
Information and recommendations for doctors at hospitals/emergency departments

- Patients exposed only to N-Methylpyrrolidone vapor do not pose a significant risk of secondary contamination. Patients whose clothing or skin is contaminated with liquid N-Methylpyrrolidone (boiling point 110.6°C, 231.1°F respectively) can secondarily contaminate rescue and medical personnel by direct contact or evaporation of N-Methylpyrrolidone.
 - N-Methylpyrrolidone is irritating when it comes in contact with the eyes, skin, and respiratory tract and at high exposures may cause systemic effects.
 - There is no antidote to be administered to counteract the effects of N-Methylpyrrolidone. Treatment consists of supportive measures.
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1. Substance information

N-Methylpyrrolidone (C₅H₉NO), CAS 872-50-4.

Synonyms: N-Methylpyrrolidinone, 1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone, 1-Methylazacyclopentan-2-one, M-Pyrol, NMP.

N-Methylpyrrolidone is, at room temperature, a clear, colorless liquid with a boiling point of 110.6°C, 231.1°F, respectively. The liquid is poorly flammable. N-Methylpyrrolidone has a fish-like odor. It is miscible with water and common organic solvents. Carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxides may be released in a N-Methylpyrrolidone fire.

N-Methylpyrrolidone is a slightly volatile organic solvent for chemicals and resins in the microelectronics and pharmaceutical industries. It replaces other solvents, e.g. for paint stripping and lube oil extraction; it is used as a solvent for pesticides, coatings, adhesives, dyes, pigments, polymers, and polyurethane foam cleanup.

2. Routes of exposure

Inhalation

Most exposures occur by inhalation. N-Methylpyrrolidone is readily absorbed by the respiratory tract.

Skin/eye contact

It is readily absorbed through the skin.

Ingestion

N-Methylpyrrolidone is absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract. However, ingestion is uncommon in occupational settings, but may be aspirated.

3. Acute health effects

Systemic

Acute exposure to high concentrations of N-Methylpyrrolidone may produce signs of upper respiratory tract irritation, headache, nausea and vomiting. High exposures may cause adverse effects including central nervous depression and alterations in the liver, kidneys and blood cells.

Respiratory

N-Methylpyrrolidone can irritate the upper respiratory tract.

Dermal

Irritation of the skin may be caused by direct contact to liquid N-Methylpyrrolidone. Prolonged or repeated contact with skin may cause burning pain, redness, inflammation, and blisters.

Ocular

Eye contact to vapor or liquid N-Methylpyrrolidone causes burning discomfort, spasmodic blinking or involuntary closing of the eyelids, redness, and tearing.

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Dose-effect relationships

Dose-effect relationships are as follows:

N-Methylpyrrolidone concentration	Effect
10 ppm	- OEL (European Union)
10 ppm	- WEEL (AHIA)
20 ppm	- Short term limit value (European Union)
20 ppm	- AGW (Germany)
40 ppm	- Short term limit value (Germany)
100 mg/L	- BEI (5-Hydroxy-N- methyl-2-pyrrolidone in urine, end of shift)
150 mg/l	- BAT (5-Hydroxy-N- methyl-2-pyrrolidone in urine, end of shift)

Potential sequelae

If the patient survives the initial 48 hours after inhalation exposure, recovery is likely. After acute exposure, pulmonary function usually returns to normal in 7 to 14 days. Complete recovery is usual; however, symptoms and pulmonary deficits may persist. Pulmonary tissue destruction and scarring may lead to chronic dilation of the bronchi and increased susceptibility to infection.

4. Actions

Decontamination

Patients exposed to N-Methylpyrrolidone require decontamination. Patients who are able and cooperative may assist with their own decontamination. If clothing is contaminated, remove and double-bag the clothing.

Assure that exposed or irritated eyes have been irrigated with plain water or saline for at least 20 minutes. If not, continue eye irrigation during other basic care.

Remove contact lenses if present and easily removable without additional trauma to the eye.

Assure that exposed skin and hair have been flushed with plain water for at least 15 minutes. If not, continue flushing during other basic care. Protect eyes during flushing of skin and hair.

Assure after ingestion that the mouth is rinsed with plenty of water and afterwards 5 mL/kg up to 200 mL of water for dilution is administered if the patient can swallow and has a strong gag reflex. Charcoal as a slurry (240 ml water / 30 g charcoal) may also be administered. Induced emesis not recommended due to the potential for esophageal irritation and aspiration.

