Hyperkalemia is a frequent electrolyte alteration (EA) in hospital patients. High levels of potassium (K⁺) may lead to heart and muscle disorders. Two actions become essential:

- Close monitoring of plasma potassium levels
- Appropriate management

Aim and Objectives

- To evaluate and monitor hyperkalemia in hospital patients
- To study risk factors and potentially implicated drugs (PIDs)
- To analyze the degree of acceptance (DA) of the pharmaceutical interventions and plasma potassium levels (PKL) normalization.

Materials and Methods

- Observational Descriptive Prospective
- Variables collected:
  - Age and sex
  - Basal PKL and PKL measured four days after
  - Prescribed potentially implicated drugs
  - Comorbidities (kidney impairment)
  - Previous therapeutic approach and dietary potassium restrictions.

Incusion criteria:

- Patients with hyperkalemia (K⁺ > 5.3 mEq/L) in the first 24 hours.
- Screening EA locator included in the health record system.
- Hyperkalemia classification:
  - Minor (5.3-5.9 mEq/L)
  - Moderate (6-6.5 mEq/L)
  - Severe (>6.5 mEq/L)

The following recommendations were made:

- Discontinuation of potassium-containing serums
- PKL monitoring and dietary potassium restrictions (DKR) consideration in minor hyperkalemia cases
- Ion-exchange resin (IER) evaluation when patients with moderate-severe hyperkalemia tolerated oral intake
- If there were any prescribed PIDs, pharmacists recommended an alternative.

Results

- N= 87
- 64.4% Male
- Average age (77)
- Kidney impairment (41%)
- PID co-prescription (66.7%)
- Most accepted pharmaceutical interventions
- Interventions = 40.2%
- Degree of acceptance = 65.7%
- PKL normalization:
  - Accepted interventions: 60.80%
  - Non-accepted interventions: 25%

Conclusion and Relevance

- Hyperkalemia is more frequent in men and patients with kidney impairment
- There is an association between PID co-prescription and hyperkalemia episodes.
- Development of pharmaceutical validation tools (EA locator) → screening and monitoring of disorders that might trigger health consequences

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