| **ETHANOL** | Ethyl alcohol (ETOH) colorless, flammable produced from the fermentation of carbohydrates of yeast. (fruit, grain) |
| **METHANOL** | "Wood alcohol" methyl alcohol - This is a colorless alcohol that has a very distinct odor made from wood |
| **ETHYLENE GLYCOL** | ethylene glycol – this is a colorless odorless water soluble liquid – ingestions common in children-brilliant color agents added, warm sweet taste |
| **ISOPROPNAL** | isopropyl alcohol this is a volatile, flammable, colorless liquid bittersweet taste and very distinct odor. |

| **Source** | beverages, mouthwash, medicines and rubbing alcohol (active ingredient in all alcoholic beverages) |
| **Metabolized** | 80 – 90 % is absorbed in 30 min--20% in the stomach and the rest in the small intestine About 3% is excreted unchanged via the lungs and kidneys, the remainder is metabolized in the liver → acetaldehyde → acetic acid |
| **Actions** | CNS depressant |
| **Symptoms** | “drunk” euphoria, ataxia, loss of self control, slurred speech, tachycardia, TOXIC LEVELS: hypoventilation, hypothermia, hypotension |

The rate of metabolism depends on many features, physical and mental state, body weight, dependent or not, food in the stomach. CNS status of an intoxicated person may vary in blood alcohol content given the above info. | "drunk" TOXIC LEVELS(8 – 72 hrs) visual symptoms, photophobia, blurred, blindness snowstorm CNS depression confusion, lethargy, obtunded, rapid deterioration, seizures ABD pain, N/V, metabolic acidosis, Lower doses than that of ETHO, may be toxic (without being intoxicated) (Toxic at low doses) |
| **Symptoms** | “drunk” Calcium oxalate precipitates causes tissue destruction STAGES: CNS depression (1 – 12 hrs) ataxia, nystagmus, convulsions, hallucinations, stupor, slurred speech, coma Cardiopulmonary toxicity (24 – 72 hrs) tachycardia, tachypnea, mild hypertension, pneumonia, pulmonary edema, cardiac failure GI irritation, renal |

GL irritation: hemorrhagic gastritis and tracheobronchitis hypotension and metabolic acidosis (Toxic at low doses) |
| Treatment | Airway control (ABC)  
IV  
D50 +/-  
Narcan, +/-  
Thiamine +/-  | Same (ABC)  
Activated Charcoal—may be ineffective in adsorption  
Sodium Bicarb to correct metabolic acidosis  
Ethyl (ETOH)alcohol in hospital to keep from converting to formic acid | Same (ABC)  
Activated Charcoal  
Sodium Bicarb for acidosis  
Calcium gluconate +/-, thiamine, diazepam (seizures) | Same (ABC)  
fluid resuscitation as needed, rapid transport as dialysis may be necessary. |
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Para folder Ethanol graph students