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Nitrous Oxide Use: It's No Laughing Matter

A Review of the Epidemiology, Manifestations &
Treatment Options, in the Context of a Local Case
Series

6/6/25; 12:00-1:00pm

Jeffrey J. DeVido MD, MTS & Karen Garnaas, MD



Jeffrey DeVido, MD, MTS

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- Chief, Addiction Services, Marin County HHS
- Assistant Clinical Professor—Volunteer, Dept of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Weil Institute for Neurosciences & University of California, San Francisco
- Disclosures: No financial disclosures relevant to this talk. Equity shareholder Phillip Morris/Altria/Merck. The opinions expressed herein are my own and do not reflect the opinions of my employing agencies/institutions.





CATALYST
NEUROMEDICAL CENTER

Karen Garnaas, MD

- Board Certified Adult Neurologist with Neuromuscular Fellowship training
 - Career focused on addressing healthcare inequity of access in rural America
 - 30 year career practicing in North Dakota, South Dakota and now Northern California
 - Various academic appointments as clinical teaching faculty member
- Founder of Catalyst Neuromedical Center, Redding CA
 - Serving the Northstate with Outpatient neurologic care since 2020
 - Large geographic catchment area of over 700,000 patients
- Disclosures: No financial disclosures relevant to this talk.



Partnership: Who we are

Mission:

To help our members, and the communities we serve, be healthy

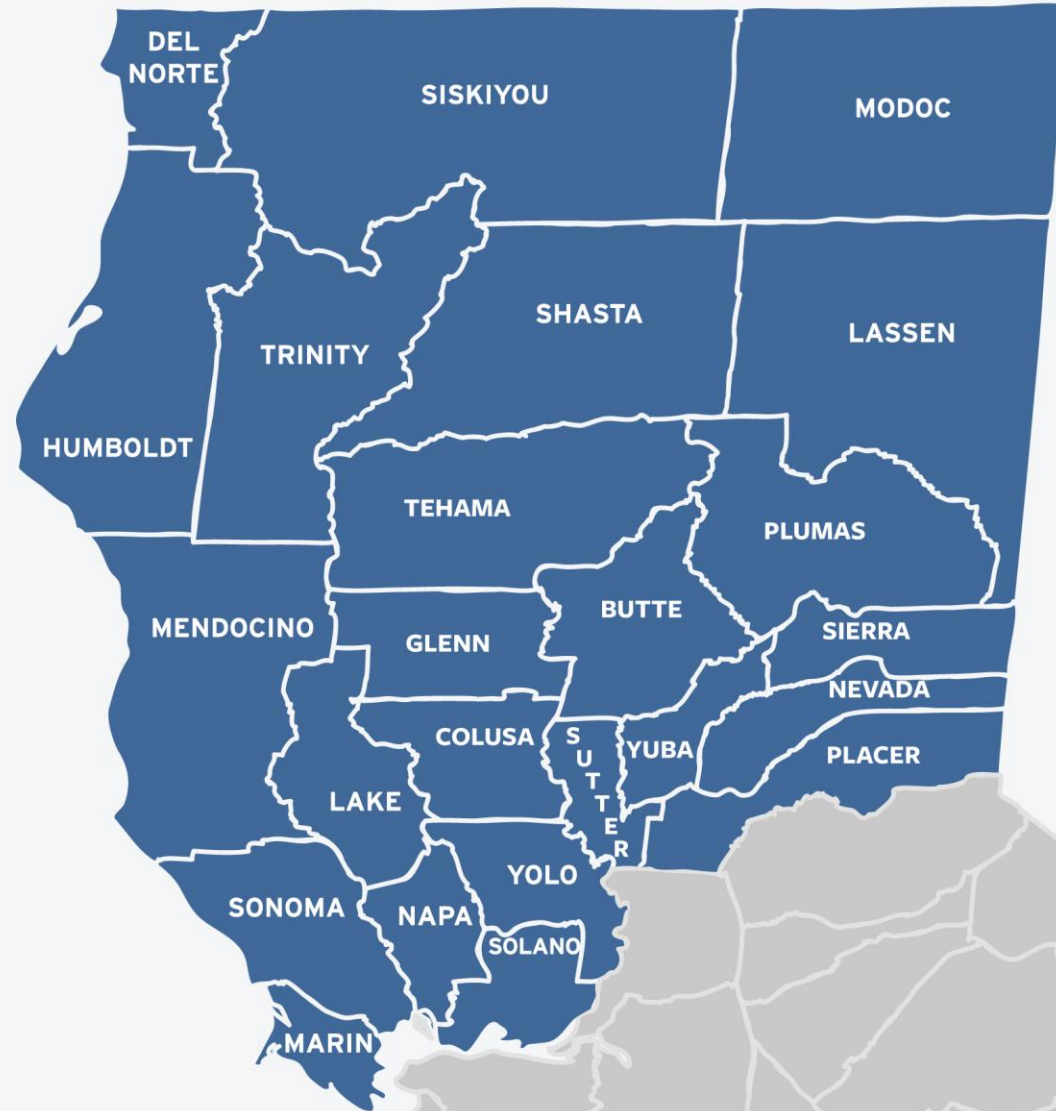
Vision:

