen	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	40 µg/mL	48 h
209	41 yr	Acetaminophen	U	Ingestion	Int suicide		
210	44 yr	Acetaminophen	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	7 µg/mL	48 h
211	44 yr	Acetaminophen	A/C	Ingestion	Int misuse	18 µg/mL	
212	45 yr	Acetaminophen	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	47 µg/mL	
213	45 yr	Acetaminophen	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	49 µg/mL	
214	45 yr	Acetaminophen	C	Ingestion	Int abuse		
215	45 yr	Acetaminophen	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	644 µg/mL	
216	47 yr	Acetaminophen	U	Ingestion	Int unknown	127 µg/mL	
217	48 yr	Acetaminophen	U	Ingestion	Unknown	156 µg/mL	
218	50 yr	Acetaminophen	C	Ingestion	Int misuse		
219	51 yr	Acetaminophen	U	Ingestion	Unknown	59.3 µg/mL	
220	65 yr	Acetaminophen	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	100 µg/mL	
221	68 yr	Acetaminophen	C	Ingestion	Ther error	188 µg/mL	
222	69 yr	Acetaminophen	A	Ingestion	Unknown	116 µg/mL	
223	81 yr	Acetaminophen	A	Ingestion	Unknown	397 µg/mL	
224	81 yr	Acetaminophen	U	Ingestion	Int suicide	82 µg/mL	
225	85 yr	Acetaminophen	U	Ingestion	Unknown		
226	87 yr	Acetaminophen	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	108 µg/mL	16 h
227	38 yr	Acetaminophen	C	Ingestion	Ther error	70.9 µg/mL	
228	50 yr	acetaminophen/hydrocodone acetaminophen/hydrocodone carisoprodol	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	298 µg/mL	16 h

(Continued on following page)

TABLE 21. Summary of Fatal Exposures Reported to TESS in 1998 (Cont'd)

Case	Age	Substances	Chronicity	Route	Reason	Blood Concentrations	Interval After Exposure
229	73 yr	Acetaminophen	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	365 µg/mL	
		acetaminophen/hydrocodone					
		diazepam					
230	60 yr	Acetaminophen	C	Ingestion	Ther error		
		acetaminophen/hydrocodone					
		digoxin				3.3 ng/mL	
231	22 yr	Acetaminophen	U	Ingestion	Int suicide	45 µg/mL	
		antifreeze (ethylene glycol)					
		windshield washer fluid (methanol)					
232	69 yr	Acetaminophen	C	Ingestion	Ther error	50 µg/mL	
		aspirin				3.6 mg/dL	
233	75 yr	Acetaminophen	U	Ingestion	Unknown	114 µg/mL	
		aspirin				42 mg/dL	
234	67 yr	Acetaminophen	U	Ingestion	Int suicide	183.3 µg/mL	
		benzodiazepine					
		barbiturate					
235	34 yr	Acetaminophen	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	10 µg/mL	
		codeine					
		alprazolam					
236	20 yr	Acetaminophen	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	148 µg/mL	27 h
		diphenhydramine					
237	45 yr	Acetaminophen	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	365 µg/mL	
		diphenhydramine					
238	67 yr	Acetaminophen	C	Ingestion	Unknown		
		diphenhydramine					
239	34 yr	Acetaminophen	C	Ingestion	Ther error	44 µg/mL	
		ethanol					
240 ^a	39 yr	Acetaminophen	C	Ingestion	Ther error	27 µg/mL	
		ethanol					
241	42 yr	Acetaminophen	C	Ingestion	Int misuse	90 µg/mL	
		ethanol					
242	45 yr	Acetaminophen	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	85 µg/mL	2 d
		etodolac					
243	17 yr	Acetaminophen	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
		flurbiprofen					
244	29 yr	Acetaminophen	U	Ingestion	Unknown	29.5 µg/mL	
		hydrocodone/homatropine					
245 ^a	25 yr	Acetaminophen	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	225 µg/mL	1 h
		ibuprofen					
		ferrous sulfate				295 µg/dL	7 h
246	37 yr	Acetaminophen	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	190 µg/mL	
		ketorolac					
		nabumetone					
247	61 yr	Acetaminophen	C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
		nefazodone					
		diphenhydramine					
248	61 yr	Acetaminophen	A	Ingestion	Int unknown	183 µg/mL	
		olanzapine					
249	31 yr	Acetaminophen	C	Ingestion	Ther error	31 µg/mL	
		opiates					
250	33 yr	Acetaminophen	U	Ingestion	Unknown	40 µg/mL	
		opiates					
		benzodiazepine					
251 ^p	46 yr	Acetaminophen	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide	106.2 µg/mL	
		opiates					
		theophylline				21.1 µg/mL	
252	43 yr	Acetaminophen	U	Ingestion	Int suicide	43 µg/mL	96 h
		risperidone					
253	80 yr	Acetaminophen	C	Ingestion	Unint unknown		
		theophylline					
		lansoprazole					
254 ^p	21 yr	Acetaminophen	U	Ingestion	Int suicide	32.8 µg/mL	
		tramadol					
		fluoxetine					
255	40 yr	Acetaminophen	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
		tricyclic antidepressant					

(Continued on following page)

TABLE 21. Summary of Fatal Exposures Reported to TESS in 1998 (Cont'd)

Case	Age	Substances	Chronicity	Route	Reason	Blood Concentrations	Interval After Exposure
256 ^P	37 yr	Acetaminophen tricyclic antidepressant opiates	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	94 µg/mL	
257	30 yr	Acetaminophen unknown street drug	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	378 µg/mL	
258	23 yr	Acetaminophen/codeine	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide	56 µg/mL [‡]	
259	45 yr	Acetaminophen/codeine	U	Ingestion	Int unknown		
260	60 yr	Acetaminophen/codeine	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	113 µg/mL [‡]	
261	86 yr	Acetaminophen/codeine	U	Ingestion	Int suicide	12.7 µg/mL [‡]	
262	66 yr	Acetaminophen/codeine fentanyl	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide	79 µg/mL [‡]	>24 h
263	33 yr	Acetaminophen/codeine iron	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	236 µg/mL	
264	53 yr	Acetaminophen/codeine warfarin	U	Ingestion	Int unknown	369 µg/mL [‡]	
265 ^P	59 yr	Acetaminophen/codeine zolpidem	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide	12 µg/mL [‡]	
266	40 yr	Acetaminophen/diphenhydramine	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	578 µg/mL [‡]	
267 ^P	83 yr	Acetaminophen/diphenhydramine	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	52 µg/mL [‡]	>12 hr
268	90 yr	Acetaminophen/diphenhydramine	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	139 µg/mL [‡]	
269	20 yr	Acetaminophen/diphenhydramine aspirin	U	Ingestion	Int suicide	28 mg/dL	2 d
270	67 yr	Acetaminophen/diphenhydramine barbiturate	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	406 µg/mL [‡] >200 µg/mL	
271 ^{AP}	41 yr	Acetaminophen/diphenhydramine dishwasher detergent (alkaline)	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	845 µg/mL [‡]	<12 hr
272	50 yr	Acetaminophen/diphenhydramine disinfectant (phenol)	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	88 µg/mL [‡]	4.5 h
273	20 yr	Acetaminophen/diphenhydramine ethanol	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	148 µg/mL [‡]	24 h
274	41 yr	Acetaminophen/diphenhydramine ethanol	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	200 µg/mL [‡]	
275	25 yr	Acetaminophen/diphenhydramine ibuprofen ethanol	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	121 µg/mL [‡]	16 h
276	28 yr	Acetaminophen/diphenhydramine pindolol fluoxetine	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	123 µg/mL [‡]	
277	29 yr	Acetaminophen/diphenhydramine sertraline	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide	3 µg/mL [‡]	>24 h
278	25 yr	Acetaminophen/hydrocodone	C	Ingestion	Int misuse	61 µg/mL [‡]	
279	31 yr	Acetaminophen/hydrocodone	C	Ingestion	Int misuse	58.4 µg/mL [‡] hydrocodone 80 ng/mL	
280	32 yr	Acetaminophen/hydrocodone	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	368 µg/mL [‡]	60 h
281	36 yr	Acetaminophen/hydrocodone	C	Ingestion	Int suicide	154 µg/dL [‡]	
282	42 yr	Acetaminophen/hydrocodone	C	Ingestion	Int abuse	42 µg/mL	
283	44 yr	Acetaminophen/hydrocodone	C	Ingestion	Int misuse	74 µg/mL [‡]	
284	46 yr	Acetaminophen/hydrocodone	C	Ingestion	Ther error	52 µg/mL [‡]	
285 ^P	46 yr	Acetaminophen/hydrocodone	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	461 µg/mL [‡]	
286 ^P	37 yr	Acetaminophen/hydrocodone acetaminophen/propoxyphene carisoprodol	A/C	Ingestion	Int abuse	73 µg/mL [‡]	
287	49 yr	Acetaminophen/hydrocodone alprazolam clonazepam	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide	36 µg/mL [‡]	
288	41 yr	Acetaminophen/hydrocodone carisoprodol	U	Ingestion	Int suicide	208 µg/mL [‡]	
289	33 yr	Acetaminophen/hydrocodone carisoprodol alprazolam	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
290	32 yr	Acetaminophen/hydrocodone carisoprodol aspirin	C	Ingestion	Int abuse	82 µg/mL [‡]	
291	34 yr	Acetaminophen/hydrocodone carisoprodol diazepam	U	Ingestion	Int suicide		

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TABLE 21. Summary of Fatal Exposures Reported to TESS in 1998 (Cont'd)

Case	Age	Substances	Chronicity	Route	Reason	Blood Concentrations	Interval After Exposure
292	41 yr	Acetaminophen/hydrocodone carisoprodol/aspirin/codeine	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
293 ^P	55 yr	Acetaminophen/hydrocodone diazepam clonidine	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide	190 µg/mL \ddagger hydrocodone 18 ng/mL \S 270 ng/mL \S nordiazepam 612 ng/mL \S 4.4 ng/mL \S	
294 ^P	43 yr	Acetaminophen/hydrocodone phenytoin hyoscyamine	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide	157 µg/mL \ddagger	
295 ^P	86 yr	Acetaminophen/oxycodone acetaminophen/propoxyphene	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide	175 µg/mL \ddagger	
296 ^P	32 yr	Acetaminophen/oxycodone diazepam acetaminophen	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	118.8 µg/mL \ddagger	6-8 h
297	46 yr	Acetaminophen/oxycodone lorazepam	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide	15 µg/mL \ddagger	
298 ^P	38 yr	Acetaminophen/oxycodone oxycodone	C	Ingestion	Unknown	16.3 µg/mL \ddagger 500 ng/mL	
299	34 yr	Acetaminophen/propoxyphene	A	Ingestion	Int unknown	70 µg/mL \ddagger propoxyphene 0.98 µg/mL \S	
300	39 yr	Acetaminophen/propoxyphene	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
301	48 yr	Acetaminophen/propoxyphene	U	Ingestion	Int suicide	29 µg/mL \ddagger	
302	49 yr	Acetaminophen/propoxyphene	A/C	Ingestion	Int abuse	53 µg/mL \ddagger	
303	52 yr	Acetaminophen/propoxyphene	C	Ingestion	Int unknown	147 µg/mL \ddagger	
304	52 yr	Acetaminophen/propoxyphene	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	230 µg/mL \ddagger	20 h
305	56 yr	Acetaminophen/propoxyphene	C	Ingestion	Int misuse		
306	70 yr	Acetaminophen/propoxyphene	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	275 µg/mL \ddagger	
307	73 yr	Acetaminophen/propoxyphene acetaminophen/hydrocodone amitriptyline	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide	1.3 µg/mL \ddagger 469 ng/mL	
308 ^P	30's yr	Acetaminophen/propoxyphene alprazolam carisoprodol	U	Ingestion	Int suicide		
309	53 yr	Acetaminophen/propoxyphene amitriptyline	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
310 ^P	26 yr	Acetaminophen/propoxyphene amitriptyline clonazepam	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
311	35 yr	Acetaminophen/propoxyphene baclofen	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	58 µg/mL \ddagger	
312 ^P	34 yr	Acetaminophen/propoxyphene chlordiazepoxide amphetamines	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	47 µg/mL \ddagger	4 h
313 ^P	34 yr	Acetaminophen/propoxyphene cocaine marijuana	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide	200 µg/mL \ddagger h	
314	46 yr	Acetaminophen/propoxyphene doxepin venlafaxine	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	54.3 µg/mL \ddagger	12
315	70 yr	Acetaminophen/propoxyphene hydrocodone/chlorpheniramine	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
316 ^P	35 yr	Acetaminophen/propoxyphene lorazepam ethanol	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
317	15 yr	Aspirin	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	119 mg/dL	
318	18 yr	Aspirin	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	73 mg/dL	
319 ^P	22 yr	Aspirin	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	118 mg/dL	2.5 h
320	33 yr	Aspirin	C	Ingestion	Int misuse	43 mg/dL	
321 ^A	36 yr	Aspirin	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	98.2 mg/dL	
322	41 yr	Aspirin	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	140 mg/dL	
323	41 yr	Aspirin	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	122 mg/dL	4 h
324	41 yr	Aspirin	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	>100 mg/dL	4 h
325	42 yr	Aspirin	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	150 mg/dL	
326	42 yr	Aspirin	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	103 mg/dL	5 h
327	46 yr	Aspirin	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	118 mg/dL	

(Continued on following page)

TABLE 21. Summary of Fatal Exposures Reported to TESS in 1998 (Cont'd)

Case	Age	Substances	Chronicity	Route	Reason	Blood Concentrations	Interval After Exposure
328	51 yr	Aspirin	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	154 mg/dL	
329	52 yr	Aspirin	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	110 mg/dL	
330	55 yr	Aspirin	C	Ingestion	Int misuse	112.4 mg/dL	
331	56 yr	Aspirin	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
332	60 yr	Aspirin	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	65 mg/dL	
333	62 yr	Aspirin	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	80 mg/dL	19 h
334	89 yr	Aspirin	C	Ingestion	Ther error	55 mg/dL	
335	75 yr	Aspirin	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	48 mg/dL	
		acetaminophen				92 µg/mL	
336	78 yr	Aspirin	A	Ingestion	Unknown	92.8 mg/dL	
		acetaminophen				133 µg/mL	
337	57 yr	Aspirin	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	37 mg/dL	
		acetaminophen				133 µg/mL	
		ethanol				186 mg/dL	
338	62 yr	Aspirin	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	98.9 mg/dL	
		diphenhydramine					
		acetaminophen				377 µg/mL	
339	39 yr	Aspirin	U	Ingestion	Int suicide	74 mg/dL	
		ethanol				152 mg/dL	
340	57 yr	Aspirin	A/C	Ingestion	Ther error	76 mg/dL	
		ethanol				42 mg/dL	
341	16 yr	Aspirin	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	100 mg/dL	
		levothyroxine					
		alprazolam					
342	36 yr	Aspirin	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	116 mg/dL	
		nefazodone					
		olanzapine					
343	25 yr	Aspirin	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	95.4 mg/dL	5.5 h
		risperidone					
344	51 yr	Aspirin	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide	56.2 mg/dL	
		verapamil					
		acetaminophen				44 µg/mL	
345	17 yr	Aspirin/phenyltoloxamine	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	78 mg/dL¶	
		lisinopril					
		trogilozone					
346 ^p	5 yr	Codeine/guaifenesin	U	Ingestion	Unknown		
347	76 yr	Colchicine	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
		nitroglycerin					
348 ^a	50 yr	Colchicine	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
		oxycodone					
349 ^p	35 yr	Fentanyl	A	Unknown	Int suicide		
350	17 yr	Hydrocodone	U	Ingestion	Unknown		
		benztropine					
		paroxetine					
351 ^b	39 yr	Hydrocodone	A/C	Ingestion	Int misuse	32 ng/mL§	
		butalbital				0.51 µg/mL§	
352	36 yr	Hydrocodone	U	Ingestion	Int suicide	330 ng/mL§	
		diazepam				51 ng/mL§	
						nordiazepam 130 ng/mL§	
353	19 yr	Ibuprofen	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
		metoclopramide					
354	40 yr	Meperidine	A/C	Parenteral	Malicious	1.7 µg/mL§	
						normeperidine 0.8 µg/mL§	
		propoxyphene					
355 ^p	25 yr	Methadone	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
356	26 yr	Methadone	A	Ingestion	Int abuse		
357 ^p	28 yr	Methadone	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
358 ^p	39 yr	Methadone	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
359 ^p	41 yr	Methadone	U	Ingestion	Unknown	0.33 µg/mL§	
360 ^p	44 yr	Methadone	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
361	67 yr	Methadone	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
362 ^p	41 yr	Methadone	A/C	Ingestion	Int unknown	1.8 µg/mL§	
		acetaminophen/propoxyphene				propoxyphene 0.56 µg/mL§	
		promethazine				0.36 µg/mL§	

(Continued on following page)

TABLE 21. Summary of Fatal Exposures Reported to TESS in 1998 (Cont'd)

Case	Age	Substances	Chronicity	Route	Reason	Blood Concentrations	Interval After Exposure
363 ^P	41 yr	Methadone chlordiazepoxide	A/C	Ingestion	Int misuse		
364 ^P	20 yr	Methadone diphenhydramine acetaminophen	A	Ingestion	Int abuse		
365 ^P	31 yr	Methadone oxycodone	C	Ingestion	Int abuse		
366	41 yr	Morphine	A	Ingestion	Int abuse		
367 ^P	38 yr	Morphine (long-acting) acetaminophen/hydrocodone	A	Ingestion	Int misuse		
368 ^P	25 yr	Morphine alprazolam	A	Ingestion	Int unknown		
369 ^P	14 yr	Morphine (long-acting) alprazolam orazepam	A	Ingestion	Int abuse	5,900 ng/mL§ 50 ng/mL§ 30 ng/mL§	
370 ^P	40 yr	Morphine benzodiazepines	U	Unknown	Int abuse	300 ng/mL§	
371 ^P	28 yr	Morphine (long-acting) doxepin venlafaxine	A	Parenteral	Int abuse	opiate 2,800 ng/mL§ 200 ng/mL§ nordoxepin 150 ng/mL§ 450 ng/mL§	
372 ^P	24 yr	Morphine (long-acting) oxycodone	A	Ingestion	Int abuse		
373	31 yr	Opiate	A	Parenteral	Int abuse		
374 ^P	>19 yr	Opiate	U	Unknown	Unknown		
375 ^P	>19 yr	Opiate	A/C	Parenteral	Int abuse		
376	48 yr	Opiate barbiturates tricyclic antidepressant	U	Unknown	Int suicide		
377	40 yr	Opiate benzodiazepine	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
378 ^P	56 yr	Opiate benzodiazepine	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
379	91 yr	Opiate benzodiazepine acetaminophen	U	Unknown	Unknown	134 µg/mL	
380 ^P	28 yr	Opiate benzodiazepine ethanol	U	Unknown	Int abuse		
381 ^a	2 yr	Phenylbutazone	A	Ingestion	Unint gen		
382	46 yr	Propoxyphene	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
383	61 yr	Propoxyphene	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
384 ^P	47 yr	Propoxyphene alprazolam bupropion	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	1.86 µ/mL§ norpropoxyphene 6.60 µg/mL§ 90 ng/mL§	
385 ^P	25 yr	Propoxyphene naproxen lorazepam	U	Ingestion	Int unknown		
386 ^P	43 yr	Propoxyphene nortriptyline	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide	7.3 µg/mL§ 2,200 ng/mL§	
387	47 yr	Salicylate	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	124.5 mg/dL	
388	55 yr	Salicylate ethanol opiate	C	Ingestion	Unknown	27 mg/dL 43 mg/dL	
389	39 yr	Salicylate methylphenidate acetaminophen	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	72 mg/mL	4 h
390	20 yr	Tramadol benzodiazepine marijuana	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	114 µg/mL	4 h
391 ^P	43 yr	Tramadol ethanol	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide	870 ng/mL§ 249 mg/dL§	
392 ^P	34 yr	Tramadol nefazodone diphenoxylate/atropine	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		

(Continued on following page)

TABLE 21. Summary of Fatal Exposures Reported to TESS in 1998 (Cont'd)

Case	Age	Substances	Chronicity	Route	Reason	Blood Concentrations	Interval After Exposure
<p><i>See also cases 4, 43, 49, 108, 173, 296, 335, 336, 337, 338, 344, 364, 379, 389, 472, 593, 615, 639 (acetaminophen); 5, 427, 466, 481, 658, 748 (acetaminophen/codeine); 136, 227 thru 230, 307, 367, 428, 571, 715, 716 (acetaminophen/hydrocodone); 6, 136, 286, 295, 362, 467, 551, 574, 616 (acetaminophen/propoxyphene); 232, 233, 269, 290, 593, 615 (aspirin); 235 (codeine); 242 (etodolac); 262 (fentanyl); 243 (flurbiprofen); 659 (hydrocodone); 438 (hydromorphone); 12, 245, 275, 748 (ibuprofen); 246 (ketorolac); 14, 439, 473 (methadone); 768 (morphine); 246 (nabumetone); 385, 658 (naproxen); 249 thru 251, 256, 388, 493, 728 thru 730 (opiate); 470 (oxaprozin); 298, 348, 365, 372, 441, 661 (oxycodone); 354, 512, 577, 659, 685 (propoxyphene); 254, 600 (tramadol).</i></p>							
Anesthetics							
393 ^{ap}	47 yr	Ether	A	Derm/Inh	Int suicide		
394 ^p	24 yr	Ketamine heroin	A/C	Ing/Paren	Int abuse		
395	13 yr	Propofol	A	Parenteral	Adv rxn		
Anticholinergic drugs							
396	23 yr	Benztropine risperidone	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
<i>See also cases 294 (hyoscyamine); and 350, 429, 455 (benztropine).</i>							
Anticoagulants							
397	70 yr	Warfarin digoxin	U	Ingestion	Unint unknown	3.7 ng/mL	
<i>See cases 264, 572, 656 (warfarin).</i>							
Anticonvulsants							
398	23 yr	Carbamazepine	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide	36.7 µg/mL	> 18 h
399	57 yr	Carbamazepine	C	Ingestion	Ther error	35.1 µg/mL	
400	63 yr	Carbamazepine amitriptyline thiothixene	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
401	20 yr	Carbamazepine nortriptyline	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide	38 µg/mL	
402	30 yr	Carbamazepine valproic acid	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide	29.5 µg/mL 784 µg/mL	
403	18 yr	Carbamazepine valproic acid olanzapine	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	38 µg/mL	
404 ^a	2 yr	Fosphenytoin	A	Parenteral	Ther error	phenytoin >72 µg/mL	
405	75 yr	Phenytoin	A	Parenteral	Adv rxn		
406 ^a	17 yr	Valproic acid	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	2,250 µg/mL	
407 ^a	58 yr	Valproic acid amiodarone	C	Ingestion	Adv rxn	134.4 µg/mL	
408	29 yr	Valproic acid verapamil	U	Ingestion	Int suicide	555 µg/mL	16 h
409 ^p	38 yr	Valproic acid zolpidem temazepam	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide	598 µg/mL	
<i>See also cases 430, 491 (carbamazepine); 428, 444, 498, 585, 687 (gabapentin); 140, 294 (phenytoin); and 402, 403, 513 (valproic acid).</i>							
Antidepressants							
410 ^p	29 yr	Amitriptyline	U	Ingestion	Int suicide		
411	34 yr	Amitriptyline	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	522 ng/mL nortriptyline 357 ng/mL	
412 ^p	40 yr	Amitriptyline	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
413 ^p	40 yr	Amitriptyline	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
414 ^p	41 yr	Amitriptyline	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
415 ^p	42 yr	Amitriptyline	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
416	42 yr	Amitriptyline	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
417	45 yr	Amitriptyline	C	Ingestion	Int suicide	941 ng/mL#	
418 ^p	47 yr	Amitriptyline	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide	280 ng/mL§ nortriptyline 40 ng/mL§	
419 ^p	50 yr	Amitriptyline	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide	2,151 ng/mL#	
420 ^p	50 yr	Amitriptyline	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
421	50 yr	Amitriptyline	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
422	51 yr	Amitriptyline	U	Ingestion	Unknown		
423	51 yr	Amitriptyline	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
424 ^p	52 yr	Amitriptyline	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
425	63 yr	Amitriptyline	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
426	>19 yr	Amitriptyline	U	Ingestion	Int suicide		

(Continued on following page)

TABLE 21. Summary of Fatal Exposures Reported to TESS in 1998 (Cont'd)

