

toxin	Antidote
Acetaminophen Poisoning. -Chloroform Poisoning. -Carbon Tetrachloride Poisoning. -Other Hepatotoxins	acetylcysteine (NAC)
Paracetamol poisoning	Methionine
Organophosphate / Carbamates. -insecticide poisoning & other cholinesterase inhibitors e.g., warfare agent. -Bradycardia Induced by a variety of drugs.	Atropine
-Digoxin poisoning; other cardiac glycosides (eg, oleander, foxglove)	Digoxin Immune FAB Digibind or Di giFa b®
Methanol toxicity Ethylene glycol toxicity	Ethanol IV 10 % with 5% Dextrose and Ethanol (oral)
- Methanol toxicity -Ethylene glycol toxicity	Fomepizole
Benzodiazepine poisoning: Reversal of iatrogenic over-sedation with benzodiazepines.	Flumazenil
Formaldehyde/ Formic acid Methanol Toxicity Folic acid antagonist (e.g. Methotrexate, trimethoprim, trimetrexate And Pyrimethamine)	Leucovorin (Folinic Acid) and Folic Acid
Methotrexate toxic levels	Glucarpidase/ Voraxaze®
-Beta blocker over Dose -CCB overdose -Hypoglycemic agents overdose	Glucagon HCL
Carbon monoxide Cyanide poisoning Hydrogen sulfide Carbon tetrachloride : High met Hg level unresponsive to methylene blue	100% O2 and Hyperbaric oxygen (HBO)
-Severe calcium channel blocker poisoning , severe beta blocker poisoning	High dose insulin euglycemic therapy
Dabigatran etexilate overdose Idarucizumab is licensed for use in adults when rapid reversal of anticoagulant effect of dabigatran etexilate is required as in emergency surgery or urgent procedures or life threatening or uncontrolled bleeding	Idarucizumab (Praxibind)
oral direct Xa inhibitor Apixaban and Rivaroxaban	4-factor PCC Four-Factor Prothrombin Complex Concentrate coagulation factor Xa (recombinant), inactivated-zhzo (formally known as “andexanet alfa”)
Methemoglobin inducing agents like: Aniline dyes, Dapsone, Nitrates and nitrites, Nitrobenzene Phenazopyridine	Methylene Blue
- Opioids (eg, codeine, diphenoxylate, fentanyl, heroin, meperidine, morphine, and propoxyphene) -Alpha2 agonists (eg, clonidine and guanfacine). -Unknown poisoning with mental status depression .	Naloxone/ Narcan

Hypoglycaemia induced by sulphonylureas and quinine.	Ocreotide acetate
Anticholinergic poisoning, especially antimuscarinic delirium.	Physostigmine
Cholinesterase Inhibitor: As poisoning by (organophosphate or “nerve gas”) And possibly: Antimyasthenic agents (eg, pyridostigmine)	Oximes Pralidoxime (2 PAM) Protopam Obidoxime
Anticoagulant effects of unfractionated heparin (UFH) and for some of the effects of low molecular weight heparin (LMWH)	Protamine Sulphate
Isoniazid (INH) poisoning hydrazine, and derivatives, and ethylene glycol overdoses	Pyridoxine (Vitamin B6)
-Cardiotoxicity of xenobiotics that block Na channels. - Correct life threatening acidosis generated from toxic alcohols - Rhabdomyolysis Chlorine gas Hyperkalemia -(TCA) Elimination Enhance of weak acids (salicylate, Phenobarbiturate, Methotrexate)	Sodium Bicarbonate
Iodine	Starch
Warfarin, and super-warfarin rodenticide	Vitamin K1 (phytonadione, phylloquinone)
-Cyanide poisoning (eg, HCN, KCN, and NaCN). -Cyanogen chloride Cyanogenic glycoside natural sources (eg, apricot pits and peach pits). -Hydrogen sulfide (nitrites only). -Acetonitrile Acrylonitrile Laetrile Bromates (thiosulfate only) Chlorates (thiosulfate only). -Mustard agents (thiosulfate only) Nitroprusside (thiosulfate only) Smoke inhalation (combustion of synthetic materials; thiosulfate only)	Cyanide Antidote Kit (Conventional) - NITRATE -Sodium thiosulfate
-Iron poisoning	Deferoxamine
Cyanide toxicity The antidote of choice in severe cases when there is a high clinical suspicion of cyanide poisoning e.g. after cyanide salt exposure.	Dicobaltesdetate
Lipophilic cardiotoxic agents - (Local anesthetics -and possibly other cardiac toxins e.g., CCB, bupropion, and cocaine)	Intravenous lipid emulsion (Intralipid)
-Heavy metals poisoning In lead Encephalopathy: It is used only with conjunction of calcium EDTA therapy.	B A L (Dimercaprol)
Heavy metal poisoning (Arsenic, Lead, Lewisite, Mercury).	DM S A (Succimer)
Heavy metal poisoning (Lead, copper and arsenic)	Penicillamine
Heavy metal poisoning (Lead toxicity, Zinc salts)	EDTA-Calcium
-Botulinum antitoxin, heptavalent for botulism in child >1 Y & adults. -Botulism immune globulin, human (BabyBIG) for infant botulism < 1 Y.	Botulism antitoxin & Baby Botulism IG (BIG)
Scorpion envenomation	Antiscorpion
Snake envenomation Any local or systemic signs are an indication for antivenin administration. – - Polyvalent snake antivenin for hematotoxic snakes. -Bivalent snake antivenin for neuro-toxic snakes	Antivenom (Polyvalent and bivalent) for Snake bite
-Most poisons. Up to one hr. following ingestion. -It may also be considered more than one hr after ingestion in some poisoning as <u>Theophylline</u>	Activated charcoal

