

Drugs that can Cause Delirium (anticholinergic / toxic metabolites)

Deliriant (drugs causing delirium)

Prescription drugs

- Central acting agents
 - Sedative hypnotics (e.g., benzodiazepines)
 - Anticonvulsants (e.g., barbiturates)
 - Antiparkinsonian agents (e.g., benzotropine, trihexyphenidyl)
- Analgesics
 - Narcotics (NB. meperidine*)
 - Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs*
- Antihistamines (first generation, e.g., hydroxyzine)
- Gastrointestinal agents
 - Antispasmodics
 - H2-blockers*
- Antinauseants
 - Scopolamine
 - Dimenhydrinate
- Antibiotics
 - Fluoroquinolones*
- Psychotropic medications
 - Tricyclic antidepressants
 - Lithium*
- Cardiac medications
 - Antiarrhythmics
 - Digitalis*
 - Antihypertensives (b-blockers, methyldopa)
- Miscellaneous
 - Skeletal muscle relaxants
 - Steroids

Over the counter medications and complementary/alternative medications

- Antihistamines (NB. first generation)
 - diphenhydramine, chlorpheniramine).
- Antinauseants
 - dimenhydrinate, scopolamine
- Liquid medications containing alcohol
- Mandrake
- Henbane
- Jimson weed
- Atropa belladonna extract

* Requires adjustment in renal impairment.

From: K Alagiakrishnan, C A Wiens. (2004). An approach to drug induced delirium in the elderly. Postgrad Med J, 80, 388–393. (Box 1, pg 389)

Some commonly used medications with moderate to high anticholinergic properties and alternative suggestions	
Type of medication	Alternatives with less delirogenic risk
Antidepressant (e.g., TCA, tertiary) Antihistamine (e.g., diphenhydramine) Antiparkinsonian (e.g., benztropine, trihexyphenidyl) Gastrointestinal agents, e.g., (A) Cimetidine, ranitidine (B) Dimenhydrinate Antispasmodic (e.g., oxybutynin) Low potency antipsychotic (e.g., chlorpromazine, thioridazine)	Trazodone, SSRI, TCA (secondary amine) Second generation antihistamine (e.g., loratadine) Levodopa Proton pump inhibitor Domperidone Tolterodine Haloperidol, atypical antipsychotic
SSRI, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor; TCA, tricyclic antidepressant.	

From: K Alagiakrishnan, C A Wiens. (2004). An approach to drug induced delirium in the elderly. *Postgrad Med J*, 80, 388–393. (Table 1 pg. 392)

Symptoms of an anticholinergic drug reaction	
Physical Symptoms	Cognitive Symptoms
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Blurred vision ▪ Hot, dry skin / dehydration ▪ Dry mouth ▪ Shortness of breath ▪ Dilated pupils ▪ Increased heart rate ▪ Increased / decreased psychomotor activity ▪ Anorexia ▪ Urinary incontinence ▪ Hyperpyrexia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Confusion / clouding of consciousness ▪ Memory impairment ▪ Visual hallucinations ▪ Sensory illusions ▪ Disturbance in sleep-wake cycle ▪ Disorientation, especially to time and place ▪ Incoherent speech ▪ Anxiety, agitation, excitement