Case	Age	Substances	Chronicity	Route	Reason	Blood Concentrations	Interval After Exposure
427	62 yr	Amitriptyline acetaminophen/codeine diazepam	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
428	39 yr	Amitriptyline acetaminophen/ hydrocodone gabapentin	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
429 ^P	36 yr	Amitriptyline benztropine	U	Ingestion	Int suicide		
430	36 yr	Amitriptyline carbamazepine	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
431 ^P	24 yr	Amitriptyline chlordiazepoxide fluoxetine	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
432	40 yr	Amitriptyline cocaine chlordiazepoxide/ clidinium bromide	A/C	Ing/Inh	Int suicide		
433 ^A	47 yr	Amitriptyline cyclobenzaprine benzodiazepines	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
434	51 yr	Amitriptyline diazepam	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide	1,600 ng/mL§ nortriptyline 1,650 ng/mL§ 200 ng/mL§ nordiazepam 200 ng/mL§	
435 ^P	36 yr	Amitriptyline diphenhydramine	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
436 ^P	45 yr	Amitriptyline ethanol	C	Ingestion	Int unknown	1,990 ng/mL§ nortriptyline 340 ng/mL§ 90 mg/dL§	
437 ^P	70 yr	Amitriptyline ethanol	U	Ingestion	Int suicide		
438	69 yr	Amitriptyline hydroxyzine hydromorphone	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
439 ^P	44 yr	Amitriptyline methadone benzodiazepines	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
440	74 yr	Amitriptyline nifedipine metoprolol	U	Ingestion	Int suicide		
441 ^P	40 yr	Amitriptyline oxycodone (long-acting) diphenhydramine	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide	56,000 ng/mL§ nortriptyline 3,100 ng/mL§ 21,000 ng/mL§ 14 µg/mL§	
442	50's yr	Amitriptyline perphenazine alprazolam	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
443	41 yr	Amitriptyline phenothiazine	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
444 ^P	62 yr	Amitriptyline sertraline gabapentin	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
445	26 yr	Amitriptyline trazodone	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	6,500 ng/mL§ nortriptyline 2,700 ng/mL§	
446 ^P	32 yr	Amitriptyline/ perphenazine	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
447	28 yr	Bupropion	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
448	71 yr	Bupropion	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
449 ^A	28 yr	Bupropion ethanol	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	160 mg/dL	
450 ^P	22 yr	Bupropion fluoxetine	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
451 ^{AP}	2 yr	Desipramine	A	Ingestion	Unint gen	3,900 ng/mL§	
452 ^P	44 yr	Desipramine	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
453	57 yr	Desipramine	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		

(Continued on following page)

TABLE 21. Summary of Fatal Exposures Reported to TESS in 1998 (Cont'd)

Case	Age	Substances	Chronicity	Route	Reason	Blood Concentrations	Interval After Exposure
454 ^P	24 yr	Desipramine clonazepam	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
455	41 yr	Desipramine clonazepam benztropine	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
456	13 yr	Desipramine fluoxetine	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
457	41 yr	Desipramine paroxetine	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
458 ^P	3 yr	Doxepin	A	Ingestion	Unint gen		
459 ^P	16 yr	Doxepin	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
460 ^P	30's yr	Doxepin	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
461	32 yr	Doxepin	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
462	33 yr	Doxepin	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
463 ^P	36 yr	Doxepin	A/C	Ingestion	Int unknown	5,330 ng/mL§ desmethyldoxepin 680 ng/mL§	
464 ^P	46 yr	Doxepin	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
465	67 yr	Doxepin	U	Ingestion	Int suicide		
466 ^P	14 yr	Doxepin acetaminophen/codeine	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	1,900 ng/mL§ 35 µg/mL¶ codeine 0.23 µg/mL§	
467 ^P	55 yr	Doxepin acetaminophen/ propoxyphene	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
468 ^P	63 yr	Doxepin clonazepam	U	Ingestion	Int suicide		
469 ^P	46 yr	Doxepin clonazepam ethanol	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide	193 mg/dL	
470	43 yr	Doxepin diphenoxylate/atropine oxaprozin	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
471	36 yr	Doxepin ethanol	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
472 ^P	38 yr	Doxepin ethanol acetaminophen	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
473 ^P	44 yr	Doxepin ethanol methadone	U	Ingestion	Int unknown	200 mg/dL 2,330 ng/mL§ desmethyldoxepin 350 ng/mL§ 0.16 µg/mL§	
474	50's yr	Doxepin lorazepam ethanol	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
475 ^P	37 yr	Doxepin methamphetamine	A	Ing/Unk	Int suicide	6,470 ng/mL§ desmethyldoxepin 4,490 ng/mL§ 0.21 µg/mL amphetamine 0.11 µg/mL	
476	48 yr	Doxepin paroxetine	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
477 ^P	23 yr	Doxepin sertraline	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide	5,300 ng/mL§ 220 ng/mL§	
478	30 yr	Fluoxetine lithium haloperidol	U	Ingestion	Adv rxn	1.7 mEq/L	
479 ^P	28 yr	Fluoxetine lorazepam ethanol	U	Ingestion	Int unknown		
480	13 yr	Imipramine	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	132 mg/dL	
481	33 yr	Imipramine acetaminophen/codeine flurazepam	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	1,207 ng/mL#	
482	22 yr	Imipramine bupropion secobarbital	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		

(Continued on following page)

TABLE 21. Summary of Fatal Exposures Reported to TESS in 1998 (Cont'd)

Case	Age	Substances	Chronicity	Route	Reason	Blood Concentrations	Interval After Exposure
483 ^P	50 yr	Imipramine clonazepam clorazepate	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
484	40 yr	Lithium	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide	4.3 mEq/L	
485	42 yr	Lithium	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide	3.0 mEq/L	
486	70 yr	Lithium fluoxetine trazodone	C	Ingestion	Ther error	1.7 mEq/L	
487	63 yr	Mirtazepine theophylline (long-acting)	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide	21 µg/mL	
488 ^P	40's yr	Nortriptyline	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
489 ^P	51 yr	Nortriptyline	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
490 ^P	39 yr	Nortriptyline alprazolam	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
491 ^P	57 yr	Nortriptyline carbamazepine paroxetine	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
492 ^P	51 yr	Nortriptyline doxepin	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
493 ^P	20 yr	Nortriptyline methamphetamine opiates	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
494	39 yr	Nortriptyline phencyclidine	A/C	Ingestion	Int abuse		
495	29 yr	Phenelzine venlafaxine clonazepam	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
496	45 yr	Sertraline	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
497	70 yr	Sertraline	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
498	46 yr	Sertraline zolpidem gabapentin	U	Ingestion	Int suicide		
499 ^{BP}	34 yr	Tranylcypromine clonazepam	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
500	25 yr	Tranylcypromine diphenhydramine fluoxetine	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide	220 ng/mL 14 µg/mL 1012 ng/mL	
501 ^A	69 yr	Tranylcypromine fluoxetine	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
502	39 yr	Tranylcypromine fluoxetine risperidone	C	Ingestion	Adv rxn		
503	47 yr	Tranylcypromine haloperidol	C	Ingestion	Adv rxn		
504 ^P	58 yr	Tranylcypromine pemoline lithium	A/C	Ingestion	Adv rxn		
505 ^P	40 yr	Trazodone barbiturates	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
506 ^P	25 yr	Trazodone clonazepam	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
507 ^P	8 yr	Tricyclic antidepressant	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	2200 ng/mL#	
508 ^P	44 yr	Tricyclic antidepressant	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
509 ^P	59 yr	Tricyclic antidepressant	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	782 ng/mL#	
510 ^P	50 yr	Tricyclic antidepressant benzodiazepine	U	Ingestion	Int suicide		
511 ^P	20 yr	Tricyclic antidepressant cocaine	U	Unknown	Unknown		
512	48 yr	Tricyclic antidepressant propoxyphene benzodiazepine	U	Ingestion	Int unknown		
513	43 yr	Tricyclic antidepressant venlafaxine valproic acid	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
514 ^A	19 yr	Venlafaxine	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		

(Continued on following page)

TABLE 21. Summary of Fatal Exposures Reported to TESS in 1998 (Cont'd)

Case	Age	Substances	Chronicity	Route	Reason	Blood Concentrations	Interval After Exposure
515 ^P	26 yr	Venlafaxine amitriptyline pseudoephedrine	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide	8.72 µg/mL§ desmethylvenlafaxine 0.96 µg/mL§ 158 ng/mL§ nortriptyline 800 ng/mL§ 1.6 µg/mL§	
<i>See also cases 307, 309, 310, 400, 515, 523, 617, 639, 656, 687 (amitriptyline); 384, 482, 545, 595 (bupropion); 589 (desipramine); 314, 371, 492 (doxepin); 15, 254, 276, 431, 450, 456, 486, 500 thru 502, 552, 584, 667, 678 (fluoxetine); 478, 504, 549, 670 (lithium); 15 (mirtazapine); 247, 342, 392, 691 (nefazodone); 140, 386, 401 (nortriptyline); 350, 457, 476, 491, 587, 679 (paroxetine); 184, 277, 444, 477, 523, 666 (sertraline); 445, 486, 662, 674 (trazodone); 255, 256, 376 (tricyclic antidepressant); and 314, 371, 495, 513 (venlafaxine).</i>							
Antihistamines							
516	16 yr	Diphenhydramine	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
517	22 yr	Diphenhydramine	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
518 ^P	23 yr	Diphenhydramine	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	37.69 µg/mL§	
519 ^P	26 yr	Diphenhydramine	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
520	33 yr	Diphenhydramine	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
521 ^P	35 yr	Diphenhydramine	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
522 ^P	60 yr	Diphenhydramine	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
523 ^P	24 yr	Diphenhydramine amitriptyline sertraline	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	76 ng/mL#	
524 ^P	25 yr	Diphenhydramine ethanol	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
525 ^P	43 yr	Hydroxyzine	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
<i>See also cases 141, 236 thru 238, 247, 338, 364, 435, 441, 500 (diphenhydramine); and 438 (hydroxyzine).</i>							
Antimicrobials							
526	34 yr	Chloroquine ethanol	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	290 mg/dL	
527	40 yr	Didanosine stavudine	C	Ingestion	Adv rxn		
528	33 yr	Isoniazid	C	Ingestion	Adv rxn		
529 ^A	8 yr	Rimantadine	C	Ingestion	Ther error		
530	32 yr	Stavudine didanosine nelfinavir	C	Ingestion	Adv rxn		
531 ^P	18 yr	Tilmicosin	A	Parenteral	Int suicide	15 µg/mL§	
<i>See also cases 645 (ciprofloxacin); 530 (didanosine); 530 (nelfinavir); 527 (stavudine); and 545 (vancomycin).</i>							
Asthma therapies							
532	55 yr	Theophylline	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide	72 µg/mL	
533	55 yr	Theophylline	U	Ingestion	Unknown	69 µg/mL	
534 ^A	65 yr	Theophylline	A/C	Ingestion	Int misuse	55 µg/mL	
535	66 yr	Theophylline (long-acting)	C	Ingestion	Unknown	31.8 µg/mL	
536	67 yr	Theophylline	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	>160 µg/mL	
537	68 yr	Theophylline	U	Ingestion	Int unknown	130 µg/mL	
538	69 yr	Theophylline (long-acting)	C	Ingestion	Ther error	35 µg/mL	
539 ^A	69 yr	Theophylline	C	Ingestion	Unint unknown	60 µg/mL	
540	72 yr	Theophylline	C	Ingestion	Ther error	39 µg/mL	
541	74 yr	Theophylline	C	Ingestion	Ther error	37.1 µg/mL	
542	75 yr	Theophylline	C	Ingestion	Ther error	99 µg/mL	
543	76 yr	Theophylline	C	Ingestion	Int unknown	37 µg/mL	
544	47 yr	Theophylline diltiazem	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide	72 µg/mL	
545 ^P	47 yr	Theophylline vancomycin bupropion	C	Ingestion	Unint unknown	33 µg/mL	
<i>See also cases 103 (albuterol); and 251, 253, 487 (theophylline).</i>							
Cardiovascular drugs							
546 ^A	41 yr	Acebutolol	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
547 ^P	83 yr	Amlodipine ethanol	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
548	69 yr	Amlodipine metoprolol	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
549	53 yr	Amlodipine nifedipine lithium	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		

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TABLE 21. Summary of Fatal Exposures Reported to TESS in 1998 (Cont'd)

Case	Age	Substances	Chronicity	Route	Reason	Blood Concentrations	Interval After Exposure
550	50 yr	Amlodipine quinapril simvastatin	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
551 ^P	59 yr	Atenolol calcium channel blocker acetaminophen/propoxyphene	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	124 µg/mL [‡]	
552 ^P	49 yr	Atenolol sildenafil fluoxetine	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
553	33 yr	Atenolol verapamil (long-acting)	A/C	Ingestion	Ther error		
554	80 yr	Bisoprolol verapamil amlodipine	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
555	80 yr	Cardiovascular drug, unknown type lorazepam	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
556	79 yr	Carvedilol	A/C	Ingestion	Ther error		
557	36 yr	Clonidine	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
558	37 yr	Clonidine cocaine	A/C	Ingestion	Int abuse	9.8 ng/mL [§]	
559	56 yr	Digoxin	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide	>5 ng/mL	
560 ^a	75 yr	Digoxin	C	Ingestion	Ther error	6.8 ng/mL	
561	76 yr	Digoxin	C	Ingestion	Ther error	5.4 ng/mL	
562	78 yr	Digoxin	U	Ingestion	Unint unknown	5.6 ng/mL	
563	78 yr	Digoxin	C	Ingestion	Ther error	3.07 ng/mL	
564	79 yr	Digoxin	C	Ingestion	Ther error	4.4 ng/mL	
565	81 yr	Digoxin	C	Ingestion	Ther error	3.5 ng/mL	
566	84 yr	Digoxin	C	Ingestion	Ther error	3 ng/mL	
567	85 yr	Digoxin	C	Ingestion	Ther error	2.3 ng/mL	
568	85 yr	Digoxin	C	Ingestion	Unknown	3.9 ng/mL	
569	89 yr	Digoxin	U	Ingestion	Unknown	4.3 ng/mL	
570	94 yr	Digoxin	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	20 ng/mL	12 h
571	60 yr	Digoxin acetaminophen/hydrocodone diazepam	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	16 ng/mL	
572	80 yr	Digoxin amiodarone warfarin	C	Ingestion	Ther error	6.1 ng/mL	
573	47 yr	Digoxin amlodipine glipizide	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
574	79 yr	Digoxin diazepam acetaminophen/propoxyphene	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide	10 ng/mL	
575 ^a	48 yr	Digoxin disopyramide	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide	7 ng/mL	5 hr
576	72 yr	Digoxin ethanol	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide	14 ng/mL	6 hr
577	95 yr	Digoxin propoxyphene cyclobenzaprine	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide	3.6 ng/mL	
578 ^a	22 yr	Diltiazem (long-acting)	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
579	30 yr	Diltiazem (long-acting)	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
580	64 yr	Diltiazem (long-acting)	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
581	76 yr	Diltiazem (long-acting)	C	Ingestion	Adv rxn		
582	51 yr	Diltiazem (long-acting) alprazolam	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
583	88 yr	Diltiazem (long-acting) digoxin	U	Ingestion	Unknown		
584	70 yr	Diltiazem fluoxetine	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
585	37 yr	Diltiazem gabapentin	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
586	65 yr	Diltiazem glipizide	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide		

(Continued on following page)

TABLE 21. Summary of Fatal Exposures Reported to TESS in 1998 (Cont'd)

Case	Age	Substances	Chronicity	Route	Reason	Blood Concentrations	Interval After Exposure
587	45 yr	Diltiazem paroxetine cocaine	A/C	Ing/Inh	Int suicide		
588 ^a	69 yr	Enalapril temazepam alprazolam	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
589	36 yr	Metoprolol desipramine	A	Ing/Paren	Ther error	0.14 µg/mL§ 470 ng/mL§	
590	16 yr	Metoprolol (long-acting) verapamil	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	17.84 µg/mL§ 1.64 µg/mL§	
591 ^a	79 yr	Mibefradil nifedipine propranolol	A/C	Ingestion	Adv rxn		
592	75 yr	Nifedipine (long-acting)	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
593	84 yr	Nifedipine (long-acting) acetaminophen aspirin	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide	<100.4 µg/mL	7 h
594	36 yr	Nifedipine (long-acting) atenolol clonidine	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
595	77 yr	Nifedipine (long-acting) bupropion tolcapone	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
596	54 yr	Nifedipine (long-acting) metoprolol	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
597	60's yr	Procainamide	A	Parenteral	Ther error		
598 ^a	2 yr	Propranolol (long-acting) insulin	A	Ing/Paren	Malicious	<100 µg/mL	
599 ^p	44 yr	Propranolol risperidone clonazepam	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
600	45 yr	Propranolol tramadol zolpidem	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
601	91 yr	Quinidine	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
602	92 yr	Quinidine	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	7.0 µg/mL	
603	17 yr	Verapamil	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
604	28 yr	Verapamil	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
605	32 yr	Verapamil (long-acting)	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
606	43 yr	Verapamil (long-acting)	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
607 ^p	48 yr	Verapamil	U	Ingestion	Int suicide		
608	48 yr	Verapamil (long-acting)	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
609	59 yr	Verapamil	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
610	61 yr	Verapamil	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	7.7 µg/mL§ norverapamil 4.0 µg/mL§	
611	69 yr	Verapamil (long-acting)	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide	1.4 µg/mL	
612	69 yr	Verapamil (long-acting)	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
613	70 yr	Verapamil (long-acting)	A	Ingestion	Unint unknown		
614	84 yr	Verapamil (long-acting)	A/C	Ingestion	Ther error		
615	67 yr	Verapamil acetaminophen aspirin	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	101 µg/mL 87.7 mg/dL	
616	86 yr	Verapamil acetaminophen/propoxyphene diazepam	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	223 µg/mL‡	
617	20 yr	Verapamil (long-acting) amitriptyline	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
618	43 yr	Verapamil atenolol	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
619	41 yr	Verapamil (long-acting) bisoprolol glyburide	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
620 ^p	46 yr	Verapamil (long-acting) clonazepam	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
621 ^p	35 yr	Verapamil clorazepate hydrochlorothiazide	A/C	Ingestion	Int unknown		

(Continued on following page)

TABLE 21. Summary of Fatal Exposures Reported to TESS in 1998 (Cont'd)

Case	Age	Substances	Chronicity	Route	Reason	Blood Concentrations	Interval After Exposure
622	28 yr	Verapamil (long-acting) cocaine risperidone	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
623 ^P	80 yr	Verapamil digoxin	C	Ingestion	Ther error		
624	84 yr	Verapamil digoxin	C	Ingestion	Ther error	2.7 ng/mL	
625	54 yr	Verapamil (long-acting) ethanol	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
626	50 yr	Verapamil labetalol	C	Ingestion	Ther error		
627 ^P	60 yr	Verapamil (long-acting) levothyroxine	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
628	58 yr	Verapamil (long-acting) metoprolol	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
629	81 yr	Verapamil (long-acting) metoprolol (long-acting)	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
630	69 yr	Verapamil nadolol	C	Ingestion	Ther error		
631 ^P	60 yr	Verapamil propranolol	U	Ingestion	Int unknown		
<i>See also cases 407, 572 (amiodarone); 554, 573 (amlodipine); 594, 618 (atenolol); 619 (bisoprolol); 551 (calcium channel blocker); 293, 594 (clonidine); 230, 397, 583, 623, 624 (digoxin); 544 (diltiazem); 575 (disopyramide); 626 (labetalol); 345 (lisinopril); 440, 548, 596, 628, 629 (metoprolol); 630 (nadolol); 440, 549, 591, 680 (nifedipine); 347 (nitroglycerin); 276 (pindolol); 591, 631 (propranolol); 550 (quinapril); 550 (simvastatin); and 344, 408, 553, 554, 590 (verapamil).</i>							
Cough and cold preparations							
632 ^P	51 yr	Hydrocodone	U	Ingestion	Int suicide		
633 ^P	16 yr	Phenylpropanolamine/guaifenesin	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
634	40 yr	Propylhexedrine inhaler	A	Ingestion	Int misuse		
<i>See also cases 315 (hydrocodone/chlorpheniramine); 244 (hydrocodone/homatropine); 650 (oxymetazoline); and 515 (pseudoephedrine).</i>							
Diuretics							
<i>See also case 621 (hydrochlorothiazide).</i>							
Electrolytes and minerals							
<i>See also cases 245 (ferrous sulfate); 263 (iron); 103 (potassium chloride).</i>							
Gastrointestinal preparations							
635 ^a	33 yr	Baking sode zolidem	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	sodium 174 mEq/L bicarbonate 39 mEq/L	
636	45 yr	Magnesium hydroxide	A	Ingestion	Ther error	magnesium 10.2 mEq/L	
637 ^a	92 yr	Magnesium hydroxide	C	Ingestion	Ther error	magnesium 10 mEq/L	
<i>See also cases 432 (chlordiazepoxide/clidinium bromide); 392, 470 (diphenoxylate/atropine); 253 (lansoprazole); 353 (metoclopramide); 733 (sodium bicarbonate); 685 (trimethobenzamide).</i>							
Hormones and hormone antagonists							
638	53 yr	Glyburide	U	Ingestion	Unknown		
639	68 yr	Glyburide amitriptyline acetaminophen	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		255 µg/mL
640	40 yr	Insulin	A/C	Parenteral	Int suicide		
641	51 yr	Insulin cocaine benzodiazepine	A	Parent/unk	Int suicide		
642	49 yr	Metformin	C	Ingestion	Adv rxn		
643	57 yr	Metformin	C	Ingestion	Adv rxn		
644	71 yr	Metformin	C	Ingestion	Ther error		
645	60 yr	Metformin ciprofloxacin	C	Ingestion	Adv rxn		
646	42 yr	Metformin glyburide	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
647	80 yr	Methimazole	C	Ingestion	Adv rxn		
<i>See also cass 10, 573, 586 (glipizide); 619, 646 (glyburide); 10, 598 (insulin); 341, 627 (levothyroxine); and 345 (troglitazone).</i>							
Miscellaneous drugs							
648 ^a	69 yr	Aconite	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
649 ^{OP}	27 yr	Gamma hydroxybutyrate methamphetamine	A/C	Ingestion	Int abuse	2,900 µg/mL§ 0.12 µg/mL§	

(Continued on following page)

TABLE 21. Summary of Fatal Exposures Reported to TESS in 1998 (Cont'd)

Case	Age	Substances	Chronicity	Route	Reason	Blood Concentrations	Interval After Exposure
650 ^P	33 yr	Ma huang extract oxymetazoline nasal spray creatine	C	Ingestion	Adv rxn		
651 ^P	49 yr	Sildenafil	C	Ingestion	Adv rxn		
652 ^a	65 yr	Sildenafil	A	Ingestion	Adv rxn		
653 ^a	27 yr	Succinylcholine	A	Parenteral	Adv rxn		
654	36 yr	Vecuronium diazepam gamma hydroxybutyrate	A	Ing/Paren	Ther error		
<i>See also cases 650 (creatine); 8 (disulfiram); 654 (gamma hydroxybutyrate); 552 (sildenafil); and 595 (tolcapone).</i>							
Muscle relaxants							
655	73 yr	Baclofen	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
656 ^P	34 yr	Baclofen amitriptyline warfarin	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
657	43 yr	Carisoprodol	A/C	Ingestion	Int abuse		
658	39 yr	Carisoprodol acetaminophen/codeine naproxen	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	6 µg/mL‡	
659 ^P	28 yr	Carisoprodol propoxyphene hydrocodone	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	25.2 µg/mL 190 ng/mL	
660 ^P	45 yr	Chlorzoxazone	A	Ingestion	Adv rxn		
<i>See also cases 311 (baclofen); 228, 286, 288 thru 291, 308, 681 (carisoprodol); 292 (carisoprodol/aspirin/codeine); and 433, 577, 667 (cyclobenzaprine).</i>							
Sedatives/hypnotics/antipsychotics							
661 ^P	57 yr	Alprazolam oxycodone	C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
662 ^a	88 yr	Buspirone trazodone	C	Ingestion	Adv rxn		
663 ^P	38 yr	Clonazepam	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
664	78 yr	Clonazepam	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide		
665	42 yr	Clozapine	A/C	Ingestion	Unknown	2,560 ng/mL	
666 ^P	40 yr	Diazepam sertraline	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
667	54 yr	Diazepam fluoxetine cyclobenzaprine	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	140 ng/mL nordiazepam 940 ng/mL 410 ng/mL norfluoxetine 690 ng/mL	14 d 14 d 14 d 14 d
668	76 yr	Flunitrazepam	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
669 ^a	64 yr	Fluphenazine	A/C	Ing/Paren	Adv rxn		
670	35 yr	Fluphenazine lithium	C	Ingestion	Adv rxn		
671	49 yr	Haloperidol	C	Ingestion	Adv rxn		
672	74 yr	Haloperidol	C	Parenteral	Adv rxn		
673	87 yr	Haloperidol mesoridazine	A/C	Ing/Paren	Adv rxn		
674 ^P	67 yr	Lorazepam trazodone	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
675 ^P	21 yr	Olanzapine	A/C	Ing/Inh	Int abuse	1700 ng/mL§	
676	33 yr	Olanzapine	U	Ingestion	Unknown		
677 ^a	38 yr	Olanzapine	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
678 ^P	40 yr	Olanzapine bentropine fluoxetine	A	Ingestion	Int unknown		
679 ^a	35 yr	Olanzapine paroxetine	A	Ingestion	Adv rxn		
680	75 yr	Phenobarbital nifedipine diazepam	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	45 µg/mL	
681	37 yr	Phenobarbital/ergotamine/bellafoline carisoprodol diazepam	A/C	Ingestion	Int suicide	phenobarbital 21 µg/mL	
682 ^P	16 yr	Prochlorperazine	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
683 ^P	44 yr	Quetiapine	U	Ingestion	Adv rxn		
684	72 yr	Secobarbital	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		

