POTASSIUM CHLORIDE

K-Lyte
600 mg Tablet

Electrolyte

FORMULATION
Each tablet contains Potassium Chloride ..... 600 mg.

DESCRIPTION
Potassium Chloride (K-Lyte) is an electrolytic agent which is used as a Potassium supplement. Potassium is the major intracellular cation which plays an important role in the biochemical integrity of cells. Potassium is accumulated by cells using an energy-dependent mechanism that pushes sodium out of the cell. Depending on the daily intake a healthy individual excretes Potassium about one third of his daily Potassium intake in the stool and two third in the urine. The normal daily intake of Potassium is about 2-3 g.

INDICATIONS
Potassium Chloride (K-Lyte) is indicated in drug induced hypokalemia, liver cirrhosis, nausea, vomiting, cholera, diarrhea, muscular weakness, paralysis, cardiac and congestive heart failure, diabetic ketoacidosis, ulcerative colitis, weakness, anorexia, drowsiness, Cushing's syndrome, pyloric stenosis, low blood pressure etc.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION
Dosage must be adjusted to the individual needs of each patient.
Adults: In severe deficiencies, 3-6 tablets per day orally in divided doses for some days with fruit juice, sweet or plain water.

Patient should take Potassium Chloride (K-Lyte) with meals.
Or as directed by the Physician.

ADVERSE EFFECTS
One of the severe side effects is hyperkalemia. The most common side effects are nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain and diarrhea.

PRECAUTIONS
The treatment of Potassium depletion, particularly in the presence of cardiac disease, renal disease or acidosis, requires careful attention to acid-base balance and appropriate monitoring of serum electrolytes, the ECG, and the clinical status of the patients.

CONTRAINDICATIONS
Potassium Chloride (K-Lyte) is contraindicated to the patients who are hypersensitive to Potassium salts. Potassium supplements are contraindicated in patients receiving Potassium sparing diuretics (e.g. Spironolactone, Triamterene) since such use may produce severe hyperkalemia.

DRUG INTERACTIONS
Concurrent use of Potassium and Potassium retaining diuretics is very likely to result in hyperkalemia. ACE inhibitors and Potassium have been reported to cause hyperkalemia during the therapy of heart failure. β-adrenoceptor blockers increase the risk of hyperkalemia when given with Potassium supplements.

CAUTION
Foods, Drugs, Devices and Cosmetics Act prohibits dispensing without prescription.

ADR REPORTING STATEMENT
For suspected adverse drug reaction, report to FDA: **www.fda.gov.ph**

STORAGE
Store at temperatures not exceeding 30° C.

AVAILABILITY
Aluminum Strip Foil x 10's (Box of 100's)

Manufactured by:
The ACME Laboratories Ltd.
Dhulivita, Dhamrai,
Dhaka -1350 Bangladesh

Imported by:
EUROGENERICS
International Philippines Inc.
Suites D & E, 11th Floor, Burgundy Corporate Tower
252 Sen. Gil Puyat Ave., Brgy. San Lorenzo,
Makati City, Philippines

Distributed by:
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