



*Book Supplement*

<b>Common Causes of Hyperkalemia and Hypokalemia</b>	
<b>Common Causes of Hyperkalemia</b>	
Increased potassium intake	Low sodium salt substitute; excessive potassium supplements
Potassium shift from intracellular fluid to extracellular fluid	Metabolic acidosis; rhabdomyolysis; bowel infarction; tumor lysis syndrome; insulin deficiency; beta-blockade
Reduced renal excretion	Renal failure; low urine flow to distal nephron; Addison's disease; type 4 renal tubular acidosis; diabetes
Drugs	Heparin, cyclosporin; angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor; angiotensin converting enzyme blocker; potassium sparing diuretics; nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs
<b>Common Causes of Hypokalemia</b>	
Potassium shift from extracellular fluid to intracellular fluid	Metabolic alkalosis; recovery from diabetic ketoacidosis; insulin, beta-agonists
Gastrointestinal losses	Vomiting, nasogastric suctioning; diarrhea
Renal potassium losses	Diuretics; hypomagnesemia; hyperaldosteronism; drugs (e.g., amphotericin B, cisplatin); proximal (type 2) and distal (type 1) renal tubular acidosis