

# HYDROXOCOBALAMIN [CYANOKIT]

<b>DRUG CLASSIFICATION</b>	Synthetic Nutritive Agent; Vitamin B12 Antianaemic Agent Antidote in Cyanide Toxicity
<b>MECHANISM OF ACTION</b>	Hydroxocobalamin (Vitamin B12-b) serves as a precursor to the formation of cyanocobalamin (Vitamin B12) and acts as a coenzyme for various crucial metabolic functions such as protein synthesis and carbohydrate metabolism. In the presence of cyanide, each molecule of hydroxocobalamin can bind to one cyanide ion by displacing it for the hydroxo-ligand linked to the trivalent cobalt ion, officially forming cyanocobalamin which, is ultimately excreted in the urine.
<b>CLINICAL INDICATIONS</b>	Cyanide Poisoning
<b>STANDARD CONTRAINDICATIONS</b>	Hypersensitivity to Hydroxocobalamin or Relative Components
<b>POTENTIAL ADVERSE EFFECTS</b>	Diarrhea / Hypertension / Headache / Erythema / Skin Rash / Renal injury / Abdominal Pain / Nausea / Vomiting / Dizziness / Hot Flash / Peripheral Edema / Pleural Effusion / Ventricular Tachycardia / Renal Failure
<b>GENERAL RISKS &amp; PRECAUTION</b>	<b>1)</b> Hypertension may occur when treating cyanide poisoning with infusion of Hydroxocobalamin. <b>2)</b> Avoid direct sunlight while skin is discolored due to risk of photosensitivity. <b>3)</b> Concurrent undiagnosed anemia due to folate deficiency may blunt or impede therapeutic response to hydroxocobalamin therapy.
<b>PROTOCOL INDEX</b>	Carbon Monoxide / Cyanide (TE-2)

## MEDICATION ADMINISTRATION

### ADULT

### PEDIATRIC

#### Carbon Monoxide / Cyanide Poisoning

Initial Dose: 70 mg / kg [IV/IO]  
(Maximum Dose: 5 g)

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