| I herapeutic Ag                             | ent Treatment of Poisoning by:                    | Product I               | nformation           | Minimum # units for each HCF category*   |                |                                  |                                  |                          | Needs Assessment for Health Care Facilities (HCF)  |
|---|---|-------------------------|----------------------|--|----------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
|   |   | Unit size               | Package Min<br>Order | Main<br>Depot  | Local<br>Depot | Hospital ≤<br>1 hr from<br>Depot | Hospital ><br>1 hr from<br>Depot | Treat-<br>ment<br>Centre | * Minimum # of units to treat ONE 70 kg patient. Greater than one patient supply may be required according to case volume. A "Treatment Centre" is a HCF which provides emergency care, but lacks inpatient beds.  |
| Activated Charcoal<br>without sorbitol      | toxins which are bound by charcoal                | 50 g/250 mL<br>bottle   | . 1 bottle           | 8  | 6              | 3                                | 3                                | 3                        | Most HCF require inventory for 2 or more patients.   |
| Acetylcysteine Inj                          | acetaminophen                                     | 2g/10 mL<br>vials       | 1 vial               | 20   | 20             | 15                               | 15                               | 10                       | Most HCF require inventory for 2 or more patients; a 1 patient supply is sufficient for most treatment centres.  |
| Atropine sulfate Inj                        | organophosphate & carbamate insecticides          | 0.6mg/mL<br>amp         | 10 /box              | 150  | 150            | 50                               | 150                              | 50                       | High doses may be required for organophosphate poisonings: 150 amps (90 mg) may be required to treat a 70 kg victim of organophosphate poisoning for approximately 8 hours.  |
| Calcium Gluconate I                         | nj HF acid burns (topical, SC)                    | 1g/10mL via             | 125 /box             | 10   | 10             | 10                               | 10                               | 10                       | Stocking both calcium salts is recommended. Chloride salt preferred for calcium channel blocker OD, gluconate preferred for topical use or SC infiltration in hydrofluoric acid burns. Note: chloride provides 3x more calcium per gram than gluconate salt  |
| Calcium Chloride Inj                        | calcium channel blockers                          | 1g/10mL<br>PFS          | 1 PFS                | 20   | 20             | 10                               | 10                               | 10                       | topical use of CC minitalion in rigurolius and durins. Note: chioride provides 5x more calculative in an intermining provided said   |
| Digoxin Immune Fab                          | Inj digoxin/digitalis glycosides                  | 40mg/vial               | 1 vial               | 10   | 10             | 5                                | 5                                | 0                        | Recommended at all HCF able to measure serum digoxin levels. Optional for HC#without on-site digoxin levels/if use is<br>infrequent AND a supply can be obtained from a neighbouring HCF within –1 hour  |
| Ethyl Alcohol Inj 99-<br>or oral equivalent | 100% methanol, ethylene glycol (DIN 00394394)     | 10 mL amp               | 5/ box               | 60   | 30             | 12                               | 18                               | 18                       | Minimum 1 patient supply of IV /po ethanol recommended IN ADDITION T <b>0tomepizole</b> (Rationale: back up antidote in the ev of multiple poisoning).   |
| Fomepizole Inj                              | methanol, ethylene glycol                         | 1500 mg/<br>vial        | 4 vials              | 4  | 2              | 1                                | 1-2                              |                          | Preferred antidote for toxic alcohol poisoning. Remote HCF prone to transportation delays require 2 vials. Most HCFalso req ethanol as a back up antidote.   |
| Flumazenil Inj                              | benzodiazepines                                   | 0.5 mg /5<br>mL vial    | 10/ box              | 10   | 10             | 5                                | 10                               | 5                        | Rarely indicated. May be used to prevent the need for intubation in patients, or for management of paradoxical excitation.   |
| Glucagon Inj                                | calcium channel blocker, beta-blocker             | 1mg/vial                | 1 vial               | 60   | 40             | 15                               | 20                               | 0                        | Newer therapies (e.g. insulin/ glucose) for calcium channel blocker overdose do NOT eliminate the need to stock glucagon.  |
| Hydroxocobalamin<br>(Cyanokit) Inj          | cyanide, acetonitrile                             | 2 x 2.5 g<br>vials      | 1 kit                | 2  | 1              | 1                                | 1                                | 1                        | Should be considered for victims of smoke inhalation.  |
| Methylene blue Inj                          | methemoglobinemia                                 | 50 mg/5 mL<br>amp       | 10/box               | 10   | 10             | 5                                | 5                                | 3                        | Comon causes of methemoglobinemia: nitrites, dapsone, local anesthetics, phenazopyridine   |
| Naloxone Inj                                | opiates, opioids                                  | 0.4mg /1mL<br>amp       | . 10/ box            | 50   | 50             | 20                               | 30                               | 20                       | Most HCF require inventory for 2 or more patients.   |
| Pyridoxine Inj                              | high dose isoniazid (seizures)                    | 3 g/ 30 mL<br>vial      | 1 vial               | 5  | 4              | 2                                | 2                                | 2                        |  |
| Black widow spider<br>antivenin Ini         |   | 1 vial (2.5<br>mL)      | 1 vial               | 2  | 1              | 0                                | 0                                | 0                        | SPECIAL ACCESS PROGRAMMEManufacturer keeps a supply in Montreal.   |
