

Cyanide Can Be an Overlooked Danger in Fire Smoke

Cyanide is often released when everyday items found in most homes and businesses combust, making smoke inhalation the most common cause of acute cyanide poisoning.^{1,2}

Recognizing Cyanide Poisoning in Smoke-Inhalation Victims

Cyanide poisoning in smoke-inhalation victims should be suspected if the following are present^{3,*}:

- ✓ **Exposure to fire or smoke in an enclosed area**
- ✓ **Soot around the mouth, nose, or back of mouth**
- ✓ **Altered mental status (e.g., confusion, disorientation)**

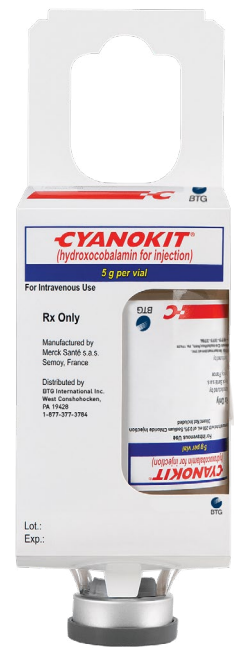
*List may not be comprehensive.

Time Is of the Essence

Signs and symptoms of acute cyanide poisoning may develop rapidly, depending on the route and extent of cyanide exposure. If cyanide poisoning is known or suspected, treat with CYANOKIT—the only FDA-approved treatment option for known or suspected cyanide poisoning.³

Suspect It. Treat It.

- If clinical suspicion of cyanide poisoning is high, administer CYANOKIT without delay.³
- Comprehensive treatment of acute cyanide intoxication requires support of vital functions. Airway, ventilatory and circulatory support, oxygen administration, and management of seizures should not be delayed to administer CYANOKIT.³
- The expert advice of a regional poison control center may be obtained by calling 1-800-222-1222.



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INDICATION

CYANOKIT is indicated for the treatment of known or suspected cyanide poisoning.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

Emergency Patient Management

- In conjunction with CYANOKIT, treatment of cyanide poisoning must include immediate attention to airway patency, adequacy of oxygenation and hydration, cardiovascular support, and management of seizures. Consideration should be given to decontamination measures based on the route of exposure.

Risk of Anaphylaxis and Other Hypersensitivity Reactions

- Consider alternative therapies, if available, in patients with known anaphylactic reactions to hydroxocobalamin or cyanocobalamin.
- Allergic reactions may include: anaphylaxis, chest tightness, edema, urticaria, pruritus, dyspnea, and rash. Allergic reactions including angioneurotic edema have also been reported in postmarketing experience.

Risk of Renal Injury

- Acute renal failure with acute tubular necrosis, renal impairment and urine calcium oxalate crystals have been reported following CYANOKIT therapy. Monitor renal function for 7 days following CYANOKIT therapy.

Risk of Increased Blood Pressure

- Substantial increases in blood pressure may occur following CYANOKIT therapy. Monitor blood pressure during therapy.



Expert Consensus Guidelines recommend stocking **2 CYANOKITs (10 g)** at all times in hospitals that provide emergency care.^{3,4}

If you have questions about **CYANOKIT**, including how to order, request a demo kit, or other product-related questions, please contact the BTG Specialty Solutions Center™ at **1-844-293-0007** or email us at CYANOKIT@btgsp.com.

Key Facts About CYANOKIT³:

- CYANOKIT can be used to treat multiple sources of cyanide poisoning, including smoke inhalation, dermal exposure, and ingestion.
- Unlike other antidotes for cyanide poisoning, CYANOKIT does not induce methemoglobinemia in patients with concomitant carbon monoxide poisoning, which can be lethal.^{3,5}

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (cont'd)

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS (cont'd)

Laboratory Tests

- Because of its deep red color, hydroxocobalamin has been found to interfere with colorimetric determination of certain laboratory parameters (e.g., clinical chemistry, hematology, coagulation, and urine parameters). Be aware of this when reporting and interpreting laboratory results.
- While determination of blood cyanide concentration is not required for management of cyanide poisoning and should not delay treatment with CYANOKIT, collecting a pretreatment blood sample may be useful for documenting cyanide poisoning as sampling post-CYANOKIT use may be inaccurate.

Clinical Methods

- Because of its deep red color, hydroxocobalamin may cause hemodialysis machines to shut down due to an erroneous detection of a “blood leak”. This should be considered before hemodialysis is initiated in patients treated with hydroxocobalamin.

Photosensitivity

- Hydroxocobalamin absorbs visible light in the UV spectrum. It therefore has potential to cause photosensitivity. While it is not known if the skin redness predisposes to photosensitivity, patients should be advised to avoid direct sun while their skin remains discolored.

Pregnancy and Lactation

- Available data from cases reported in the published literature and postmarketing surveillance with CYANOKIT use in pregnant women are insufficient to identify a drug-associated risk for major birth defects, miscarriage, or adverse maternal and fetal outcomes. There are risks to the pregnant woman and fetus associated with untreated cyanide poisoning. In animal studies, hydroxocobalamin administered to pregnant rats and rabbits during the period of organogenesis caused skeletal and soft tissue abnormalities, including alterations in the central nervous system, at exposures similar to human exposures at the therapeutic dose.
- Breastfeeding is not recommended during treatment with CYANOKIT.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

- The most common adverse reactions (>5%) include transient chromaturia, erythema, oxalate crystals in urine, rash, increased blood pressure, nausea, headache and infusion site reactions.

References: 1. Eckstein M, Maniscalco PM. *Prehosp Disaster Med.* 2006;21(2):s49-s55. 2. Guidotti T. *Prehosp Disaster Med.* 2005;21(2):s40-s48. 3. CYANOKIT [package insert]. BTG International Inc.; 2021. 4. Dart RC et al. *Ann Emerg Med.* 2018;71(3):314-325. 5. Nithiodote [prescribing information]. Hope Pharmaceuticals; 2021.