
Information and recommendations for patients

- Patients exposed only to tetrahydrofuran vapor do not pose a significant risk of secondary contamination. Patients whose clothing or skin is contaminated with liquid tetrahydrofuran (boiling point 66°C, 150.8°F, respectively) can secondarily contaminate rescue and medical personnel by direct contact or evaporation of tetrahydrofuran.
 - Tetrahydrofuran is irritating when it comes in contacts with the eyes, skin, and throat and causes headache, nausea, vertigo, dizziness, weakness, disorientation, and unconsciousness. Central and peripheral neuropathy has been noted.
 - There is no antidote to be administered to counteract the effects of tetrahydrofuran. Treatment consists of supportive measures.
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Substance information

Tetrahydrofuran (C₄H₈O), CAS 109-99-9

Synonyms: Cyclo-tetramethylene oxide, THF, tetramethylene oxide

Tetrahydrofuran is, at room temperature, a clear, colorless liquid with a boiling point of 66°C, 150.8°F, respectively. Both vapor and liquid are potential fire and explosion hazards. Tetrahydrofuran has an acetone or ether-like odor and an odor threshold of 2 – 7.4 ppm. It is miscible with water and common organic solvents. Tetrahydrofuran may decompose into explosive peroxides and carbon monoxide.

Tetrahydrofuran is an organic solvent for natural and synthetic polymers and resins. It is used in the manufacture of lacquers, glues, paint, and ink and wetting and dispersing agents in textile processing.

What immediate health effects can result from exposure to Tetrahydrofuran?

Most exposures to tetrahydrofuran occur by inhaling the vapor. Exposure to small amounts usually irritate the eyes, skin, nose and throat and cause headache, nausea, vertigo, dizziness, weakness, disorientation, and unconsciousness. Central and peripheral neuropathy and alterations of liver enzymes have been noted. Severe exposure may cause coma and death.

Are any future health effects likely to occur?

A single small inhalation exposure from which a person recovers quickly is not likely to cause delayed or long-term effects. Central nervous system, liver and kidney impairment may occur in chronically exposed workers. Some people who have had serious inhalation exposures may tend to develop airways effects.

Follow-up instructions

Keep this page and take it with you to your next appointment. Follow only the instructions checked below.

- () Call your doctor or the Emergency Department if you develop any unusual signs or symptoms within the next 24 hours, especially:
- coughing, wheezing, difficulty breathing or shortness of breath
 - chest pain or tightness
 - increased pain or a discharge from exposed skin or eyes
 - headache, nausea, dizziness
- () No follow-up appointment is necessary unless you develop any of the symptoms listed above.
- () Call for an appointment with Dr. _____ in the practice of _____
When you call for your appointment, please say that you were treated in the Emergency Department at _____ Hospital by _____ and were advised to be seen again in _____ days.
- () Return to the Emergency Department/_____ Clinic on (date) _____ at _____ am/pm for a follow-up examination.
- () Do not perform vigorous physical activities for 1 to 2 days.
- () You may resume everyday activities including driving and operating machinery.
- () Do not return to work for _____ days.
- () You may return to work on a limited basis. See instructions below.
- () Avoid exposure to cigarette smoke for 3 days; smoke may worsen the condition of your lungs.
- () Drinking of alcoholic beverages is forbidden for at least three days; alcohol worsen your clinical conditions.
- () Avoid taking the following medications: _____

- () You may continue taking the following medication(s) that your doctor(s) prescribed for you: _____

- () Other instructions: _____

Signature of patient _____ Date _____
Signature of physician _____ Date _____

References

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