





# Agitated Delirium

#### Raymond L. Fowler, M.D., FACEP

Associate Professor of Emergency Medicine, Surgery, and Allied Health Chief of EMS Operations Co-Chair of the Section on EMS, Disaster Medicine, and Homeland Security/ UT Southwestern School of Medicine Dallas, Texas

> Medical Director Mid Georgia Ambulance Service Douglas County Fire Department

My deep gratitude and acknowledgement goes to Mr. Kenneth Navarro of UT Southwestern for his assistance in producing material for this talk

# www.rayfowler.com





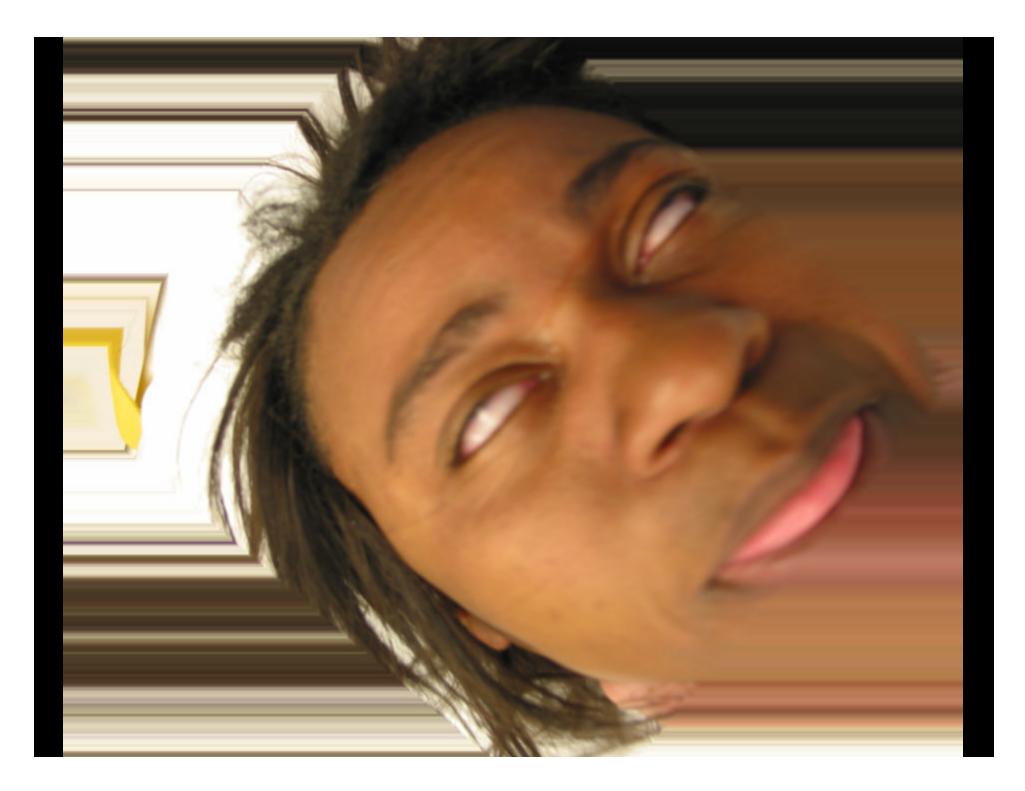
#### **Objectives**

At the completion of this CE module, the Paramedic will be able to:

- Describe agitated delirium and the pathophysiology that can lead to sudden death.
- List factors that should be taken into consideration when using physical restraint.
- Describe the management of the agitated delirium patient.

