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## Disclosure belangen spreker

(potentiële) belangenverstrengeling	Geen / Zie hieronder
Voor bijeenkomst mogelijk relevante relaties met bedrijven	Bedrijfsnamen
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sponsoring of onderzoeksgeld</li><li>• Honorarium of andere (financiële) vergoeding</li><li>• Aandeelhouder</li><li>• Andere relatie, namelijk ...</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• -</li><li>• -</li><li>• -</li><li>• -</li></ul>

# Ethyleneglycol intoxication

**KOEL  
VLOEISTOF**

Carex  
1 liter



**1.59**



Radboudumc

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# Case presentation

Severe intoxication: sent by hospital Boxmeer

Man, 30 years old, regular beer drinker

22-8; 3 AM

Took about 250 cc ethyleneglycol + alcohol + oxazepam

5 AM: ethanol concentration 1,7 gram/liter

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# Presentation Radboudumc

- 6.40 AM
- Clinically no abnormalities
- Lab:

Osmolality 350 mmol/l

Na 145 mmol/l, glucose 5,5 mmol/l, ureum 4,3 mmol/l

pH 7,40 Bicarbonaat 22,0 mmol/l

Ethanol 1,09 g/l

osmolgap due to ethanol:  $1,09/0,0461 = 23,6$

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# Osmol gap

- Osmol gap
- measured osmolality - (2 x Na + glucose + urea)
- $350 - (290 + 5,5 + 4,3) = 50,2$

Normal osmol gap < 10 mosm

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# Contact NVIC

- This contains about 25-50% ethyleneglycol
- Weight 115 kg
- Calculated concentration 1375 mg/l
- >500 mg/l

Potentially SEVERE intoxication

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# Treatment criteria

**Table 1.** *Criteria for initiating antidotal therapy in ethylene glycol (EG) and methanol intoxication*<sup>9,10,17,18</sup>

**Criteria**

1. Documented plasma concentration  $\geq 200$  mg/l (3.2 mmol/l for EG and 6.2 mmol/l for methanol)

OR

2. Documented recent history of ingesting toxic amounts of EG/methanol and osmolal gap  $>10$  mOsm/l

OR

3. Suspected EG/methanol ingestion and at least 3 (for EG poisoning) or 2 (for methanol poisoning) of the following criteria:

- Arterial pH  $<7.3$
- Serum bicarbonate  $<20$  mmol/l
- Osmolal gap  $>10$  mOsm/l
- Oxalate crystalluria (*consider this criteria only for EG exposures*)



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# Toxicology

## **Clinical picture**

Similar tot ethanol, except for the smell of the breath.

1<sup>e</sup> phase (1-12 hr after ingestion):

depression CZS, nausea, vomiting, metabolic acidosis, seizure

2<sup>e</sup> fase (12-24 hr after ingestion):

cardiopulmonary symptoms: tachycardia, tachypoe, mild hypertension, sometimes congestive heart failure and circulatory collaps.

3<sup>e</sup> fase (24-72 hr after ingestion):

