

November 2021

Royal College of Emergency Medicine and National Poisons Information Service Guideline on Antidote Availability for Emergency Departments, 2021 Update

Dear Colleagues

We have enclosed with this letter the updated 2021 Royal College of Emergency Medicine (RCEM) and National Poisons Information Service (NPIS) guideline for the stocking of antidotes by Emergency Departments in the UK which replaces the 2017 guideline. These guidelines are also available on [TOXBASE](#) and the [RCEM Clinical Guidelines](#) website.

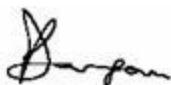
The main changes since the 2017 guideline are:

1. Formal arrangements are now in place for the supply of Category C Antidotes.
 - Prussian Blue, Sodium Calcium Edetate, Succimer (DMSA) and Unithiol (DMPS) are held in eight holding centres as shown in the map overleaf
 - Botulinum Antitoxin and Pralidoxime are available from separate holding centres overseen by the Health Security Agency (HSA)
 - Glucarpidase and Uridine Triacetate are supplied by WEP Clinical
 - Use of Category C antidotes should always be discussed with NPIS and/or a Consultant Clinical Toxicologist who will be able to provide contact details to arrange the supply of these antidotes
2. Cyanide antidotes: removal of Sodium Nitrite and Dicobalt Edetate; the recommended cyanide antidotes are Sodium Thiosulphate and Hydroxocobalamin
3. Addition of Andexanet Alpha (Category B) for the reversal of anticoagulation from Apixaban or Rivaroxaban in adults with life-threatening or uncontrolled gastrointestinal bleeding
4. Addition of Disodium Folate (Category B) as an alternative to Calcium Folate for administration of Folinic Acid in Methotrexate or Methanol poisoning
5. Addition of L-Carnitine (Category B) for severe Sodium Valproate toxicity
6. Addition of Viperfav (Category B) for European Adder (*Vipera berus*) as an alternative to ViperTAB
7. Addition of Uridine Triacetate (Category C) for severe 5-Fluorouracil or Capecitabine toxicity

Antidotes form an important component of the management of the poisoned patient and it is important that they are available in a timely fashion to ensure optimum care of these patients. A [2018/19 audit](#) of UK antidote stocks showed that less than half of hospitals are fully compliant with stocking recommendations for Category A and B antidotes. We would urge you to work with your pharmacy department to ensure that you implement this guideline focusing particularly on stocking of Category A and B antidotes.

We hope that you find this guideline useful. If you have any comments we would be happy to receive these at mail@toxbase.org.

Yours faithfully

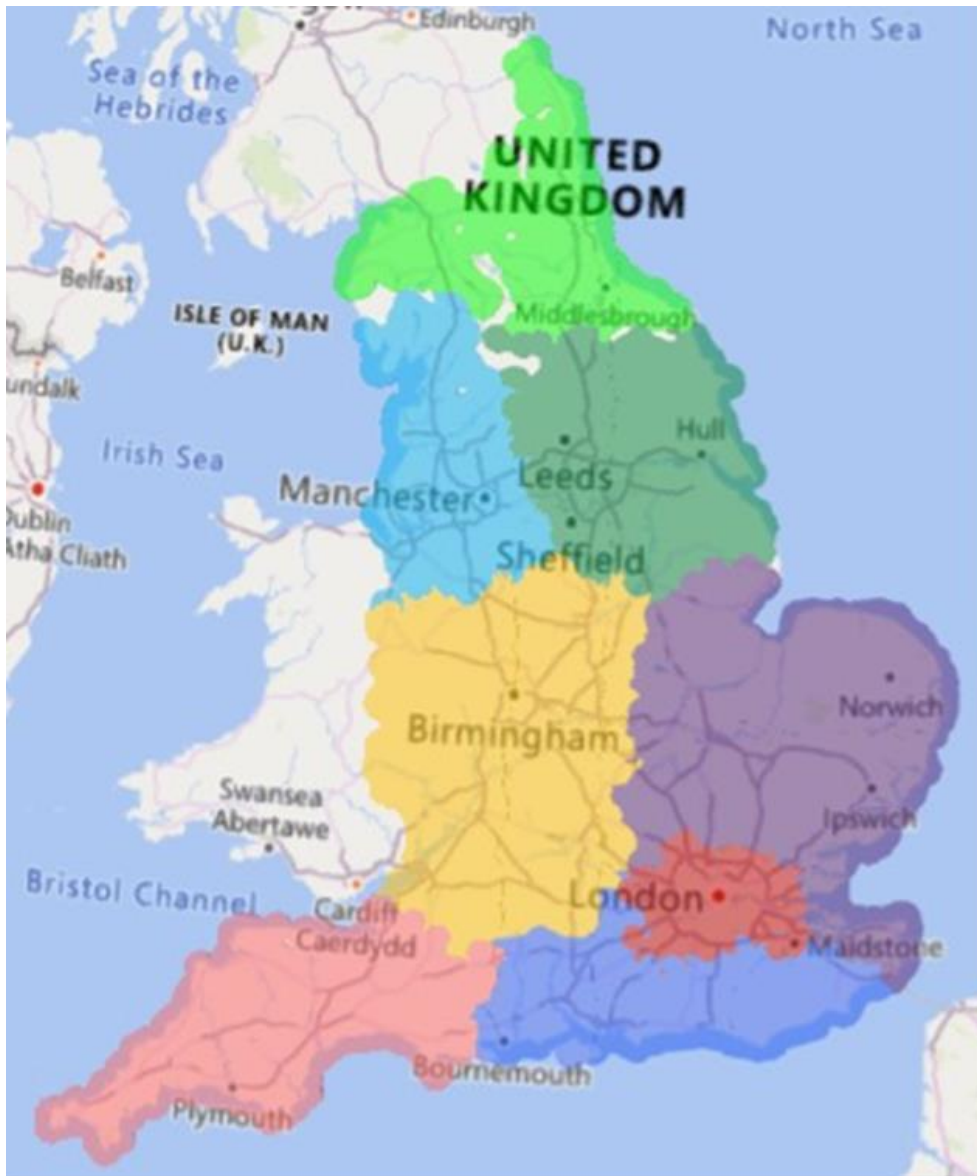


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Category C Antidote Holding Sites in England



	St Thomas' Hospital, Guy's and St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust, London
	The Royal Sussex County Hospital, University Hospitals Sussex NHS Foundation Trust, Brighton
	Derriford Hospital, University Hospitals Plymouth NHS Trust, Plymouth
	Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, Cambridge
	City Hospital Birmingham, Sandwell and West Birmingham NHS Trust, Birmingham
	Salford Royal Hospital, Salford Royal NHS Foundation Trust, Salford
	St James's University Hospital, The Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust, Leeds
	The Royal Victoria Infirmary, The Newcastle upon Tyne Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, Newcastle