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Research on antidote of chemical weapons and cyanides poisons known as sodasulphanecoblamin

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Sodasulphanecobalamin (Na4S5 CoC69N15H89O26) is an antidote for Cyanide poison, mainly high concentration of Cyanides (Sodium and hydrogen Cyanide) which displaces the Cyanides to a free toxic compound, thiocyanocobalamin. It also added the amide group of protein when used. However, recent studies show that this antidote can serve as a replacement for the antidote of Orange agent (2,3,4,7-tetra chlorobenzodioxin) which displaced millions of Vietnam Citizens during the world war II. Though Mercury (I) Oxalate is been used for this antidote for the orange agent, but we all know that Mercury is highly toxic and poisonous to the human. (Na4S5 CoC69N15H89O26) N O + H o c b l + 2 N a o H + N O 2 + 3 N a 2 S O 4 + N a 2 S 5 2Na2S2O3+2NaNO2+4NaOH +HOSCb1+SO2(g) Na4(S2O3)2 (NO2)2 C62H87 SCON13O16P Hydroxocobalamin with the decomposition of Sodium nitrite and Sodium thiosulfate will led to a faster return to baseline mean arterial pressure compared with sodium nitrite with sodium thiosulphate; however, there was no difference between the antidote combinations in mortality, serum acidosis, or serum lactate. The most efficient and reliable way to treat cyanide poison is by using Sodasulphanecobalamin. It is non-carcinogenic, non-mutagenic and non-teratogenic compound which is composition doesn't have any toxicity and health effect when administered.

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