

## Hypokalemia – References

The order sets are constructed to be practical and reflect proven standards care based on best available evidence and or preference/ opinion of physicians in the OSF System.

### Level of Evidence = LOE

A = Randomized prospective controlled trials (control and intervention group and enrolled prior to measured outcome)

B = Nonrandomized prospective trials

C = retrospective analyses

E = Expert opinion, guideline, consensus statement, textbook summary, articles that summarize

M = Meta-analyses

Q = Economic analyses

There was no Class 1 Evidence found on K+ replacement for hypokalemia.

### 1. Consensus Statements

- a. Cohn, J, et. al. New Guidelines for Potassium Replacement in Clinical Practice: A contemporary Review by the National Council on Potassium in Clinical Practice. *Arch Intern Med* 2000;160:(16):2429-2436. **(LOE – E)**
- b. Gennari JF. Disorders of potassium homeostasis Hypokalemia and hyperkalemia. *Crit Care Clin* 2002; 18: 273-288 **(LOE – E)**
2. Adams and Victor's Principles of Neurology Electrophysiologic Testing and Laboratory Aids in Diagnosis and Management of Neuromuscular Disease (Chapter 45) pp. 1352-1353. **(LOE – E)**
3. Gennare. F. J. Current Concepts: Hypokalemia *NEJM* 1998; 339: 451-458 **(LOE – E)**
4. Goldman, Bennett et al. Cecil's Textbook of Medicine 21st Edition (2000) Disturbances in Potassium Balance, pp. 553-558. **(LOE – E)**
5. Lim ET. Khoo ST. Tweed WA. Kloo ST. Efficacy of lignocaine in alleviating potassium chloride infusion pain. *Anaesthesia & Intensive Care*.1992; 20(2):196-8 **(LOE = A)**
6. Massry and Glasscock's Textbook of Nephrology 4th edition (2001) Potassium Homeostasis (Chapter 16) pages 295-307. **(LOE – E)**
7. OSF St. Francis SICU Potassium replacement protocols **(LOE – E)**
8. Rastegar A, Soleimani M. Hypokalemia and hyperkalemia. *Postgrad Med J* 2001; 77:759-764 **(LOE – E)**

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