To be the most highly regarded managed care plan in California

About Us:

Non-profit community-based health care organization

Beginning in Solano Co in 1994, now 24 counties in NorCal



Objectives

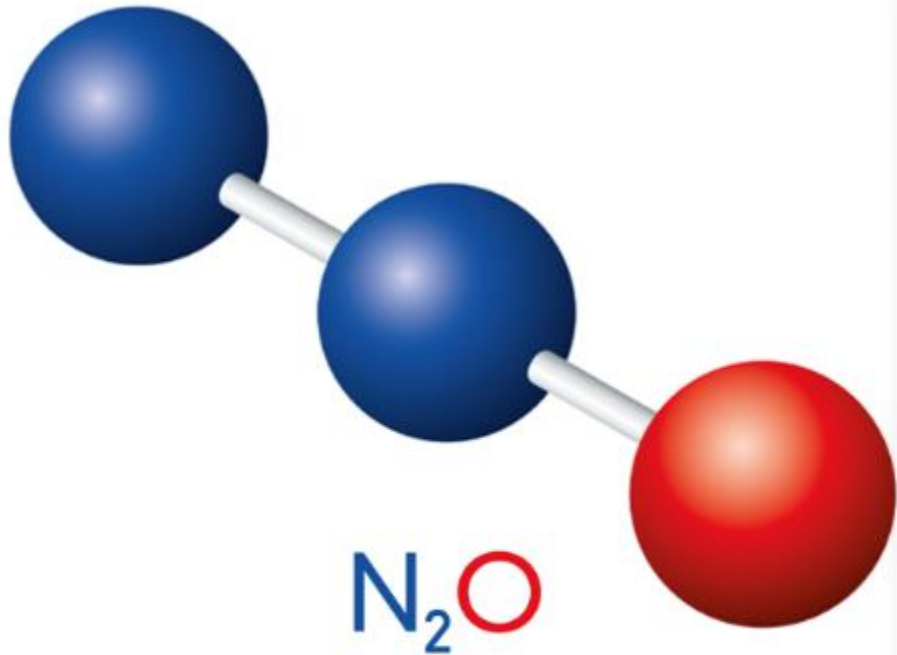
- History & Epidemiology (industrial and recreational use)
- Pharmacology of action
- Clinical manifestations of use
- Detection/diagnosis approach
- Treatment and management considerations
- Bringing it all together: a local case series

What is Nitrous Oxide?



- Joseph Priestly—1772 “Phlogisticated Nitrous Air”
- Horace Wells—1844 First dental extraction using N₂O
 - But public demonstration went... er... BAD
 - Ether demonstrated the next year
- By 1930s, commonly used in dentistry and labour anesthesia

Industrial and Medical Uses of Nitrous Oxide



Nitrous oxide

- Gas at room temperature
- Relatively impotent as anesthetic, requiring concentrations 15-20%
- Unlike other vaporous anesthetics, it is more analgesic
- Highly lipophilic, more dissolvable in water than oxygen, crosses BBB rapidly but doesn't dissolve in tissue → rapid off
- Blocks post-synaptic NMDA and AMPA-Kainate subtype Glutamate receptors; GABA_A receptor agonism
- May also cause transient hypoxia

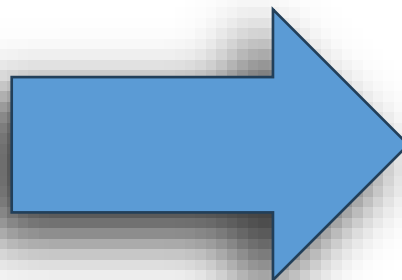
Industrial and Medical Uses of Nitrous Oxide



- WHO List of Essential Medications
- Oxidizer in rocket propellants, and motor racing fuels
- Greenhouse gas (increasing)
 - Agriculture → nitrogen fertilizers converted by micro-organisms
- Aerosol propellant for foods

Subanesthetic Acute Effects

- Intoxication
- Euphoria/dysphoria
- Spatial disorientation
- Temporal disorientation
- Reduced pain sensitivity



Often only for a minute
or two = repeated use

- Analgesia
- Anxiolysis

Subanesthetic Acute Effects

- Respiratory irritation
- Pneumomediastinum
- Interstitial emphysema
- Rarely will it cause acute death via asphyxiation → esp if not in open space

