



Kowa Company Ltd.
TOKYO, JAPAN



Product	Pack Size
Kalimate (calcium polystyrene sulfonate) A Calcium Type Potassium lowering agent	126 x 5g sachets / box

- Calcium ions are exchange for potassium ions in the intestinal tract and excreted in the feces.
- **Kalimate** is indicated for hyperkalemia associated with acute and chronic renal failure.
- Actions
 - 1) **Kalimate** at administration of 15 to 30g/day produces reduction of serum potassium level of about 1mEq/L in adults.
 - 2) Unlike Na type resin, use of **Kalimate** is not associated with increase in serum sodium and phosphorus level, decrease in serum calcium levels or weight gain.

	Cases with dialysis					Cases without dialysis			
	K	Na	Ca	P	Body weight	K	Na	Ca	P
Kalimate	↓*	-	-	-	-	↓ σ	-	-	-
Na type resin	↓*	↑	↓*	↑*	↑*	↓*	↑*	-	↑*

↑: Increased, ↓: Decreased

*P < 0.05 σ 0.05<5<0.10

- 3) Since **Kalimate** is a CA type resin, it may be used in patients with Na restriction. Moreover, **Kalimate** can be used with no fear of aggravation and induction of edema or cardiac insufficiency due to Na.

- Dosage and Administration

- 1) Oral administration

Usual adult dosage is 15 to 30g/day in 2 or 3 divided doses. The resin is given after suspended in 30 to 50ml of water. The dosage may be controlled according to severity of symptom.

- 2) Rectal route

Usual adult dosage is 30g once. The resin is given after suspended in 100ml of 2% methylcellulose. The suspension, previously warmed to about body temperature, should be allowed to stay in the intestine for 30 min to 1 hr after administration. If leakage of the suspension dosed occurs, the gluteal region should be elevated by placing a pillow underneath it or patients should take knee-chest position. Instead of water or 2% methylcellulose, 5% glucose solution may be used.