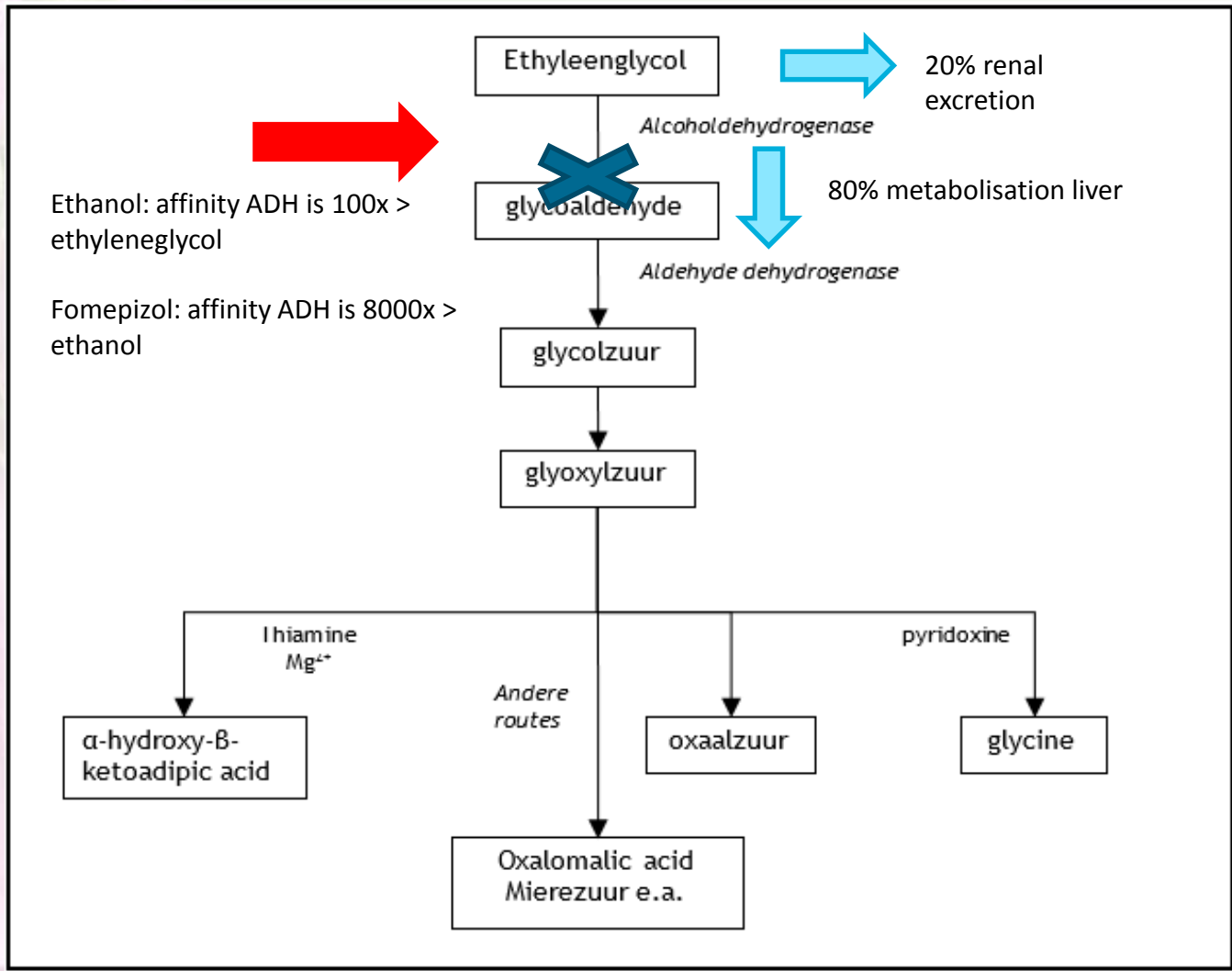
renal symptomen: oliguria, flank pain, acute tubulary necrosis, renal failure (usually reversible).

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# 10 AM

Ethyleneglycol concentration 1,13 g/l = 1130 mg/l

Ethanol 0,1 g/l



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# Pharmacist, nephrologist, ICU, internist

No fomepizol available

Start ethanol infusion, how much?

Concentration should be 1,0-1,5 g/l

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# Loading dose?

$V_d = \text{weight } 115 \text{ kg} \times 0,6 \text{ l/kg} = 69 \text{ liter.}$

Target concentration is 1 gram/liter

So loading dose is 69 gram

However: there is still 0,1 gram per liter = 6,9 gram in the patient.

So loading dose = 62,1 gram =

1 vial = 10 ml ethanol 100% = 8 gram ethanol. So about 8 vials loading dose).

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# Maintenance dose?

