### Class:
- Cyanide antidote

### Actions:
- Binds directly to cyanide ions to create cyanocobalamin, a natural form of vitamin B-12, which can then be excreted through urination.

### Indications:
- Suspected or confirmed acute cyanide poisoning to include symptomatic smoke inhalation patient
- Cardiac arrest due to acute or suspected cyanide poisoning to include symptomatic smoke inhalation patient

### Dosage/Administration:

- **Adult:**
  - 5 grams administered over 15 minutes using 20 gtt filtered administration set provided with kit
  - Mix 200 ml saline into 5 gram vial, swirl 60 sec to mix, administer vial over 15 minutes (266 gtts/min)

- **Pediatric:**
  - Mix 200 ml saline into 5 gram vial, swirl to mix, administer dose over 15 min
  - 1.25 to 5 gram dose administered, depending on patient size (Use Broselow tape and pediatric drug administration guide.)
    - Up to 18 kg (grey, pink, red, purple, yellow, & white) - 1.25 gram (1/4 bottle) = 67 gtts/minute
    - 19-36 kg (blue, orange & green)- 2.5 gram (1/2 bottle) = 133 gtts/min
    - Greater than 36 kg - Use adult dose of 5 grams (1 bottle) = 266 gtts/min

### Side Effects:
- Chromaturia (red-colored urine)
- Erythema (red-colored skin)
- Hypertension, pressures reported as greater than 180/110 for up to 4 hrs post-administration
- Nausea/Vomiting
- Headache
- Infusion site reaction
**Contraindications:**
- Known hypersensitivity to hydroxocobalamin or cyanocobalamin

**Precautions:**
- Solution should be visually inspected for particulate matter prior to administration
- May not be administered through the same IV/IO line as dopamine or fentanyl due to physical incompatibility
- Should not be administered simultaneously with sodium nitrite or sodium thiosulfate
- Use cautiously in pregnant or nursing women

**Protocol Reference:**
- Cardiac Arrest & Resuscitation
- Poisoning