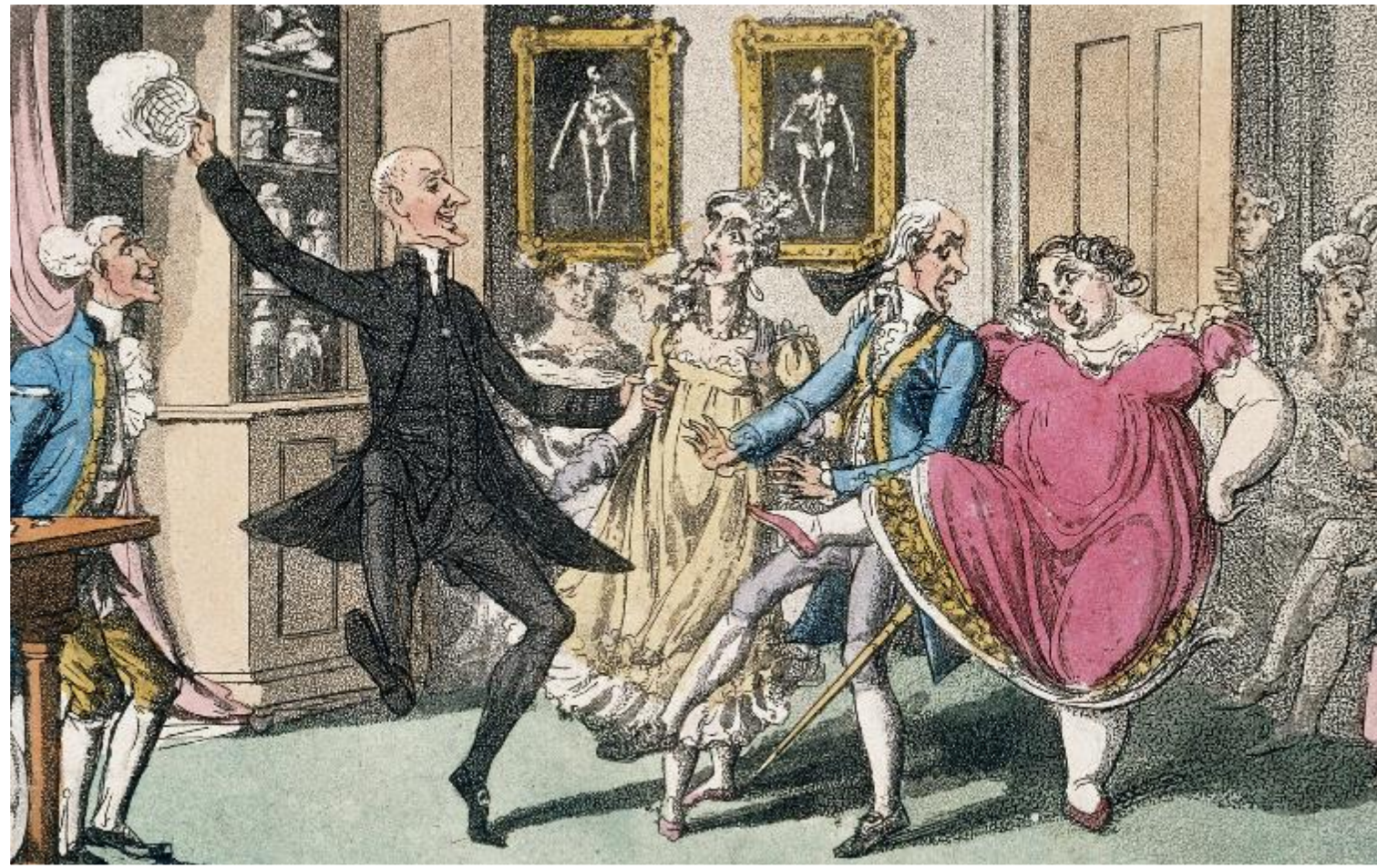
As a Treatment for Depression?



- In “Stressed” Mice
- Increased activity shown in prefrontal layer 5 (L5) pyramidal neurons (underactive in depression)→persists after acute phase
- SK2 potassium channel blockade (not NMDA-related)
- Prior human studies have shown some antidepressant effects, too

Cichon, J., Joseph, T.T., Lu, X. *et al.* Nitrous oxide activates layer 5 prefrontal neurons via SK2 channel inhibition for antidepressant effect. *Nat Commun* **16**, 2999 (2025).

How is Nitrous Oxide Misused?



Doctor and Mrs Syntax, with a party of friends, experimenting with laughing gas. Coloured aquatint by T. Rowlandson after W. Combe. Available on: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Doctor_and_Mrs_Syntax,_with_a_party_of_friends,_experimentin_Wellcome_L0022227.jpg

How

e Misused?