(Continued on following page)

TABLE 21. Summary of Fatal Exposures Reported to TESS in 1998 (Cont'd)

Case	Age	Substances	Chronicity	Route	Reason	Blood Concentrations	Interval After Exposure
685 ^P	18 yr	Secobarbital propoxyphene trimethobenzamide	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
686 ^A	74 yr	Temazepam	A	Ingestion	Int suicide		
687	79 yr	Temazepam gabapentin amitriptyline	A	Ingestion	Int suicide	2,330 ng/mL	
<i>See also cases 235, 287, 289, 308, 341, 368, 369, 384, 442, 490, 582, 588, 725 (alprazolam); 234, 270, 376, 505 (barbiturate); 72, 234, 250, 370, 377 thru 380, 390, 433, 439, 510, 512, 641, 718, 750 (benzodiazepine); 351 (butalbital); 312, 363, 431 (chlordiazepoxide); 7, 100, 287, 310, 454, 455, 468, 469, 483, 495, 499, 506, 599, 620 (clonazepam); 483, 621 (clorazepate); 229, 291, 293, 296, 352, 427, 434, 571, 574, 616, 654, 680, 681, 726, 768 (diazepam); 481 (flurazepam); 478, 503 (haloperidol); 297, 316, 369, 385, 474, 479, 555 (lorazepam); 673 (mesoridazine); 248, 342, 403 (olanzapine); 442 (perphenazine); 443 (phenothiazine); 362 (promethazine); 252, 343, 396, 502, 599, 622 (risperidone); 482 (secobarbital); 409, 588 (temazepam); 400 (thiothixene); and 106, 141, 265, 409, 498, 600, 635 (zolpidem).</i>							
Stimulants and street drugs							
688	23 yr	Amphetamine	A	Ingestion	Int abuse		
689	27 yr	Amphetamine	A	Parenteral	Int abuse		
690	18 yr	Amphetamine marijuana	A	Ing/Inh	Int abuse		
691	28 yr	Amphetamine nefazodone	A	Ingestion	Int abuse		
692 ^P	20 yr	Caffeine	A	Ingestion	Int abuse		
693 ^P	19 yr	Cocaine	A	Ingestion	Int misuse		
694	19 yr	Cocaine	A	Ingestion	Unint gen		
695 ^P	22 yr	Cocaine	A	Ingestion	Int misuse		
696 ^P	22 yr	Cocaine	A	Inhalation	Int abuse		
697 ^P	24 yr	Cocaine (crack)	A/C	Inhalation	Int abuse		
698 ^P	24 yr	Cocaine	U	Ingestion	Int misuse		
699 ^P	25 yr	Cocaine	A	Unknown	Int abuse		
700	29 yr	Cocaine	A	Unknown	Int abuse	0.02 µg/mL benzoylcegonine 7.47 µg/mL ecgonine methyl ester 2.42 µg/mL	
701	30 yr	Cocaine (crack)	A	Unknown	Int abuse		
702	33 yr	Cocaine	A	Unknown	Int abuse		
703 ^P	33 yr	Cocaine	U	Unknown	Int unknown		
704	35 yr	Cocaine	A	Inhalation	Int unknown		
705	35 yr	Cocaine	U	Unknown	Int abuse		
706	36 yr	Cocaine (crack)	A	Inhalation	Int abuse		
707 ^P	37 yr	Cocaine	A	Unknown	Int abuse	benzoylcegonine 0.52 µg/mL ecgonine methyl ester 0.2 µg/mL	
708	39 yr	Cocaine	A	Inhalation	Int abuse		
709 ^P	40 yr	Cocaine	A/C	Parenteral	Int abuse		
710	40 yr	Cocaine	U	Unknown	Int abuse		
711	40 yr	Cocaine	U	Unknown	Int abuse		
712 ^P	50 yr	Cocaine (crack)	A	Inhalation	Int abuse		
713	57 yr	Cocaine	U	Unknown	Int abuse		
714	>19 yr	Cocaine	U	Unknown	Int abuse		
715 ^P	20 yr	Cocaine	C	Unknown	Int abuse	29 µg/mL§	
716 ^P	21 yr	Cocaine acetaminophen/hydrocodone	C	Unknown	Int abuse	89 µg/mL§ hydrocodone 0.7 µg/mL§	
717	34 yr	Cocaine amphetamines tetrahydrocannabinol	A	Inh/Paren	Int abuse		
718 ^P	47 yr	Cocaine benzodiazepine lindane	c	Derm/Ing	Unint unknown		
719	23 yr	Cocaine ethanol	A	Unknown	Int abuse		
720 ^A	40 yr	Cocaine (crack) ethanol	A	Ing/Inh	Int abuse		
721 ^P	23 yr	Cocaine heroin	A	Ingestion	Int misuse		
722 ^{AP}	25 yr	Cocaine heroin	A	Inh/Paren	Int abuse	benzoylcegonine 0.55 µg/mL§	

(Continued on following page)

TABLE 21. Summary of Fatal Exposures Reported to TESS in 1998 (Cont'd)

Case	Age	Substances	Chronicity	Route	Reason	Blood Concentrations	Interval After Exposure
723 ^P	29 yr	Cocaine heroin	A	Parenteral	Int abuse		
724	46 yr	Cocaine heroin	A/C	Unknown	Int abuse		
725	20 yr	Cocaine heroin alprazolam	U	Unknown	Int abuse	5 µg/mL 1000 ng/mL 981 ng/mL	
726	21 yr	Cocaine (crack) heroin diazepam	U	Ingestion	Int abuse		
727 ^P	43 yr	Cocaine heroin ethanol	A	Ing/Paren	Int abuse		
728 ^P	29 yr	Cocaine opiates	U	Unknown	Int unknown		
729 ^P	38 yr	Cocaine opiates	A	Inh/Paren	Int abuse		
730 ^P	38 yr	Cocaine opiates marijuana	A	Ing/Inh	Int abuse		
731 ^P	29 yr	Cocaine petroleum distillates marijuana	A/C	Derm/Inh	Int abuse	0.41 µg/mL benzoylecgonine 1.98 µg/mL	
732	40's yr	Cocaine phencyclidine	U	Unknown	Int abuse		
733	33 yr	Cocaine sodium bicarbonate	U	Unknown	Unknown	sodium 199 mEq/L bicarbonate 47 mEq/L	
734 ^P	32 yr	Cocaine strychnine	U	Unknown	Int unknown		
735	38 yr	Cocaine unknown rodenticide	A	Ing/Inh	Int abuse		
736	45 yr	Ephedrine	A/C	Ingestion	Ther error		
737 ^P	19 yr	Heroin	A	Parenteral	Int abuse	opiate 370 ng/mL§	
738 ^P	20 yr	Heroin	A	Parenteral	Unint unknown		
739 ^P	21 yr	Heroin	A	Unknown	Int abuse		
740 ^P	22 yr	Heroin	A/C	Unknown	Int abuse	morphine 80 ng/mL§	
741 ^P	25 yr	Heroin	A	Parenteral	Int abuse		
742	26 yr	Heroin	U	Parenteral	Int abuse		
743 ^P	30 yr	Heroin	A	Parenteral	Int abuse	morphine 110 ng/mL§	
744 ^a	33 yr	Heroin (body packer)	U	Ingestion	Int misuse	morphine 20.6 µg/mL§ 6 monoacetylmorphine 0.08 µg/mL§	
745 ^P	33 yr	Heroin	A	Parenteral	Int abuse		
746 ^P	37 yr	Heroin	A	Parenteral	Int abuse	morphine 59 ng/mL§	
747	39 yr	Heroin	A	Parenteral	Int abuse		
748	24 yr	Heroin acetaminophen/codeine ibuprofen	U	Ing/Unk	Int unknown		
749	37 yr	Heroin amphetamines	A	Parenteral	Int abuse		
750 ^P	48 yr	Heroin benzodiazepine	A/C	Ing/Paren	Int abuse		
751 ^P	20 yr	Heroin cocaine	A	Parenteral	Int abuse		
752	22 yr	Heroin cocaine	A	Ing/Paren	Int abuse		
753 ^P	27 yr	Heroin cocaine	A/C	Parenteral	Int abuse		
754 ^P	44 yr	Heroin cocaine	A	Parenteral	Int abuse		
755 ^P	24 yr	Heroin cocaine amphetamine	A/C	Ing/Inh/ Paren	Int abuse		
756 ^P	14 yr	Methamphetamine	A	Unknown	Int abuse		
757	23 yr	Methamphetamine	A	Ingestion	Int misuse		

(Continued on following page)

TABLE 21. Summary of Fatal Exposures Reported to TESS in 1998 (Cont'd)

Case	Age	Substances	Chronicity	Route	Reason	Blood Concentrations	Interval After Exposure
758 ^P	25 yr	Methamphetamine	C	Unknown	Int abuse		
759	29 yr	Methamphetamine	A/C	Unknown	Int abuse	0.35 µg/mL [§]	
760	30 yr	Methamphetamine	A/C	Inhalation	Int abuse		
761	30 yr	Methamphetamine	A	Ingestion	Int abuse		
762 ^P	32 yr	Methamphetamine	A	Ingestion	Int misuse	14.1 µg/mL [§]	
763 ^a	39 yr	Methamphetamine	A/C	Parenteral	Int abuse		
764 ^P	41 yr	Methamphetamine	U	Ingestion	Int abuse		
765	44 yr	Methamphetamine	A	Ingestion	Int misuse		
766	68 yr	Methamphetamine	C	Inhalation	Int abuse		
767 ^P	54 yr	Methamphetamine amphetamine	A/C	Parenteral	Int abuse	382 µg/mL [§] 472 µg/mL [§]	
768 ^P	17 yr	Methamphetamine (crystal) morphine diazepam	A/C	Ing/Paren	Int abuse		
769 ^P	23 yr	Methamphetamine pyrethrin/piperonyl butoxide	A	Unknown	Int abuse		
770 ^{BP}	16 yr	Methylenedioxyamphetamine	A	Ingestion	Int abuse		
771 ^P	19 yr	Methylenedioxyamphetamine	A	Ingestion	Int abuse		
772	22 yr	Methylenedioxyamphetamine	A	Ingestion	Int abuse		
773	22 yr	Methylenedioxyamphetamine	C	Ingestion	Int unknown		
774 ^P	25 yr	Methylenedioxyamphetamine cocaine	C	Ingestion	Int abuse		

See also cases 312, 717, 749, 755, 767 (amphetamine); 11 (cannabinoids); 313, 432, 511, 558, 587, 622, 641, 751 thru 755, 774 (cocaine); 11, 394, 721 thru 727 (heroin); 313, 390, 690, 730, 731 (marijuana); 475, 493, 649 (methamphetamine); 389 methylphenidate; 504 (pemoline); 494, 732 (phencyclidine); 717 (tetrahydrocannabinoids); and 257 (unknown street drug).

Topical preparations

See also case 139 (topical essential oils).

Veterinary drugs

775	>19 yr	Pentobarbital/phenytoin veterinary euthanasia solution	A	Parenteral	Int suicide	pentobarbital 285 µg/mL [§] phenytoin 35 µg/mL [§]	
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See also case 531 (tilmicosin).

ABBREVIATIONS: C, chronic exposure; A, acute exposure; A/C, acute on chronic; U, unknown; Ocu, ocular; Inh, inhalation; Ing, ingestion; Adv rxn, adverse reaction; Env, environmental; Int, intentional; Occ, occupational; Ther error, therapeutic error; Unint gen, unintentional general

^PPrehospital (cardiac and/or respiratory) arrest

ⁱReported to poison center indirectly (by coroner, medical examiner, or from other source) after the fatality occurred.

[§] Concentration obtained postmortem

[¥] Acetaminophen concentration

[¶] Salicylate concentration

[#] Concentration includes metabolite and parent compound

^a Abstract provided in Appendix

The term "long-acting" is used throughout for all sustained release, extended release, delayed release, or long-acting formulations.

TABLE 22A. Demographic Profile of Exposure Cases by Generic Category of Substances and Products: Nonpharmaceuticals

Substance Implicated In the Exposure	No. of Exposures	Age (yr)			Reason				Treated in Health Care Facility	Outcome				
		<6	6-19	>19	Unint	Int	Other	Adv Rxn		None	Minor	Moderate	Major	Death
Adhesives/glues														
Cyanoacrylates	11,434	3,693	2,545	4,304	11,207	141	52	22	2,489	1,712	2,413	563	6	0
Epoxy	879	285	54	480	860	9	1	9	281	197	227	63	2	0
Toluene/xylene	1,493	910	265	271	1,414	58	13	5	241	386	347	38	5	0
Non-toxic	1,579	1,045	398	124	1,525	41	10	3	63	287	110	6	0	0
Unknown	5,041	2,768	707	1,347	4,839	123	28	46	808	1,219	869	166	12	1
*Category totals	20,426	8,701	3,969	6,526	19,845	372	104	85	3,882	3,801	3,966	836	25	1
Alcohols														
Ethanol (beverage)	30,609	1,619	5,015	21,990	5,291	24,155	344	573	20,544	3,567	9,305	4,444	965	42
Ethanol (other)	2,660	1,574	260	729	2,488	136	8	24	348	881	412	38	8	0
Higher alcohols	197	94	26	69	184	12	0	1	51	68	40	5	1	0

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TABLE 22A. Demographic Profile of Exposure Cases by Generic Category of Substances and Products: Nonpharmaceuticals

Substance Implicated In the Exposure	No. of Exposures	Age (yr)			Reason				Treated in Health Care Facility	Outcome				
		<6	6-19	>19	Unint	Int	Other	Adv Rxn		None	Minor	Moderate	Major	Death
Isopropanol	11,216	7,310	998	2,574	10,068	1,039	59	20	2,052	3,761	2,178	327	57	3
Methanol	1,041	221	168	569	890	129	9	1	556	264	257	80	24	10
Rubbing alcohol														
Ethanol, with methyl salicylate	36	24	6	5	34	2	0	0	8	14	4	0	1	0
Ethanol, without methyl salicylate	450	327	37	81	420	29	1	0	53	173	78	5	1	0
Isopropanol, with methyl salicylate	293	217	24	50	269	22	1	0	78	121	59	7	1	0
Isopropanol, without methyl salicylate	8,085	5,520	659	1,786	7,316	708	46	5	1,246	2,826	1,424	158	26	0
Unknown rubbing alcohol	18	6	0	10	14	4	0	0	8	6	5	1	0	1
Other alcohol	43	17	10	13	37	3	0	2	8	14	7	3	0	0
Unknown alcohol	598	97	121	341	250	321	6	13	269	99	131	52	16	0
*Category totals	55,246	17,026	7,324	28,217	27,261	26,560	474	639	25,221	11,794	13,900	5,120	1,100	56
Arts/crafts/office supplies														
Artist paints, non-water- color	1,166	728	175	236	1,128	29	4	3	117	325	149	18	0	0
Chalk	1,949	1,762	127	50	1,921	20	3	4	43	414	57	0	0	0
Clay	1,989	1,681	177	105	1,962	17	2	7	83	368	71	9	0	0
Crayon	2,538	2,285	172	71	2,524	12	1	1	52	432	39	5	0	0
Glazes	233	102	61	67	226	6	1	0	40	77	30	4	1	0
Office supplies: miscellaneous	485	182	41	203	474	6	2	2	67	128	80	13	1	0
Pencil	3,647	1,866	1,430	293	3,544	57	39	1	152	523	317	11	1	0
Pens/ink	15,765	10,768	4,239	608	15,355	338	33	32	401	3,469	555	30	1	0
Typewriter correction fluid	2,624	1,742	626	224	2,471	133	14	2	170	867	246	17	1	0
Water color	3,818	3,103	394	270	3,771	37	2	5	71	787	191	7	0	0
Other	6,847	5,378	751	619	6,724	90	18	13	272	1,425	324	43	3	0
Unknown	400	301	60	29	394	5	0	1	19	82	18	2	0	0
*Category totals	41,461	29,898	8,253	2,775	40,494	750	119	71	1,487	8,897	2,077	159	8	0
Automotive/aircraft/boat products														
Ethylene glycol	5,376	803	735	3,225	4,932	372	47	6	1,745	1,220	1,089	327	81	9
Glycols: other	1,821	481	202	997	1,747	59	10	1	575	452	648	97	8	0
Glycol and methanol	74	25	16	28	72	2	0	0	24	23	28	0	0	0
Hydrocarbons	3,533	1,568	449	1,307	3,380	111	29	7	894	1,050	1,076	149	8	0
Methanol	1,388	417	214	654	1,285	85	12	2	585	464	378	55	10	6
Non-toxic	26	21	4	1	25	1	0	0	2	9	6	0	0	0
Other	2,452	1,115	316	885	2,365	54	20	10	729	532	763	165	6	1
Unknown	140	48	11	72	134	4	1	1	61	27	40	12	0	0
*Category totals	14,810	4,478	1,947	7,169	13,940	688	119	27	4,615	3,777	4,028	805	113	16
Batteries														
Automotive batteries	1,782	137	239	1,177	1,762	13	3	1	521	169	694	169	0	0
Disc batteries														
Alkaline (MnO ₂)	51	35	11	3	49	0	0	0	39	33	4	1	0	0
Lithium	71	22	3	32	65	6	0	0	42	32	8	6	0	0
Mercuric oxide	6	1	4	1	6	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0
Nickel cadmium	12	2	1	8	12	0	0	0	2	3	3	1	0	0
Silver oxide	33	24	4	3	32	0	0	0	24	17	1	0	0	0
Zinc-air	61	24	13	22	55	4	0	0	43	40	1	0	0	0
Other	3	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
Unknown	1,826	1,142	455	202	1,775	46	0	0	1,203	977	70	18	6	1
Dry cell batteries	4,785	2,349	1,227	942	4,552	192	20	12	712	1,228	1,002	174	6	0
Other batteries	89	28	20	33	89	0	0	0	19	19	35	5	0	0
Unknown batteries	22	5	7	6	21	0	0	0	3	6	4	0	0	0
*Category totals	8,741	3,771	1,985	2,429	8,421	261	23	13	2,611	2,530	1,822	374	12	1
Bites and envenomations														
Coelenterate	1,177	151	544	431	1,172	1	2	2	154	14	419	48	0	0
Fish	1,427	40	223	1,087	1,418	3	0	5	420	55	427	132	1	0
Other/unknown marine animal	548	321	64	145	535	6	3	4	80	104	67	15	0	0
Insects														
Ant/fire ant	2,818	1,105	389	1,214	2,796	4	16	2	280	93	834	116	6	0
Bee/wasp/hornet	14,884	2,827	3,106	8,123	14,863	10	0	9	1,357	306	5,394	596	23	1

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TABLE 22A. Demographic Profile of Exposure Cases by Generic Category of Substances and Products: Nonpharmaceuticals (Cont'd)

Substance Implicated In the Exposure	No. of Exposures	Age (yr)			Reason				Treated in Health Care	Outcome				
		<6	6-19	>19	Unint	Int	Other	Adv Rxn	Facility	None	Minor	Moderate	Major	Death
Caterpillar	2,704	705	688	1,202	2,682	4	3	15	200	72	771	47	1	0
Centipede/millipede	139	39	29	59	138	1	0	0	12	12	31	0	0	0
Mosquito	334	133	62	119	334	0	0	0	41	14	75	11	0	0
Scorpion	12,845	1,023	2,619	8,918	12,837	8	0	0	767	173	6,112	458	15	0
Tick	3,127	769	696	1,448	3,119	3	0	3	537	164	520	61	4	0
Other insect	16,207	3,408	2,966	9,000	15,984	29	140	44	2,215	653	4,011	982	16	0
Mammals														
Bat	358	52	85	196	350	1	0	1	204	62	41	7	0	0
Cat	885	134	214	474	884	0	1	0	391	27	165	18	0	0
Dog	1,843	378	730	675	1,834	6	0	1	1,105	29	292	63	2	0
Fox	22	2	8	9	22	0	0	0	12	0	4	0	0	0
Human	69	22	16	27	60	0	9	0	25	2	11	3	0	0
Raccoon	151	9	41	83	149	1	0	1	75	12	19	4	0	0
Rodents/lagomorphs	1,755	470	664	536	1,732	5	13	3	323	122	399	19	0	0
Skunk	272	31	76	138	270	2	0	0	31	29	66	6	0	0
Other mammal	1,568	266	499	678	1,558	3	0	5	628	161	353	27	0	0
Reptile: other/unknown	1,202	397	437	316	1,181	12	1	7	255	90	304	30	1	0
Snakes														
Copperhead	557	27	126	373	556	1	0	0	478	8	195	253	9	0
Coral	61	7	14	40	61	0	0	0	49	3	29	9	1	0
Cottonmouth	104	4	19	77	104	0	0	0	83	9	45	24	5	0
Crotalid: unknown	2	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
Rattlesnake	889	38	168	649	882	4	1	2	776	25	225	328	120	0
Exotic snakes														
Poisonous	100	10	14	70	99	1	0	0	74	4	29	37	3	0
Nonpoisonous	235	16	77	124	234	0	0	0	82	12	71	7	1	0
Nonpoisonous snake bite	2,197	211	963	907	2,194	1	0	1	535	110	804	45	0	0
Unknown snake	1,807	165	555	1,002	1,799	6	1	1	1,113	64	807	253	26	0
Spiders														
Black widow	2,452	216	364	1,775	2,449	1	1	0	823	253	850	324	7	0
Brown recluse	2,319	226	310	1,566	2,313	2	1	1	1,049	68	493	538	22	1
Other spider	9,253	1,219	1,843	5,544	9,227	11	3	4	1,489	303	2,798	556	13	1
Tarantula	256	29	93	122	250	1	0	4	52	12	93	9	0	0
Unknown insect or spider	7,577	1,102	1,310	4,598	7,565	2	3	2	1,174	234	1,920	263	1	0
Other/unknown animal bite	38	8	8	21	38	0	0	0	13	1	6	0	0	0
*Category totals	92,182	15,560	20,021	51,747	91,691	129	198	117	16,904	3,300	28,681	5,289	277	3
Building and construction products														
Caulking compounds and putties	3,659	2,609	237	729	3,615	22	4	18	301	939	301	65	2	0
Cement, concrete	1,866	442	154	1,084	1,835	15	3	11	760	239	418	364	13	0
Insulation														
Asbestos	552	101	103	273	298	1	236	17	65	70	14	14	0	0
Fiberglass	1,647	621	282	639	1,613	8	10	14	197	224	334	47	4	0
Urea/formaldehyde	102	54	8	36	101	0	0	1	22	16	18	5	0	0
Other	366	198	29	114	360	4	0	2	35	77	61	6	0	0
Unknown	39	21	0	14	39	0	0	0	3	5	2	0	0	0
Soldering flux	519	199	50	234	513	4	0	1	174	109	129	46	2	0
Other construction product	2,294	1,385	151	614	2,253	20	6	14	345	536	358	97	0	0
Unknown construction product	92	29	9	47	88	0	2	2	29	15	17	6	1	0
*Category totals	11,136	5,659	1,023	3,784	10,715	74	261	80	1,931	2,230	1,652	650	22	0
Chemicals														
Acetone	1,498	523	175	694	1,412	51	11	12	501	329	379	101	5	0
Acids														
Hydrochloric	3,366	180	533	2,283	3,265	59	19	16	1,182	300	1,186	469	12	1
Hydrofluoric	1,701	170	119	1,249	1,665	24	3	3	1,293	190	657	358	31	2
Other	5,634	620	831	3,533	5,480	77	39	25	2,372	706	1,920	810	31	5
Unknown	515	39	72	333	478	17	15	0	234	59	168	84	5	0
Alkali	5,720	1,179	1,020	2,981	5,543	94	45	28	2,592	843	1,809	905	52	3
Ammonia	5,882	1,374	787	3,149	5,593	195	58	18	1,880	746	1,984	731	30	2
Borates/boric acid	3,352	1,817	310	1,108	3,117	163	41	21	601	992	346	49	6	0
Chlorates	52	13	14	21	51	1	0	0	14	10	10	4	0	0
Cyanide	359	13	38	271	301	33	18	1	242	69	94	35	4	10
Dioxin	7	2	1	4	7	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0

