## МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ

ІВАНО-ФРАНКІВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ АСОЦІАЦІЯ МІКРОЕЛЕМЕНТОЛОГІВ УКРАЇНИ НАУКОВЕ ТОВАРИСТВО ІМЕНІ Т. Г. ШЕВЧЕНКА



# МАТЕРІАЛИ

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#### A MODERN VIEW ON HYPERKALEMIA'S MANAGEMENT

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**Abstract:** Hyperkalemia poses life threatening outcomes but no proper international accord exist for management strategies of acute or chronic hyperkalemia. However the last decade has seen dramatic changes and discoveries in the prevention and treatment of hyperkalemia. Development of new potassium binders, their efficacy and potency are being studied for the same.

**Aim:** To analyse the current data available on the use of potassium binders in the treatment of both acute and chronic hyperkalemia.

**Materials and methods:** Publications including PubMed, Cochrane library were considered along with Google Scholar databases for the last 5 years.

Results and discussion: The study demonstrated that sodium polystyrene sulfonate (SPS) and calcium polystyrene sulfonate (CPS) have dominated the management of hyperkalemia (Dong, L. et al., 2022) over 6 decades after being approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in 1958 because of their long term efficacy but due to their affiliation with gastrointestinal side effects their usage has been insubstantial or limited. Earlier SPS was thought to work effectively for constipation along with sorbitol but later FDA found it to be causing colonic necrosis and increased mortality. CPS was useful in patients with high sodium load but there were cases with increased vascular calcification. So, eventually in 2009, the FDA prohibited their long-term use for hyperkalemia (Carrero J.J. et al., 2023). The shortcomings led to the development of "new generation" potassium binders including - patiromer and sodium-zirconium cyclosilicate (SZC / ZS-9). In clinical studies patiromer was found to be well tolerated and reduced hyperkalemia in patients with diabetes mellitus, chronic kidney disease, heart failure, hypertension to enhance cardiovascular and renal outcomes and also in patients on renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system inhibitors (RAASi) therapy.

Cochrane reviews were conducted three times (2005, 2015, and 2020) for comparison of "old generation" potassium binders with the new generation" potassium binders however, from the point of view of safety, preference was given to the "new generation" potassium binders (Gupta, A. A. et al., 2022).

**Conclusion:** Hyperkaliemia is a serious and challenging clinical issue and potassium binders play an important role in the treatment of acute and chronic hyperkalemia. "New generation" potassium binders are effective and safe drugs with good tolerance that can be used easily to reduce serum potassium. Apart from the treatment of hyperkalemia they might also allow more patients to be started or maintained on guideline-recommended RAASi. So, further clinical trials and investigations should be done for regulatory approval of these drugs effectively.

### **3MICT**

CORRECTION OF CHANGES IN THE CONTENT OF TRACE ELEMENTS IN BONE TISSUE OF RATS AFFECTED BY THEIR CADMIUM IONS
Bazalytska I. S., Khopta N. S., Boiko L. A.
TOXICOLOGY OF METALS
A. Czajkowska, A. Kocur, K. Łukawska-Garcarz
MICROBIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF DENTAL IMPLANTATION FAILURE
Efimenko Anastasiia, Stepanskyi Oleksii
THE ROLE OF COPPER CATIONS IN THE TECHNOLOGY OF THE "CHLOROPHYLLIPT" THICK EXTRACT
O. Koshovyi, A. Kovaleva, A. Raal, A. Komissarenko
THE LEVEL OF THE MACROELEMENT CALCIUM UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF THE INFLUENCE OF A HYPERCALORIC DIET ON THE PANCREAS OF EXPERIMENTAL ANIMAL
M.V. Kovaltsova, M.S. Myroshnychenko, V.A. Sirenko, I.S. Boiko, D.S. Sliusarenko, V.K. Huliieva, V.V. Buha
A MODERN VIEW ON HYPERKALEMIA'S MANAGEMENT
A.Ya. Melenevych, A. Dwivedi
VIOLATION OF THE BARRIER AND MATRIX FUNCTIONS OF CELL MEMBRANES OF SPERMATOZOA AND LYMPHOCYTES IN MALE INFERTILITY DUE TO EXPOSURE TO BACTERIA.
O.V. Melnyk, I.V. Kovalenko, R.G. Shikula, U.V. Pavlyak
ROLA MAGNEZU I JEGO WPŁYW NA PRZEBIEG ZABURZEŃ ZE SPEKTRUM AUTYZMU (ASD)
Agnieszka Ochocińska, Emilia Samborowska, Svitlana Shkurashivska, Alina Kępka
ОЦІНКА АДАПТАЦІЇ ЛЮДИНИ ЗА УМОВИ ДІЇ ТОКСИЧНИХ МЕТАЛІВ В РЕАЛІЯХ СЬОГОДЕННЯ УКРАЇНИ
І.М. Андрусишина, О.Г. Лампека, Д.К. Задорожна
ВИКОРИСТАННІ СУЧАСНИХ МЕТОДІВ ВИЗНАЧЕННЯ ТОКСИЧНИХ МЕТАЛІВ, ЕСЕНЦІЙНИХ МІКРОЕЛЕМЕНТІВ ТА ВІТАМІНІВ У БІОЛОГІЧНИХ СЕРЕДОВИЩАХ ЛЮДИНИ
Андрусишина I.M13
ПРОБЛЕМНІ ПИТАННЯ НОРМУВАННЯ КРЕМНІЮ У ВОДІ
В.В. Бабієнко, А.В. Мокієнко, І.В. Гущук