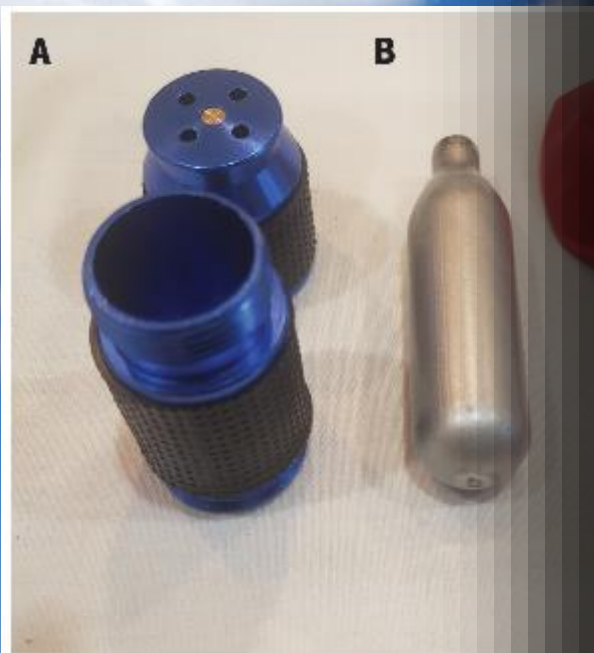


Figure 1: Apparatus for recreational nitrous oxide use. The nitrous oxide gas is released from the tank into the balloon (C).



Galaxy Gas Strawberry Cream 375g Flavored Whipped Cream Charger, 0.6L 375g N2O Charger Cylinder, Whip Cream Tank, 1-Pack (1 Tank +...

★★★★★ 3

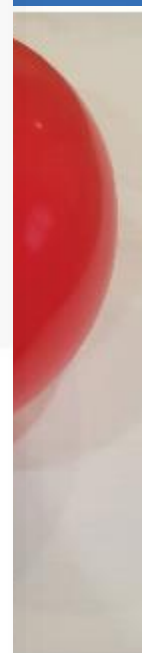
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How is Nitrous Oxide Misused?

“Nitrous”

“Hippie Crack”

“Laughing Gas”

“Whippets”

“Nitro”

Epidemiology of Nitrous Oxide Use

- Not a lot is known for certain
- Use of inhalants, in general, peaks around 13-14 years old, but N₂O use seems to peak in early adulthood
- No toxicology screens/hard to detect
- Prevalence:
 - Increasing over the last 20 years, globally
 - The Global Drug Survey estimated lifetime prevalence to be 23%
 - Last year prevalence doubling from 6.5% to 11.9% between 2014 and 2019

Epidemiology of Nitrous Oxide Use

- 2023 UK Review
 - East London→Bangladeshi
 - Netherlands→Moroccan-Dutch
 - Australia→University students
- In clinical practice, average of 580 cannisters/week for folks who report to hospital with sx's
- Pre-existing B12 deficiency = more susceptible to much lower doses of N₂O

Chronic Use of N₂O

- Psychosis
- Mood disorders
- Vitamin B12 Megaloblastic Anemia
- Peripheral Neuropathy
- Thrombotic events
- Asphyxiation = death

