DRUG CARDS DAILY

WEB: DrugCardsDaily.com PODCAST: -) anchor.fm/DrugCardsDaily TWITTER: V twitter.com/DrugCardsDaily

Name(s)

• Generic: potassium chloride (poe TASS ee um KLOR ide) | Brand: Klor-Con, K-Tab, Micro-K

Therapeutic Category

• Electrolyte Supplement

Dosage Form & Strength

Extended Release Capsule: 8 mEq, 10 mEq | Packet: 20 mEq | Intravenous Solution: 10 mEq/100mL, 10 mEq/50 mL; 20 mEq/50 mL; & a wide variety of other concentrations | Oral Solution: 20 mEq/15 mL; 40 mEq/15 mL | Extended Release Tablet: 8 mEq, 10 mEq, 20 mEq

Indication(s)

1. Hypokalemia: Used in treating and preventing patients that have low potassium

Dosing by Indication

- 1. Dosing for Adults with **Hypokalemia:** NOTE: **Normal daily requirements (PO, IV):** 40-80 mEq/day; **Prevention (PO, IV)**: 20-40 mEq/day in 1-2 divided doses
 - o Treating Mild-Moderate Hypokalemia: Dosing varies based on dosage form
 - Capsules, Tablets, Solution: 40-100mEq daily in divided doses. Limit single dose to 20-25 mEq/dose to avoid GI discomfort.
 - Powder for solution: 40-100mEq daily in 2-5 divided doses with each dose not to exceed 40 mEq/dose. Max of 200 mEq per day.
 - Treating **Severe** Hypokalemia: Initiate 40 mEq 3-4 times daily and may consider 20 mEq IV q2-3 hours while carefully monitoring patient. Approximately **10 mEq** will increase serum levels by **0.1 mEq/L**
 - IV intermittent infusion: ≤10 mEq/hour repeating prn based on labs w/ continuous ECG monitoring if >10 mEq/hour are used.

Serum potassium (mEq/L)	Dosing
>2.5 to 3.5	Max infusion rate of 10 mEq/hour. Max concentration of 40 mEq/L. Max 24 hour dose is 200 mEq.
<2.5 or symptomatic hypokalemia	40 mEq/hour along with continuous ECG monitoring and frequent labs. May require up to 400 mEq/24 hours.

- Dosing for Pediatrics with Hypokalemia: *Limited data so refer to most current literature
 - **Prevention**: 1-2 mEq/kg/day in 1-2 divided doses. A single dose should not exceed 20 mEq/dose unless labs suggest higher dose in required.
 - Treating Mild-Moderate: Oral dosing is 2-5 mEq/kg/day in divided doses. Max single dose of 1-2 mEq/kg or 20 mEq (whichever is less).
 - Treating **Severe**: <u>IV</u> dosing 0.5-1 mEq/kg/dose with max dose of 40 mEq. Infusion rate of ≤0.5 mEq/kg/hour. Serum concentrations should be evaluated 1-2 hours after infusion.
 - Maintenance:
 - Infants and children ≤50 kg: IV dosing of 2-4 mEq/kg/day
 - Children >50 kg: IV dosing of 1-2 mEq/kg/day



DRUG CARDS DAILY

FOLLOW ME!

Mechanism of Action & Pharmacology

- **Pharmacology:** An essential major cation responsible for the conduction of nerve impulses in the heart, brain, & muscle. It is also important in maintaining normal renal function & acid-base balance. Another role is in carbohydrate metabolism and in gastric secretions.
- Absorption: Well absorbed from the upper gastrointestinal tract | Distribution: Enters cells via active transport from extracellular fluid | Excretion is primarily through the urine, skin, and feces

Special Populations & Considerations

- **DO NOT admin as IV push.** Parenteral must be **diluted** prior to administration. 10 mEq/ 100 mL is an example of a max concentration with a max rate of 10 mEq/hour but may vary by institution.
- Extravasation (plasma escapes from extracellular space, blisters formed) management: Stop infusion, disconnect, do not flush line, initiate hyaluronidase antidote, remove needle/cannula, apply dry cold compress, & elevate extremity.

