

# Resonium A

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Indication	Treatment of hyperkalaemia [Plasma K <sup>+</sup> 6-7mmol/L] in the absence of ECG changes.
Action	Cation exchange resin in sodium phase. Site of action predominantly in the large intestine. In vivo exchange capacity of approximately 3.1mEq [in vivo approx..1mEq] of potassium per gram of the drug.
Presentation	Powder form for oral or rectal use
Dose	1000 mg/Kg/dose
Dilution	Mix with water to form a viscous solution [1-2mls/gram].
Administration	Retention enema [use 5Fg feeding tube]
Compatible	Use water only to mix resonium
Side Effects	Constipation, hypokalaemia and other electrolyte imbalance Monitor plasma calcium and magnesium as well as potassium and sodium [as resonium is a non selective in cation exchange]. Do not use in the presence of NEC or other suspected bowel pathology
Contraindications	
Other Considerations	Administer gently and slowly - do not nurse head down Document resulting bowel motions Do not use in the presence of NEC or other suspected bowel pathology
References	Barr P, Berry A. (1994). Drug Therapy in Newborn Infants - Prescribing Information. Sydney: Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children.  Malone TA. (1991) Glucose and insulin versus cation-exchange resin for the treatment of hyperkalaemia in very low birth weight infants. <i>J Pediatr</i> <b>118</b> : 121-3.  Royal Children's Hospital. (1997) <i>Paediatric Pharmacopoeia</i> (12 <sup>th</sup> ed.) Melbourne: Women and Children's Health Care Network.  Thomas J. (Ed) (1994) <i>Australian Prescription Products Guide Volume 1 (23rd Ed.)</i>  Thomas J. [Ed] [1994] Australian Prescription Products Guide

