

PRODUCT INFORMATION

DICOBALT EDETATE INJECTION 300mg

NAME OF THE DRUG

Dicobalt edetate injection 300mg.

DESCRIPTION

Dicobalt edetate injection 300mg is a rose-coloured solution, containing dicobalt edetate 15mg/mL.

PHARMACOLOGY

Cyanide blocks intracellular respiration by binding to cytochrome oxidase. Dicobalt edetate forms a stable complex with the cyanide thereby acting as an antidote.

INDICATIONS

Dicobalt Edetate Injection is a specific antidote for acute cyanide poisoning. In view of the difficulty of certain diagnosis in emergency situations, it is recommended that Dicobalt Edetate Injection only be given when the patient is tending to lose, or has lost, consciousness. The product should not be used as a precautionary measure (see Precautions).

PRECAUTIONS

There is a reciprocal antidote action between cyanide and cobalt. Thus in the absence of cyanide, Dicobalt Edetate Injection is itself toxic. It is therefore essential that the product only be used in cases of cyanide poisoning. When the patient is fully conscious, it is unlikely that the extent of poisoning warrants the use of Dicobalt Edetate Injection.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

The initial effects of Dicobalt Edetate Injection are vomiting, a fall in blood pressure and compensatory tachycardia. After this the patient should recover.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Cyanide poisoning must be treated as quickly as possible and intensive supportive measures must be instituted: clear airways and adequate ventilation are essential. 100% oxygen should be administered concurrently with Dicobalt Edetate Injection.

Adults: One ampoule of Dicobalt Edetate Injection should be given intravenously over approximately one minute. If the patient shows inadequate response, a second ampoule of Dicobalt Edetate Injection may be given. If there is no response after a further five minutes, a third ampoule may be administered.

Each ampoule of Dicobalt Edetate Injection may be followed immediately by 50 mL Dextrose Intravenous Infusion BP 500 g/l.

When the patient's condition is less severe but, in the physician's judgement, still warrants the use of Dicobalt Edetate Injection, the period over which the injection is given should be extended to 5 minutes.

Children: There is no clinical experience of the use of Dicobalt Edetate Injection in children. As with adults, the dose required will be related to the quantity of cyanide ingested.

Elderly: There is no clinical experience of the use of Dicobalt Edetate Injection in the elderly but there is no reason to believe that the dosage schedule should be different from that for adults.

OVERDOSAGE

Signs and Symptoms: These may be due to cobalt toxicity or to an anaphylactic type reaction which may be dramatic. Oedema (particularly of the face and neck), vomiting, chest pain, sweating, hypotension, cardiac irregularities and rashes may occur.

Treatment: Intensive supportive therapy is required.

PRESENTATION

20mL ampoules containing Dicobalt Edetate 15mg/mL: 6's.

STORAGE

Store below 25°C away from light. The shelf-life is 3 years.

SPONSOR

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Grandfathered Product: PI not evaluated by TGA.

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