#### **Case Presentation**





#### **Case Presentation**

Skin: warm and dry Pupils: midrange - reactive No signs of trauma

En route:

- Less combative
- Decrease in LOC



#### **Case Presentation**

Upon arrival at the hospital, the patient has deteriorated into cardiopulmonary arrest



#### **Agitated Delirium**



#### Statistically speaking...

- Summer months
- High heat / humidity
- High body mass index
- Stimulant use

#### **Agitated Delirium**

- Sudden bizarre behavior
- Hyperactivity
- Combativeness
- Super-human strength
- Paranoid delusions
- Shouting
- Hallucinations
- Hyperthermia



#### Signs of Agitated Delirium

 Inability to concentrate Extreme restlessness Inability to remain still •Flailing Diaphoresis Flushed skin Tachycardia, sometimes extreme

#### One Case

A well kempt 20's male presented to the ER wildly psychotic, flailing, diaphoretic, flushed, with a pulse of 170

30 mg IV Ativan later he began to be calmed

#### What Causes Sudden Death in Agitated Delirium?



File S Haa Th ex 18 do ca im ol ca do bo Ventricular Tachycardia found in 1 of 13 patients who had experienced sudden death

Ventricular fibrillation was found in none of the patients!

What Does This **Mean?** 

PEA and Asystolic Arrests are often due to shock or hypoxia

This means that these people might have been saved

#### **Positional Asphyxia**

Hobble position makes it difficult for the chest wall to expand and the diaphragm to contract during inhalation



#### **Positional Asphyxia**

Restraint asphyxia. .

- involves the "take-down" of a violent individual
- arms are held behind the back
- chest is frequently compressed
- patient lies or is transported in prone position



Force on the Chest Wall prevents Respiratory Excursion

Why cloes this happen? Because these patients JERKS!

The violence of their behavior can only be understood by seeing it happen What do We **co?** 

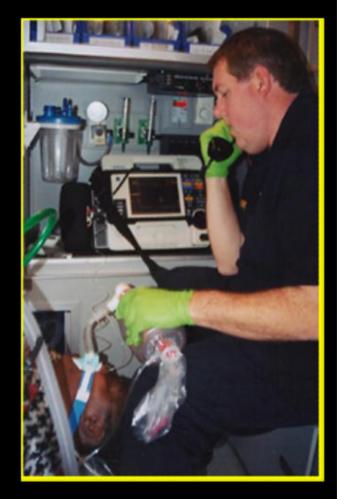
#### **Positional Asphyxia**

#### LA County: 216-Hobble restraint – majority found prone by EMS

- all struggled with police

#### 10% had witnessed cardiac arrest

- all unanticipated
- all developed a labored breathing
- All underwent an aggressive resuscitation effort
- none survived



#### 10% had witnessed arrests

-All unanticipated -All with labored breathing -All had aggressive resuscitation -None survived

#### **Positional Asphyxia**



### 19 y/o Kid with a knife -Kid already in police car -Nice cop, heading out -Kid in back, arms behind him -Arms in cuffs

#### **Positional Asphyxia**

Hobble position as cause of death is controversial. . .

- Effects on the respiratory function of healthy volunteers is inconclusive
- Healthy volunteers had decreased pulmonary function values, but no hypoxia or hypercarbia
- Similar results were observed in patients sprayed with oleoresin capsicum spray

#### **Positional Asphyxia**

#### Hobble estraint

## The Problem is...

# These patients can be SO VIOLENT

#### **Metabolic Acidosis**



#### Rhabdomyolysis



#### Rhabdomyolysis

Muscle cells disintegrate

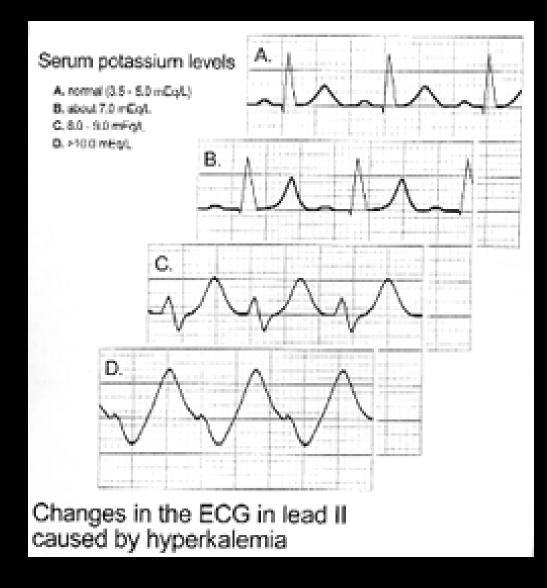
Release toxic components and electrolytes