| Crotalidae Polyvaler<br>Antivenin Inj       | t Fab rattlesnake (Crotalidae) envenomation       | 1 vial                  | 2 vials /box         | 24   | 12             | 6                                | 12                               | 0                        | SPECIAL ACCESS PROGRAMME (US supplier)HCF fulfilling any one of the following criteriaA) located in region where<br>rattlesnakes are indigenous [In BC, southern and central interior, map available from DPI@]catchment area includes a know<br>population of captive rattlesnakes (e.g. aquarium, nature park, academic institution)C) 3° HCF which may receive snake bite<br>victims transferred from other regions |
| Deferoxamine Inj                            | iron  | 500mg /vial             | 10 /box              | 30   | 20             | 10                               | 15                               | 10                       | vicinis transferred noni otner redions   |
| Dimercaprol (BAL) II                        | ij lead, mercury, arsenic                         | 300 mg/ 3<br>mL amp     | 10/box               | 10   | 0              | 0                                | 0                                | 0                        | Distribute depots such that the chelating agent could be administered within 6 hours, assuming that the most rapid form of<br>emergency transport will be used to transport either the patient or the drug. One depot required at/ near pediatric specially h  |
| Folic Acid Inj                              | methanol  | 50mg/<br>10mL vial      | 1 vial               | 8  | 8              | 4                                | 6                                | 2                        | Folic acid cannot be substituted for <b>leucovorin</b> in management of methotrexate exposure. BOTH forms of folate are recommended.   |
| Leucovorin Inj                              | methotrexate, methanol                            | 50mg /5mL<br>vial       | 1 vial               | 2  | 1              | 1                                | 1                                | 1                        |  |
| Octreotide Inj                              | sulfonylurea (hypoglycemia)                       | 100 μg/ 1mL<br>amp      | 5/ box               | 10   | 6              | 3                                | 3                                | 3                        |  |
| PEG Solution                                | iron, some SR preparations, some metals           | 4 L jug                 | 6/ case              | 6  | 6              | 2                                | 3                                | 2                        | Larger quantity for remote sites at risk for delayed transfer.   |
| Pralidoxime Inj                             | organophosphate insecticides                      | 1g/vial                 | 6/box                | 24   | 12-24          | 3                                | 6                                | 0                        | SPECIAL ACCESS PROGRAMME (US supplier)   |
| Protamine Sulfate In                        | heparin   | 50mg /5mL<br>vial       | 10/ box              | 10   | 5              | 2                                | 3                                | 2                        |  |
| Vitamin K1 Inj                              | warfarin, rodenticides                            | 10mg/ 1mL<br>amp        | 10/ box              | 20   | 20             | 10                               | 10                               | 10                       |  |
| Calcium disodium E                          | DTA lead, zinc                                    | 10 mL amp<br>(50 mg/mL) | 10/box               | Used pare<br>daily for 5   |                | lead poisoning                   | g. Adult dose i                  | s 2-4 G IV               | SPECIAL ACCESS PROGRAMME (Laboratoire Serb in France)Rarely used. Alternatives include dimercaprol and succime   |
| Cyproheptadine                              | serotonin syndrome                                | 4 mg tab                | 100 tab/ bottle      |  |                |                                  |                                  | ed evidenc               | May be recommended by toxicologists for severe serotonin syndrome. Other treatment options available. May be considered and 2° HCF.  |
| Dantrolene Inj                              | malignant hyperthermia secondary to<br>anesthetic | 20mg/vial               | 6/box                | Primarily used for anesthetic-induced malignant hyperthermi-<br>rarely used for poisoning            |                |                                  |                                  | yperthermia              | Required by all HCF using inhalation anesthetics.  |
| Penicillamine                               | copper, lead, arsenic                             | 250mg caps              | 100 cap/bottle       | Limited use as a chelating agent   |                |                                  |                                  |                          | Can usually be purchased on an as needed basis.  |
| Potassium iodide                            | radioactive iodine                                | various                 |                      | May be used for thyroid protection following exposure to radioactive iodine.                         |                |                                  |                                  | sure to                  | Various dosage forms available over the counter from US Manfuacturers (e.g. Thyrosate, Isosate), Thyroshield®). Potassium iodide can also be obtained from Lugo's solution or capsules may be compounded using potassium iodide crystals.  |
| Sodium nitrite Inj                          | hydrogen sulfide                                  | 300 mg/<br>10mL vial    | 2 vials /box         | Adjunct to supportive care for hydrogen sulfide poisoning; limited evidence supporting effectiveness |                |                                  |                                  | oisoning;                | SPECIAL ACCESS PROGRAMME (US supplier)May be kept at sites close to a hydrogen sulfide generating industry (e.g. of gas, mining, sewage treatment).  |
| Succimer                                    | chelating agent for lead, mercury, arsenic        | 100 mg cap              | 100 cap/<br>bottle   |  |                |                                  |                                  |                          | SPECIAL ACCESS PROGRAMME(US supplier) Canadian distributor is Accuristix.  |