### Affected Areas
- Central Nervous System (CNS)
- Peripheral Nervous System (PNS)
- Cardiac (secondary effects)
- Hematological
- Skin
- GI
- Hepatic
- Renal

### Immediate Symptoms
- CNS agitation or (more commonly) depression
- Behavioral changes
- Slurred speech
- Nystagmus (abnormal eye movements)
- Ataxia (difficulty walking and balancing)
- Secondary cardiac arrest from release of catecholamines
  - [solvents]
- Chemical dermatitis (chemical burns)
- Defatting from skin exposure to solvents

### Ongoing Symptoms
- Possible initial agitation [solvents]
  - Progressing to:
    - Confusion
    - Slurred speech
    - Ataxia
    - Loss of consciousness
  - Sometimes subsequently progressing to:
    - Coma
    - Convulsions
    - Respiratory arrest
    - Cardiac dysrhythmias (irregular heartbeat)
    - Cardiac arrest
- Cardiac arrest may be the first sign with high inhaled doses of solvents

### Examples
- Gasoline
- Benzene
- Toluene
- Xylene
- Carbon tetrachloride
- Methylene chloride
- Freon
- Nitrous oxide
- Benzodiazepines (e.g., diazepam, alprazolam, midazolam)
- Barbiturates (e.g., phenobarbital, pentobarbital)

### Sensitive Populations
- No particularly sensitive populations

### Concerns About This Syndrome
Because several different compounds form a part of this toxidrome, subtle differences among the clinical presentations may be missed; however, the signs and symptoms of exposure to each of these chemicals or drugs is similar enough to warrant inclusion in a combined toxidrome. It will be important to emphasize the difference between acute effects and delayed effects (primarily neurotoxicity from solvent exposure).