Digoxin Toxicity Checklist for Action:

DIGIFab
digoxin immune fab (ovine)

Early recognition of potentially life-threatening digoxin toxicity may result in improved treatment outcomes[1,2]

Signs and Symptoms

Neurologic[1,3,4]

- ☐ Altered mental status
- ☐ Confusion
- ☐ Delirium

Cardiac[4-6]

Digoxin toxicity can cause almost any dysrhythmia or conduction abnormality[3]

- ☐ Ventricular dysrhythmias
- ☐ Second- or third-degree heart block
- ☐ Premature ventricular contractions

Gastrointestinal[1,7]

- ☐ Nausea
- ☐ Vomiting
- ☐ Diarrhea
- ☐ Abdominal pain

Renal[1]

- ☐ Renal impairment

Laboratory[5]

- ☐ Hyperkalemia
- ☐ Severely elevated serum digoxin concentrations

Digoxin Toxicity Risk Factors

- ☐ Decreased renal function[1,5,8,9]
- ☐ Multiple concomitant medications,[9] including:
  - ☐ Diuretics[3,5]
  - ☐ Antiarrhythmics (e.g., amiodarone, quinidine)[1,8]
  - ☐ Antibiotics (e.g., macrolides)[3]
  - ☐ Calcium channel blockers[8]
  - ☐ Beta blockers[8]
- ☐ Advanced age and medical illness (e.g., heart failure, diminished renal function)[5,6,9,10]
- ☐ Electrolyte imbalance (e.g., hypokalemia, hypercalcemia, hypomagnesemia)[1,8]
- ☐ Fluid loss or poor fluid intake[1,8]

Signs and symptoms of digoxin toxicity are often nonspecific.
If your patient is exhibiting signs of digoxin toxicity, running a serum digoxin level can help support a diagnosis.[3]

Any one of the above may indicate the need for IMMEDIATE INTERVENTION with DIGIFab[1,5,11]

Scan or click to learn more about proper dosing of DIGIFab, THE antidote for digoxin toxicity.

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

DIGIFab is indicated for the treatment of patients with life-threatening or potentially life-threatening digoxin toxicity or overdose, including:

- Known suicidal or accidental consumption of fatal doses of digoxin: 10 mg or more of digoxin in healthy adults, or 4 mg (or more than 0.1 mg/kg) in healthy children, or ingestion of an amount that can cause steady-state serum concentrations of ≥10 ng/mL;
- Chronic ingestions causing steady-state serum digoxin concentrations >6 ng/mL in adults or 4 ng/mL in children;
- Manifestations of life-threatening toxicity of digoxin overdose such as severe ventricular arrhythmias, progressive bradycardia, and second or third degree heart block not responsive to atropine, serum potassium levels exceeding 5.5 mEq/L in adults or 6 mEq/L in children with rapidly progressive signs and symptoms of digoxin toxicity.