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TABLE 22A. Demographic Profile of Exposure Cases by Generic Category of Substances and Products: Nonpharmaceuticals (Cont'd)

Substance Implicated In the Exposure	No. of Exposures	Age (yr)			Reason				Treated in Health Care Facility	Outcome				
		<6	6-19	>19	Unint	Int	Other	Adv Rxn		None	Minor	Moderate	Major	Death
Formaldehyde/formalin	1,512	201	305	838	1,384	79	16	25	596	214	439	130	5	0
Glycol: ethylene	905	151	131	536	710	142	26	3	429	198	136	63	67	18
Glycol: other	1,604	595	319	587	1,514	63	15	8	471	390	435	81	8	1
Ketones	1,048	253	96	633	1,025	10	7	2	496	198	337	86	4	0
Methylene chloride	854	100	94	516	831	13	4	2	432	145	287	105	9	0
Nitrates and nitrites	1,103	275	418	325	995	58	35	11	252	263	198	37	5	0
Phenol/creosote	1,701	225	240	1,022	1,648	25	6	19	664	186	514	202	3	0
Strychnine	40	27	2	10	33	5	1	0	19	18	4	0	1	0
Toluene diisocyanate	785	105	75	515	768	9	1	6	243	116	176	54	2	0
Other chemicals	20,396	6,384	3,137	9,073	18,456	544	864	407	5,609	4,146	3,885	1,166	95	3
Unknown chemicals	3,027	1,520	437	904	2,890	37	58	34	366	541	321	69	3	0
*Category totals	61,061	15,766	9,154	30,585	57,166	1,699	1,282	640	20,492	10,661	15,285	5,539	378	45
Cleaning substances (household)														
Ammonia cleaners (all purpose)	3,400	1,501	313	1,425	3,256	121	14	6	614	739	864	169	3	0
Automatic dishwasher detergents														
Granules	5,884	5,134	196	485	5,842	23	16	1	257	2,590	1,013	38	3	1
Liquids	3,096	2,582	120	333	3,073	11	4	6	232	1,146	645	55	1	0
Rinse agents	1,306	1,243	25	29	1,302	3	0	1	38	384	213	9	0	0
Other/unknown	1,051	822	58	139	1,041	6	4	0	69	404	173	24	0	0
Bleaches														
Borate	511	238	56	182	462	12	23	14	72	125	130	20	1	0
Hypochlorite	54,685	21,461	6,126	23,947	51,972	1,948	504	175	9,553	9,729	16,623	2,541	61	0
Nonhypochlorite	1,105	527	93	403	1,063	22	5	15	161	264	264	39	0	0
Other/unknown	242	110	31	81	226	7	1	8	40	46	74	7	0	0
Carpet/upholstery cleaners	5,068	3,740	343	872	4,926	61	16	61	447	1,492	953	92	4	0
Cleansers														
Anionic/nonionic	3,920	2,876	261	696	3,788	101	15	15	434	1,162	732	86	3	0
Other/unknown	1,348	806	141	357	1,288	34	14	10	230	348	308	50	3	0
Disinfectants														
Hypochlorite	8,932	5,270	931	2,446	8,681	160	44	43	1,402	2,335	2,338	422	14	0
Phenol	3,901	2,556	393	811	3,718	137	26	16	572	1,043	993	97	7	2
Pine oil	10,482	7,030	887	2,308	9,934	448	55	24	1,796	3,486	2,300	212	9	6
Other/unknown	3,081	1,760	383	794	2,915	123	18	21	622	825	829	95	5	0
Drain cleaners														
Acid	1,056	92	95	722	1,025	27	3	0	356	124	347	187	8	6
Alkali	4,112	668	360	2,643	3,817	248	26	14	1,369	593	1,323	591	51	3
Other/unknown	470	84	40	303	450	15	1	3	114	78	140	48	4	0
Fabric softeners/ antistatic agents														
Aerosol/spray	48	21	4	20	46	0	1	1	3	8	12	0	0	0
Dry/powder	3	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
Liquid	1,328	1,101	76	135	1,299	16	4	9	96	476	199	14	0	0
Solid/sheet	370	312	26	28	355	7	0	7	10	112	22	3	0	0
Other/unknown	50	37	7	6	48	1	0	1	7	15	7	1	0	0
Glass cleaners														
Ammonia	2,014	1,610	160	213	1,943	54	12	3	149	664	353	19	0	0
Anionic/nonionic	42	31	4	7	42	0	0	0	4	12	11	0	0	0
Isopropanol	6,996	5,573	591	703	6,735	201	50	7	578	2,091	1,340	67	2	0
Other/unknown	3,842	3,008	348	398	3,700	114	19	7	322	1,212	707	39	1	0
Hand dishwashing														
Anionic/nonionic	8,200	5,543	670	1,790	7,920	105	86	88	462	1,590	1,824	96	5	1
Other/unknown	1,219	699	133	348	1,159	12	15	32	84	184	229	16	1	0
Laundry additives														
Bluing/brightening agent	62	41	12	8	61	0	0	1	10	21	5	2	0	0
Detergent booster	65	25	0	37	57	0	0	8	19	9	25	7	1	0
Enzyme/microbiological additive	92	69	3	17	90	0	0	2	15	23	18	1	0	0
Water softener	109	15	10	71	97	0	8	4	5	35	5	0	0	0
Other/unknown	615	458	48	95	583	3	1	28	54	169	97	13	1	0

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TABLE 22A. Demographic Profile of Exposure Cases by Generic Category of Substances and Products: Nonpharmaceuticals (Cont'd)

Substance Implicated In the Exposure	No. of Exposures	Age (yr)			Reason				Treated in Health Care Facility	Outcome				
		<6	6-19	>19	Unint	Int	Other	Adv Rxn		None	Minor	Moderate	Major	Death
Laundry detergents														
Granules	7,577	6,403	355	727	7,389	97	34	53	707	2,264	1,875	120	5	0
Liquids	3,544	2,510	268	679	3,395	80	17	51	433	819	943	81	4	0
Soaps	165	103	10	43	159	5	0	1	12	34	29	1	0	0
Other/unknown	152	80	13	47	137	4	1	10	22	36	34	8	0	0
Laundry prewash/stain removers														
Dry solvent-based	112	102	2	7	111	1	0	0	8	27	11	2	0	0
Liquid solvent-based	420	333	15	65	415	1	1	3	29	134	63	7	0	0
Spray solvent-based	423	346	16	53	419	1	1	2	50	126	101	17	0	0
Other/unknown solvent-based	39	26	4	4	37	1	0	1	5	15	5	1	0	0
Dry surfactant-based	307	257	18	28	302	2	2	1	18	101	47	5	0	0
Liquid surfactant-based	2,048	1,752	104	164	2,021	12	11	3	189	589	457	44	0	0
Spray surfactant-based	286	243	14	25	284	1	1	0	34	84	88	11	0	0
Other/unknown surfactant-based	19	16	0	3	18	0	0	1	3	3	5	0	0	0
Other/unknown	42	26	4	12	41	0	0	0	12	16	11	2	0	0
Miscellaneous cleaner														
Acid	807	271	82	398	783	14	4	3	212	178	252	48	4	0
Alkali	8,229	4,257	788	2,776	7,921	200	46	49	2,436	2,072	2,409	687	21	0
Anionic/nonionic	8,357	5,497	716	1,865	8,030	189	48	81	1,101	2,055	1,742	178	5	0
Cationic	3,074	1,444	373	1,070	2,902	131	25	12	854	720	899	151	9	1
Ethanol	1,103	808	117	156	1,058	32	8	4	103	299	296	13	0	0
Glycols	3,669	2,793	275	553	3,591	44	20	14	413	1,202	755	71	1	0
Isopropanol	2,192	1,304	408	401	2,114	57	11	8	290	634	581	46	1	0
Methanol	32	18	5	8	30	2	0	0	8	8	11	2	0	0
Phenol	326	181	34	96	302	20	0	3	60	75	108	8	2	0
Other/unknown	3,124	1,729	315	926	2,998	62	32	28	647	822	730	154	3	0
Oven cleaner														
Acid	23	16	1	5	22	1	0	0	4	9	2	1	0	0
Alkali	3,949	917	756	1,937	3,847	60	21	17	1,396	796	1,236	525	23	0
Detergent type	26	8	2	13	25	1	0	0	6	6	5	1	0	0
Other/unknown	293	59	44	158	281	5	4	2	106	45	102	34	1	0
Rust remover														
Alkali	27	7	4	15	24	1	0	2	9	8	6	2	0	0
Hydrofluoric acid	979	96	71	728	948	22	2	4	540	146	441	181	8	1
Other acid	661	255	49	323	631	19	3	7	160	185	170	43	3	0
Other/unknown	292	50	28	186	280	3	1	8	59	44	98	30	1	0
Spot removers/dry cleaning agents														
Anionic/nonionic	540	410	33	81	531	3	1	5	53	156	113	15	0	0
Glycol	126	80	10	30	125	1	0	0	16	36	26	2	1	0
Perchloroethylene	60	34	5	19	58	2	0	0	17	22	10	1	0	0
Other halogenated hydrocarbon	150	53	15	73	142	3	1	3	44	34	36	8	0	0
Isopropanol	15	4	5	5	15	0	0	0	8	3	6	0	0	0
Other nonhalogenated hydrocarbon	128	71	16	36	121	5	1	1	20	40	40	3	0	0
Other/unknown	236	177	18	34	232	2	1	1	25	67	59	5	0	0
Starch/fabric finishes/sizing	1,235	1,050	90	76	1,202	23	2	7	54	344	144	6	1	0
Toilet bowl cleaner														
Acid	4,100	1,406	418	1,961	3,893	191	6	9	1,093	850	1,364	438	13	3
Alkali	892	643	37	182	880	10	1	1	98	323	137	13	0	0
Other/unknown	2,207	1,711	110	338	2,164	37	4	1	203	719	216	31	5	0
Wall/floor/tile cleaner														
Acid	3,947	1,839	310	1,528	3,852	70	7	15	997	887	1,476	334	2	0
Alkali	9,890	6,276	811	2,524	9,616	170	53	42	1,865	2,612	3,170	428	8	0
Anionic/nonionic	897	581	67	216	876	15	1	3	156	259	185	21	0	0
Cationic	1,591	1,091	111	333	1,550	24	5	12	224	452	441	60	1	0
Ethanol	3	2	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Glycols	1,755	1,212	127	362	1,711	29	4	9	179	521	348	43	0	0
Isopropanol	1,106	784	82	208	1,069	20	1	16	160	305	248	38	4	0
Methanol	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Other/unknown	472	226	48	165	451	9	6	5	103	95	119	28	1	0
*Category totals	220,353	126,602	20,150	64,495	211,923	5,702	1,372	1,130	35,440	54,811	56,767	9,010	315	24

(Continued on following page)

TABLE 22A. Demographic Profile of Exposure Cases by Generic Category of Substances and Products: Nonpharmaceuticals (Cont'd)

Substance Implicated In the Exposure	No. of Exposures	Age (yr)			Reason				Treated in Health Care Facility	Outcome				
		<6	6-19	>19	Unint	Int	Other	Adv Rxn		None	Minor	Moderate	Major	Death
Industrial cleaners														
Acids	1,543	460	169	778	1,504	24	8	6	602	261	514	206	8	0
Alkali	3,458	850	519	1,731	3,315	88	43	8	1,734	523	1,305	499	14	0
Anionic/nonionic	1,086	585	123	324	1,039	33	6	6	257	265	316	35	1	0
Cationic	1,266	366	227	571	1,170	72	16	6	494	233	423	110	4	0
Other/unknown	1,794	578	238	841	1,710	46	32	6	665	304	597	171	2	0
*Category totals	9,147	2,839	1,276	4,245	8,738	263	105	32	3,752	1,586	3,155	1,021	29	0
Cosmetics/personal care products														
Bath oil, bubble bath	9,124	8,478	380	241	9,013	41	8	56	202	2,439	1,019	22	2	0
Creams, lotions, make-up	19,247	15,524	1,240	2,210	18,585	279	38	330	755	4,794	1,414	108	4	0
Dental care products														
Denture cleaning	1,444	280	79	1,026	1,407	22	9	3	80	433	128	9	0	0
Toothpaste with fluoride	20,430	17,865	976	1,467	19,652	172	41	554	416	6,746	1,425	56	2	0
Toothpaste without fluoride	723	572	51	89	704	10	1	8	23	220	50	2	0	0
Other	1,558	938	188	370	1,492	20	3	41	112	406	238	13	1	0
Deodorants	10,906	9,202	708	914	10,277	133	27	467	351	2,535	1,027	62	1	0
Depilatories	999	328	148	461	758	50	7	184	194	174	272	87	5	0
Douches	180	137	13	29	170	4	2	4	13	62	11	0	0	0
Eye products	1,613	1,165	102	299	1,581	10	4	18	114	356	210	35	0	0
Hair care products														
Coloring agents	1,971	850	209	791	1,763	19	4	183	434	421	581	116	2	0
Rinses, conditioners, relaxers	4,026	3,070	313	560	3,894	60	4	64	1,065	1,176	887	220	4	0
Shampoos	8,951	7,015	722	1,081	8,629	216	13	88	587	2,222	1,640	107	6	0
Sprays	3,459	2,245	515	606	3,015	389	32	15	535	933	812	69	9	0
Other	3,488	2,339	298	724	3,245	94	9	135	650	942	655	152	5	1
Lipsticks/balms, with camphor	786	726	34	22	781	1	2	2	10	193	44	1	0	0
Lipsticks/balms, without camphor	2,502	2,335	97	64	2,474	10	5	13	37	472	82	1	0	0
Mouthwash														
Ethanol	12,564	3,935	2,499	5,464	11,465	986	48	39	1,022	3,302	1,164	154	21	1
Fluoride	2,097	1,383	554	150	2,070	20	0	4	40	662	70	3	0	0
Non-ethanol	345	147	82	106	298	42	1	2	41	107	41	7	2	0
Unknown	408	72	209	105	340	39	19	10	53	36	185	12	2	0
Nail products														
Polish	10,537	9,224	813	441	10,396	117	9	10	594	2,966	1,744	62	2	0
Polish removers: acetone	3,646	2,834	356	422	3,553	72	14	5	364	1,320	646	37	1	1
Polish removers: other	2,490	1,939	276	246	2,431	45	11	3	209	868	473	28	1	0
Polish removers: unknown	10,590	7,818	1,302	1,266	10,284	222	60	13	1,018	3,466	2,003	80	2	0
Other miscellaneous	4,751	2,643	921	1,012	4,680	33	10	27	1,355	1,094	1,315	321	5	0
Perfume, cologne, aftershave														
Peroxide	15,552	7,498	1,769	5,482	15,062	331	46	96	1,070	3,513	2,757	161	14	0
Powders: talc	4,677	4,170	251	225	4,608	46	9	12	351	1,284	1,116	64	3	0
Powders: without talc	1,368	1,305	41	17	1,357	4	5	2	38	277	306	11	0	0
Soaps	15,917	12,267	1,271	2,166	15,332	188	109	274	766	4,245	2,437	109	3	0
Suntan/sunscreen products	7,622	6,350	771	437	7,365	21	7	226	379	1,632	1,923	57	3	0
*Category totals	210,224	157,551	19,107	29,780	202,337	4,088	680	2,953	14,314	58,082	31,359	2,304	106	3
Deodorizers														
Air fresheners	13,893	11,620	1,218	915	13,625	191	46	23	908	3,986	2,969	108	6	1
Diaper pail deodorizers	363	347	4	11	360	3	0	0	16	163	18	1	0	0
Toilet bowl deodorizers	898	812	37	43	883	14	1	0	73	401	85	2	0	0
Other	3,818	2,630	379	696	3,699	70	22	25	484	1,157	745	60	2	0
Unknown	87	58	9	18	81	3	1	2	16	23	20	1	0	0
*Category totals	19,059	15,467	1,647	1,683	18,648	281	70	50	1,497	5,730	3,837	172	8	1
Dyes														
Fabric	902	712	93	87	886	7	1	8	68	266	50	1	0	0
Food dye (eg, Easter egg)	1,093	879	152	51	1,058	20	5	10	22	294	36	3	0	0
Leather	112	98	4	9	110	1	0	1	5	30	5	0	0	0
Other	744	454	197	72	708	19	3	14	69	245	44	14	0	0

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TABLE 22A. Demographic Profile of Exposure Cases by Generic Category of Substances and Products: Nonpharmaceuticals (Cont'd)

Substance Implicated In the Exposure	No. of Exposures	Age (yr)			Reason				Treated in Health Care Facility	Outcome				
		<6	6-19	>19	Unint	Int	Other	Adv Rxn		None	Minor	Moderate	Major	Death
Unknown	58	35	9	12	50	1	1	6	18	13	8	0	1	0
*Category totals	2,909	2,178	455	231	2,812	48	10	39	182	848	143	18	1	0
Essential oils	4,066	2,785	460	697	3,832	106	18	101	523	1,057	1,197	72	5	0
Fertilizers														
Household plant food	4,903	3,090	655	1,025	4,842	30	24	7	122	1,391	165	9	2	0
Outdoor fertilizers	3,790	2,596	386	704	3,753	16	15	5	160	1,138	230	27	2	0
Plant hormones	158	68	19	55	149	6	0	1	28	47	15	5	0	0
Other	418	233	53	104	404	5	5	4	30	131	30	5	1	0
Unknown	2,098	1,390	241	384	2,056	15	12	15	190	520	214	38	0	0
*Category totals	11,367	7,377	1,354	2,272	11,204	72	56	32	530	3,227	654	84	5	0
Fire extinguishers	3,251	284	1,008	1,603	3,066	66	103	5	816	501	1,040	185	5	0
Food products/food poisoning	78,690	22,469	12,873	38,841	73,762	528	1,067	3,216	6,270	9,964	11,314	2,160	46	0
Foreign bodies/toys/ miscellaneous														
Ashes	598	530	27	36	594	1	2	1	28	124	59	3	0	0
Bubble blowing solutions	4,640	4,332	227	72	4,625	5	8	1	112	970	1,121	18	1	0
Charcoal	958	737	70	126	923	20	8	7	63	231	75	20	1	0
Christmas ornaments	1,144	989	72	73	1,136	1	4	1	90	295	61	2	0	0
Coins	3,610	2,879	652	59	3,563	39	2	2	1,085	1,089	313	44	1	0
Desiccants	30,774	27,647	1,917	981	30,562	142	53	10	838	6,265	224	9	0	0
Feces/urine	5,151	4,242	282	539	5,022	27	95	5	144	1,022	177	24	0	0
Glass	2,203	765	338	908	2,097	9	82	10	265	388	236	20	0	0
Incense	291	245	25	18	280	8	1	2	12	86	23	1	0	0
Soil	2,418	2,103	108	183	2,402	6	3	7	67	510	112	9	0	0
Thermometer	18,324	8,414	5,041	3,818	18,164	100	50	5	1,048	4,217	252	11	0	0
Toys	8,852	5,942	2,661	186	8,747	78	14	8	410	1,773	1,434	28	0	0
Other	24,607	15,080	6,522	2,519	23,774	322	327	152	1,988	5,048	3,057	195	4	0
Unknown	126	78	24	17	111	3	10	1	16	32	18	1	0	0
*Category totals	103,696	73,983	17,966	9,535	102,000	761	659	212	6,166	22,050	7,162	385	7	0
Fumes/gases/vapors														
Carbon dioxide	530	42	173	263	491	31	6	2	124	71	131	32	8	0
Carbon monoxide	17,480	2,319	2,792	10,516	17,005	418	16	8	6,452	2,336	5,091	1,467	178	31
Chloramine	3,611	115	245	2,967	3,488	111	1	10	903	188	1,437	536	5	1
Chlorine: acid mixed with hypochlorite	758	26	76	592	737	21	0	0	214	27	304	130	1	0
Chlorine: other	6,187	473	1,209	3,800	6,039	76	33	32	1,901	381	2,401	1,121	20	0
Methane and natural gas	4,648	776	785	2,623	4,582	47	9	2	1,153	854	1,251	236	12	1
Hydrogen sulfide	1,370	122	154	866	1,364	1	0	1	413	149	327	156	16	3
Polymer fume fever	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Propane/simple asphyxiants	2,836	256	658	1,607	2,574	251	5	2	899	366	838	261	19	0
Other	2,438	253	319	1,631	2,384	25	6	17	807	329	665	202	9	2
Unknown	1,235	108	169	774	1,202	9	8	10	310	89	337	62	0	0
*Category totals	41,095	4,490	6,580	25,641	39,868	990	84	84	13,176	4,790	12,782	4,204	268	38
Fungicides														
Carbamate fungicide	258	72	28	146	251	0	0	6	65	60	49	19	0	0
Mercurial fungicide	10	4	3	3	10	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0
Non-mercurial fungicide	480	66	34	266	453	4	1	20	141	73	153	14	2	0
Phthalimide fungicide	187	92	29	60	183	2	0	2	28	59	24	6	0	0
Other/unknown	400	103	48	204	378	6	1	14	93	78	105	10	1	1
*Category totals	1,335	337	142	679	1,275	12	2	42	328	275	331	49	3	1
Heavy metals														
Aluminum	990	450	98	382	946	15	8	13	139	161	83	30	3	0
Arsenic (excluding pesticides)	956	90	79	681	724	30	112	10	546	155	98	70	11	4
Barium	25	1	8	13	19	0	0	6	8	1	7	2	0	0
Cadmium	104	17	10	68	99	1	0	1	41	25	16	4	3	1
Copper	1,151	210	352	492	1,080	39	11	15	358	208	320	69	3	1
Fireplace flame colors	27	18	9	0	27	0	0	0	3	8	9	0	0	0
Gold	5	2	0	3	4	0	0	1	1	3	1	0	0	0

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TABLE 22A. Demographic Profile of Exposure Cases by Generic Category of Substances and Products: Nonpharmaceuticals (Cont'd)