- These substances damage the kidneys
- Contribute to dangerous electrolyte imbalances
- Alter acid-base balance of the bloodstream

Fluid accumulates in the damaged muscle

#### Hyperkalemia

- Released from the inside of muscle cells
- Can induce cardiac arrhythmias
- Must be treated if arrhythmias occur



#### **Cardiovascular Stress**

If oxygen levels are insufficient, anaerobic metabolism begins with its resultant increase in the production of lactic acid

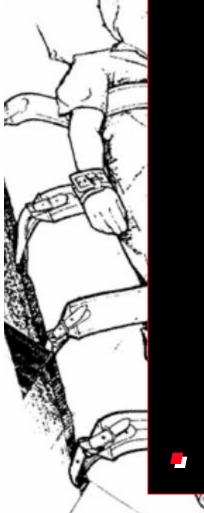








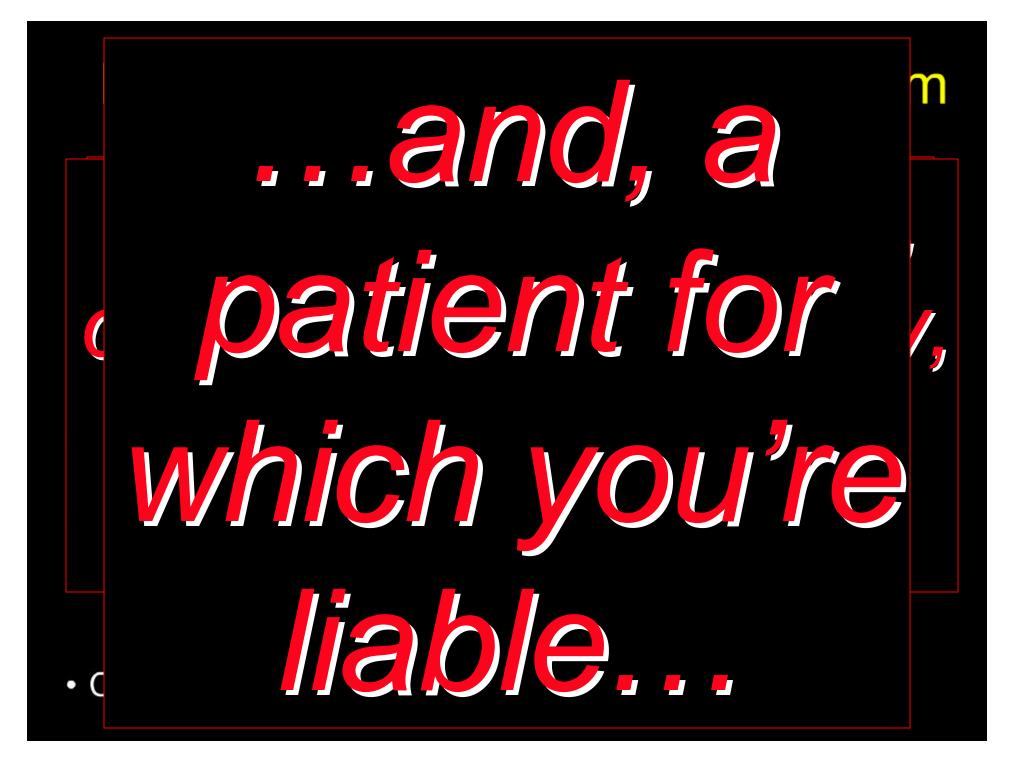




Appropriate **rists** restraint is kles critical... t above ...and difficult



Physical restraint, however, can lead to sudden death in otherwise healthy patients, possibly as a result of positional asphyxia, severe acidosis, or a patient's excited delirium.