In Boxmeer hospital 1,7 g/l in 70 l = 120 gram

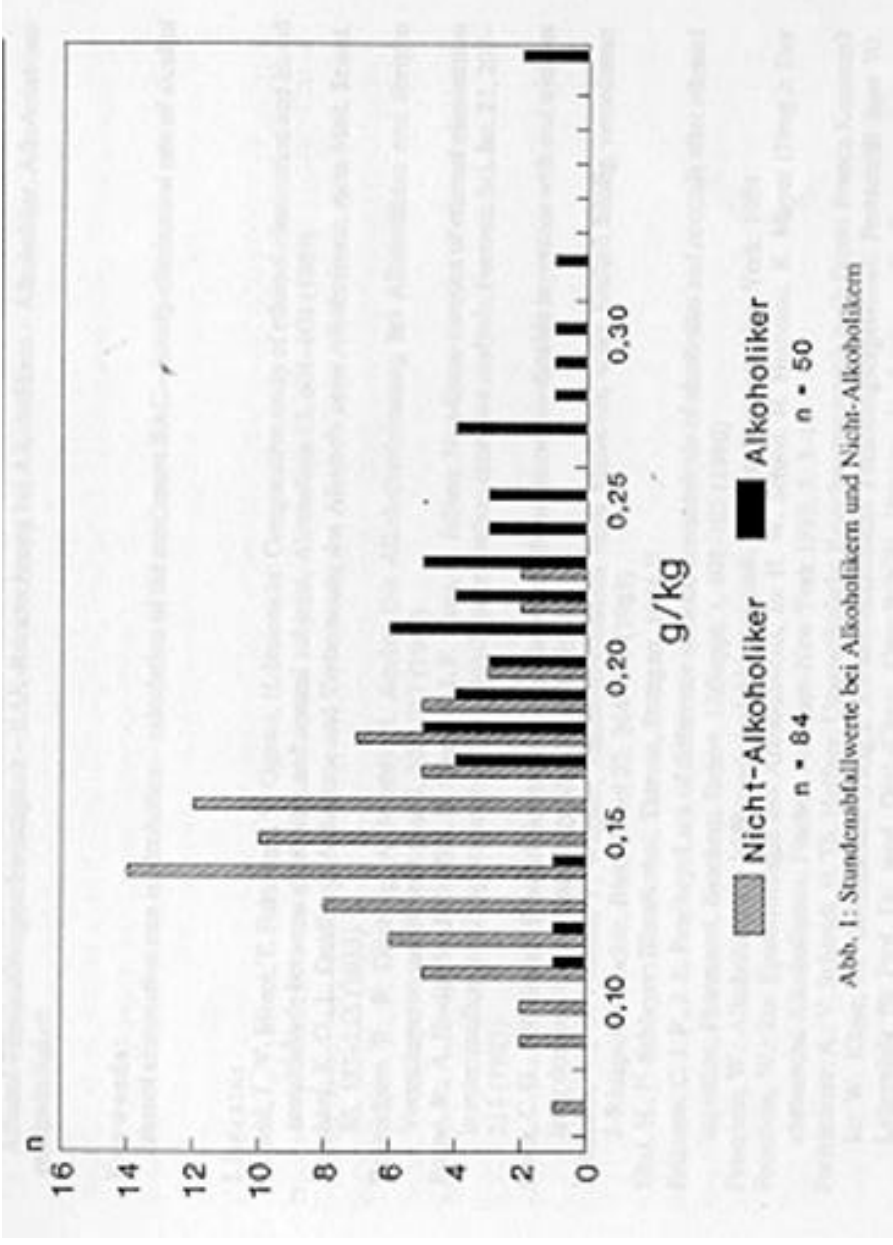
In Radboudumc (100 min later) 1,1 g/l in 70l = 77 gram

So 43 grams ethanol metabolism in 1h and 40 minutes.

So metabolism 25,8 gram ethanol/h

So maintenance dose (1 vial 100% ethanol 10 ml = 8 gram) = 3 vials/hr = 30 ml/hr.