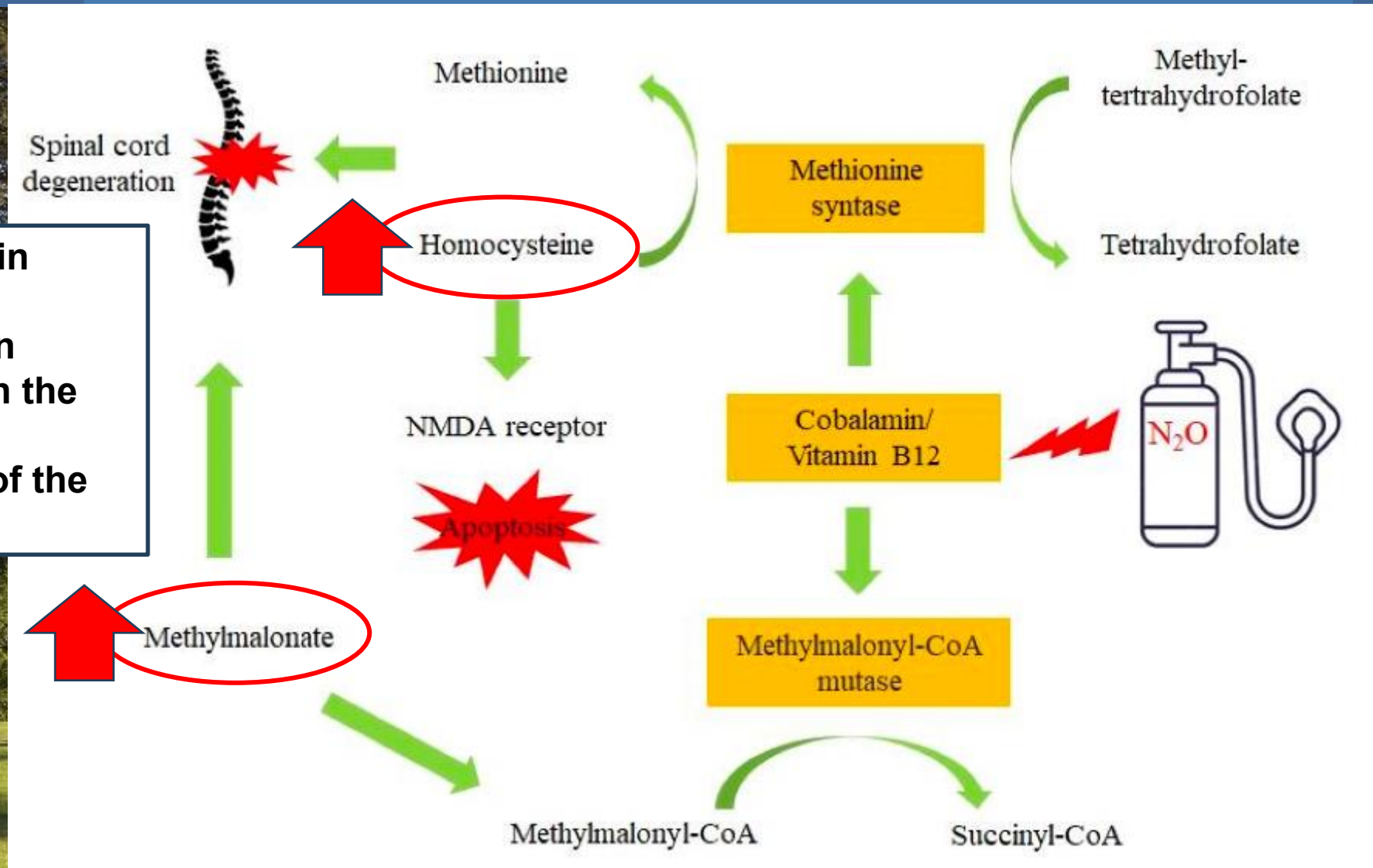
77% of chronic users not aware of negative physiological and psychiatric potential consequences

Chronic Use of N₂O

- Nitrous oxide-Induced Subacute Combined Degeneration of the Cord (N₂O-SACD)
 - First described 1978: 14 Dental Practitioners
 - Tied to B12 inactivation
 - Symptoms develop over several days to 6 months
 - Typical starts with distal paresthesias
 - Gait ataxia (worse in low lighting)/Falls/Inability to walk
 - Hypercoagulable state (hyperhomocysteinaemia)
 - Less common:
 - Impotence or other sexual dysfunction, bladder incontinence and/or urgency, weakness

Chronic Use of N₂O

DNA/RNA/protein
 methylation by
 methionine is an
 essential step in the
 production of
 phospholipids of the
 myelin sheath

