Cocaine intoxication can present with a combination of some of the following symptoms:

1. Increased energy, alertness, and sociability;
2. Elation or euphoria; and
3. Decreased fatigue, need for sleep, and appetite (Romanelli 2006)
4. Anxiety
5. Irritability
6. Panic attacks
7. Interpersonal sensitivity
8. Hypervigilance
9. Suspiciousness
10. Paranoia
11. Grandiosity
12. Impaired judgment
13. Delusions and hallucinations
14. Psychosis
15. Hallucinations
16. Tactile hallucinations (formication)
17. Restlessness
18. Agitation
19. Tremor
20. Dyskinesia, and repetitive or stereotyped behaviors such as picking at the skin or foraging for drug
21. Tachycardia
22. Pupil dilation
23. Diaphoresis
24. Nausea

d. Psychotic flashbacks have been reported in methamphetamine abusers up to 2 years after their last drug use and often are precipitated by threatening experiences (Yui 1998)
e. Hemorrhagic stroke
f. Movement disorders as the result of increased dopamine activity in the basal ganglia and other brain areas that control movement (Warner 1993):
   a. Acute dystonic reactions,
   b. Choreaathetosis
   c. Akathisia (crack dancers)
   d. Buccolingual dyskinesias
   e. Exacerbation of Tourette's syndrome and tardive dyskinesia.

Withdrawal symptoms of the cocaine dependence can be:

a. Depressed mood,
b. Anhedonia
c. Fatigue
d. Difficulty concentrating,
e. Increased total sleep and rapid eye movement sleep duration

Cardiovascular System

a. Increase heart rate, blood pressure, and systemic vascular resistance
b. Myocardial infarction
c. Cardiac arrhythmias
d. Blockade of myocyte sodium channels
e. Cardiomyopathy
f. Myocarditis

Pulmonary effect of cocaine use:

a. Acute and chronic pulmonary toxicity
b. Cough
c. Shortness of breath,
d. Wheezing
e. Chest pain
f. Hemoptysis  
g. Exacerbation of asthma

Effect of cocaine use in kidneys:  
- Acute renal failure

Gastrointestinal effects of cocaine use:  
- Cocaine reduces gastric motility and delays gastric emptying
- Gastroduodenal ulceration and perforation,
- Intestinal infarction and perforation, and
- Ischemic colitis (Glauser 2007)
- Concealing cocaine by swallowing large packets (“body packing”) may result in severe acute toxicity if the wrapping deteriorates and allows cocaine into the gastrointestinal tract

Effect of cocaine in Liver:  
- Cocaine is hepatotoxic in rodents, but is no direct evidence that cocaine is hepatotoxic in humans.
- Liver abnormalities reported in case series of cocaine users can be accounted for by viral hepatitis from injection drug use, alcoholic liver disease, or other consequences of a drug-using lifestyle.

Endocrine effects of cocaine use:  
- Acute cocaine use activates the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis, stimulating secretion of epinephrine, corticotropin-releasing hormone (CRH), ACTH, and cortisol (Mello 1997; Warner 1998)
- Decreases plasma prolactin concentrations in cocaine-naive individual

Musculoskeletal effects of cocaine use:  
- Rhabdomyolysis

Head and Neck symptoms can be:  
- Chronic rhinitis, perforated nasal septum and nasal collapse, oropharyngeal ulcers, and osteolytic sinusitis
- Gingival ulceration
- Dental enamel erosion
- Crack cocaine may cause corneal ulcers (Ghosheh 2007)

Effect of cocaine use in immune system:  
- Variety of vasculitic syndromes primarily affecting skin and muscle
- Henoch Schönlein purpura,
- Steven-Johnson syndrome, or
- Raynaud phenomenon.
- Wegener's granulomatosis (Peikert 2008)

Effect of cocaine use on sexual function:  
- Stimulants are commonly thought of as an aphrodisiac, but chronic use usually impairs sexual function (Palha 2008)
- Men may experience erectile dysfunction or delayed or inhibited ejaculation.
- Priapism is rare.
- Women may develop irregular menses.

Reproductive, Fetal, and Neonatal Health  
- Prescription stimulants, including cocaine and amphetamines, are classified by the FDA in pregnancy category C, meaning that risk cannot be ruled out because human studies are lacking.
- Vaginal bleeding,
- Abruptio placenta,
- Placenta previa,
- Premature rupture of membranes,
- Decreased head circumference,
- Low birth weight, tremulousness,
- Irritability
i. poor feeding, and
j. autonomic instability

References:
• Foltin RW, Fischman MW. Effects of methadone or buprenorphine maintenance on the subjective and reinforcing effects of intravenous cocaine in humans. J Pharmacol Exp Ther 1996;278:1153–1164.