-Neuroleptic malignant syndrome (NMS) caused by neuroleptic drugs.	Bromriptine
-Calcium channel blocker Hypercalcemia induced by (<u>Fluoride, oxalate or the IV anticoagulant citrate...</u>) -Hydrofluoric acid toxicity Severe hyperkalemia with cardiac manifestations (not digoxin induced). -Black widow spider. Hypomagnesaemia.	Calcium Gluconate
-Hydrofluoric acid skin exposure burns < 5% of body surface or exposures to concentrations of <20%.	Calcium Gluconate Gel
-Used as Adjunctive Agent in: Hyperammonemia from valproic acid toxicity.	Carnitine (L-Carnitine)
-Chlorinated hydrocarbons. -Digitoxin - Amiodarone - Oral anticoagulants -NSAIDs - b- blockers - Thiazide diuretics - Oral hypoglycemic.	Cholestyramine
- Used as Adjunctive Agent in: Chloroquine and related antimalarial drugs Nerve agents Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome (NMS) Serotonin syndrome Severe agitation from any toxic exposure/overdose (eg, cocaine, PCP, methamphetamine) hypnotics withdrawal	BDZ
Used as Adjunctive Agent in: Acute dystonic reactions associated with neuroleptics or metoclopramide	Benztropine
-Used as Adjunctive Agent in: Serotonin syndrome caused by: Monoamine oxidase inhibitors and Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors	Cyproheptadine
- Used as Adjunctive Agent in: Hyperthermia from (malignant hyperthermia, neuroleptic malignant syndrome, serotonin syndrome, cocaine and amphetamines).	Dantrolene
Used as Adjunctive Agent in: Organophosphate Insecticides (OPs) Nerve agents.	Glycopyrrolate Bromide (Robinul)
Reduction of urothelial toxicity in antineoplastic therapy (Cyclophosphamide)	Mesna
Used as Adjunctive Agent in: Catecholamine extravasation Intradigital epinephrine injection. Phentolamine also offers an additional option in the management of drug-induced hypertension.	Phentolamine mesylate (Regitine)
Used as Adjunctive Agent in: Dirty bomb agents: radioactive cesium and thallium and non-radioactive thallium.	Prussian Blue/ Radiogardase
Used as Adjunctive Agent in: Every potential alcoholic prevent and treat Wernicke encephalopathy	Thiamine Hydrochloride
Whole bowel irrigation for agents not bound by activated charcoal e.g. iron, lithium, also for body packers and for slow release preparations.	Polyethylene glycol (Macrogol '3350') Klean-Prep