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113. Endotracheal Intubation for Toxicologic Exposures: a Retrospective Review of Toxicology Investigators Consortium (ToxIC) Cases

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Background: Endotracheal intubation remains a cornerstone of early resuscitation of the poisoned patient, but little is known about which substances are associated with intubation.

Research Question: Our objective was to describe exposures to substances reported to the American College of Medical Toxicology (ACMT) Toxicology Investigators Consortium (ToxIC) that were managed with intubation between 2010 and 2014.

Methods: We performed a retrospective review of cases managed with endotracheal intubation in the ACMT ToxIC Registry from January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2014. Descriptive statistics were used to describe exposures.

Results: A total of 2724 exposures to substances were managed with endotracheal intubation. Intubated patients were 52 % male and 82 % adults. For all ages taken together, the most common known single substance exposures managed with intubation were sedative hypnotics (9.8 %), antidepressants (8.7 %), and opioids (8.0 %). The most common single ingestions associated with intubation in various age group were as follows: opioids (65 years old). Multiple substances were involved in 29.0 % of exposures. The most common substances involved in single and multiple substance exposures managed with intubation varied by age group. Most patients were managed with supportive care. Decontamination and elimination processes were rare.

Discussion: Knowledge of substances commonly involved in exposures managed with intubation may inform poisoning prevention.

Conclusion: Exposures to substances reported to the ToxIC registry and managed with intubation varied by age group.