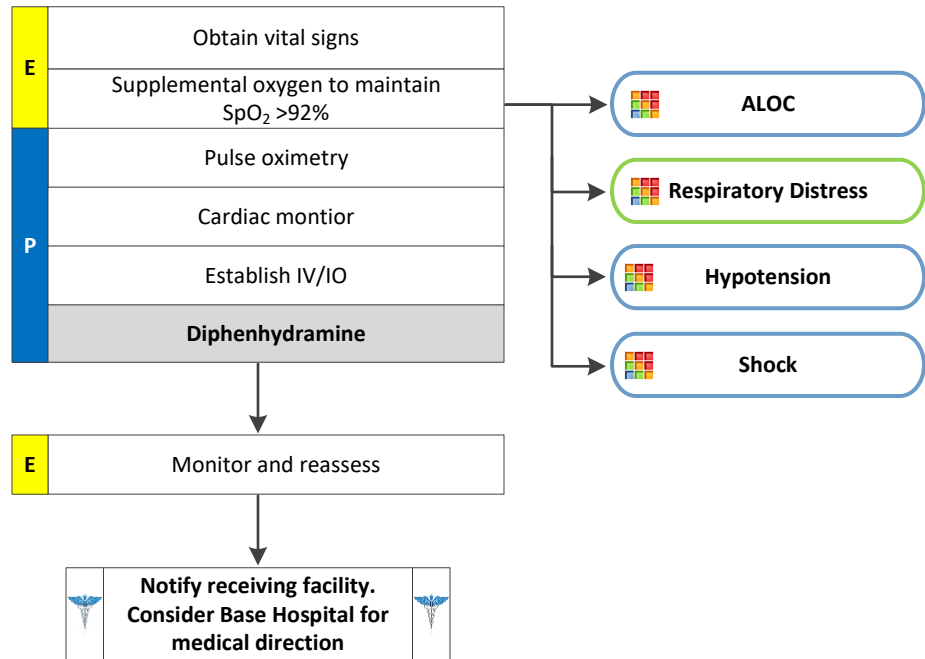


# Dystonic Reaction

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

|   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| <p><b>History</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medical history</li> <li>• Medications</li> <li>• Abuse or recreational use of prescription medications</li> </ul> | <p><b>Signs and Symptoms</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restlessness</li> <li>• Muscle spasms of the neck, jaw and back</li> <li>• Oculogyric crisis</li> <li>• Speech difficulties</li> </ul> | <p><b>Differential</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trauma</li> <li>• Stroke</li> <li>• Tumor</li> <li>• Hypoxia</li> <li>• Infection</li> <li>• Drug reactions</li> <li>• Poisoning</li> </ul> |
|---|--|---|



Adult Toxic Exposure Treatment Protocols

**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