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## **THE IMPACT OF H1 AND H2 BLOCKERS ON OPIOID OVERDOSE**

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**Introduction:** Opioid overdose is common in Iran. Opioid effects on are partly due to histamine release. This study is designed to evaluate the impact of early treatment with H1H2 Blockers (H1H2B) on heroin and methadone overdose subjects.

**Methods:** In a double blind randomised control trial (N/MUMS/1440-2010), 84 admitted methadone and heroin overdosed cases were recruited. In addition to routine treatments, subjects received cimetidine and cetirizine or placebo.

**Results:** Age, gender, mean group severity score of poisoning and prior addiction were not statistically different in these two groups. Chest X- rays on admission and second day revealed that While majority of cases enjoy normal, broncovascular pattern and diffused infiltration were significantly less present in case group ( $p=0.013$ ) and second day. Blood gas findings including  $CO_2$  and  $HCO_3$ , systolic and diastolic blood pressure, pulse rate and respiratory rate were not different on admission and second day.

**Conclusion:** While early treatment with H1H2B could affect some radiographic findings in heroin and methadone overdose subjects, haemodynamic and blood gas findings are not statistically affects in the first 2 days.