Hyperkalaemia is a serious condition characterised by elevated potassium in the blood.\textsuperscript{1,2,3,4} Increased levels of potassium can cause a disruption of critical bodily processes, such as how the heart pumps.\textsuperscript{2}

Hyperkalaemia can lead to cardiac arrhythmia and sudden cardiac death.\textsuperscript{2,3,4} It is a frequent consequence of chronic kidney disease (CKD), chronic heart failure (HF), diabetes and treatment with cardio-renal protective drug therapy, such as renin angiotensin aldosterone system (RAAS) inhibitors and mineralocorticoid receptor antagonists (MRA).\textsuperscript{4}

**What is hyperkalaemia?**

Hyperkalaemia is associated with increased risk of death, regardless of kidney function.\textsuperscript{9}

**Potassium Levels in the Blood**\textsuperscript{1,3,5,6}

- **Severe Hyperkalaemia:** Potassium levels greater than 6.0 mEq/L
- **Hyperkalaemia:** Potassium levels greater than 5.0 mEq/L
- **Normal Potassium Levels:** Potassium levels between 3.5 and 5.0 mEq/L
- **Hypokalaemia:** Potassium levels less than 3.5 mEq/L

*The definition of abnormal potassium levels can vary.*

**Approximately 50%** of all emergency room visits for hyperkalaemia result in a hospital admission (with an average length of three days), leading to a significant cost burden on healthcare systems, according to a US study.\textsuperscript{8}

**Hyperkalaemia affects up to 40-50%** of patients with CKD.\textsuperscript{3}

**#1 cardiovascular events are cause of mortality for those with Stage 2 CKD or higher**\textsuperscript{7}

**Cardiac arrest**

**Cardiac arrhythmia**

**Paralysis**

**Weakness**

**Hyperkalaemia is associated with increased risk of death, regardless of kidney function**\textsuperscript{7}