Understanding the hyperkalaemia risk in CVRM patients

Hyperkalaemia is a serious condition characterised by high levels of potassium in the blood.

Estimated frequency of hyperkalaemia in CVRM patients

- **Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD)**
  - 40-50% of patients with severe heart failure treated with a mineralocorticoid receptor antagonist (e.g. spironolactone)

- **Chronic Heart Failure (HF)**
  - Up to 50% of patients prescribed add-on mineralocorticoid receptor antagonist treatment

- **Diabetes**
  - Up to 15% of patients

- **Resistant Hypertension**
  - Up to 20%

Globally, it is estimated...

- **64 million** people with HF as of 2016
- **200 million** people with CKD as of 2014
- **424.9 million** people with diabetes as of 2014
- **1.39 billion** people with hypertension as of 2010

Hyperkalaemia in CKD

When kidney function declines, the kidneys cannot properly eliminate the excess of potassium in blood, which is associated with hyperkalaemia.

Hyperkalaemia in HF

Taking commonly-prescribed life-saving medications such as renin-angiotensin aldosterone system inhibitors (RAASi) and mineralocorticoid receptor antagonists (MRAs) is associated with hyperkalaemia.