Substance Implicated In the Exposure	No. of Exposures	Age (yr)			Reason				Treated in Health Care Facility	Outcome				
		<6	6-19	>19	Unint	Int	Other	Adv Rxn	None	Minor	Moderate	Major	Death	
Lead	3,406	1,557	557	1,092	3,262	53	36	12	1,318	742	179	96	7	0
Manganese	74	11	23	32	67	2	0	3	31	12	7	9	1	0
Mercury	4,039	1,039	1,224	1,385	3,670	235	47	43	932	1,169	158	68	12	3
Metal fume fever	1,136	15	62	963	1,130	3	1	2	311	30	350	146	6	0
Selenium	165	76	13	67	141	7	2	14	37	37	19	6	2	0
Thallium	82	16	5	33	70	3	5	4	26	17	10	3	0	0
Other	907	272	128	438	826	22	10	42	324	191	145	61	6	0
Unknown	32	7	5	16	24	0	7	0	12	4	2	1	0	0
*Category totals	13,099	3,781	2,573	5,665	12,089	410	239	166	4,087	2,763	1,404	565	54	9
Herbicides														
Carbamate herbicide	35	6	3	23	35	0	0	0	13	2	14	5	0	0
2,4-D or 2,4,5-T	2,663	792	237	1,287	2,534	28	5	87	524	604	435	87	8	0
Diquat	536	141	30	339	508	7	1	19	154	122	126	34	1	0
Paraquat	120	4	10	98	113	4	1	2	85	14	29	15	4	1
Paraquat/diquat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Triazine herbicide	413	81	49	226	399	3	3	7	137	70	86	26	1	0
Urea herbicide	69	18	7	37	65	1	0	3	23	18	11	7	0	0
Other	6,439	1,765	606	3,476	6,007	38	14	371	1,427	1,611	1,396	162	8	2
Unknown	285	80	42	143	274	2	4	5	74	35	55	6	1	0
*Category totals	10,560	2,887	984	5,629	9,935	83	28	494	2,437	2,476	2,152	342	23	3
Hydrocarbons														
Benzene	130	10	10	91	120	0	7	1	69	15	27	15	2	0
Carbon tetrachloride	54	5	3	37	45	8	0	1	28	7	18	3	2	0
Diesel fuel	879	184	90	518	849	22	5	2	233	120	280	44	1	0
Fluorochlorocarbons/pro- pellants	7,868	636	1,104	5,093	7,564	234	46	13	1,571	1,439	1,834	465	19	2
Gasoline	21,976	6,825	4,268	9,522	20,632	1,235	78	12	3,351	4,486	8,662	566	29	1
Halogenated hydrocarbon: other														
other	844	156	102	491	797	30	5	10	356	130	300	86	8	0
Kerosene	2,949	1,670	374	746	2,799	86	49	6	865	764	914	186	22	1
Lighter fluid/naphtha	4,312	2,246	478	1,363	4,009	204	69	15	1,267	1,116	1,303	270	14	3
Lubricating oils/motor oil	3,996	2,695	361	811	3,911	50	28	3	552	1,504	621	80	1	1
Mineral seal oil	196	168	9	17	194	2	0	0	20	107	13	4	0	0
Mineral spirits/varsol	5,333	2,339	763	1,956	5,025	223	64	14	1,204	1,315	1,547	227	20	4
Toluene/xylene	2,312	507	287	1,296	2,135	144	14	11	949	365	793	211	15	0
Turpentine	1,064	360	176	462	921	114	13	9	278	223	304	41	6	0
Other	6,989	3,304	1,012	2,233	6,685	211	36	46	1,630	1,794	1,908	368	24	5
Unknown	7,721	4,913	627	1,830	7,514	130	48	27	2,168	2,436	1,920	486	34	1
*Category totals	66,623	26,018	9,664	26,466	63,200	2,693	462	170	14,541	15,821	20,444	3,052	197	18
Insecticides/pesticides (excluding rodenticides)														
Arsenic pesticides	399	287	28	73	390	8	1	0	62	186	15	4	0	0
Borates/boric acid	3,118	2,511	159	382	3,041	63	10	1	293	1,085	130	17	1	1
Carbamate only	4,039	1,686	367	1,679	3,852	104	32	44	861	1,055	618	171	15	1
Carbamate with other pesticide	1,084	364	125	530	1,020	32	7	22	205	219	242	55	3	0
Chlorinated hydrocarbon only	2,782	1,144	508	999	2,562	113	6	95	994	921	570	99	22	0
Chlorinated hydrocarbon with other pesticide	146	40	18	83	143	0	1	2	30	25	24	6	0	0
Metalddehyde	332	209	15	90	324	0	1	7	48	131	22	1	0	0
Nicotine	11	0	4	6	9	1	0	1	5	1	4	3	0	0
Organophosphate only	12,885	4,173	1,063	6,527	12,250	307	63	231	3,198	3,136	2,271	567	50	11
With carbamate	1,247	460	139	602	1,177	41	13	12	183	292	196	37	3	0
With chlorinated hydrocarbon	216	44	21	127	205	4	0	7	45	34	49	7	1	0
With other pesticide	2,044	601	206	1,031	1,962	34	16	31	359	437	511	66	3	0
With carbamate and chlorinated hydrocarbon	40	9	5	23	39	1	0	0	6	4	8	0	1	0
Piperonyl butoxide only	184	66	30	80	169	5	2	7	43	38	43	12	0	0
Piperonyl butoxide/pyrethrin	7,823	2,817	1,241	3,315	7,250	197	52	315	1,494	1,582	1,764	409	15	2
Pyrethrins only	8,396	2,866	1,062	3,925	7,802	206	47	321	1,844	1,712	1,964	387	15	0

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TABLE 22A. Demographic Profile of Exposure Cases by Generic Category of Substances and Products: Nonpharmaceuticals (Cont'd)

Substance Implicated In the Exposure	No. of Exposures	Age (yr)			Reason				Treated in Health Care Facility	Outcome				
		<6	6-19	>19	Unint	Int	Other	Adv Rxn		None	Minor	Moderate	Major	Death
Repellants (insect)	7,252	4,942	1,302	870	6,905	50	33	254	720	1,852	1,655	108	3	0
Rotenone	122	38	15	54	115	1	2	4	20	31	23	5	0	0
Veterinary insecticide	5,005	2,347	691	1,713	4,779	90	9	120	545	1,278	867	103	4	0
Other	4,895	3,167	296	1,206	4,758	46	7	76	537	1,296	388	72	2	0
Unknown	3,969	1,068	482	2,091	3,677	89	96	84	999	629	693	202	10	1
*Category totals	65,989	28,839	7,777	25,406	62,429	1,392	398	1,634	12,491	15,944	12,057	2,331	148	16
Lacrimators														
Capsicum/peppers	226	95	91	30	208	2	12	3	27	9	130	4	0	0
Lacrimators: CN	3,371	838	1,283	997	2,822	81	429	5	629	158	1,853	121	3	0
Lacrimators: CS	172	73	49	40	163	0	8	0	38	9	95	5	0	0
Other	92	11	32	44	70	2	19	1	18	9	47	3	0	0
Unknown	356	83	103	144	296	7	48	0	75	17	187	18	1	0
*Category totals	4,217	1,100	1,558	1,255	3,559	92	516	9	787	202	2,312	151	4	0
Matches/fireworks/explosives														
Explosives	283	152	72	51	254	14	11	2	67	70	44	21	2	0
Fireworks	445	349	73	21	435	9	1	0	62	157	47	14	1	0
Matches	1,559	1,421	66	57	1,537	14	4	2	42	461	25	5	0	0
Other	52	25	13	12	45	6	0	1	20	18	14	1	0	0
Unknown	4	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0
*Category totals	2,343	1,950	224	141	2,275	43	16	5	193	707	131	41	3	0
Moth repellants														
Naphthalene	1,937	1,512	121	259	1,899	18	14	5	430	893	138	30	2	0
Paradichlorobenzene	62	35	3	22	60	2	0	0	6	16	13	1	0	0
Other	96	75	5	15	95	1	0	0	11	44	5	0	0	0
Unknown	2,767	1,906	209	521	2,662	80	10	10	530	1,087	186	65	2	0
*Category totals	4,862	3,528	338	817	4,716	101	24	15	977	2,040	342	96	4	0
Mushrooms														
Coprine	17	10	6	1	12	3	1	1	6	13	1	1	0	0
Cyclopeptide	40	11	8	21	27	11	0	1	31	11	6	7	4	0
Gastrointestinal irritants	208	102	28	73	180	17	0	11	59	75	53	22	0	0
Hallucinogenic	623	53	331	206	129	481	5	2	385	57	125	209	7	0
Ibotenic acid	23	4	5	12	9	13	1	0	18	4	5	4	2	0
Miscellaneous, non-toxic	174	70	24	68	154	1	0	18	25	51	39	9	1	0
Monomethylhydrazine	77	8	12	51	68	2	0	7	33	10	23	9	0	0
Muscarine	6	3	0	3	5	1	0	0	4	4	0	1	0	0
Orellanine	3	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
Other potentially toxic	12	6	4	2	11	1	0	0	7	7	1	0	0	0
Unknown	8,656	6,528	1,130	891	7,981	575	12	75	2,388	5,193	813	248	20	1
*Category totals	9,839	6,796	1,549	1,328	8,578	1,106	19	115	2,957	5,426	1,066	510	35	1
Paints and stripping agents														
Paint: anti-algae	13	1	4	8	13	0	0	0	4	1	3	0	0	0
Paint: anti-corrosion	93	21	10	53	92	0	0	1	25	8	25	8	0	0
Paint: oil-base	4,329	1,192	945	1,882	4,042	232	23	26	958	737	1,235	262	13	1
Paint: water-base	4,323	3,125	265	767	4,262	27	3	28	331	984	384	37	1	0
Stains	1,107	475	121	429	1,086	13	0	7	158	261	244	36	1	0
Stripping agents														
Methylene chloride	1,353	250	100	875	1,305	30	2	13	514	131	541	130	4	0
Other	802	155	85	477	772	17	3	7	252	110	279	79	2	0
Unknown	319	98	25	163	310	5	2	2	98	55	116	17	0	0
Varnishes, lacquers	1,016	319	106	488	984	17	6	3	238	164	247	59	4	1
Wood preservatives	641	152	62	378	617	6	4	14	153	114	129	27	1	0
Other paint/varnish/lacquer	1,354	628	148	515	1,326	17	2	7	286	258	263	56	3	0
Unknown paint/varnish/ lacquer	11,566	7,155	1,161	2,790	11,245	186	40	86	1,415	2,270	1,178	228	16	0
*Category totals	26,916	13,571	3,032	8,825	26,054	550	85	194	4,432	5,093	4,644	939	45	2
Photographic products														
Developers/fixing/stop baths	608	65	197	262	591	8	5	4	204	84	185	53	0	0
Photographic coating fluids	2	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Other	416	204	53	148	402	7	3	3	70	85	97	7	0	0
Unknown	17	6	1	8	16	1	0	0	3	3	3	2	0	0
*Category totals	1,043	276	251	419	1,011	16	8	7	278	172	286	62	0	0

(Continued on following page)

TABLE 22A. Demographic Profile of Exposure Cases by Generic Category of Substances and Products: Nonpharmaceuticals (Cont'd)

Substance Implicated In the Exposure	No. of Exposures	Age (yr)			Reason				Treated in Health Care Facility	Outcome				
		<6	6-19	>19	Unint	Int	Other	Adv Rxn		None	Minor	Moderate	Major	Death
Plants														
Amygdalin/cyanogenic glycosides	3,170	2,302	518	306	3,074	42	3	46	151	904	92	26	2	0
Anticholinergic	1,025	288	517	187	483	529	6	7	607	217	167	336	35	0
Cardiac glycosides	2,553	1,825	385	305	2,464	74	4	10	329	1,047	137	24	2	1
Colchicine	16	11	2	3	16	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0
Depressants	292	78	30	158	146	72	1	72	112	59	46	25	2	0
Dermatitis	28,648	11,812	5,852	9,246	26,209	449	786	1,084	2,498	3,489	8,808	750	20	0
Gastrointestinal irritants	20,771	16,776	1,814	1,911	20,163	311	17	261	1,227	6,665	1,580	168	7	0
Hallucinogenic	386	188	66	120	275	80	1	30	113	123	37	37	2	0
Nicotine	237	99	57	66	227	5	3	2	79	45	76	15	2	0
Non-toxic plant	20,723	17,091	1,962	1,426	20,204	161	9	334	586	4,067	769	76	5	0
Oxalate	13,933	12,269	998	571	13,751	125	10	45	433	5,273	1,820	63	3	0
Solanine	2,103	1,704	159	203	2,035	23	1	43	246	915	144	18	1	0
Stimulants	1,016	425	174	386	720	168	1	123	417	334	165	115	6	1
Toxalbumins	245	97	61	71	228	15	0	1	111	101	48	6	0	0
Other	3,762	2,731	456	491	3,541	87	11	120	361	1,128	377	64	7	1
Unknown	23,698	16,489	3,189	3,499	22,618	459	70	528	1,852	7,043	1,751	284	11	1
*Category totals	122,578	84,185	16,240	18,949	116,154	2,600	923	2,706	9,124	31,415	16,017	2,007	105	4
Polishes and waxes	7,640	5,901	601	960	7,400	161	41	37	871	2,923	1,276	120	3	2
Radioisotopes	191	15	19	114	165	2	6	8	62	13	8	10	0	0
Rodenticides														
Anticoagulant: standard	1,705	1,471	71	140	1,625	64	11	2	575	687	21	6	3	1
Anticoagulant: long-acting	16,019	14,383	490	1,006	15,404	517	62	11	5,307	6,740	210	66	25	0
Barium carbonate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyanide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monofluoroacetate	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0
Strychnine	186	35	20	113	97	49	29	4	99	44	13	15	5	3
Vacor	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1,029	715	79	209	960	55	11	2	278	391	65	21	2	0
Unknown	1,356	1,004	79	220	1,192	114	39	6	636	467	40	13	4	1
*Category totals	20,300	17,608	739	1,693	19,282	799	152	25	6,898	8,329	350	122	39	5
Sporting equipment														
Fishing bait	84	58	19	6	79	3	1	1	7	18	6	0	0	0
Fishing products, other	27	21	3	2	27	0	0	0	3	7	3	0	0	0
Golf balls	64	7	44	10	59	5	0	0	16	7	24	3	0	0
Gun bluing	47	17	5	24	45	0	0	2	25	10	13	6	0	0
Hunting products, other	427	238	93	81	390	24	10	0	135	136	44	6	1	0
Other	218	137	56	22	208	6	2	0	32	80	15	4	0	0
Unknown	4	0	2	2	4	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
*Category totals	871	478	222	147	812	38	13	3	220	258	106	19	1	0
Swimming pool/aquarium	7,724	3,567	1,374	2,527	7,534	74	14	92	1,293	1,676	2,057	509	10	0
Tobacco products	8,937	7,923	364	591	8,651	166	40	66	1,668	3,495	1,995	131	7	0
Other/unknown nondrug substances	15,558	5,764	2,649	5,931	13,095	584	1,076	434	3,980	2,831	2,669	729	94	0
Total number of nonpharmaceutical substances														
	1,399,545	731,408	186,852	419,797	1,315,937	54,360	10,866	15,748	227,433	311,495	270,468	50,172	3,505	249
% of nonpharmaceutical substances														
		52.3%	13.4%	30.0%	94.0%	3.9%	0.8%	1.1%	16.3%	22.3%	19.3%	3.6%	0.3%	0.0%
% of all substances														
	58.2%	30.4%	7.8%	17.5%	54.8%	2.3%	0.5%	0.7%	9.5%	13.0%	11.3%	2.1%	0.1%	0.0%

NOTE: Patients with unknown age, reason, or medical outcome were omitted from the respective tabulations.

ABBREVIATIONS: Adv rxn, adverse reaction; Int, intentional; Unint, unintentional.

TABLE 22B. Demographic Profile of Exposure Cases by Generic Category of Substances and Products: Pharmaceuticals

Substance Implicated In the Exposure	No. of Exposures	Age (yr)			Reason				Treated in Health Care Facility	Outcome				
		<6	6-19	>19	Unint	Int	Other	Adv Rxn		None	Minor	Moderate	Major	Death
Analgesics														
Acetaminophen only														
Adult formulation	26,768	6,640	9,650	9,699	12,853	13,553	22	261	15,316	8,942	3,862	1,376	440	36
Pediatric formulation	30,759	27,780	2,634	296	30,305	347	10	88	3,458	9,521	467	46	16	0
Unknown formulation	9,358	2,712	2,991	3,313	4,386	4,771	6	111	5,541	2,709	1,386	584	267	34
Acetaminophen in combination with:														
Aspirin (with other ingredients)	4,630	1,613	1,301	1,572	2,469	1,910	5	222	2,094	1,425	882	237	15	0
Aspirin (no other ingredients)	19	5	5	8	10	8	0	1	10	6	3	3	0	0
Codeine	6,237	1,170	1,201	3,582	2,609	3,151	0	449	3,473	1,548	1,533	400	108	14
Oxycodone	3,480	485	429	2,344	1,392	1,705	2	351	1,821	716	829	295	70	4
Propoxyphene	5,333	636	730	3,684	1,821	3,235	1	238	3,399	1,217	1,398	527	178	24
Other narcotics	10,341	1,101	1,532	7,119	3,822	5,662	5	795	5,716	2,073	2,569	839	204	28
Other drugs, adult formulations	14,475	2,354	3,547	7,925	5,018	9,052	9	323	9,191	3,687	3,592	1,368	264	13
Other drugs, pediatric formulations	54	19	10	24	30	20	0	3	24	17	9	2	1	0
Aspirin alone														
Adult formulations	4,092	1,519	1,239	1,242	2,205	1,800	3	73	2,095	1,341	706	309	31	8
Pediatric formulations	458	377	54	24	425	26	0	7	102	194	25	6	0	0
Unknown formulations	9,713	1,941	3,615	3,787	3,432	5,996	8	213	6,520	2,621	2,018	1,254	191	25
Aspirin in combination with:														
Codeine	415	67	48	279	143	244	0	24	262	95	97	55	20	1
Oxycodone	207	32	26	133	76	110	1	18	117	45	47	14	6	0
Propoxyphene	46	7	7	28	19	25	0	2	27	9	10	8	1	0
Other narcotics	35	4	7	24	12	18	0	5	21	8	9	4	1	0
Other drugs, adult formulations	1,837	401	411	956	831	890	2	98	990	431	436	176	34	1
Other drugs, pediatric formulations	4	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
Narcotics														
Codeine	1,265	507	255	427	800	352	2	99	417	344	231	43	14	2
Meperidine	643	78	89	411	247	300	1	89	376	117	155	71	17	1
Methadone	914	61	66	726	262	544	1	83	688	87	174	184	113	13
Morphine	1,085	123	115	783	510	478	4	82	594	206	215	124	51	8
Oxycodone	943	116	78	674	474	369	1	85	458	155	213	93	28	6
Pentazocine	234	16	21	188	87	104	0	38	127	32	67	32	6	0
Propoxyphene	581	75	61	399	198	354	1	22	369	125	115	68	38	10
Other/unknown	3,527	480	442	2,356	1,431	1,598	3	444	1,906	622	812	428	165	22
Nonaspirin salicylates	1,069	538	149	364	780	226	2	59	355	373	157	52	11	1
Other nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs														
Colchicine	156	41	10	97	105	35	0	15	78	48	26	14	4	2
Ibuprofen	52,751	31,802	10,253	9,662	39,397	12,425	19	830	13,519	18,305	4,240	808	97	4
Indomethacin	755	220	95	400	434	256	1	59	301	227	127	37	6	0
Other	18,897	5,685	4,026	8,380	11,079	6,524	7	1,220	7,036	5,978	2,635	646	100	5
Unknown	5	2	0	2	3	1	0	1	2	0	2	1	0	0
Phenacetin	7	1	2	3	2	4	0	1	5	0	2	2	0	0
Phenazopyridine	963	750	76	125	848	58	1	55	227	455	110	21	0	0
Salicylamide	90	71	6	12	78	8	0	3	23	43	7	1	0	0
Other analgesic	2,818	534	341	1,758	1,484	948	0	378	1,142	519	852	229	46	2
Unknown analgesic	103	18	36	40	31	58	1	11	66	20	16	7	1	0
*Category totals	215,067	89,985	45,558	72,846	130,112	77,165	118	6,856	87,867	64,264	30,034	10,364	2,544	264
Anesthetics														
Inhalation anesthetics														
Nitrous oxide	208	19	83	93	95	81	2	28	86	23	48	18	2	0
Other	182	15	27	124	155	22	1	3	81	21	72	20	3	1
Unknown	3	0	2	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Ketamine and analogs	235	8	78	127	37	177	10	5	193	27	49	63	22	1
Local and topical anesthetics														
	7,188	5,176	618	1,203	6,704	177	30	266	1,164	2,802	850	133	25	0

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TABLE 22B. Demographic Profile of Exposure Cases by Generic Category of Substances and Products: Pharmaceuticals (Cont'd)

Substance Implicated In the Exposure	No. of Exposures	Age (yr)			Reason				Treated in Health Care Facility	Outcome				
		<6	6-19	>19	Unint	Int	Other	Adv Rxn		None	Minor	Moderate	Major	Death
Other anesthetic	35	2	4	22	20	4	0	10	25	5	6	4	5	1
Unknown anesthetic	5	1	0	3	1	2	0	1	5	0	0	0	1	0
*Category totals	7,856	5,221	812	1,573	7,014	463	43	314	1,555	2,879	1,025	238	58	3
Anticholinergic drugs	4,750	1,506	665	2,421	2,713	1,692	10	290	2,575	1,336	901	654	109	4
Anticoagulants														
Heparin	78	13	7	48	67	3	0	8	38	13	8	9	3	0
Warfarin (excluding rodenticides)	1,658	725	77	802	1,356	235	4	56	661	570	69	88	47	2
Other	350	131	13	191	290	19	0	38	108	133	31	12	3	0
Unknown	8	3	1	4	4	3	1	0	5	3	0	0	0	0
*Category totals	2,094	872	98	1,045	1,717	260	5	102	812	719	108	109	53	2
Anticonvulsants														
Carbamazepine	6,499	1,916	1,405	2,965	3,913	2,223	8	288	3,994	1,605	1,620	957	320	8
Phenytoin	4,289	896	425	2,772	2,344	1,498	3	371	2,816	1,101	976	617	117	4
Succinimides	81	36	23	19	73	4	0	3	23	25	10	1	1	0
Valproic acid	8,583	1,059	2,155	4,962	3,479	4,701	7	329	5,656	2,453	2,060	952	299	6
Other	2,666	382	409	1,741	1,364	1,086	1	199	1,439	720	614	242	94	2
Unknown	9	1	3	4	6	3	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0
*Category totals	22,127	4,290	4,420	12,463	11,179	9,515	19	1,190	13,933	5,904	5,280	2,770	831	20
Antidepressants														
Cyclic antidepressants														
Amitriptyline	8,148	1,038	991	5,710	2,428	5,455	3	172	6,487	1,387	1,837	1,765	1,102	49
Amoxapine	58	10	6	38	23	31	0	4	40	8	12	14	7	0
Desipramine	528	63	97	342	202	290	1	31	379	110	110	104	53	8
Doxepin	2,221	158	199	1,751	526	1,616	1	60	1,783	294	553	514	250	23
Imipramine	2,071	446	720	835	1,064	906	2	81	1,319	611	437	284	129	4
Maprotiline	44	5	9	29	12	30	0	1	35	9	9	11	5	0
Nortriptyline	1,554	161	209	1,084	556	898	4	80	1,089	307	353	278	102	9
Protriptyline	20	1	4	13	1	18	0	1	17	2	5	4	4	0
Other cyclic antidepressants	660	60	95	465	224	395	2	33	490	163	153	131	32	0
Unknown cyclic antidepressant	25	3	3	19	5	18	0	0	24	4	1	5	6	4
Cyclic antidepressant formulated with a benzodiazepine	84	16	10	55	29	52	0	2	61	22	19	16	8	0
Cyclic antidepressant formulated with a phenothiazine	295	57	32	192	108	179	0	6	233	68	66	53	33	1
Lithium	4,486	313	835	3,115	1,542	2,458	3	406	3,429	998	1,059	893	212	5
MAO inhibitors	440	37	11	352	200	144	1	93	274	104	63	101	22	7
SSRIs	27,079	4,285	6,798	14,577	9,234	16,418	21	1,275	17,478	8,498	6,007	2,248	380	21
Trazodone	10,078	783	1,437	7,242	2,744	6,807	5	464	7,245	2,353	3,202	1,153	200	9
Other antidepressant	10,024	1,400	1,832	6,202	3,879	5,423	8	656	6,645	2,667	2,302	1,424	360	12
Unknown antidepressant	57	13	12	23	16	37	1	2	40	12	15	3	0	0
*Category totals	67,872	8,849	13,300	42,044	22,793	41,175	52	3,367	47,068	17,617	16,203	9,001	2,905	152
Antihistamines														
Diphenhydramine, (OTC)	18,356	9,524	2,917	5,479	12,611	5,350	15	333	6,789	5,429	3,779	1,331	169	12
Diphenhydramine, (Rx)	316	85	60	162	155	145	1	13	171	90	63	35	5	1
Diphenhydramine, unknown if OTC or Rx	5,939	2,054	1,155	2,538	3,204	2,504	6	195	2,832	1,395	1,221	699	95	3
H ₂ receptor antagonists	5,408	3,014	656	1,576	4,392	800	4	200	1,203	1,891	395	115	18	0
Other	19,939	8,177	5,051	6,134	14,140	5,003	11	718	7,331	6,663	3,129	1,132	124	2
*Category totals	49,958	22,854	9,839	15,889	34,502	13,802	37	1,459	18,326	15,468	8,587	3,312	411	18
Antimicrobials														
Antibiotics: systemic	38,349	21,220	6,308	9,677	29,774	4,241	22	4,225	6,555	9,737	3,492	810	56	3
Antibiotics: topical	7,171	5,422	521	1,060	6,987	59	3	114	197	1,740	340	34	4	0
Antibiotics: unknown	1,051	334	285	385	584	255	1	208	322	223	174	39	4	0
Antifungals: systemic	1,210	685	136	349	977	85	0	146	221	368	100	28	4	0
Antifungals: topical	8,578	6,613	465	1,312	8,364	48	13	151	277	2,167	581	30	0	0

