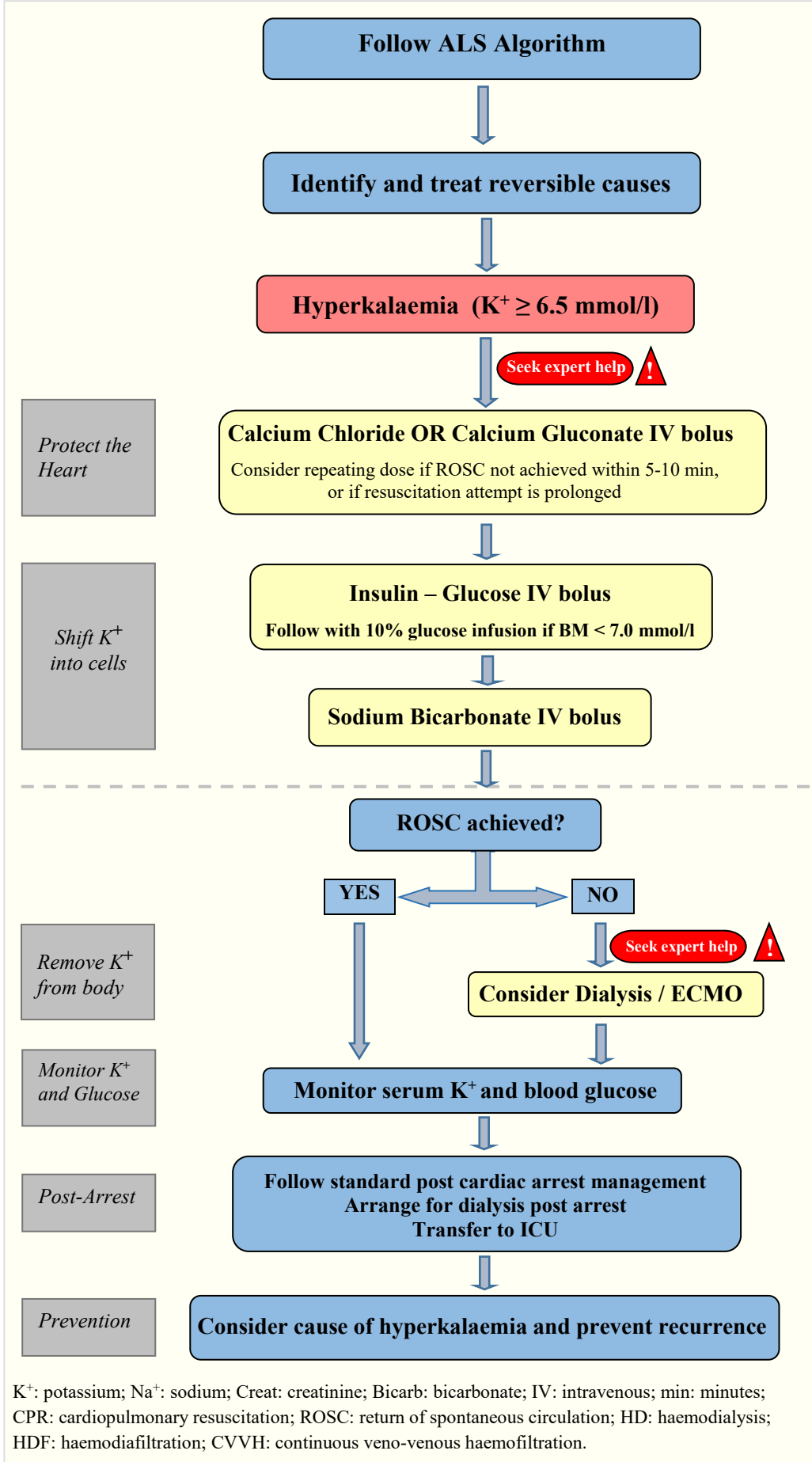


Treatment of Hyperkalaemic Cardiac Arrest

NAME: _____
ADDRESS: _____
CHI: _____



Date: ___/___/___ Time: ___:___

First 15 min

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Na ⁺ : _____ | pH: _____ |
| K ⁺ : _____ | pCO ₂ : _____ |
| Urea: _____ | pO ₂ : _____ |
| Creat: _____ | _____ |
| Time: ___:___ | Bicarb: _____ |

Use ABG machine to monitor K⁺

IV Calcium (6.8 mmol)
10 ml 10% Calcium Chloride IV OR
30 ml 10% Calcium Gluconate IV

Soluble Insulin – 10 units in Glucose (25 g)
50 ml 50% Glucose OR
125 ml 20% Glucose

Sodium Bicarbonate
50 ml 8.4% (50 mmol)

15 min onwards

Dialysis
Assess patient suitability/ practicalities
Plan early
Use existing dialysis access OR
insert femoral line with US guidance
Use Low K⁺ dialysate fluid
Pump speed: aim for 200ml/min
Use ECMO if available

Blood Monitoring:

| | Glucose | K ⁺ |
|-----------------|---------|----------------|
| Baseline | _____ | _____ |
| 15 min | _____ | _____ |
| 30 min | _____ | _____ |
| 60 min | _____ | _____ |
| 90 min | _____ | _____ |
| 120 min | _____ | _____ |
| 180 min | _____ | _____ |
| 240 min | _____ | _____ |
| 360 min | _____ | _____ |

K⁺: potassium; Na⁺: sodium; Creat: creatinine; Bicarb: bicarbonate; IV: intravenous; min: minutes; CPR: cardiopulmonary resuscitation; ROSC: return of spontaneous circulation; HD: haemodialysis; HDF: haemodiafiltration; CVVH: continuous veno-venous haemofiltration.