



# Poison HOTLINE

1-800-222-1222

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*Did you know .....*

**Water bead ingestions in children are increasingly being reported to Poison Centers.** These super absorbent polymer beads are often found as a sensory toy, in floral arrangements or inside diapers, stress balls, and ice packs. Water beads come in a variety of colors and may look like candy to a child. When exposed to moisture, the beads progressively increase in diameter within hours and if ingested, can lead to a severe, and sometimes deadly, small bowel obstruction in children. Diagnosis by imaging is made difficult by the radiolucent properties of the beads.

Water beads can also be dangerous if they are placed in the ear or nose.

## Psilocybin Mushrooms

Psilocybin mushrooms are structurally like LSD and act at serotonin receptors. Most commonly, these mushrooms show serotonergic and hallucinogenic effects. Many people use these to gain hallucinogenic effects and typically do not end up going to the emergency room for medical help. There are children that accidentally get into these products or adults that have a "bad trip" that may seek out medical care.

Symptoms:

- Physical effects: Dilated pupils, confusion, nausea, vomiting, muscle weakness, flushing, fever, paresthesia's, seizures.
- Psychotropic effects: euphoria, hallucination with bright vivid colors and shapes, distortion of sense of time, perceptual distortions, panic reactions.

Onset of symptoms are typically 10-30 minutes.

Average duration of effects: 4-5 hours.

Patients usually return to normal within 6-12 hours after ingestion.

Some experience "flashback phenomena" 2 weeks – 8 months after ingestion.

Labs:

- Psilocybin is not detected with usual toxicology screens.
- Serum electrolytes, CK, renal function with concern for rhabdomyolysis.

Treatment:

- Give good symptomatic and supportive care. Treat seizures and agitation with high dose benzodiazepines. If seizures persist, administer propofol or barbiturates.
- Putting the patient in a quiet room with dim lights may help calm and reassure the patient.
- If the patient is severely agitated with hyperthermia, treat aggressively with sedation and use rapid cooling measures.

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