

# SUMMARY

<b>Chemical Agent</b>	<b>Sarin</b>
<b>Type</b>	Nerve agent
<b>Indications of Release</b>	Since sarin in its pure form is odorless and colorless, a sarin attack would initially primarily be identified by the symptoms victims were experiencing
<b>Possible Means of Exposure</b>	Inhalation, absorption through mucous membranes, ingestion
<b>Time from Exposure to Illness</b>	Usually seconds to minutes; could be up to 18 hrs + for dermal exposure
<b>Primary Symptoms</b>	Miosis (13% may have dilated pupils); dimmed or blurred vision; lacrimation; rhinorrhea; sudden excess oral, nasal, and respiratory secretions; headache; dyspnea/wheezing; sweating; sneezing; involuntary urination and/or defecation; vomiting; sudden loss of consciousness; muscle fasciculations; seizure; flaccid paralysis
<b>Diagnostic Tools of Choice</b>	Clinical syndrome + percent reduction of RBC-cholinesterase
<b>Treatment</b>	The antidotes atropine and pralidoxime
<b>Prophylaxis</b>	Under development
<b>Secondary Contamination</b>	Thorough decontamination of patient is important as risk of secondary contamination is high