Calcium Polystyrene Sulfonate

[OKALI] Kalimate® Powder 5g/Pack ATC Code : V03AE01

中文名: 加利美粉 «Nikken»

適應症: 急性及慢性腎不全隨伴之高血鉀症。

藥理分類: Antidote.

作用機轉: Removes potassium by exchanging calcium ions for potassium ions in the intestine

before the resin is excreted from the body.

用法用量: Administration and Dosage regimen:

### Oral:

- 1. Administer orally (via nasogastric tube if unable to swallow) at least 3 hours before or 3 hours after other oral medications (patients with gastroparesis may require a 6 hour separation) as a prepared suspension or paste.
- 2. Patient should be positioned carefully during ingestion to avoid aspiration.
- 3. *Note:* More rapid lowering of potassium may be achieved with concomitant oral and rectal administration. Rectal route may be discontinued once orally administered resin has reached rectum.
- 4. Oral administration in neonates is contraindicated.

15-30 g/day in 2-3 divided doses, each dose added in 30-50 mL water or mixed with some sweetened vehicle (but **not** fruit juices, which contain potassium).

# **Rectally:**

- 1.The usual daily dose is 30 g given as a **suspension** in 100 mL of water , 2% methylcellulose or 5% dextrose solution and retained for 30 minutes to 1 hour.
- **2.** Enema should be retained as long as possible, as greater amounts of potassium are excreted as retention time increases.

不良反應: 便秘、食慾不振、噁心、嘔吐、胃部不適或低血鉀症等。

## 交互作用:

- Aluminum Hydroxide: ↑ the risk for intestinal obstruction.
- Lithium: ↓ the serum concentration of Lithium.
- Thyroid Products: ↓ the serum concentration of Thyroid Products.
- Cardiac Glycosides: ↑ the adverse/toxic effect of Cardiac Glycosides, the risk for increased digoxin toxicity may occur if hypokalemia is present.

## 注意事項:

- 1. 本劑含有 7-9 %之鈣, 每克約可交換 1.36-1.82 mEq K+。
- 2. 口服:成人一日 15-30mg (3-6 packs),分 2-3 次使用,加入 30-50ml 水中 攪拌均勻呈懸浮液後服用。
- 3. 灌腸:加入 100mL 開水 (溫度加至體溫程度)或 2% Methylcellulose 混合均 勻,懸濁液注入直腸後,藥物置於腸管內 30~60 分鐘。藥液外溢時,以枕頭 墊高臀部,或暫時採膝胸臥姿。用 D5W 代替水或 Methylcellulose 亦可。

#### 懷 孕 期: 1.安全性尚未確立。

- 2. Does not undergo gastrointestinal (GI) absorption.
- 3. Antidotes should be administered to pregnant women if there is a clear indication for use and should not be withheld because of fears of teratogenicity (*Bailey 2003*).

## 授 乳 期: 1.安全性尚未確立。

2. Does not undergo GI absorption.