


Section: ALS Hazardous Materials
Subject: ADULT CHEMICAL TREATMENT GUIDE 9A: WHITE
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Page 1 of 1

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1. Covered Substances
 - a. Phenol
2. Signs and Symptoms
 - a. Nausea/vomiting, diarrhea, excessive sweating, headache, dizziness, tinnitus, seizures, loss of consciousness, coma, respiratory depression, inflammation of the respiratory tract, shock, and death. Exposure to the skin can result in severe burns, which will cause the skin to have a white, red, or brown appearance.
3. General Supportive Care
 - a. Ensure that personnel are using appropriate PPE.
 - i. Obtain HIT assistance if needed.
 - b. Decontamination:
 - i. Remove the patient from the hazardous area.
 1. If victims can walk, lead them out of the Hot Zone to the Decon Zone.
 2. Victims who are unable to walk may be removed on backboards or gurneys; if these are not available carefully drag victims to safety.
 3. Consider appropriate management of chemically contaminated children, such as measures to reduce separation anxiety.
 - ii. Victims who are able may assist with their own decontamination.
 1. Remove contaminated clothing while flushing exposed areas.
 2. Double-bag contaminated clothing and personal belongings.
 3. After thoroughly rinsing skin, apply **vegetable oil, mineral oil, or polyethylene glycol (PEG)** to exposed areas.
 4. **Isopropyl alcohol** may be used for very small skin burns only.
 - c. Initiate medical / trauma supportive care as indicated.
 - d. Contact Poison Information Center (1-800-222-1222).
4. Paramedic Level Care
 - a. For seizures, follow appropriate HCFR protocol.
 - b. Treat hypotension with vasopressors rather than with fluids unless there are signs and symptoms of hypovolemic shock.
 - i. **Dopamine** starting at 5.0 mcg/kg/min IV and titrating to SBP > 100 mmHg in adults or the lower end of the normal range adjusted for age in pediatric patients (max dose 20 mcg/kg/min).
5. Quality Assurance Points
 - a. Failure to decontaminate the skin may allow the phenol to absorb into the system and result in death.