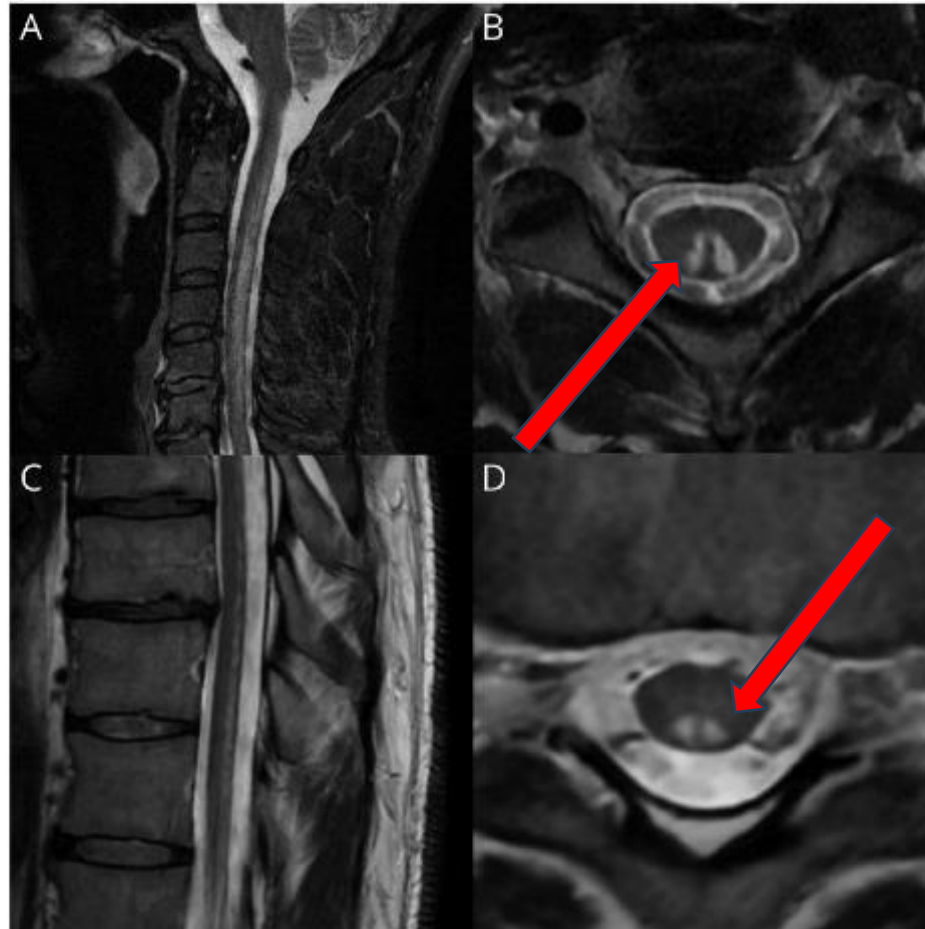


Chronic Use of N₂O

- Ask about:
 - Crohn's/Celiac
 - Diet
 - Bariatric surgery
 - Bowel resections
 - Meds: gastric acid suppressants, metformin, potassium supplements, OCPs

Chronic Use of N₂O

Figure MRI of the Cervical and Thoracic Spine, With Sagittal and Axial T2-Weighted Imaging Showing Longitudinal Hyperintensity Throughout the Dorsal Columns



- B12: >2,000 pg/mL (nl=232-1245)
- Methylmalonic acid level normal
- Homocysteine 84umol/L (nl=0-14)
- Wide based gait
- Decreased light touch, pinprick, vibration and proprioception
- Increased LE DTRs w/o spasticity or clonus

Summary of Potential Impacts of N₂O Use

Table 1: Complications of recreational nitrous oxide use

Type of complication	Clinical consequences
Acute	Altered cognition Hypoxemia Death by asphyxia (rare) Cold-related injury: e.g., mouth, hands
Chronic	Peripheral neuropathy <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bilateral paresthesia and weakness, gait disturbances, hyporeflexia Myelopathy (subacute combined degeneration) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bilateral numbness, weakness, gait disturbances, hyperreflexia, urinary retention, incontinence Encephalopathy (rare) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Behavioural changes, paranoia, delusions, hallucinations and other psychiatric symptoms Anemia Skin hyperpigmentation (rare) Thrombosis (rare)

Detection/Diagnosis


Table 2: Investigations for patients suspected of having nitrous oxide toxicity

Investigation type	Finding
Vitamin B ₁₂	Low (50%–75%) or normal (25%–50%) in patients with neurologic symptoms
Homocysteine	Increased
Methylmalonic acid	Increased
MRI spine	If myelopathy is present: hyperintensities in T ₂ , often at the C3–C4 with caudal extension in severe cases
Nerve conduction studies	Abnormal in most patient with symptoms <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Axonal degeneration with or without demyelination (common)• Isolated demyelination without axonal degeneration (rare)

