# CLASS: A

## PROTOCOLS USED IN: Hydrogen Cyanide

### PHARMACOLOGY AND ACTIONS:

Hydroxocobalamin (vitamin B12) is an effective antidote in the treatment of cyanide poisoning based on its ability to bind cyanide ions.

# INDICATIONS:

Cyanide poisoning or smoke inhalation with suspected cyanide poisoning due to the presence of coma, persistent hypotension or cardiorespiratory arrest.

#### PRECAUTIONS:

Hydroxocobalamin has physical (particulate) and chemical incompatibilities with many medications and it is best to administer other drugs or products (e.g. blood) through a separate intravenous line.

### SIDE EFFECTS AND NOTES:

- A. Can cause dark red or purple discoloration of the skin, mucosal membranes, blood, and urine.
- B. Because of its deep red color, Hydroxocobalamin has also been found to interfere with certain laboratory tests based on light absorption including cooximetric measurements or carboxyhemoglobin, methemoglobin and oxyhemoglobin.

# ADULT DOSING:

# Cyanide poisoning or smoke inhalation with suspected cyanide poisoning -

**5 grams IV or IO** over 15 minutes. Vial should be reconstituted with 200 ml of normal saline. <u>Contact OLMC regarding second dose</u>. Monitor for clinical response.

#### **PEDIATRIC DOSING:**

Cyanide poisoning or smoke inhalation with suspected cyanide poisoning -70 mg / kg IV or IO over 15 minutes. Vial should be reconstituted with 200 ml of normal saline. <u>Contact OLMC regarding second dose</u>. Monitor for clinical response.