

# + ACTIVATED CHARCOAL GUIDE

Activated Charcoal (AC) coats the gastrointestinal wall and adsorbs undesirable substances, thus reducing their availability for absorption into the systemic circulation. For effective adsorption, it is important to administer a high quality AC in sufficient quantities, and utilise sodium sulphate with the first (or only) administration of AC.

## SUBSTANCES THAT ADSORB TO AC

Single administration of AC (with sodium sulphate) recommended
ACE inhibitors
Alliums (onion, garlic, etc.)
Alphachloralose, choralose
Amphetamines
Anti-histamines
Neuroleptics (first generation anti-psychotics)
Baclofen
Benzodiazepines
Beta-blockers (non slow release formulations)
Brunfelsia spp
Cyanobacteria (A.K.A blue-green algae)
Fipronil
Glyphosate
Nicotine (repeated administration may be necessary in case of sustained release products e.g. transdermal patches)
Opioids
Plant bulbs (except Lily of the valley)
Pyrethrin/pyrethroids
Strychnine
SSRI/SARI (anti-depressants)
Yew tree

Repeated administration of AC (initially with sodium sulphate, then without) is recommended
Anti-coagulant rodenticides
Aspirin
Atypical (second generation) anti-psychotics
Beta-blockers (slow release formulations)
Cannabis
Calcium channel blockers
Cardiac Glycosides (Lily of the valley, Adenium obesum, Apocynum spp, Digitalis purpurea, Calatropis spp, Kalanchoe spp, Asclepias spp, Nerium Oleander, Ornithogalum umbellatum, Digitalis lantana, Thevatia peruviana)
Chocolate
Cholecalciferol (VitD3)
Digoxin
Grapes and their dried fruits*
Lilies*
Macrocyclic lactones
Metaldehyde
Mushrooms
Mycotoxins
NSAIDS
Organophosphates, carbamates
Paracetamol (acetaminophen)
Phenobarbital/barbiturates
Phenylbutazone
Sago palm
Tacrolimus
Tetracyclines
Theophylline
Tricyclic antidepressants

\*Currently, the toxic mechanism is unknown and persistence within the gastrointestinal tract may occur. Therefore, repeated administration of AC should be considered provided there is no contraindication to do so.

## TOXINS WITH MINIMAL ADSORPTION TO AC

These toxins are minimally adsorbed by AC. Administration of AC is not necessary unless there is concurrent ingestion of a toxin that adsorbs to AC. Where uncertainty exists regarding toxin exposure or toxin adsorbency potential, AC administration should be considered to aid gastrointestinal decontamination

Alcohols & sugar alcohols (xylitol, ethanol, methanol, ethylene glycol, propylene glycol)
Cyanogenic plants
Caustic detergents or corrosive items
Electric batteries
Essential oils
Fertilisers
Frog toxicity/Toad venom
Glues and adhesives
Heavy metals (lead, zinc, copper, iron ...etc)
Hydrocarbons
Oak (acorns)
Processionary caterpillars
Raw dough and yeast
Salt
Strong acids or alkalis

### AC CONSIDERATIONS:

- Black stools are expected following administration
- AC will stain fur and fabrics
- Concurrent adsorption of essential oral antidotes or routine medications
- AC is contraindicated prior to gastrointestinal surgery/endoscopy or with gastrointestinal perforation
- Administer with care in patients prone to aspiration
- Patients receiving AC, particularly with sodium sulphate use, should have their electrolytes monitored

### FOLLOW WITH CARBODOTE REPEAT Q4-6HRS FOR 24-48HRS

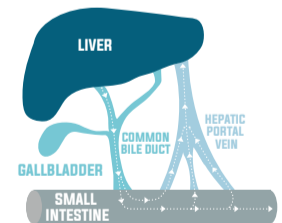
### REPEATED ADMINISTRATION OF AC IS RECOMMENDED FOR UNDESIRABLE SUBSTANCES THAT PERSIST WITHIN THE GI TRACT