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TABLE 22B. Demographic Profile of Exposure Cases by Generic Category of Substances and Products: Pharmaceuticals (Cont'd)

Substance Implicated In the Exposure	No. of Exposures	Age (yr)			Reason				Treated in Health Care Facility	Outcome				
		<6	6-19	>19	Unint	Int	Other	Adv Rxn		None	Minor	Moderate	Major	Death
Antifungals: unknown	6	2	0	4	5	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0
Anthelmintics:														
diethylcarbamazine	330	196	19	107	322	6	1	1	23	120	12	2	0	0
Anthelmintics: piperazine	526	416	37	62	512	13	1	0	62	208	18	1	1	0
Anthelmintic: other	796	360	100	250	756	9	1	26	242	245	156	34	0	0
Anthelmintics: unknown	24	15	1	7	20	3	0	1	6	12	0	1	0	0
Antiparasitics: antimalarial	417	118	50	224	302	61	1	50	173	130	49	41	6	1
Antiparasitics:														
metronidazole	1,203	361	165	624	764	221	0	215	304	283	164	35	1	0
Antiparasitics: other	135	63	11	56	98	11	0	26	30	38	13	3	0	0
Antituberculars: isoniazid	452	91	151	195	192	219	0	36	329	117	58	57	70	1
Antituberculars: rifampin	44	17	9	17	29	10	0	5	24	10	6	4	1	0
Antituberculars: other	19	3	7	9	14	5	0	0	6	5	3	0	0	0
Antituberculars: unknown	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Antivirals: systemic	1,477	526	160	723	1,003	362	4	101	557	469	178	64	9	5
Antivirals: topical	46	26	5	15	43	1	0	2	3	13	8	0	0	0
Antivirals: unknown	70	30	12	21	43	20	0	7	22	17	8	3	0	0
Other antimicrobial	122	96	6	17	116	2	0	4	12	45	11	1	0	0
Unknown antimicrobial	7	2	1	4	6	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
*Category totals	62,034	36,597	8,449	15,118	50,912	5,631	47	5,320	9,369	15,951	5,372	1,187	156	10
Antineoplastic	1,065	323	67	587	895	59	1	106	405	348	133	45	8	0
Asthma therapies														
Aminophylline/theophylline	2,079	421	280	1,306	1,344	566	2	139	1,237	511	379	392	72	16
Terbutaline and other beta-2 agonists	10,283	7,812	1,440	932	9,396	572	23	284	2,753	3,712	1,550	672	23	1
Other beta agonists	980	247	303	392	480	462	2	32	476	224	176	147	11	0
Other	2,449	1,682	372	355	2,216	162	0	64	356	932	124	39	6	1
Unknown	12	2	6	4	6	4	0	2	4	1	2	2	0	0
*Category totals	15,803	10,164	2,401	2,989	13,442	1,766	27	521	4,826	5,380	2,231	1,252	112	18
Cardiovascular drugs														
ACE inhibitors	7,027	2,795	465	3,531	5,779	1,040	1	197	2,531	3,168	506	370	54	3
Alpha blockers	1,326	477	69	728	1,104	167	0	52	598	594	151	86	13	0
Antiarrhythmics	1,098	258	40	751	963	104	1	27	435	478	93	56	26	6
Antihypertensives	6,185	2,105	2,021	1,920	4,636	1,337	8	168	3,402	1,988	1,252	893	138	2
Beta blockers	8,698	2,342	923	5,083	6,399	2,046	3	229	4,377	3,665	779	859	206	21
Calcium antagonists	8,666	2,197	557	5,605	6,560	1,845	2	222	4,721	3,584	834	911	277	61
Cardiac glycosides	2,972	971	148	1,782	2,393	327	2	214	1,509	1,106	222	398	112	23
Hydralazine	162	63	9	83	135	20	1	5	62	60	20	18	1	0
Long-acting nitrates	577	228	34	296	503	67	0	7	189	251	68	20	3	0
Nitroglycerin	2,297	1,361	119	748	1,993	260	0	39	676	1,137	161	75	10	1
Nitroprusside	35	0	1	33	17	1	0	17	34	6	3	5	4	0
Other vasodilator	387	163	33	170	328	27	1	31	119	151	34	19	1	0
Unknown types of vasodilators	5	1	1	3	3	2	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0
Vasopressor	17	3	3	10	12	3	0	2	13	3	10	2	0	0
Other cardiovascular drug	2,739	1,098	356	1,188	2,417	193	0	127	709	830	331	116	7	0
Unknown cardiovascular drug	53	23	3	22	36	16	0	1	28	17	5	4	3	1
*Category totals	42,244	14,085	4,782	21,953	33,278	7,455	19	1,338	19,404	17,038	4,472	3,832	855	118
Cold and cough preparations	99,924	64,781	17,986	15,795	86,584	10,254	58	2,848	19,319	31,230	14,749	2,834	188	4
Diagnostic agents	474	100	40	269	403	22	1	45	196	95	90	27	6	0
Diuretics														
Furosemide	1,638	815	131	645	1,417	178	1	33	499	581	205	86	11	0
Thiazide	1,679	783	150	701	1,414	217	0	46	525	646	161	67	6	0
Other	1,427	674	141	562	1,165	202	2	51	442	504	141	53	7	0
Unknown	290	140	17	121	231	46	1	11	102	102	30	14	4	0
*Category totals	5,034	2,412	439	2,029	4,227	643	4	141	1,568	1,833	537	220	28	0
Electrolytes and minerals														
Calcium	3,726	3,167	215	304	3,605	64	4	51	198	958	152	26	3	0
Fluoride	3,830	3,378	299	126	3,763	34	4	28	243	1,411	321	19	1	1
Iron	3,948	2,506	550	813	3,170	680	2	87	1,566	1,580	520	138	16	1

(Continued on following page)

TABLE 22B. Demographic Profile of Exposure Cases by Generic Category of Substances and Products: Pharmaceuticals (Cont'd)

Substance Implicated In the Exposure	No. of Exposures	Age (yr)			Reason				Treated in Health Care Facility	Outcome				
		<6	6-19	>19	Unint	Int	Other	Adv Rxn		None	Minor	Moderate	Major	Death
Magnesium	529	200	89	211	461	26	5	34	122	131	79	29	4	0
Potassium	1,117	522	99	454	943	138	2	31	283	444	95	33	10	1
Sodium	2,226	1,432	483	272	2,091	96	28	10	280	685	371	31	2	0
Zinc	2,807	1,946	217	568	2,628	54	1	120	245	647	229	62	6	0
Other	691	451	84	142	558	77	1	55	131	234	46	16	2	0
Unknown	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
*Category totals	18,876	13,603	2,036	2,891	17,220	1,170	47	416	3,068	6,091	1,813	354	44	3
Eye/ear/nose/throat preparations														
Nasal preparations														
Tetrahydrozoline	76	56	5	12	69	1	2	4	18	33	4	0	1	0
Other decongestant	2,282	1,061	321	809	2,074	104	9	92	411	848	355	38	3	1
Other	582	390	41	127	552	3	2	23	21	133	70	6	0	0
Unknown	12	6	2	4	12	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0
Ophthalmic preparations														
Contact lens products	3,915	2,175	356	1,175	3,862	29	3	18	481	786	798	133	1	0
Glaucoma therapies	135	53	9	68	107	6	0	22	31	39	25	7	0	0
Tetrahydrozoline	1,782	1,204	214	321	1,602	65	96	16	609	891	179	38	1	0
Other ophthalmic sympathomimetics														
Other	1,029	497	126	358	936	25	10	57	149	209	171	43	1	0
Unknown	28	9	4	12	24	0	1	3	7	4	7	2	0	0
Otic preparations														
Combination products	1,117	779	127	184	1,112	2	1	2	100	367	261	16	1	0
Other	2,217	1,209	219	679	2,187	11	2	17	179	461	614	41	1	0
Unknown	21	10	1	10	20	0	0	1	3	1	5	2	0	0
Steroids-topical for eye/nose/throat														
810	385	142	244	750	28	1	30	57	143	139	10	0	0	0
Throat preparations														
Lozenges without local anesthetics														
715	576	59	75	668	25	0	22	36	205	33	3	0	0	0
Lozenges with local anesthetics														
245	154	51	35	226	9	0	10	15	65	12	1	1	0	0
Other	439	237	126	68	365	59	1	14	84	163	63	8	1	0
Unknown	7	6	1	0	7	0	0	0	3	5	1	0	0	0
*Category totals	15,948	9,066	1,895	4,341	15,035	384	134	382	2,353	4,555	2,815	356	11	1
Gastrointestinal preparations														
Antacids:														
salicylate-containing														
2,447	1,969	229	216	2,288	74	0	81	184	811	96	12	1	0	0
Antacids: other														
17,406	15,831	683	800	17,072	184	18	121	421	4,163	389	25	2	3	0
Antidiarrheals:														
diphenoxylate/atropine														
1,105	560	143	377	827	202	0	74	485	424	153	65	15	1	0
Antidiarrheals: non-narcotic														
543	431	36	67	505	15	0	22	39	152	27	3	0	0	0
Antidiarrheals: paregoric														
64	45	1	14	54	3	1	5	19	28	6	3	1	0	0
Antidiarrheals: other narcotic														
222	106	35	75	182	12	0	27	43	90	21	4	1	0	0
Antispasmodics:														
anticholinergic														
1,109	382	206	483	612	421	0	69	596	344	243	108	22	0	0
Antispasmodics: other														
13	6	0	6	11	1	0	0	7	3	3	1	0	0	0
Laxatives														
13,784	9,613	1,309	2,585	12,397	799	139	418	1,647	3,125	2,144	222	6	1	0
Other														
7,234	5,549	472	1,094	6,565	392	6	256	1,195	2,206	431	157	17	1	0
Unknown														
1,769	899	136	646	1,403	246	1	117	390	656	128	44	5	0	0
*Category totals	45,696	35,391	3,250	6,363	41,916	2,349	165	1,190	5,026	12,002	3,641	644	70	6
Hormones and hormone antagonists														
Androgens														
493	213	55	201	334	96	0	60	148	133	40	28	6	0	0
Corticosteroids														
8,593	5,180	1,004	2,141	7,655	360	6	558	776	2,137	507	103	7	0	0
Estrogens														
3,398	2,452	181	703	3,176	128	1	89	306	1,050	94	20	1	0	0
Insulin														
1,343	123	100	1,016	933	366	11	24	556	447	107	209	47	3	0
Oral contraceptives														
8,375	6,928	808	553	7,765	503	5	93	610	2,315	247	14	1	0	0
Oral hypoglycemics														
4,581	1,813	357	2,280	3,601	831	2	130	2,887	2,093	371	623	96	10	0
Progestins														
1,165	639	173	314	1,015	59	2	84	135	320	51	11	0	0	0
Thyroid preparations														
6,844	4,110	643	1,895	6,313	440	1	80	1,159	2,071	236	96	13	2	0
Other hormones														
2,210	1,086	358	689	1,646	459	1	96	536	684	257	49	7	0	0
Other hormone antagonists														
298	110	33	140	253	33	0	11	71	109	15	4	0	0	1

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TABLE 22B. Demographic Profile of Exposure Cases by Generic Category of Substances and Products: Pharmaceuticals (Cont'd)

Substance Implicated In the Exposure	No. of Exposures	Age (yr)			Reason				Treated in Health Care Facility	Outcome				
		<6	6-19	>19	Unint	Int	Other	Adv Rxn		None	Minor	Moderate	Major	Death
Unknown hormones or antagonists	6	1	1	2	4	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
*Category totals	37,306	22,655	3,713	9,934	32,695	3,277	29	1,225	7,186	11,359	1,926	1,157	178	16
Miscellaneous drugs														
Allopurinol	284	148	27	95	246	29	0	9	57	115	13	5	2	0
L-dopa and related drugs	678	230	19	411	594	50	0	29	213	233	107	41	5	0
Dietary supplements/ homeopathic	6,914	4,397	704	1,629	5,421	679	17	773	1,369	2,219	667	165	19	0
Disulfiram	473	20	24	382	125	281	11	52	264	57	104	65	6	1
Ergot alkaloids	523	248	67	191	351	116	0	55	299	206	100	36	5	0
Methysergide	6	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Neuromuscular blocking agents	27	5	4	16	10	5	0	11	21	3	8	1	3	1
Nicotine pharmaceuticals	725	189	81	415	423	73	1	225	149	135	162	55	0	0
Other	10,294	4,441	995	4,344	8,591	835	45	787	2,429	2,965	1,557	441	56	5
*Category totals	19,924	9,684	1,921	7,483	15,767	2,068	74	1,941	4,801	5,935	2,718	809	96	7
Muscle relaxants														
Carisoprodol (formulated alone)	4,956	289	495	3,875	1,121	3,657	6	116	3,799	646	1,719	738	261	8
Cyclobenzaprine	4,285	823	690	2,540	1,683	2,478	1	91	2,935	1,034	1,152	594	169	1
Methocarbamol	1,204	176	167	773	458	695	0	38	724	281	306	98	19	0
Other	2,055	404	262	1,266	871	1,041	1	120	1,299	442	490	245	135	4
Unknown	30	7	7	13	8	19	0	2	19	4	7	3	1	0
*Category totals	12,530	1,699	1,621	8,467	4,141	7,890	8	367	8,776	2,407	3,674	1,678	585	13
Narcotic antagonist	222	6	16	174	48	135	0	38	166	28	55	36	6	0
Radiopharmaceuticals	14	0	1	12	6	0	0	8	7	1	0	2	0	0
Sedative/hypnotics/ antipsychotics														
Barbiturates: long-acting	3,583	807	329	2,288	2,046	1,417	4	80	1,904	867	775	456	196	2
Barbiturates: short-acting	1,095	82	145	785	318	729	1	37	791	199	339	140	56	5
Barbiturates: unknown type	9	0	1	8	1	6	0	0	8	1	4	1	0	2
Benzodiazepines	40,004	4,483	4,038	28,954	10,468	27,977	405	803	28,913	7,294	13,244	4,662	1,177	53
Chloral hydrate	355	116	43	176	156	146	6	45	253	53	124	54	27	0
Ethchlorvynol	88	8	2	72	15	72	0	0	70	8	23	25	7	0
Glutethimide	4	1	1	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
Meprobamate	158	17	10	122	51	99	0	8	114	21	37	27	15	0
Methaqualone	35	3	4	27	5	29	1	0	26	3	11	3	1	0
Phenothiazines	8,364	1,193	1,203	5,607	3,365	4,313	10	601	5,813	1,961	1,873	1,584	294	9
Sleep aids (OTC)	1,618	102	246	1,158	299	1,305	2	8	1,205	346	457	231	26	0
Other	15,418	1,234	2,613	10,743	4,537	9,973	13	761	11,103	3,123	4,639	2,249	507	17
Unknown	251	23	42	156	52	186	5	3	201	38	61	34	3	1
*Category totals	70,982	8,069	8,677	50,098	21,315	46,254	447	2,346	50,403	13,914	21,587	9,466	2,310	89
Serum, toxoids, vaccines	1,774	347	248	976	1,327	42	1	400	532	195	370	71	7	0
Stimulants and street drugs														
Amphetamines	15,217	4,283	6,375	4,135	9,149	5,468	95	386	7,708	4,299	2,812	1,934	242	31
Amyl/butyl nitrites	107	13	9	72	47	55	4	0	55	19	20	24	1	0
Caffeine	6,175	1,005	3,188	1,795	2,300	3,529	20	283	2,813	879	1,930	747	24	1
Cocaine	4,555	96	618	3,555	450	3,975	47	28	3,976	656	951	1,104	344	54
Diet aids: phenylpropanolamine	1,403	453	500	415	717	631	0	48	786	436	256	182	13	0
Diet aids: phenylpropanol- amine and caffeine	263	76	81	92	118	121	0	23	157	71	53	32	4	0
Diet aids: other, OTC	339	145	66	121	190	87	0	60	151	107	60	27	0	0
Diet aids: other, Rx	412	123	88	185	172	214	1	21	307	128	105	49	7	0
Diet aids: unknown	193	53	59	70	82	75	0	36	101	54	41	17	2	0
Heroin	1,562	16	148	1,311	109	1,413	5	18	1,377	150	285	416	207	28
LSD	1,151	18	743	327	136	945	52	8	824	78	221	394	29	0
Marijuana	1,762	123	830	706	324	1,340	28	43	1,181	168	401	364	53	1
Mescaline/peyote	155	44	32	67	122	29	0	3	54	15	34	18	1	0
Phencyclidine	372	17	128	208	57	286	12	0	315	32	58	115	43	2
Phenylpropanolamine look- alike drugs	27	5	7	13	10	15	0	2	17	5	7	5	0	0
Other stimulants	487	82	162	225	143	327	1	16	320	109	122	83	5	0
Other hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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TABLE 22B. Demographic Profile of Exposure Cases by Generic Category of Substances and Products: Pharmaceuticals (Cont'd)

Substance Implicated In the Exposure	No. of Exposures	Age (yr)			Reason				Treated in Health Care Facility	Outcome				
		<6	6-19	>19	Unint	Int	Other	Adv Rxn	None	Minor	Moderate	Major	Death	
Unknown hallucinogens	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Other street drugs	17	1	6	7	1	14	2	0	13	1	2	4	1	0
Unknown stimulant/street drugs	47	2	19	22	6	32	7	0	31	3	9	13	0	1
*Category totals	34,245	6,555	13,059	13,327	14,133	18,557	274	975	20,187	7,210	7,368	5,528	976	118
Topical preparations														
Acne preparations	2,092	1,132	493	408	1,929	45	8	108	150	547	331	27	1	0
Boric acid/borates	246	144	24	67	227	15	1	3	37	86	25	2	0	0
Calamine	4,175	3,157	252	708	4,126	30	5	12	206	1,077	252	9	0	0
Camphor	8,945	6,987	610	1,196	8,726	146	9	59	1,036	3,551	1,378	52	9	0
Camphor/methyl salicylate	1,237	1,020	56	141	1,207	6	1	23	143	472	219	6	0	0
Diaper products	29,203	27,646	714	747	29,096	42	7	55	311	6,947	823	15	0	0
Hexachlorophene antiseptic	151	88	13	45	143	5	0	3	27	48	19	0	0	0
Hydrogen peroxide	7,888	3,562	807	3,243	7,675	141	18	46	470	1,802	1,459	58	1	1
Iodine or iodide antiseptics	1,779	635	363	680	1,523	183	20	46	391	511	355	46	1	0
Mercury antiseptics	399	264	18	47	321	15	0	3	47	131	16	3	0	0
Methyl salicylate	10,240	7,556	908	1,579	10,020	81	23	110	897	3,121	2,153	75	2	0
Podophyllin	61	17	11	27	50	5	0	5	27	18	12	2	0	0
Silver nitrate	232	27	83	100	212	7	0	13	52	28	70	15	0	0
Topical steroids	7,255	5,219	504	1,333	7,112	52	2	87	179	1596	403	29	0	0
Topical steroid with antibiotics	1,246	928	112	177	1,215	10	0	20	58	317	141	6	0	0
Wart preparation	1,648	1,038	238	333	1,576	29	3	39	177	481	322	32	2	0
Other liniment	2,584	1,381	202	887	2,355	25	1	199	215	566	752	21	3	0
Other topical antiseptic	4,134	2,822	434	792	3,946	104	10	71	411	1,320	508	47	0	0
*Category totals	83,455	63,623	5,842	12,510	81,459	941	108	902	4,834	22,619	9,238	445	19	1
Veterinary drugs	3,702	1,899	271	1,346	3,599	58	26	15	302	1,076	558	35	1	0
Vitamins														
Multiple vitamins tablets: adult formulations														
No iron, no fluoride	2,409	1,676	235	459	2,087	143	2	168	227	619	161	17	1	0
With iron, no fluoride	5,781	3,991	648	1,045	5,105	573	2	92	1,072	2,165	357	57	2	0
With iron, with fluoride	75	65	6	4	72	3	0	0	9	27	7	0	0	0
No iron, with fluoride	47	43	4	0	46	1	0	0	2	21	2	0	0	0
Multiple vitamins tablets: pediatric formulations														
No iron, no fluoride	7,252	6,324	873	50	7,141	100	0	9	231	2,138	171	9	0	0
With iron, no fluoride	16,125	14,256	1,777	84	15,858	231	2	26	1,591	6,111	856	50	0	0
With iron, with fluoride	811	786	19	5	811	0	0	0	28	236	20	0	0	0
No iron, with fluoride	1,404	1,328	69	4	1,397	4	0	3	50	375	35	2	0	0
Multiple vitamins liquids: adult formulations														
No iron, no fluoride	51	31	9	11	46	2	0	3	4	10	5	1	0	0
With iron, no fluoride	93	51	13	26	75	10	0	7	13	24	11	1	0	0
With iron, with fluoride	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
No iron, with fluoride	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Multiple vitamins liquids: pediatric formulations														
No iron, no fluoride	238	229	8	1	233	1	0	4	12	70	11	2	0	0
With iron, no fluoride	533	512	14	7	524	1	0	8	44	161	38	2	0	0
With iron, with fluoride	96	93	1	1	95	0	0	1	6	25	7	0	0	0
No iron, with fluoride	434	420	10	2	428	3	0	3	16	135	17	0	0	0
Multiple vitamins, unspecified adult formulations														
No iron, no fluoride	41	24	5	11	31	1	0	7	6	11	1	1	0	0
With iron, no fluoride	1,991	1,416	263	277	1,761	181	1	44	393	679	151	17	0	0
With iron, with fluoride	5	3	1	1	4	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0
No iron, with fluoride	17	15	2	0	17	0	0	0	2	9	0	0	0	0
Multiple vitamins, unspecified pediatric formulations														
No iron, no fluoride	30	25	5	0	29	0	0	1	0	5	4	0	0	0
With iron, no fluoride	55	50	4	1	55	0	0	0	7	21	7	0	0	0

(Continued on following page)

TABLE 22B. Demographic Profile of Exposure Cases by Generic Category of Substances and Products: Pharmaceuticals (Cont'd)

Substance Implicated In the Exposure	No. of Exposures	Age (yr)			Reason				Treated in Health Care Facility	Outcome				
		<6	6-19	>19	Unint	Int	Other	Adv Rxn		None	Minor	Moderate	Major	Death
With iron, with fluoride	7	6	0	1	7	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
No iron, with fluoride	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other vitamins														
Vitamin A	2,146	1,857	80	186	2,081	28	0	36	85	493	59	11	0	0
Niacin (B3)	2,244	461	367	1,286	1,065	232	1	941	350	158	879	56	2	0
Pyridoxine (B6)	355	219	43	86	275	55	0	25	82	97	36	8	5	0
Other B complex vitamins	1,439	987	105	311	1,243	97	1	91	177	353	80	11	0	0
Vitamin C	2,650	2,067	316	236	2,478	89	9	66	133	735	153	7	0	0
Vitamin D	192	113	10	65	168	16	0	8	43	61	14	5	1	0
Vitamin E	1,726	1,383	111	203	1,625	62	2	36	107	464	56	11	1	0
Other	679	454	72	139	577	38	0	63	96	191	66	5	1	0
Unknown	779	508	114	135	647	64	7	58	131	236	53	19	1	0
*Category totals	49,709	39,396	5,184	4,638	45,984	1,935	27	1,702	4,920	15,636	3,257	292	14	0
Unknown drugs	12,536	3,420	2,671	5,624	6,089	4,590	759	647	7,469	2,716	1,936	1,470	616	1
Total number of pharmaceutical substances	1,003,221	477,452	159,261	335,205	700,505	259,552	2,540	36,451	347,253	285,806	150,678	58,188	13,197	868
% of pharmaceutical substances		47.6%	15.9%	33.4%	69.8%	25.9%	0.3%	3.6%	34.6%	28.5%	15.0%	5.8%	1.3%	0.1%
% of all substances	41.8%	19.9%	6.6%	14.0%	29.2%	10.8%	0.1%	1.5%	14.5%	11.9%	6.3%	2.4%	0.5%	0.0%

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APPENDIX

Drug and chemical concentrations provided in these abstracts were obtained on blood, serum, or plasma unless otherwise indicated.