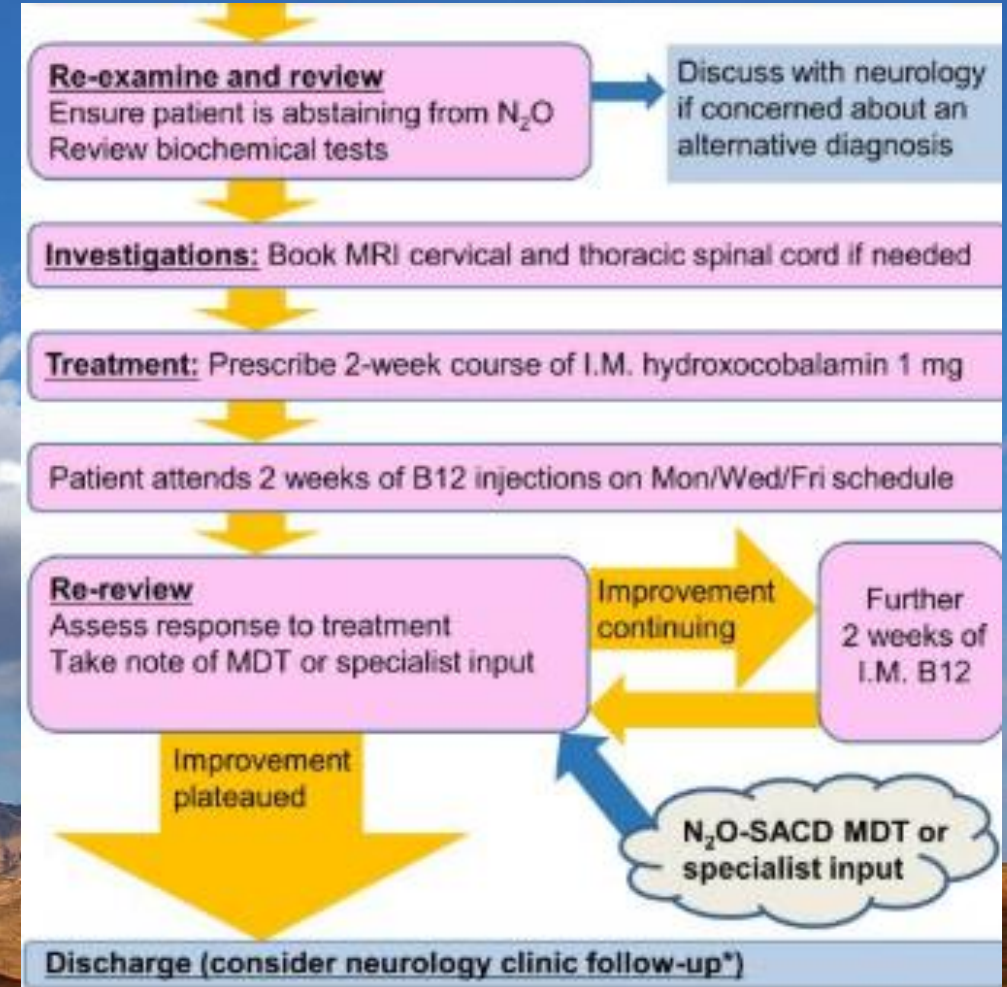
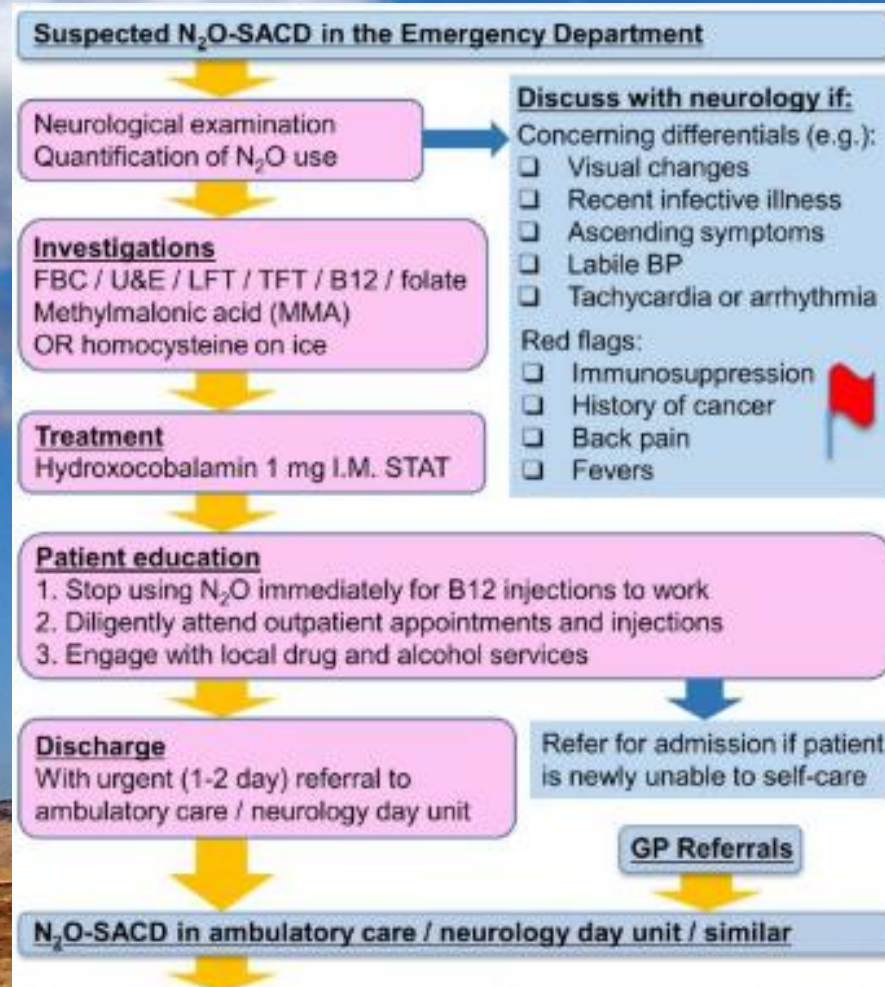
Note: MRI = magnetic resonance imaging.