This may increase the absorption of undesirable substances (and therefore harm) and may occur as a result of:

- Enterohepatic recirculation
- Sustained release preparations or substances with delayed gastric emptying
- Substances with lower affinity or that easily desorb from activated charcoal

#### Enterohepatic Recirculation

Enterohepatic recirculation occurs when a substance enters the liver via the portal circulation (following intestinal absorption) or systemic circulation (following other routes of exposure - e.g., intravenous, dermal). The substance (+/- its metabolites) then undergoes biliary excretion and is available for reabsorption in the small intestine.



### ADMINISTER CARBODOTE PRIME ONCE

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### SODIUM SULPHATE CONSIDERATIONS:

- Sodium sulphate speeds up gastrointestinal transit times, permitting rapid elimination of undesirable substances adsorbed to AC (and reducing the opportunity for substance desorption from AC).
- Sodium sulphate should only be administered ONCE, as repeated administration may result in dehydration +/- electrolyte disturbances.
- Sodium sulphate use may result in soft or watery faecal consistency.

#### Avoid usage of sodium sulphate in patients with:

- Clinical dehydration that can't be corrected easily
  - Diarrhoea, electrolyte abnormalities, or hypotension
  - Use with caution in patients with pre-existing renal or cardiac disease
  - Presence of gastrointestinal obstruction, perforation or ileus
  - Due to their small body size, avoid use in exotic pets
- In patients where sodium sulphate use is inappropriate, substitute **Carbodote Prime** with **Carbodote Repeat**.

## + OUR PRE-FILLED 'GRAB & GO' RANGE

### CARBODOTE PRIME

- Activated charcoal (30%) plus sodium sulphate (6.25%)
- Unique, 2 in 1 activated charcoal gel plus sodium sulphate to speed up gastrointestinal decontamination of toxins
- Use ONCE per exposure



### CARBODOTE REPEAT

- Activated charcoal (30%)
- Pure activated charcoal gel
- Use when repeated administration required



### CARBODOTE LIQUID

- For situations where a liquid is preferable i.e. for use with a naso gastric tube



	PRODUCT	ACTIVATED CHARCOAL	SODIUM SULPHATE	READY TO USE	REPEAT USE	FORMAT	RECOMMENDATIONS FOR USE	
STEP 1	CARBODOTE PRIME	✓	✓	✓	✗	GEL	RECOMMENDED FOR USE IN CLINICS	ONCE ONLY, ADMINISTER IN CONSULTATION
STEP 2	CARBODOTE REPEAT	✓	✗	✓	✓	GEL	AT HOME BY PET OWNER	WHEN NECESSARY, CONTINUE EVERY 4-6 HOURS FOR 24-48 HRS*
OTHER APPLICATIONS	CARBODOTE LIQUID	✓	✗	✓	✓	LIQUID	IN SITUATIONS WHERE A LIQUID IS PREFERABLE	ADMINISTER AS ABOVE**

TO FIND OUT MORE ABOUT THE CARBODOTE RANGE FROM DÔMES PHARMA, VISIT [WWW.DOMESPHARMA.CO.UK](http://WWW.DOMESPHARMA.CO.UK)



Carbodote is a complementary feed. Due to their small size, do not use CARBODOTE PRIME in exotic pets. When the use of sodium sulphate is inappropriate, Carbodote Repeat can be used. Study: TVM329CarbAd

\*Frequency may differ, depending on undesirable substance. \*\* Can be used as a substitute for Prime or Repeat, follow instructions as necessary. For further information please contact Dômes Pharma, Kirtlington Business Centre, Slade Farm, Kirtlington, Oxfordshire, UK, OX5 3JA. Tel. 0800 0385868. Email help@domespharma.co.uk. Dômes Pharma is the trading name of TVM UK Animal Health Ltd.