Case 8. A 48-year-old man with a history of chronic alcohol abuse was taking **disulfiram** when he began drinking **ethanol** again. He experienced nausea and vomiting and decreased mental status. En route to the hospital he had a cardiac arrest and was resuscitated. A urine drug screen for salicylates and acetaminophen was negative. Initial labs revealed: blood ethanol concentration, 82 mg/dL; prothrombin time (PT), 14 sec; arterial pH, 7.03; PCO₂, 75 mm Hg; potassium, 2.5 mEq/L; and magnesium, 2.1 mEq/L. The patient became unresponsive with fixed and dilated pupils and decorticate posturing. He expired 12 hours after presentation.

Case 18. A 12-month-old boy was administered one tablespoon of 100% **boric acid roach powder** followed by ½ cup of **isopropanol**. The child vomited the first dose and was administered a second dose. The following morning the child was found dead at home with developing rigor mortis. On autopsy, a coffee ground-like substance was noted in the mouth, tracheobronchial tree, esophagus, and stomach. The lungs contained aspirated vegetable material and acute bronchial pneumonia was present. The toxicology screen was positive for isopropanol, acetone, and ethanol.

Case 21. A 27-year-old man presented with hyperventilation and metabolic acidosis of unclear etiology. His initial ABGs revealed: pH, 6.79; PCO₂, 20 mm Hg; PO₂, 225 mm Hg; and bicarbonate, 5 mEq/L. Salicylate and ethylene glycol concentrations were negative. The serum **methanol** concentration was 230 mg/dL. The patient was started on a fomepizole infusion and received hemodialysis. A computed tomography (CT) scan of the head revealed bilateral basal ganglia hemorrhages and cerebral edema. The patient had uncontrollable intracranial hypertension and died.

Case 22. A 31-year-old man presented to the ED with severe headache and altered mental status after several days of flu-like

symptoms. Examination revealed unresponsive dilated pupils and normal vital signs. The patient received physostigmine and suffered 2 seizures within an hour. A CT scan of the brain and lumbar puncture were normal. Initial laboratories showed: pH, 6.4; PCO₂, 56 mm Hg; PO₂, 110 mm Hg; bicarbonate, 3 mEq/L; and serum **methanol** concentration, 40 mg/dL. The patient was given intravenous fomepizole, leucovorin, and sodium bicarbonate. He underwent hemodialysis for 6 hours which corrected his acidosis and cleared the methanol. However, the patient remained comatose and was declared brain dead 2 days after presentation.

Case 45. A 36-year-old man applied a light-weight body filler to his car which contained saturated **polyester resin, amorphous silicate, talc, and styrene monomer**. He then sanded his car and subsequently developed pneumonia and was admitted to the intensive care unit (ICU) the day of the exposure. He required endotracheal intubation, supplemental oxygen, and lorazepam. All cultures were negative and no cause of the pneumonia was determined. Two weeks post exposure he was weaned from the ventilator but remained incoherent and confused. A chest tube was inserted to drain pleural fluid. However, his respiratory status deteriorated, requiring another ICU admission 2 months after exposure. He eventually died in the hospital.

Case 53. A 7-year-old girl complained of headache, nausea, vomiting, and fever after a possible insect bite the previous evening. She had a red, swollen ecchymotic lesion on her back which extended around to her left arm. A **Loxosceles reclusa (brown recluse spider)** bite was suspected and she was prescribed ibuprofen and antibiotics for possible infection. She was admitted to the hospital later that evening for intravenous (IV) fluids and her lab results were as follows: white blood cell count (WBC), 32,000/μL; platelets, 111,000/μL; blood urea nitrogen (BUN), 32 mg/dL; alanine transaminase (ALT), 83 U/L; and aspartate transaminase (AST), 429 U/L. She developed significant hemolysis and urinalysis revealed red blood cell casts. The next morning she developed ventricular tachycardia and torsades de pointes and she died. Laboratory results after resuscitation revealed "total hemolysis" and a platelet count of 61,000/μL.

Case 55. A 76-year-old man with dementia was found coughing with fine **copper paint powder** around his mouth at a day care center where art projects were being performed. In the emergency department (ED) the patient demonstrated bronchospasm which improved with bronchodilator therapy. He had a normal chest radiograph but was admitted to the ICU for observation. He later developed increasing respiratory distress with oxygen saturations falling precipitously. He died shortly after admission from respiratory failure. On autopsy a suspension of light brownish-yellow particles was found in the stomach. The lungs revealed diffuse pulmonary edema, tracheitis, and had a grayish-green discoloration. The product was identified as a 100% copper powder.

Case 75. A 62-year-old woman ingested an unknown amount of 70% **nitric acid solution**. She had oral burns and third degree burns on her chest, breasts, and hands from vomited nitric acid. During endotracheal intubation, dry greenish discoloration of the oral pharynx and vocal chords was noted. Even though the patient had been "hosed down" at home, several hospital employees complained of burning to their throats, lips, and eyes after attending the patient. She developed a metabolic acidosis with arterial pH, 7.1; and PCO₂, 37 mm Hg. Endoscopy was unsuccessful due to extreme soft tissue swelling and a chest radiograph showed diffuse haziness around the heart border. Bronchoscopy revealed a scarred trachea. During the next several days metabolic acidosis continued and she developed oliguric renal failure. She required dopamine for hypotension and continuous bicarbonate infusion for the acidosis. After 8 days, mechanical ventilation was withdrawn and she expired soon afterward.

Case 97. A 43-year-old woman with a history of Down's syndrome was found with an empty bottle of **pine oil/isopropanol**

cleaner. She was vomiting pine-scented emesis. The patient rapidly became unresponsive and was intubated at the scene for respiratory arrest, then transported to the hospital. In the ED, orogastric lavage yielded pine-scented fluid. Activated charcoal was instilled. Initial blood pressure was 100/62 mm Hg, heart rate 124 beats/min, and temperature 34.4°C. She developed progressive bradycardia, then asystole, and was resuscitated with atropine and epinephrine. Arterial blood gas showed a PCO₂ of 78 mm Hg; PO₂, 124 mm Hg; and pH, 7.01 (on 100% O₂). A serum bicarbonate was 7 mEq/L. A chest radiograph revealed infiltrates at both bases. She required a dopamine infusion to maintain an adequate blood pressure. The following day she suffered recurrent bradycardia with ST segment elevations, sustained a cardiac arrest, then died.

Case 109. A 4-year-old girl arrived at an ED unresponsive and seizing after ingesting an unknown amount of **acetone nail polish remover**. She was intubated and received phenobarbital for status epilepticus. Hypotension required the use of dopamine, dobutamine, and phenylephrine. A severe metabolic acidosis and ketonuria were noted as well as fixed and dilated pupils. The seizures resolved but the patient continued to be unresponsive and recorded no brain wave activity on electroencephalogram. The patient was pronounced dead 3 days after the ingestion from presumed anoxic brain injury.

Case 110. A 46-year-old man and coworker were dismantling an ammonia cooling unit when a sudden discharge of **ammonia gas** occurred. The victim was found unresponsive on the basement floor by paramedics. His initial cardiac rhythm was asystole and the paramedics were unable to intubate him secondary to upper airway edema. The patient was pronounced dead shortly after arrival in the ED. At autopsy he was found to have chemical burns of the face and extreme hemorrhagic congestion of the mucosal surfaces of the airway with marked pulmonary congestion and edema.

Case 126. A 45-year-old man arrived in the ED unresponsive after 2 days of exposure to a faulty gas furnace. Initial vital signs were: heart rate, 88 beats/min; blood pressure, 100/71 mm Hg; temperature, 104.5°F; and agonal respirations requiring intubation. The patient had pinpoint pupils and no response to pain. Initial laboratories included **carboxyhemoglobin** 30%, and creatine kinase 1,307 U/L. CT of the brain 1 day after admission revealed lucent areas of the globus pallidus bilaterally. Two days after admission, he had decerebrate posturing to pain and was extubated. One week after admission he suffered a respiratory arrest secondary to pneumonia and was reintubated. The patient died 9 days after admission.

Case 149. An explosion at a silicon production plant resulted in the sudden release of **silicon tetrachloride** and **trichlorosilane** gases. A total of 6 employees was exposed. This 26-year-old man required endotracheal intubation and suffered third degree burns to the face and knees, traumatic glaucoma and retinal ischemia, burns to the pharynx and larynx, adult respiratory distress syndrome, and pneumonia. He died approximately 5 weeks after exposure. Autopsy demonstrated necrotizing tracheitis and tracheobronchitis, diffuse consolidation of the lungs, and multiple third degree burns.

Case 153. A 50-year-old man who was an environmental manager in an industrial plant where **cadmium**, lead, and **arsenic** were available (although he did not work directly with these chemicals), reported nausea, vomiting, and orthostatic hypotension upon presentation to the ED. He was treated with IV fluids and an antiemetic and admitted to the ICU. His initial laboratory results were: AST, 53 U/L; ALT, 33 U/L; and lactic dehydrogenase (LDH), 208 U/L. The patient was started on dimercaprol therapy due to a suspicion of heavy metal exposure. He subsequently developed respiratory depression requiring intubation and mechanical ventilation followed by severe hypotension requiring high doses of vasopressors. He developed a fever (38.2°C). His serum toxicology screen was negative. Results of his initial heavy metal laboratory results were: urine arsenic, 7,500 μg/24 h (normal less than 120 μg/24 h) and cadmium 9.7 μg/24 hrs (normal less than 3 μg/24 hrs). He was treated with British antilewisite (BAL). By the seventh hospital

day the patient had developed complete renal failure and recurrent acidosis and was treated with continuous arteriovenous hemofiltration and sodium bicarbonate. The patient's clinical condition continued to deteriorate and he died 9 days after presentation.

Case 155. A 69-year-old man with history of chronic renal insufficiency, congestive heart failure, and diabetes mellitus ingested 4 teaspoonsful of **arsenic trioxide** and possibly an unknown quantity of **strychnine**-containing gopher bait. He began vomiting 2 hours after ingestion and was sent to the ED with persistent vomiting, hypotension, tachycardia, hypoxemia, and acute renal failure. Abdominal radiographs demonstrated irregular metallic densities in the gastrointestinal tract. He received dimercaprol intramuscularly every 4 hours and d-penicillamine orally. Serum arsenic concentration was 0.12 µg/mL on admission. Spot urine arsenic concentration was 770 µg/L before chelation and a 24 hour urine arsenic concentration was 3,770 µg/L with chelation. His hypotension failed to respond to dopamine infusion. He underwent hemodialysis but died 60 hours after the ingestion.

Case 156 and 157. A 13-month-old boy was exposed to an **elemental mercury** vapor during a home gold ore smelting operation which involved heating a pan of elemental mercury in the kitchen. The child presented with vomiting, tachypnea, tachycardia, and pulmonary infiltrates. He was treated with antibiotics, endotracheal intubation, and mechanical ventilation. Once the history of mercury exposure was obtained, dimercaptosuccinic acid 10 mg/kg by nasogastric tube was administered to the patient. His mercury concentrations were: spot urine, 190 µg/L; 24 hour urine, 120 µg/L; and blood, 160 µg/L. The child developed acute respiratory distress syndrome and died after 25 days in the hospital. Post mortem exam of the lungs revealed severe chemical pneumonitis with diffuse bilateral pleural adhesions. His mother was also exposed and died from the exposure after 10 days in the hospital.

Case 163. An 18-year-old man was found with respiratory depression shortly after "huffing" **butane**. He subsequently developed respiratory and cardiac arrest and was unable to be resuscitated.

Case 166. A 22-year-old woman inhaled **chlorofluorocarbons** at home from a 5 gallon container. She suffered a cardiac arrest and the paramedics found her in ventricular fibrillation. Resuscitation with naloxone, atropine, epinephrine, sodium bicarbonate, lidocaine, dopamine, and bretylium was unsuccessful and she expired approximately 1 hour after the exposure.

Case 170. A 14-month-old boy ingested a mouthful of **lamp oil**. He was coughing shortly after the exposure and arrived in the ED approximately 1 hour post ingestion in respiratory distress. He was endotracheally intubated and his oxygen saturation by pulse oximetry was 80% on 100% supplemental oxygen. Lamp oil was suctioned from the child's lungs and progressive hypoxia ensued. The child suffered a cardiopulmonary arrest during air transport to a tertiary care facility. Autopsy revealed a chemical pneumonitis.

Case 171. A 15-month-old boy ingested **lighter fluid** and presented to the ED 20 minutes later, unresponsive with gasping respirations. The patient was endotracheally intubated and an arterial blood gas revealed: pH, 6.9; and bicarbonate, 14 mEq/L. Chest radiograph revealed bilateral patchy infiltrates and the patient experienced recurrent episodes of bradycardia. The patient's hematocrit was 26% and evidence of disseminated intravascular coagulation was present. He required dopamine and fluid boluses to maintain his blood pressure but remained hypoxic despite 100% oxygen and high positive end-expiratory pressure. The patient's acidosis was resistant to treatment with sodium bicarbonate and he developed progressive respiratory failure and expired 5 hours after the ingestion.

Case 172. A 3-year-old boy was found by his mother slumped over and smelling of charcoal **lighter fluid**. The boy arrived at the ED in severe respiratory distress and was endotracheally intubated. His chest X-ray revealed bilateral perihilar infiltrates, and copious frothy, bloody secretions were suctioned from the endotracheal

tube. His pulmonary status worsened, requiring 6 cm of positive end-expiratory pressure and an F_iO₂ of 100% to maintain a PO₂ of 62 mm Hg. Dopamine was required to maintain an adequate blood pressure. He became febrile and his respiratory status declined until his death 4 days after ingestion.

Case 174. A 15-month-old boy ingested a "swallow" of **motor oil**. Upon presentation to the ED 1 hour later, the child was lethargic and tachypneic. His oxygen saturation was 88% on room air and his chest radiograph was normal. Eight hours after presentation, he responded to touch and voice and his respiratory rate was 50 to 70 breaths/min with rales on lung exam. Thirty-three hours after presentation, respiratory rate was 90 to 100 breaths/min and a repeat chest radiograph revealed right upper and right middle lobe infiltrates. He was afebrile and on 1.5 L/min of supplemental oxygen. By the fourth hospital day, he was receiving clindamycin and claforan for pneumonia. His ventilator was changed to a high frequency oscillating ventilator. He subsequently became hypotensive and required dopamine infusion. His chest radiograph showed "white out" of the entire right and majority of the left lung. Six days post ingestion a resolving pneumopericardium was noted. On the tenth day the patient developed episodes of tachycardia, decreased oxygen saturation, seizure-like activity, and hyponatremia. He was placed on extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO) and received surfactants. Hematuria developed 20 days post ingestion, followed by hemolysis and pneumothorax at 23 days. The patient developed renal failure and severe hypotension 46 days after the ingestion and died 51 days post ingestion.

Case 186. A 49-year-old man ingested an unknown **organo-phosphate** and was found incontinent of urine and stool at home. He had a grand mal seizure and became apneic upon arrival of emergency medical services (EMS). The ED physical findings included diaphoresis, miosis, salivation, obtundation, muscle fasciculations, and a heart rate of 30 beats/min. He was given atropine 2 mg every 15 minutes, pralidoxime (1 g twice followed by a 500 mg/h drip), and activated charcoal via a nasogastric tube. The patient was initially hypertensive with a systolic blood pressure of 250 mm Hg but subsequently developed hypotension. Dopamine was administered and the patient was continued on atropine and pralidoxime infusions. He developed hyperthermia with a rectal temperature of 41.4°C and was treated with cooling blankets. A plasma cholinesterase level was <1.0 U/mL. He developed hemodynamic instability and died approximately 14 hours after presentation.

Case 193. A 61-year-old woman presented with acute hepatic failure of unclear etiology. An acetaminophen concentration was 0 µg/mL. She became hypotensive with a bleeding diathesis and expired 1 day after presentation. Subsequently, the family provided a history of her making an herbal tea which she shared with a friend. The friend died several weeks earlier from acute hepatic failure. The plant was later identified as **Xanthorhiza simplicissima** (**yellow root**). Liver biopsy revealed massive hepatic necrosis.

Case 240. A 38-year-old woman presented with a history of nausea and vomiting and admitted to taking 10 to 14 tablets of **acetaminophen** (500 mg/tab) daily for several days. Her past medical history included alcoholic liver disease but current **ethanol** intake was unknown. Initial laboratory results showed: AST, 13,500 U/L; PT, 100 sec; and international normalized ratio (INR), 11. Her plasma acetaminophen concentration was 27 µg/mL an unknown time after the last dose. Over the next 24 hours the patient received N-acetylcysteine via nasogastric tube but became encephalopathic and unresponsive. Her ammonia concentration reached 520 µg/dL and she expired.

Case 245. A 25-year-old man with a history of alcohol abuse ingested **acetaminophen** (57 g), **ibuprofen** (20 g), **ferrous sulfate** (22 g), and an unknown amount of ethanol. He was alert with no gastrointestinal symptoms. Vital signs were: heart rate, 100 beats/min; blood pressure, 150/56 mm Hg; respiratory rate, 20 breaths/min; and afebrile. He was treated with activated charcoal orally and

IV fluids. Radiopaque pills were identified on radiograph and his initial laboratory values included: pH, 7.31; PCO₂, 36 mm Hg; potassium, 3.5 mEq/L; bicarbonate, 21 mEq/L; creatinine, 0.7 mg/dL; 4-hour post ingestion acetaminophen concentration, 142 µg/mL; and serum iron concentration, 279 µg/dL. Oral N-acetylcysteine therapy was begun which he tolerated well, but missed 3 doses during the first day. Approximately 36 hours post ingestion he became comatose and required endotracheal intubation. Liver function tests were: AST, 13,813 U/L; ALT, 6,882 U/L; alkaline phosphatase, 204 U/L; and bilirubin, 4 mg/dL. Arterial blood gas was: pH, 6.87; PCO₂, 16 mm Hg; PO₂, 178 mm Hg; and bicarbonate, 18 mEq/L. Coagulation studies revealed PT, >60 sec; and partial thromboplastin time (PTT), 104 sec. The patient received fresh frozen plasma and packed red blood cells, but despite aggressive treatment he never regained consciousness and expired 3 days post ingestion from fulminant hepatic failure.

Case 271. A 41-year-old woman ingested an unknown amount of **acetaminophen** formulated with **diphenhydramine** and automatic **dishwasher detergent tablets (alkaline corrosive)**. The patient was found unresponsive and her initial laboratory values were: acetaminophen, 845 µg/mL at less than 12 hours post ingestion; salicylate, <5 mg/dL; AST, 450 U/L; ALT, 307 U/L; PT, 13.0 sec; arterial pH, 7.10; PCO₂, 25 mm Hg; PO₂, 600 mm Hg; and bicarbonate, 11 mEq/L. Vital signs were: systolic blood pressure, 120 mm Hg; and heart rate, 125 beats/min. She was given N-acetylcysteine and ethanol infusions. Endoscopy revealed superficial esophageal inflammation. The patient subsequently developed adult respiratory distress syndrome and required vasopressor support for hypotension. The patient's cardiac and respiratory status continued to deteriorate until her death.

Case 319. A 22-year-old woman ingested 100 tablets of 325 mg **aspirin** (738 mg/kg) 2.5 hours prior to presentation. In the ED she was alert with blood pressure, 126/80 mm Hg; heart rate, 130 beats/min; respiratory rate, 24 breaths/min; and afebrile. Initial laboratory results were: sodium, 141 mEq/L; potassium, 4.8 mEq/L; chloride, 113 mEq/L; CO₂, 14 mEq/L; glucose, 123 mg/dL; BUN, 8.3 mg/dL; creatinine, 0.5 mg/dL; calcium, 7.9 mg/dL; magnesium, 2.6 mg/dL; AST, 27 U/L; PT, 13.5 sec; PTT, 33.2 sec; pH, 7.37; PO₂, 116 mm Hg; PCO₂, 24 mm Hg; and urine pH, 5.5. Her salicylate concentration was 118 mg/dL at 2.5 hours post ingestion. Blood ethanol was 36.2 mg/dL and serum acetaminophen concentration was negative. At 6 hours post ingestion the salicylate concentration was 103.6 mg/dL; blood pH, 7.47; PO₂, 106 mm Hg; and PCO₂, 25 mm Hg on 35% supplemental oxygen. The patient was confused with a blood pressure of 139/107 mm Hg and afebrile. At 12 hours post ingestion the patient became unresponsive, requiring intubation which delayed emergency hemodialysis. She developed noncardiogenic pulmonary edema and underwent hemodialysis which was terminated after 3 hours because of hemodynamic instability. She subsequently sustained a cardiopulmonary arrest and expired approximately 16 hours after ingestion.

Case 321. A 36-year-old man ingested approximately 200 **aspirin** tablets over a 12-hour period. Upon arrival to the ED he was diaphoretic with a systolic blood pressure of 130 mm Hg; heart rate, 140 beats/minute; and respiratory rate, 22 breaths/minute. His serum salicylate concentration was 54.7 mg/dL; potassium, 3.6 mEq/L; bicarbonate, 19 mEq/L; and glucose, 116 mg/dL. Arterial blood gas was pH, 7.46; PO₂, 92 mm Hg; and PCO₂, 23 mm Hg. He was admitted to the intensive care unit where a repeat salicylate concentration was 98.2 mg/dL, and his temperature was 39.8°C. He was placed on a cooling blanket and given ondansetron for repeated vomiting. A hemodialysis catheter was placed, however, the patient developed ventricular tachycardia and expired before dialysis could be initiated.

Case 348. A 50-year-old man ingested 50 **colchicine** 0.6 mg tablets and 8 **oxycodone** tablets. He began vomiting 3 hours after the ingestion and presented to an ED 24 hours after the ingestion. He was hypotensive and developed tachypnea and decreased

urinary output over the next 6 hours. His urine output dropped to 5 mL/hr despite adequate hydration. He rapidly became acidotic and had a cardiac arrest 42 hours post ingestion.

Case 381. A 2-year-old boy ingested an unknown quantity of **phenylbutazone** 100 mg tablets 3 hours prior to arrival in the ED. His heart rate was 120 beats/min; respiratory rate, 20 breaths/min; and blood pressure, 94/59 mm Hg. He experienced 2 seizures which were treated with diazepam. Several hours later he began exhibiting posturing movements. He was intubated and eventually required epinephrine to maintain a systolic blood pressure of 90 mm Hg. Frequent seizures ensued despite treatment with phenytoin and diazepam. He developed a coagulopathy (PT 35 sec, PTT 50 sec) and metabolic acidosis. He had a cardiac arrest 3 days after the ingestion.

Case 393. A 47-year-old male health care professional with a history of diabetes mellitus and drug abuse was noted to be lethargic at home. His wife later found him cyanotic and unresponsive and initiated CPR. His bed was soaked in **ether** and another can of ether was found in the back yard. He presented in full cardiac arrest to the hospital and was resuscitated. Upon admission he had nonreactive pupils; heart rate, 120 beats/min; blood pressure, 200/100 mm Hg; glucose, 344 mg/dL; pH, 7.05; PCO₂, 49 mm Hg; BUN, 21 mg/dL; creatinine, 1.5 mg/dL; and creatine kinase, 33 U/L. The patient received intravenous bicarbonate for acidosis. The next day a CT of the head showed diffuse cerebral edema and he was started on dexamethasone. He remained unresponsive and required nitroprusside infusion for hypertension and verapamil for supraventricular tachycardia. Urine toxicology screen was negative. On the third hospital day brain death was diagnosed by electroencephalogram (EEG), life support was removed, and he expired. Autopsy revealed anoxic encephalomalacia secondary to acute ether intoxication.

Case 404. A 2-year-old boy with history of seizure disorder was admitted to the intensive care unit in status epilepticus and metabolic acidosis. He received lorazepam and **fosphenytoin IV**. Shortly after the administration of the fosphenytoin, he went into ventricular tachycardia followed by ventricular fibrillation and cardiac arrest. He was resuscitated and required a vasopressor infusion to maintain a systolic blood pressure of 70 to 80 mm Hg. The child continued to be profoundly hypotensive despite multiple vasopressors and expired 18 hours after the exposure. It was discovered that the patient received 3 10 mL vials of fosphenytoin (1500 mg phenytoin Eq) instead of 3 mL of fosphenytoin (150 mg phenytoin equivalent). His phenytoin level was greater than 72 µg/mL, declining to 40 µg/mL after multiple doses of activated charcoal prior to his death.