• Hyaluronidase: Inject 1-1.7 mL (15 units/mL) as 5 separate 0.2-0.3 mL injections w/ 25 guage needle.

• Same potassium requirements for pregnant & nonpregnant women. Not expected to cause adverse fetal events.

Side Effects

• **Overview**: Upset stomach; Nausea/Vomiting; diarrhea | **Others**: Cardiac conduction disturbances; Edema; Hyponatremia (low sodium); Extravasation (IV only)

Drug Interactions

- **Overview:** ACE inhibitors (enalapril, lisinopril), ARBs (losartan, valsartan), & diuretics (spironolactone, triamterene) may raise potassium levels.
- **Glycopyrrolate** may enhance adverse/toxic effects of potassium chloride.
- Heparin may enhance hyperkalemic effects of potassium chloride.

Monitoring Parameters

• ECG; Sodium; Other electrolytes (calcium, chloride, magnesium, phosphate); Acid/Base balance; Infusion rates if IV; IV infusion site if IV.

Patient Counseling Information

- Used as mineral supplementation to treat or prevent low amounts of potassium in the blood.
- Potassium is important for cell, kidney, heart, muscle, and nerve health.
- Abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, & gas are common side effects so take the medication with plenty of fluids to decrease stomach discomfort.

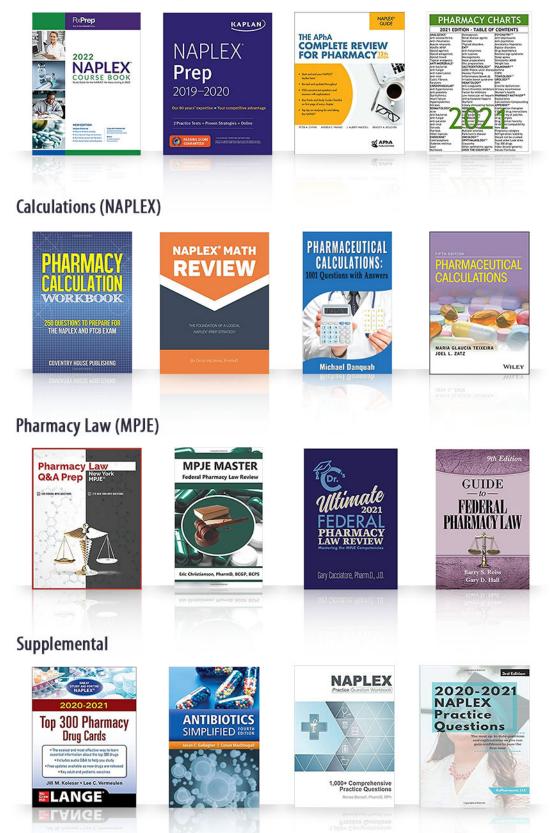
Reference(s)

- <u>https://www.drugs.com/ppa/potassium-chloride.html</u>
- <u>https://www.webmd.com/drugs/2/drug-676-650/potassium-chloride-oral/potassium-solution-powder-for-solution-oral/details</u>



PREPARE FOR SUCCESS!

Comprehensive (NAPLEX)



This page contains affiliate links. Buying something through a link will provide a small monetary commission to Drug Cards Daily at no cost to you! This is done to keep Drug Cards Daily going and to provide as much free content to people like you! Thank you so very much for your support! Also, images are property of their respective parties and can be removed by contacting Drug Cards Daily.

DISCLAIMERS

DRUG CARDS D A I L Y

Monday at 7 am EST (6 am CST, 4 am PST)

HEY NEW GRAD!

So you landed that perfect job offer or got the perfect match for your PGY1 and now the <u>ONLY</u> thing standing in your way is passing the NAPLEX and MPJE.

Here are some NAPLEX & MPJE prep recommendations to help you do everything you can to **pass the first time!**

HEY STUDENT!

When I was P1 one of the best pieces of advice I got from those before me was to use a NAPLEX Prep book while learning each topic.

This helps focus your learning and the repetition helps to retain info and indirectly prepare you for the NAPLEX

