

Antidepressant intoxication

This article has been translated from WikiSkripta; ready for the **editor's review**.

== Antidepressants ==

- Frequent intoxication, these are substances that inhibit the reuptake of catecholamines and serotonin in the synapse, significant anticholinergic effects,
- representatives of TCAs (tricyclic antidepressants) – **imipramine**' (*Melipramine®*), **amitryptiline**', **dosulepin**' (Prothiaden®),
 - have cardiotoxic manifestations - already at 10 times the therapeutic dose!

Clinical picture

- Poisoning TCA will cause an *anticholinergic syndrome* - dryness of the mucous membranes, mydriasis, tachycardia, slowing of the GIT, retention of urine,
- impaired consciousness, convulsions,
- EKG – prolongation of the intraventricular conduction (QRS widening), dysrhythmia (danger of ventricular fibrillation).

Therapy

- The antidote is not
- basis of treatment – high doses of activated charcoal, care of vital functions, symptomatic therapy.

Links

Related Articles

- Antidepressants

Source

- BENEŠ, George. *Study Materials* [online]. [cit. 2010-02-24]. <<http://jirben.wz.cz>>.

References

- PELCLOVÁ, Daniela. *Occupational diseases and intoxication*. 2. edition. Prague : Karolinum, 2006. 207 pp. ISBN 80-246-1183-X.