Initial treatment

Therapy will be empiric; there is no specific antidote to counteract the effects of N-Methylpyrrolidone.

If inhalational exposure exceeds 100 ppm (for 15 minutes or more), if symptoms, e. g. eye irritation or pulmonary symptoms have developed, or if no exposure concentration can be estimated but exposure has possibly occurred:

- **Administration of oxygen**
- **Administration of 8 puffs of beclomethasone (800 µg beclomethasone dipropionate) from a metered dose inhaler.**

Patients with severe clinical respiratory symptoms (e.g. bronchospasms, stridor) should be treated as follows:

a) Nebulization of adrenaline (epinephrine): 2 mg adrenaline (2 ml) with 3 ml NaCl 0.9% and inhale through a nebulizer mask.

b) Administration of a β 2-selective adrenoceptor agonist, e.g., four strokes of terbutaline or salbutamol or fenoterol (one stroke usually contains 0.25 mg of terbutaline sulfate; or 0.1 mg of salbutamol; or 0.2 mg of fenoterol); this may be repeated once after 10 minutes. Alternatively, 2.5 mg salbutamol and 0.5 mg atrovent may be administered by nebulizer mask.

If inhalation is not possible, administration of terbutaline sulfate (0.25 mg to 0.5 mg) subcutaneously or salbutamol (0.2 mg to 0.4 mg over 15 minutes) intravenously.

c) Intravenous administration of 250 mg methylprednisolone (or equivalent steroid dose).

Patients with clinical signs of a toxic lung edema (e.g. foamy sputum, wet crackles) should be treated as follows:

- a) Start CPAP-therapy (Continuous Positive Airway Pressure Ventilation).
- b) Intravenous administration of 1000 mg methylprednisolone (or an equivalent steroid dose) is recommended.

Intubation of the trachea or an alternative airway management should be considered in cases of respiratory compromise. When the patient's condition precludes this, consider cricothyrotomy if equipped and trained to do so.

Note: Efficacy of corticosteroid administration has not yet been proven in controlled clinical studies.

If N-Methylpyrrolidone gas or liquid N-Methylpyrrolidone has been in contact with the skin, irritations may result; treat as thermal burns. After eye exposure, irritation may result; treat as thermal burns. Immediately consult an ophthalmologist.

Laboratory tests

The diagnosis of acute N-Methylpyrrolidone toxicity is primarily a clinical one, based on the presence of upper respiratory and dermal irritation together with known or strongly suspected N-Methylpyrrolidone exposure. Urinary 5-Hydroxy-N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone excretion indicates exposure.

Further evaluation and treatment

Standard exposure history, physical examination, and vital signs, and spirometry should be obtained. Routine laboratory studies should include a complete blood count, blood glucose and electrolyte determinations.

Prophylactic antibiotics are not routinely recommended but may be used based on clinical signs of pneumonia.

Patient release/ follow-up instructions

Clinically asymptomatic patients exposed to a concentration of **less than 15 ppm** (and less than 15 minutes) **as well as patients who have a normal clinical examination and no signs or symptoms of toxicity may be discharged after an appropriate observation period in the following circumstances:**

- a) The evaluating physician is experienced in the evaluation of individuals with N-Methylpyrrolidone exposure.
- b) Information and recommendations for patients with follow-up instructions are provided verbally and in writing. Patients are advised to seek medical care promptly if symptoms develop or recur.
- c) The physician is comfortable that the patient understands the health effects of N-Methylpyrrolidone.
- d) Site medical is notified, so that the patient may be contacted at regular intervals in the 24-hour period following release from the emergency department
- e) Drinking of alcoholic beverages should be forbidden for at least 72 hours.
- f) Heavy physical work should be precluded for 24 hours.
- g) Exposure to cigarette smoke should be avoided for 72 hours; the smoke may worsen the condition of the lungs.

Patients who have serious skin or eye injuries should be reexamined in 24 hours.

In this document BASF has made a diligent effort to ensure the accuracy and currency of the information presented but makes no claim that the document comprehensively addresses all possible situations related to this topic. This document is intended as an additional resource for doctors at hospitals/emergency departments in assessing the condition and managing the treatment of patients exposed to N-Methylpyrrolidone. It is not, however, a substitute for the professional judgement of a doctor and must be interpreted in the light of specific information regarding the patient available to such a doctor and in conjunction with other sources of authority.

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