Web

#### Spit Net Hood - Spit Hood - SpitNet Hoods - Prisoner transport hood

The two most popular styles of spitnet Hoods, spit net hoods and Prisoner transport hoods. www.securityandsafetysupply.com/department-supplies/transport-2.html - 39k -Cached - Similar pages

#### Comade, Inc. Spithoods, Spit Net, Spit Hood, Spit Sock, Spithood ...

Spithoods are a compact, inexpensive device used to protect officers, hospital staff, and firemen from infectious disease. www.spithood.com/ - 12k - Cached - Similar pages

#### JS Online: Police admit errors in suffocation

Klobukowski should have known the device was not a spit hood, the letter says ... Sheridan began spitting, and Klobukowski put the escape hood over his head ... www.jsonline.com/news/ozwash/jan05/293208.asp - 52k - Cached - Similar pages

#### BadJocks.com Archives - Week of February 19, 2006

something called a "spit hood." Later Prochaska apologized to the officers and admitted ... (Albuquerque Tribune) At right, a picture of a spit hood in use. ... badjocks.com/archive/2006/feb1906.htm - 48k - Cached - Similar pages

#### Sheridan report outlines MPD errors, fixes

The internal investigation found Klobukowski didn't maintain competency in the use of a spit hood. And while he "did not willfully mistreat Matthew Sheridan ... www.gmtoday.com/news/local stories/2005/January 05/01172005 06.asp - 27k -Cached - Similar pages

#### NIK TranZport Hood

Ideal for prisoner transport, the Spit Net protects against spitting and biting. Note: The TranZport Hood should not be used on any person that is ... www.red-diamond-unif.com/tranzport-hood.htm - 6k - Cached - Similar pages



#### The Spit Net 100 Units - 9200-100

The Spit Net affixes under the arms for additional security while transporting threatening subjects. Ideal for prisoner transport, the Spit Net protects against spitting and biting

100 Units



\$670.00



## On June 19, Klobukowski had

been taking Sheridan to the Mequon police station after Sheridan was arrested for



Sheridan began spitting, and Klobukowski put the escape hood over his head.

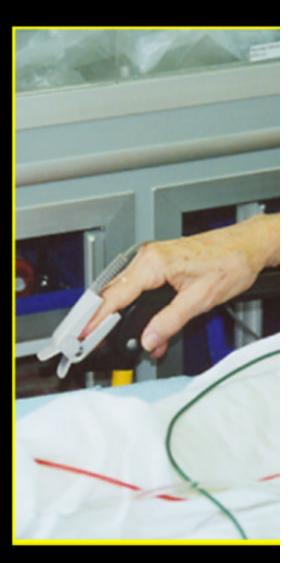
Investing





Same sex EMS personnel should accompany restrained patients

Always assess for and rule out correctable causes of delirium, such as hypoglycemia or hypoxia





Perform a blood glucose analysis using a glucometer and a small sample of capillary blood





#### **Another Case**

An agitated 40's male was turned over to medics by cops Extremely paranoid Medics took him to back of rig where he finally laid on the stretcher with a pulse of 170 When they attempted a D-Stick, he became wild, ultimately setting off the fire extinguisher

#### **Another Case**

Everyone in the rig comes boiling out the back door, covered in the extinguisher dust, coughing and retching. Cops say, "Are you going to call for a backup unit?" Medic says, "HE's GOOD TO GO!" Cops transport the guy in their car. He dies enroute to the police station

## Management of Agitated Delirium Fowler's Law of Agitated Delirium: "Give 'em Benzo's until they shut up"

#### How Much Sedation is Enough???

# A BUNCH!

#### How to give Sedation?

I had recently heard about a big city protocol for I.M. Versed 5 – 10 mg lateral thigh

#### How to give Sedation?

I said to myself, "I'll have to give that a try sometime in the ER before I put it in the field"

#### How Much Sedation is Enough???

25 male on methamphetamine and in heroin withdrawal

Well, actually, he did yawn a couple of times between screaming

#### How Much Sedation is Enough???

Just ALWAYS be VERY CAREFUL with Sux with a patient who may be hyperkalemia... ...think non-depolarizing agent

# These people can be VERY VERY HOT!

>= 105 degrees!!!