Case 406. A 17-year-old man allegedly ingested an unknown number of **valproic acid** 500 mg tablets, gabapentin 300 mg tablets, and nefazodone 100 mg tablets. One hour after ingestion he was lethargic with a blood pressure of 140/70 mm Hg; heart rate, 98 beats/min; respiratory rate, 24 breaths/min; and temperature, 37.0°C. Glasgow Coma Score was 13. He rapidly deteriorated, was endotracheally intubated, and underwent gastric lavage and received activated charcoal. Subsequent serum valproic acid concentration was 2,250 µg/mL. A post hemodialysis valproic acid concentration was 730 µg/mL. The gabapentin concentration was 16.0 µg/mL; nefazodone was undetectable. The patient developed refractory hypotension and expired approximately 54 hours after presentation.

Case 407. A 58-year-old man with a history of dementia and congestive heart failure was taking **valproic acid** and **amiodarone** chronically. He began complaining of nausea and vomiting and was transferred from a psychiatric facility to a hospital with the following labs: AST, 1,738 U/L; ALT, 1,639 U/L; INR, 2.8; valproic acid concentration, 134.4 µg/mL; and platelet count, 39,000/µL. The patient developed fulminant hepatic failure and subsequent renal failure. He was not a candidate for liver transplantation and died 6 days after admission.

Case 433. A 47-year-old woman was found unresponsive following an overdose of **amitriptyline**, **cyclobenzaprine**, and

benzodiazepines. At the hospital she had a Glasgow Coma Score of 3, was intubated, and received activated charcoal. Her bicarbonate concentration was 20 mEq/L and the QRS interval was 104 msec on her initial electrocardiogram (ECG). Her drug screen was positive for tricyclic antidepressants and benzodiazepines. The patient remained stable over the next 24 hours and began to awaken and was making purposeful movements. Approximately 38 hours after ingestion, the patient experienced an acute tonic clonic seizure and ventricular tachycardia. Resuscitation efforts included lidocaine, cardioversion, diazepam, epinephrine, magnesium, bicarbonate, potassium, thiamine, and a pacemaker, but were unsuccessful.

Case 449. A 28-year-old man with a history of **ethanol** abuse ingested 9 grams of **bupropion**. He had 2 generalized tonic clonic seizures at home, vomited and aspirated. He had another seizure upon arrival to the ED and was given lorazepam and phenytoin IV. Shortly after arrival, he developed bradycardia and then cardiac arrest. He was resuscitated and admitted to the ICU. A chest radiograph showed a left lower lobe infiltrate and a head CT scan was normal. Initial potassium was 4.3 mEq/L; total creatine kinase, 92 U/L; AST, 18 U/L; and amylase, 62 U/L. He became hypotensive and was managed with dopamine, norepinephrine, and epinephrine. Twenty-four hours after admission the patient was unresponsive with a Glasgow Coma Score of 3. No brain wave activity was detected. Life support measures were discontinued approximately 40 hours after the overdose. Autopsy revealed aspiration pneumonia, hemorrhagic gastritis, and ischemic colon.

Case 451. A 2-year-old girl reportedly ingested 20 to 25 tablets of 50 mg **desipramine**. She vomited at home and the mother drove the child by private automobile to the ED. During transport the child became apneic and unresponsive and the car was stopped and bystanders began CPR. Paramedics found the child pulseless and apneic and the cardiac monitor revealed asystole. She received advanced cardiac life support and was transported to the ED where continued resuscitation efforts were unsuccessful and she died. Post mortem blood desipramine concentration was 3,900 ng/mL.

Case 499. A 34-year-old man was found unresponsive with pill bottles of **tranylcypromine** and **clonazepam**. He was intubated by prehospital personnel and presented to the ED with fixed and dilated pupils, blood pressure, 95/35 mm Hg; heart rate, 158 beats/min; respiratory rate, 32 breaths/min; and temperature, 42.2°C, rectally. He demonstrated diffuse muscle rigidity and flushing. His serum potassium was 6.4 mEq/L and creatine kinase was elevated consistent with rhabdomyolysis. Activated charcoal was administered. Electrocardiogram showed sinus tachycardia and CT scan of the head was negative for intracranial hemorrhage. His temperature was reduced with cool mist fans and muscular rigidity was reduced with neuromuscular blocking agents and dantrolene. Cardiovascular shock and renal failure developed on the second hospital day and the hypotension was refractory to intravenous fluids and vasopressors. He died on the third hospital day. Autopsy indicated pulmonary and cerebral edema.

Case 501. A 69-year-old woman ingested unknown quantities of **tranylcypromine** and **fluoxetine**. Upon presentation she was lethargic and afebrile with a blood pressure of 187/113 mm Hg. Within 7 hours of admission, her temperature rose to 42.2°C and an electrocardiogram revealed sinus tachycardia with peaked T-waves. She was intubated and developed arrhythmias which were treated with labetalol, lidocaine, dopamine, and cardioversion. On the second hospital day she developed renal failure and rhabdomyolysis. Muscle rigidity and tremor were observed and treated with phenytoin. She remained unresponsive and her temperature continued to fluctuate despite cooling blankets and ice water lavage. The patient expired on the third hospital day due to serotonin syndrome.

Case 514. A 19-year-old man with a history of Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome was found post-ictal at home after ingesting 180 tablets of 75 mg **venlafaxine**. He had a seizure en route to the ED and was given diazepam. His blood pressure was 132/62 mm Hg, and heart rate, 170 beats/min which decreased to 130 beats/min

after diazepam. The urine toxicology screen was negative; glucose, 85 mg/dL; anion gap, 12 mEq/L; creatine kinase, 4,646 U/L; pH, 7.27; PCO₂, 49 mm Hg; and PO₂, 155 mm Hg. The next day the patient developed ventricular tachycardia. He was resuscitated and started on dopamine and phenylephrine for hypotension, but then expired on the second hospital day.

Case 529. An 8-year-old girl was given more than 65 mL of **rimantadine suspension** (50 mg/5mL) over a 24 hour period. The child was dead on arrival to the ED and the medical examiner determined the death was secondary to a rimantadine overdose with pulmonary edema.

Case 534. A 65-year-old woman presented to the ED complaining of nausea, dyspnea, and nasal congestion of 1 to 2 days duration. Her past medical history was significant for asthma for which she was recently started on **theophylline** 200 mg 3 times daily. She admitted to taking extra theophylline over the past 2 days due to progressive shortness of breath. Shortly after presentation, she developed focal left-sided facial and left arm seizures which became generalized. Her heart rate increased from 110 beats/min to 220 beats/min. Her initial theophylline concentration was 39 µg/mL. She was intubated, mechanically ventilated, and given activated charcoal. She subsequently received intravenous phenobarbital and benzodiazepines with poor control of her seizures. She was given intravenous esmolol which decreased her heart rate to 140 beats/min. The theophylline concentration 4 hours after presentation was 55 µg/mL. She had a bradycardic arrest in the ICU and was resuscitated with atropine and discontinuation of the esmolol drip. She underwent hemodialysis and hemoperfusion 8 hours after presentation with a pretreatment theophylline concentration of 42 µg/mL and a post treatment theophylline concentration of 5.9 µg/mL. Her focal seizure activity was controlled with IV thiopental and propofol. EEG testing on the second hospital day indicated nonconvulsive status epilepticus. The cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) fluid analysis was normal. Serum and urine drug screens were positive for barbiturates and benzodiazepine only. She died on the third hospital day.

Case 539. A 69-year-old woman who was taking **theophylline** for asthma presented because of seizure activity. She was intubated and placed on a mechanical ventilator and given lorazepam for seizure control. Her initial theophylline concentration was 60 µg/mL. Vital signs were: heart rate, 106 beats/min; and blood pressure, 104/70 mm Hg. Activated charcoal was administered via a nasogastric tube. The patient continued to have intermittent seizure activity which was treated with further doses of lorazepam. Additional labs included: BUN, 48 mg/dL; creatinine, 3.5 mg/dL; and an arterial blood pH, 7.27. There was no history of acute overdose. The patient was transferred to another hospital for charcoal hemoperfusion which was performed approximately 10.5 hours after initial presentation. On the second hospital day her mental status had improved. Digoxin was administered for atrial fibrillation and lidocaine for occasional episodes of ventricular tachycardia. Her theophylline concentration was 12.9 µg/mL. Despite supportive care, the patient could not be weaned off the ventilator and she expired on the third hospital day.

Case 546. A 41-year-old paraplegic woman with a history of ventricular arrhythmias presented to the ED approximately 30 minutes after ingesting 20, 200 mg **acebutolol** tablets. Initial vital signs were: heart rate, 56 beats/min; and blood pressure, 50 mm Hg/palpable. Her initial ECG showed a QTc interval of 502 msec. Laboratory studies revealed an acetaminophen concentration less than 10 µg/mL; salicylates, less than 2 mg/dL; ethanol, 170 mg/dL; and a urine drug screen positive for benzodiazepines and opiates. The patient received intravenous glucagon 7 mg, 4 ampules of calcium chloride, 5 units of insulin, 2 ampules of D₅₀W, and 2 ampules of sodium bicarbonate, but expired 2.5 hours after the ingestion.

Case 560. A 75-year-old woman with a history of metastatic colon cancer and renal failure was started on **digoxin** 2 weeks prior to admission. She arrived in the ED alert, in atrial fibrillation with a

wide QRS complex. Her systolic blood pressure was 80 mm Hg; serum potassium, 6.1 mEq/L; and digoxin concentration, 6.8 ng/mL. She received a 500 mL bolus of intravenous fluid and 2 vials of digoxin-specific fab fragments with improvement in her blood pressure. Five hours after admission her heart rate was 90 to 100 beats/min; serum potassium, 7.7 mEq/L; and QRS interval was narrow on the ECG. She was administered intravenous D₅₀W, insulin, and sodium bicarbonate, with a subsequent serum potassium of 7.0 mEq/L. She was also started on sodium polystyrene sulfonate enemas. Twelve hours after admission, her total digoxin concentration was 13 ng/mL and serum potassium 6.5 mEq/L. Her blood pressure was 120/60 mm Hg and her heart rate was 85 beats/min. By 32 hours after admission, she was lethargic. Total digoxin concentration was 3.3 ng/mL; and serum potassium, 5.8 mEq/L. Subsequently her blood pressure decreased to 78/57 mm Hg with heart rate, 113 beats/min. She continued to be hypotensive and expired on the seventh hospital day.

Case 575. A 48-year-old woman reportedly ingested 15 digoxin 0.25 mg tablets and 1,500 mg of disopyramide. She arrived in the ED 5 hours after the ingestion, alert with blood pressure, 88/49 mm Hg; heart rate, 40 beats/min; and junctional rhythm on the cardiac monitor. She underwent gastric lavage and received a loading dose of activated charcoal. She was intubated and started on a dopamine infusion resulting in a blood pressure of 115/57 mm Hg. The 5-hour post ingestion digoxin concentration was 7 ng/mL and a total of 7 vials of digoxin-specific fab fragments were administered without effect. Over the next several hours the patient had 4 episodes of ventricular tachycardia, was cardioverted and given a loading dose of lidocaine, and had a temporary pacemaker inserted. Episodes of bradycardia were treated with magnesium sulfate. The patient had several episodes of resuscitated cardiac arrest but expired 15 hours after presentation despite maximal doses of dopamine, dobutamine, norepinephrine, and a total of 8 vials of digoxin-specific fab fragments.

Case 578. A 22-year-old man ingested an unknown number of diltiazem (long-acting, 180 mg) tablets, 2 hours prior to arrival in the ED. His systolic blood pressure was 70 mm Hg and cardiac monitor revealed a wide complex idioventricular rhythm with a rate of 30 beats/min. The patient was endotracheally intubated and received intravenous naloxone 2 mg, calcium chloride 2 gm, and epinephrine. There was no response to this therapy, and a transvenous pacemaker was placed with good capture at a heart rate of 100 beats/min. Additional calcium was given to achieve an ionized calcium of 3 times normal. He also received glucagon 10 mg and high dose epinephrine with no response. An intravenous bolus of regular insulin 1 U/kg followed by a 1 U/kg/hr infusion for 2 hours was administered but the patient continued to demonstrate hyperglycemia (glucose 800 mg/dL) and refractory metabolic acidosis. The patient expired 8 hours after ingestion.

Case 588. A 69-year-old woman ingested enalapril, temazepam, and alprazolam, and presented 4 hours later drowsy and hypotensive. She was given a dose of flumazenil with some improvement in mental status. She required dopamine to maintain her blood pressure and was admitted to the ICU. She became unresponsive despite flumazenil and had episodes of bigeminy and trigeminy. The following day she developed ventricular tachycardia and was resuscitated but expired later that day despite supportive care.

Case 591. A 79-year-old woman with hypertension was taking mibefradil 100 mg and a long-acting propranolol 160 mg preparation daily. Her mibefradil was changed to nifedipine 60 mg and 1 hour after her first dose she collapsed at home and presented to the ED with a systolic blood pressure of 60 mm Hg and heart rate of 40 beats/min. She had also taken mibefradil and propranolol earlier that day. She received IV fluids, calcium, dopamine infusion, and norepinephrine infusion with improvement of systolic blood pressure to the 90 to 100 mm Hg range. Cardiac monitor revealed a junctional rhythm at 55 beats/min and she received

atropine and calcium without change in the rhythm. The patient received 1 mg of glucagon approximately 12 hours after presentation when her blood pressure and heart rate continued to decline. Several minutes after the initial dose of glucagon, her cardiac rhythm changed from junctional bradycardia to asystole. Resuscitation was unsuccessful and autopsy revealed a normal heart without evidence of myocardial infarction or pulmonary embolism.

Case 598. A 2-year-old boy was brought to the ED by his parents stating he may have ingested ½ tablet of propranolol extended release 160 mg. The patient was comatose and seizing with systolic blood pressure, 70 mm Hg; heart rate, 157 beats/min; and respiratory rate, 38 breaths/min. Initial laboratory results revealed: blood glucose, 6 mg/dL; lactate, 2 mg/dL; arterial pH, 7.26; PCO₂, 24 mm Hg; and PO₂, 284 mm Hg on 100% oxygen. Hypoglycemia was treated with 20% dextrose and seizures were treated with intravenous lorazepam. CT scan of the brain showed diffuse cerebral edema. The patient also received glucagon 1 mg and continuous glucose infusion. A repeat glucose was 284 mg/dL. The patient died from cerebral edema 2½ days after admission. A propranolol concentration was <100 µg/mL and analysis of C-peptide and insulin levels was "inconclusive."

Case 635. A 33-year-old woman ingested an unknown amount of baking soda and zolpidem. Several hours later she presented to an ED seizing and febrile with a heart rate of 130 beats/min. Her serum sodium was 174 mEq/L; potassium, 2.4 mEq/L; chloride, 112 mEq/L; bicarbonate, 39 mEq/L; and glucose, 48 mg/dL. She was given a benzodiazepine, phenobarbital, and pyridoxine (5 g) intravenously for seizure activity. A CT scan of the head showed brain stem herniation and she was declared brain dead 6 hours after admission.

Case 637. A 92-year-old man with metastatic prostate carcinoma had been taking large amounts of magnesium hydroxide for constipation. He presented to the ED unresponsive and flaccid, with a blood pressure of 95/55 mm Hg. His serum magnesium was 10 mEq/L; BUN, 32 mg/dL; and creatinine, 1.3 mg/dL. He had previously requested no heroic life saving measures and subsequently experienced a cardiopulmonary arrest and died.

Case 648. A 69-year-old woman ingested approximately 15 mL of aconite solution which had been prescribed in 1961. Upon presentation she was lethargic and had normal vital signs. During evaluation in the ED, she developed ventricular tachycardia followed by ventricular fibrillation and pulseless electrical activity. The patient did not respond to advanced cardiac life support (ACLS) and was pronounced dead 42 minutes after presentation.

Case 649. A 27-year-old man had been ingesting gamma hydroxybutyrate (GHB) on a daily basis for several months. After ingesting approximately one half cup of GHB, he became unresponsive in 5 minutes and could not be aroused for 2 hours. Paramedics were called and arrived 2.5 hours after the ingestion. The patient was pulseless and apneic with pulseless electrical activity on the cardiac monitor. He was transported to an ED where he could not be resuscitated. Autopsy revealed left ventricular hypertrophy; blood GHB concentration, 2,900 µg/mL; urine GHB concentration, 27,000 µg/mL; and blood methamphetamine concentration, 0.12 µg/mL. The heart weighed 500 g and the left ventricle measured 1.7 to 2.0 cm in thickness.

Case 652. A 65-year-old man on imipramine, amitriptyline, and phenytoin collapsed in the shower at home after taking a dose of sildenafil. In the ED he complained of visual changes and was hypotensive with a heart rate of 140 beats/min. IV fluids and vasopressors were started with no improvement in blood pressure. He was admitted to the intensive care unit with continued vasopressor therapy but died 5 hours after admission.

Case 653. A 27-year-old man jumped off a bridge onto a car and was being treated for multiple fractures and respiratory decompensation. He was intubated using succinylcholine. He subsequently developed whole body rigidity, fever, and rhabdomyolysis. He was treated with dantrolene which temporarily decreased

the rigidity for 30 minutes. The patient was given dantrolene every 6 hours. He remained persistently acidotic and expired 48 hours after the succinylcholine was administered.

Case 662. An 88-year-old man with a history of dementia was chronically taking **buspirone**. **Trazodone** was added to his medication regimen and several days later he developed altered mental status, rigidity, and rhabdomyolysis. There was no history of overdose and infectious disease and neurological evaluations were negative. He was diagnosed with "central serotonin syndrome." Palliative care was provided and he died approximately 36 hours after presentation.

Case 669. A 64-year-old man who had previously been exposed to oral and intramuscular **fluphenazine** became unresponsive with fixed pupils and developed hypothermia approximately 24 hours after receiving intramuscular fluphenazine. The initial vital signs were: blood pressure, 170/80 mm Hg; heart rate, 123 beats/min; and respiratory rate, 27 breaths/min. A CT scan of the head and lumbar puncture were negative for intracranial hemorrhage. Initial laboratory revealed: sodium, 144 mEq/L; potassium, 4.8 mEq/L; chloride, 110 mEq/L; BUN, 58 mg/dL; creatinine, 2.9 mg/dL; glucose, 300 mg/dL; bicarbonate, 13.6 mEq/L; and creatine kinase, 4,924 U/L. Dantrolene, intravenous fluids, external cooling, and benzodiazepines were administered. Despite this therapy, rhabdomyolysis ensued and the platelet count decreased to 24,000/ μ L. The patient remained unresponsive and hyperthermic and expired 22 days after admission from neuroleptic malignant syndrome.

Case 677. A 38-year-old man ingested an unknown amount of **olanzapine** in a suicide attempt. His regular medications included olanzapine and naproxen. The patient presented to an ED with heart rate, 142 beats/min; and blood pressure, 176/63 mm Hg. Gastric lavage was performed and activated charcoal was administered. Four hours after presentation vital signs were: heart rate, 100 beats/min; blood pressure, 70/46 mm Hg; and temperature, 41.6°C. He became comatose and required endotracheal intubation. CT of the brain suggested intracranial hemorrhage. The patient was placed on a cooling blanket. Serum glucose was 1,616 mg/dL, anion gap, 17 mEq/L; acetone, negative; serum bicarbonate, 20 mEq/L; creatinine, 1.8 mg/dL; potassium, 2.6 mEq/L; creatine kinase, 323 U/L; amylase, 35 U/L; AST, 15 U/L; ALT, 41 U/L, and bilirubin, 0.6 mg/dL. Serum salicylate, acetaminophen, and lithium concentrations were negative as was urine drug screen testing for drugs of abuse. He was admitted to the intensive care unit where he expired 3 hours later. Autopsy confirmed the diagnosis of cerebral hemorrhage.

Case 679. A 35-year-old man was chronically taking **olanzapine** 10 mg twice a day when he took one **paroxetine** 20 mg tablet at bedtime. He subsequently developed altered mental status, tremors, extreme muscle rigidity and a temperature of 41.2°C. His blood pressure was 118/60 mm Hg; heart rate, 140 beats/min; and respiratory rate, 20 breaths/min. The patient was "packed in ice" and activated charcoal was administered by nasogastric tube. His rigidity did not respond to 6 mg of lorazepam and 240 mg of dantrolene. The patient's temperature rose to 108°F and he became hypotensive. Six hours after admission his PT was greater than 30 sec and he was bleeding from intravenous access sites. His blood pressure continued to decrease and required high doses of norepinephrine. The patient expired from refractory hypotension and bled approximately 15 hours after admission.

Case 686. A 74-year-old woman presented to the ED 48 hours after ingesting **temazepam** in a suicide attempt. Significant central nervous system (CNS) depression, hypoxia, tachycardia, and hypotension were reported. The toxicology screen was positive only for benzodiazepines and negative for acetaminophen and salicylates. The patient received multiple doses of flumazenil, IV fluids, and supplemental oxygen. Approximately 21 hours after presentation, she developed asystole and was not resuscitated due to a terminal cancer diagnosis.

Case 720. A 40-year-old man inhaled $\frac{1}{4}$ gram of crack **cocaine** and ingested **ethanol** (4 beers) then presented to the ED complaining of chest pain. He was diaphoretic, lethargic, and ashen upon arrival. His initial vital signs were: heart rate, 124 beats/min; blood pressure, 180/110 mm Hg; and oxygen saturation by pulse oximeter, 92%. Cardiac monitor showed atrial fibrillation with ST segment elevations. Within several minutes the patient developed pulseless ventricular tachycardia. He was cardioverted and regained consciousness with restoration of the original rhythm. He received intravenous lidocaine 100 mg bolus followed by an infusion of 2 mg/min. He developed a second episode of ventricular tachycardia, again responding to cardioversion. He received a loading dose and maintenance infusion of bretylium. Responsiveness decreased and he was intubated. Cardiac rhythm deteriorated to ventricular fibrillation which was unresponsive to epinephrine, procainamide, magnesium, benzodiazepine, atropine, and defibrillation. Laboratory studies were remarkable for creatine kinase, 126 U/L (MB fraction 1.4%); troponin-I, <0.2 ng/mL; and myoglobin, 313 μ g/L. Drug screens were positive for cocaine only. Autopsy revealed severe pulmonary edema.

Case 722. A 22-year-old woman was found seizing and unresponsive at home. She attended a night club the previous evening where she used Ecstasy (**methylenedioxymethamphetamine**). On presentation to the ED she had a heart rate of 140 beats/min and a temperature of 42.2°C. She was intubated for respiratory distress, aggressively cooled, and given IV fluids and vasopressors for hypotension. A CT scan of the head revealed a massive intracranial hemorrhage. She subsequently developed severe metabolic acidosis and disseminated intravascular coagulation. Brain death was diagnosed and her organs were harvested for transplant.

Case 744. A 33-year-old man had a syncopal episode at an airport and was brought to the hospital unconscious. He was noted to have pinpoint pupils and was begun on a naloxone intravenous infusion. His urine was positive for opiates. Approximately 10 hours after arrival, he aspirated and had a cardiac arrest. Chest radiograph showed bilateral infiltrates consistent with aspiration or adult respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS). Resuscitation was unsuccessful and autopsy revealed cardiomegaly, pulmonary edema, hepatomegaly, and 337 g of drug in wrappings within the stomach. Morphine and 6-mono-acetyl-morphine were detected in his blood and stomach, supporting a diagnosis of **heroin** body-packing.

Case 763. A 39-year-old man with a history of **methamphetamine** abuse was acting violently on the street and chased by police when he collapsed and became unresponsive. In the ED, his temperature exceeded 42.2°C. He was intubated and placed on a ventilator. Electrocardiogram revealed ST segment depression in lateral leads. Serum pH was 7.25. Aggressive cooling measures were initiated, but the patient's temperature remained between 41.1 to 42.2°C. The patient subsequently developed disseminated intravascular coagulation which did not reverse with aggressive therapy. Right jugular venous catheterization was complicated by tension pneumothorax and hemorrhage in the neck and mediastinum. He expired on the second hospital day.

Case 770. A 16-year-old woman took some pills thought to be "Mexican diet pills." Shortly after the exposure, she began "acting strange" and complained of intense thirst. The patient ingested an estimated 3 L of water and was noted to be "foaming at the mouth." She continued to deteriorate over the next 2 hours and suffered a cardiac arrest. She was resuscitated and brought to the ED where a chest radiograph revealed pulmonary edema and a CT scan of the head revealed cerebral edema. Her sodium concentration was 121 mEq/L and potassium 2.1 mEq/L. Her toxicology screen was positive for amphetamines. The patient died approximately 21 hours after arriving at the hospital. The product was presumed to contain **methylenedioxymethamphetamine**.