Pediatric Dystonic Reaction

For suspected dystonic reaction (i.e., reaction, typically from antipsychotic medications, causing abnormal contraction of head and neck muscles)

**History**
- Medical history
- Medications
- Abuse or recreational use of prescription medications

**Signs and Symptoms**
- Restlessness
- Muscle spasms of the neck, jaw and back
- Oculogyric crisis
- Speech difficulties

**Differential**
- Trauma
- Stroke
- Tumor
- Hypoxia
- Infection
- Drug reactions
- Poisoning

**Pearls**
- Common drugs implicated in dystonic reactions include many anti-emetics and anti-psychotic medications including, but not limited to:
  - Prochlorperazine (Compazine)
  - Haloperidol (Haldol)
  - Metoclopramide (Reglan)
  - Promethazine (Phenergan)
  - Fluphenazine (Prolixin)
  - Chlorpromazine (Thorazine)
  - Many other anti-psychotic and anti-emetic drugs

**Treatment Protocol PX04**

- Obtain vital signs
- Supplemental oxygen to maintain SpO2 > 92%
- Pulse oximetry
- Cardiac monitor
- Establish IV/IO
- Diphenhydramine
- Monitor and reassess

**ALOC**
- Respiratory Distress
- Hypotension
- Shock

**Notify receiving facility. Consider Base Hospital for medical direction**