## Cooling them off is critical: •IV fluids •Limit their activity •Ice packs in groin and axilla

Hypoglycemia must be watched for and treated to prevent arrhythmia or continued delirium



Hyperkalemia is treated with IV fluids, calcium, bicarbonate, and dextrose (plus insulin if you have it)



□ 1: P

Manag

Brice

Departn brice@n

Emerge against EMS pe availab otherw Chemic Halope extrapy recentl has lec sedatic option Liquid a current against

Haloperidol and droperidol, the neuroleptics most frequently used for restraint, can cause serious side effects such as extrapyramidal symptoms or QTc (QT interval corrected for heart rate) prolongation.

nce hich in backs. drug s w

ptics.

ence

# How to give Sedation?

P.O. – Nope! I.M. – Sure! I.V. – Okay but dangerous I.O. – Okay but dangerous P.R. – Ughhhh....stinky I.N. - ???????

## The Moral Imperative

# Holding a wild, psychotic, perhaps virus-laden, struggling patient down to start an I.V. is asking for trouble

# The Moral Imperative

We must herein vow that we will NOT let any personnel suffer a needle stick







home

#### MAD<sup>®</sup> Nasal Nasal Drug Delivery Device

Fast and effective for heroin overdoses, seizures and sedation

5 to 10 mg of Versed given intranasally may be sufficient to bring some A.D. patients under control... ...but it may take more...



1: <u>Mt Sinai J Med.</u> 2006 Nov;73(7):976-84.

The evaluation and management of the acutely agitated elderly patient.

Nassisi D. Korc B. Hahn S. Bruns J Jr. Jagoda A.

#### Unfortunately, the evidence to guide pharmacologic management of acute agitation in the elderly is limited.

agitation in the elderly is limited. Current pharmacologic options include the typical and atypical antipsychotic agents and the benzodiazepines. These therapeutic options are reviewed in detail.

### Summary

The Management of Agitated Delirium presents one of the biggest challenges that we face in the history of EMS, and it requires careful coordination and cooperation among all responding agencies

### Summary & Links



Biotel Protocols www.biotel.ws Diazepam Altered Level of Consciouness Seizure Stroke Poisoned Patient & Overdose

### References

- 1. Wetli CV, Mash D, Karch SB. Cocaine-associated agitated delirium and the neuroleptic malignant syndrome. Am J Emerg Med. 1996;14:425-428.
- Farnham FR, Kennedy HG. Acute excited states and sudden death: much journalism, little evidence. BMJ. 1997;315:1107 1108.
- 3. Reay DT, Eisele JW. Law enforcement neck holds. Am J Forensic Med Pathol 1982;3:253-258.
- 4. Wetli CV, Mash D, Karch SB. Cocaine-associated agitated delirium and the neuroleptic malignant syndrome. Am J Emerg Med. 1996;14:425-428.
- 5. Farnham FR, Kennedy HG. Acute excited states and sudden death: much journalism, little evidence. BMJ. 1997;315:1107-1108.
- 6. Reay DT, Eisele JW. Law enforcement neck holds. Am J Forensic Med Pathol 1982;3:253-258.
- 7. Kosten TR, Kleber HD. Rapid death during cocaine abuse: a variant of the neuroleptic malignant syndrome? Am J Drug Alcohol Abuse 1988;14:335-346.
- 8. O'Halloran RL, Lewman LV. Restraint asphyxiation in excited delirium. Am J Forens Med Pathol. 1993;14:289-295.
- 9. Mirchandani HG, Rorke LB, Sekula-Perlman A, Hood IC. Cocaine-induced agitated delirium, forceful struggle, and minor head injury: a further definition of sudden death during restraint. Am J Forens Med Pathol. 1994;15:95-99.
- 10. Stratton SJ, Rogers C, Green K. Sudden death in individuals in hobble restraints during paramedic transport. Ann Emerg Med. 1995;25:710-712.
- 11. Pollanen MS, Chiasson DA, Cairns JT, Young JG. Unexpected deaths related to restraint for excited delirium: a retrospective study of deaths in police custody and in the community. Can Med Assoc J. 1998;158:1603-1607.
- Ruttenber AJ, McAnally HB, Wetli CV. Cocaine-associated rhabdomyolysis and excited delirium: different stages of the same syndrome. Am J Forens Med Pathol. 1999;20:120-127.
- 13. Ruttenber AJ, Lawler-Heavner J, Yin M, Wetli CV, Hearn WL, Mash DC. Fatal excited delirium following cocaine use; epidemiologic findings provide new evidence for mechanisms of cocaine toxicity. J Forens Sci. 1997;42:25-31.
- Stratton SL, Rogers C, Brickett K, et al. Factors Associated with Sudden Death of Individuals Requiring Restraint for excited delirium. Am J Emerg Med 2001;19:187-191.
- 15. Ross DL. Factors associated with excited delirium deaths in police custody. Mod Pathol. 1998;11:1127-1137.1.
- 16. Reay DT, Flinger CL, Stilwell AD, et al. Positional asphyxia during law enforcement transport. Am J Forensic Med Pathol 1992;13:90-97.
- 17. Bell MD, Rao VJ, Wetli CV, et al. Positional asphyxiation in adults: A series of 30 cases from the Dade and Broward county Florida Medical Examiner's Offices from 1982-19990. Am J Forensic Med Pathol 1992;13:185-192.
- 18. Chan TC, Vilke GM, Neuman T, Clausen JL. Restraint position and positional asphyxia. Ann Emerg Med. 1997;30:578-586.