- In differential: anyone with peripheral neuropathy, myelopathy, encephalopathy, esp if young
- h/o N₂O exposure
- Labs
- MRI
- Nerve conduction studies

Treatment

- No official guidelines
 - Cessation of N₂O use
 - B12 Supplementation
 - Varies, but one approach = IM B12 1000ug daily or every other day x 1 week, then once a week x 4-8 weeks, then monthly thereafter
 - Or, oral 1000-2000ug daily until sx's resolve
 - Some authors posit oral methionine as helpful as well
- 
- Reticulocyte count comes back in one week
 - Megaloblastic anemia resolves in 6-8 weeks
 - Most neurologic symptoms and lesions will disappear in time, but not for everyone
 - 98% see some improvement, 1/3rd with residual sx's

One Approach...



Regulation of N₂O

- Federal:
 - Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act → possession is legal and can be sold for culinary and medical reasons, but it cannot be marketed for the purpose of producing a high
- State:
 - Michigan (2024): criminalizes sale for non-medical, non-culinary purposes
 - Louisiana: outright ban on recreational sales
 - California: misdemeanor (6mos in jail) to possess with intent to inhale to get high; illegal to sell to anyone under 18

First Case: July 2024

- **56-year-old male prior history of polysubstance abuse including alcohol, prediabetes with underlying progressive neuropathy despite being clean and sober > 1 year**
 - Small fiber sensory PN with evolving hyperreflexia and Babinski's
 - Normal B12/folate but homocysteine >171
- **Discovered to be using 3-4 large canisters/week of Nitrous Oxide to manage his pain, anxiety and lack of detectability**
 - B12 deficiency masked by oral B12 supplementation
- **Neurologic deficits persisted but homocysteine normalized and DTR's improved w/cessation**



Case series of 6 patients with NO-induced Subacute Degeneration of the Spinal Cord Shasta Co 2024

- 6 patients presented to my outpatient neurology practice over 2 month interval
- Ages 26-38 years
- 5 male, 2 female
- All had initially presented with subacute progressive ascending paresthesias, weakness and ataxia
 - None had cognitive complaints
 - All had stocking sensory loss and gait ataxia
 - Some loss of DTR's, misinterpreted as GBS
 - Others hyperreflexia, Babinski's
 - 2 had profound bilateral foot drop (also alcoholics)

Clues for diagnosis

- **Vitamin B12 levels at presentation**
 - Very low levels ranging from 109-193 (5 pts < 150)
 - 1 patient didn't have low B12 but MCV > 117
 - Macrocytosis
- **All patients had history of some form of substance abuse**
 - 4 alcohol, 3 cocaine, 2 cannabis, 1 polysubstance
- **Those with coexistent alcohol abuse had the most profound weakness**
- **NONE** had volunteered that they were using nitrous until specifically asked.
- **Duration of use ranged from 3 weeks to 6 months**

MRI findings

- 5/6 had MRI studies
- ALL (not all reported by radiology) had faint signal in C spine and classic inverted V sign as seen with combined subacute degeneration
- 2 patients demonstrated faint enhancement



Other diagnostic studies

- **EMG/NCS performed in 4/6 patients**
 - 3 had evidence of an axonal predominant, length dependent peripheral neuropathy
 - 1 had evidence of additional polyradicular features consistent with a polyradiculoneuropathy
- **CSF available on 4/6 patients**
 - ALL had elevated CSF protein
 - None had positive oligoclonal bands
 - 1 patient with enhancement of C spinal cord also had AQP4 antibodies checked, which were negative

Treatment and Outcome

- **Inpatient:**

- 2 had been treated with full course of IVIG for presumed Guillian Barre Syndrome
- 2 had been treated with IV Solumedrol for cervical myelitis
- As their B12 levels came in, started parenteral B12 variable protocol

- **Outpatient:**

- Many lost to followup with variable compliance with B12 supplementation and abstinence of nitrous use
- Limited education and understanding of dangers

- **Outcome:**

- All patients presenting to my clinic months later had persistent paresthesias, gait ataxia
- Some profound distal weakness requiring AFO's, cane, walker

Take aways

- **Recreational Nitrous Oxide use is an increasing epidemic in our substance abuse culture with devastating long-term effects on one's nervous system**
- **Specifically think about and ask about use in all patients with substance abuse history and presentation of paresthesias, ataxia particularly think of it in subacute presentations**
- **Educate your patients as to the dangers of nitrous use and how supplementation alone doesn't protect**
- **Increase suspicion/detection of Vitamin B12 deficiency, with macrocytosis and checking MMA and Homocysteine**
- **Early detection and treatment is critical. Consider starting IM B12 while waiting for results**
- **More intentional education and close follow up is required to ensure compliance with supplementation and abstinence**

Questions

