STANDARDISATION OF DILUTED POTASSIUM INTRAVENOUS SOLUTIONS IN NEONATAL CARE UNITS

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WHAT WAS IT DONE

A protocol that **standardised** the **prescription**, **preparation**, **dispensation** and **administration** of **potassium chloride** (KCl) to **neonates** in our hospital (including preterm >28 weeks of gestation).

WHY WAS IT DONE

Administration of intravenous KCl produces hyperkalemia and this can result in cardiac arrest and death. For this reason, we wanted to remove concentrated KCl 2M from neonatal care units.

HOW WAS IT DONE



A multidisciplinary team designed KCl ready-to-use solutions (expiration date of 7 days):



- Glucose 10% 250mL with 5 mEq KCl (20mEq/L solution)
- Glucose 10% 250mL with 10 mEq KCl (40mEq/L solution)



The hospital pharmacy centralised the preparation of these solutions.



These solutions were **stocked at all neonatal care units**: Intensive Care Unit, Hospitalized Pediatric Unit and Pediatric Emergency Unit.



Weekly, the hospital pharmacy distributes these solutions and disposes of the expired ones



Only ready-to-use KCl solutions were able to prescribe at the **electronic prescription program.**



A formation plan was implemented to train all the professionals involved in neonatal care.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACHIEVED

65 patients have been treated with 20mEq/L solution and only **1 patient** with 40 mEq/L solution; with **no remarkable imbalances in electrolytes**.

Only 3 incidents have been registered. All of them were prescription errors (solution selection), they reached the patient but without damage.

WHAT IS NEXT

Nowadays, we are developing a stability study of the KCl solutions in order to assess the appropriateness of the expiration date.