#### References

- 19. Reay DT. Death in custody. Clin Lab Med 1998;18:1-22.
- 20. Reay DT, Howard VD, Fligner CL, Ward RJ. Effects of positional restraint on oxygen saturation and heart rate following exercise. Am J Forens Med Pathol. 1998;9:16-18.
- 21. Chan TC, Vilke GM, Clausen JL, et al. Impact of oleoresin capsicum spray on respiratory function in human subjects in the sitting, prone, and maximal restraint positions. Final report. U.S. Department of Justice NCJ Number: 182433, 2000.
- 22. Pounder D. Acute excited states and sudden death [comment letter] BMJ. 1998;316:1171.
- 23. Kupas DF, Wydro GC. Position Paper NAEMSP : Patient restraint in emergency medical services systems. Prehos Emerg Care. 2002.6(3);340-345.
- 24. Hick JL, Smith SW, Lynch, MT. Metabolic acidosis in restraint-associated cardiac arrest: a case series. Acad Emerg Med. 1999;6:239-243.
- 25. Coco TJ, Klasner AE. Drug-induced rhabdomyolysis. Curr Opin Pediatr 2004,16:206-210.
- 26. Vanderholder R, Sever MS, Erek E, et al. Disease of the month: rhabdomyolysis. J Am Soc Nephrol 2000;11:1553-1561.
- 27. Poels PJ, Gabreels FJ. Rhabdomyolysis: a review of the literature. Clin Neurol Neurosurg 1993;95:175-192.
- Prendergast BD, George CF. Drug-induced rhabdomyolysis: mechanisms and management. Postgrad Med J 1993;69:333-336.
- 29. Dayer-Berenson L. Rhabdomyolysis: a comprehensive guide. AHHA J 1994;21:15-18.
- 30. Curry SC, Chang D, Connor D. Drug- and toxin-induced rhabdomyolysis. Ann Emerg Med October 1989;18:1068-1084.
- 31. Davis AM, Natelson BH. Brain-heart interactions: the neurocardiology of arrhythmia and sudden cardiac death. Texas Heart Inst J. 1993;20:158-169.
- 32. Mets B, Jamdar S, Landry D. The role of catecholamines in cocaine toxicity: a model for cocaine "sudden death." Life Sci. 1996;59:2021-2031.
- 33. Tintinalli JE, McCoy M. Violent patients and the prehospital provider. Ann Emerg Med. 1993;22:1276-1279.
- 34. Karch SB. Acute excited delirium states are not caused by high blood concentration of cocaine. BMJ 1998;316:1171.
- 35. Karch SB. Drug abusers who die during arrest or in custody. J Royal Soc Med 1999;92:110-113.

Questions or Comments?

www.rayfowler.com