

- A 16 Y old female presents to the ED with agitation, confusion, tremor and hyperreflexia. The patient is currently treated for depression. Fluoxetine was adjusted yesterday because of increased depressive episodes. Her mother is taking thioridazine (Mellaril) for psychosis. What is the most likely cause of the patient current condition?

- Fluoxetine
- Acute ingestion of thioridazine
- Mania
- MDMA (ecstasy)
- Psychotic break with paranoia

What are the typical symptoms of serotonin syndrome

1. Seizures, renal failure and metabolic acidosis
2. Fever, myoclonus, autonomic instability
3. Hypotonia, bradypnea, bradycardia
4. Arrhythmias, confusion, lethargy

- A 15 y girl presents to the ED after taking a mouthful of acetaminophen. She has been having nausea and vomiting. Acetaminophen level is pending. Liver transaminases are elevated. What is the next most appropriate treatment for this patient?
 1. Gastric lavage
 2. Activated charcoal
 3. Administer NAC
 4. Psychiatric consultation

Gastric lavage is contraindicated in each of the following ingestions except

1. Liquid plumber
2. Gasoline
3. TCA
4. Clonidine patches
5. None of the above

- Choose the correct statement regarding antivenin
 1. **Antivenin should not be given if there is a known history of allergy to egg protein**
 2. **One of the most serious adverse events of antivenin is anaphylactic shock - therefore it should not be given to a patient who is already in shock because of a snake bite**
 3. **An intradermal allergy test should be done before starting IV antivenin.**
 4. **Some patients may suffer from rash fever and lymphadenopathy weeks after being treated with antivenin**
 5. **Antivenin should be given to every patient with a viper bite**

Which of the following statements concerning sniffers and toxic inhalation are true?

1. Sudden stress, hypercapnea, hypokalemia and hypoxia predispose sniffers to greater cardiac toxicity
2. Methylene chloride, found in various paint strippers, is metabolized rapidly to glyceraldehyde which has toxic effects on the body
3. The most common cause of death after sniffing is hypoxia and direct toxicity to the lung
4. Benzene can cause aplastic anemia

- Which of the following intoxications typically causes increased anion gap?
 1. **Iron, ethylene glycol methanol ethanol aspirin mercury and acetaminophen**
 2. **Iron, ethylene glycol methanol ethanol aspirin isoniazide carbamazepine valproic acid.**
 3. **Ethylene glycol methanol ethanol aspirin isoniazide carbamazepine valproic acid.**
 4. **Iron, ethylene glycol methanol ethanol aspirin isoniazide**
 5. **Acetaminophen, mercury, lead, ethanol, isoniazide, aspirin**