During hemodialysis: 8 gram(1 vial) per hour extra



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## Next

15:35 start dialysis  
Ethyleneglycol 0,71 g/l  
Ethanol 0,71 g/l

19:49  
Ethyleneglycol 0,22 g/l  
Ethanol 1,56 g/l

23:30 stop dialysis

23-8 08:30  
Ethyleneglycol: 0,09 g/l  
Ethanol 1,41 g/l

23-8  
Osmolality 326, osmolgap 36  
ethanol 32,5 mosm/l  
Stop treatment

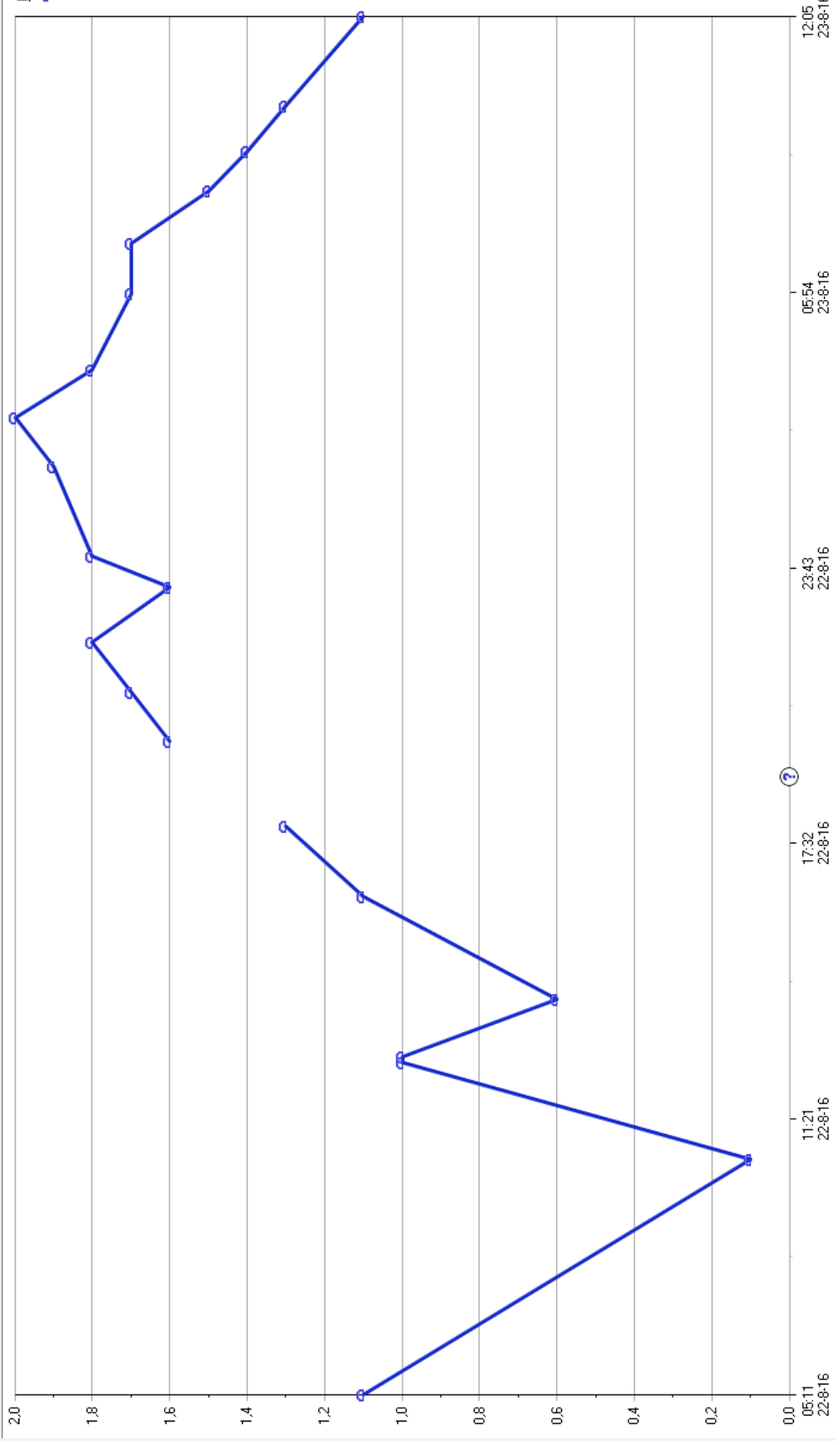




Grafiek (22-8-16 05:11 - 23-8-16 12:05)

Sluiten

Legenda grafiek  
Alcohol (ethanol)



# Radboudumc

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# Ethylene glycol

Nice toxicokinetics

Alcohol prevents toxicity

Give the patient alcohol  
instead of coffee!!



Radboudumc