

Non-Oliguric Hyperkalemia in Extremely Low Birth Weight Infants

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Purpose: It is to examine clinical manifestations, early biochemical indicators, and risk factors for non-oliguric hyperkalemia (NOHK) in extremely low birth weight infants (ELBWI). **Materials and Methods:** We collected clinical and biochemical data from 75 ELBWI admitted to Ajou University Hospital between Jan. 2008 and Jun. 2011 by reviewing medical records retrospectively. NOHK was defined as serum potassium ≥ 7 mmol/L during the first 72 hours of life with urine output ≥ 1 mL/kg/h. **Results:** NOHK developed in 26.7% (20/75) of ELBWI. Among NOHK developed in ELBWI, 85% (17/20) developed within postnatal (PN) 48 hours, 5% (1/20) experienced cardiac arrhythmia and 20% (4/20) of NOHK infants expired within PN 72 hours. There were statistically significant differences in gestational age, use of antenatal steroid, and serum phosphorous level at PN 24 hours, and serum sodium, calcium, and urea levels at PN 72 hours between NOHK and non-NOHK groups (p -value < 0.050). However, there were no statistical differences in the rate of intraventricular hemorrhage, arrhythmia, mortality occurred, methods of fluid therapy, supplementation of amino acid and calcium, frequencies of umbilical artery catheterization and urine output between the two groups. **Conclusion:** NOHK is not a rare complication in ELBWI. It occurs more frequently in ELBWI with younger gestational age and who didn't use antenatal steroid. Furthermore, electrolyte imbalance such as hyponatremia, hypocalcemia and hyperphosphatemia occurred more often in NOHK group within PN 72 hours. Therefore, more use of antenatal steroid and careful control by monitoring electrolyte imbalance should be considered in order to prevent NOHK in ELBWI.

Key Words: Infant, extremely low birth weight, hyperkalemia, infants, premature

INTRODUCTION

Hyperkalemia is a frequently observed electrolyte imbalance in premature infants with a gestational age < 28 weeks during the first days of life.¹ Hyperkalemia which develops in the absence of oliguria and potassium intake is known as non-oliguric hyperkalemia (NOHK).²

In extremely premature infants, early-onset of NOHK is common and can cause serious complications.^{3,4} Although it is believed that premature infants may well

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tolerate severe hyperkalemia, it may cause fatal cardiac arrhythmia, periventricular leukomalacia, brain hemorrhage, and even sudden death.⁵⁻⁸ The reported incidence of NOHK varies widely from 0%⁹ to 60%.⁹⁻¹⁴ The reason for this difference may be related to different population groups and different level of thresholds used for defining hyperkalemia.

Although extreme prematurity might be considered as a primary risk factor for NOHK,^{12,13,15,16} no other risk factors have yet been clearly described.^{12,17,18} We, therefore, performed this study to examine clinical manifestations, early biochemical indicators, and risk factors associated with NOHK in extremely low birth weight infants (ELBWI).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Patients and study design

We retrospectively reviewed the medical records of all infants whose birth weights were less than 1000 g and were admitted to the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit of Ajou University Hospital between January 2009 and June 2011. Infants with major congenital anomalies were excluded.

All infants started to receive electrolyte-free fluids after insertion of umbilical catheters. And sodium was added after the first urination, while potassium was withheld for the first 72 hours of life. Amino acid supplementation (primene[®]) was followed, according to recommended dietary intake for preterm infants.¹⁹⁻²¹ Seventy-five ELBWI were enrolled in this study. This study was approved by the institutional Review Board at the Ajou University Hospital.

We collected clinical data including gestational age, birth weight, Apgar scores at 1 and 5 minutes of life, gender, mortality, use of antenatal steroid, and existence of severe bruising at birth. Respiratory distress syndrome (RDS), patent ductus arteriosus (PDA), cardiac arrhythmia, intraventricular hemorrhage (IVH), necrotizing enterocolitis (NEC) and retinopathy of prematurity (ROP) were also recorded.

Serum electrolytes were measured within 2 hours of birth (pH, sodium, potassium), at postnatal (PN) 24 hours (pH, sodium, potassium, calcium, phosphate) and PN 72 hours (pH, sodium, potassium, calcium, phosphate, urea, creatinine, albumin). Unit policy was to sample blood from an indwelling catheter (mainly, umbilical arterial catheter) or by arterial puncture to prevent hemolysis. In all cases, the following data were recorded: supplementation of amino acid and calcium, daily weight, infusion of dopamine, insertion of umbilical arterial catheter, amount of daily fluid,

hourly urine output, and daily body weight change.

Definitions

Patients were identified with NOHK if they had a serum potassium ≥ 7 mmol/L during the first 72 hours of life with urine output ≥ 1 mL/kg/h.¹² Bronchopulmonary dysplasia was defined as supplementation of oxygen needed at 36 weeks' postmenstrual age,²² NEC defined as Bell's stage Ib or greater,²³ and IVH defined as Papile's classification II or greater.²⁴

Statistical analysis

SPSS ver. 19.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA) was used for the statistical analysis. The χ^2 or Fisher's exact test was used to compare categorical variables, and the Student's *t*-test and the Mann-Whitney's rank sum *U* test were used to compare continuous variables in univariate analysis. Logistic regression modeled factors were identified as significant in the multivariate analysis. Categorical data are presented as percentages (%), and continuous data as mean \pm SD or median (25-75%), and we rejected the null hypothesis when *p*-value was less than 0.050.

RESULTS

Seventy-five ELBWI (38 males and 37 females) met the study criteria, and 20 (26.7%) were diagnosed as NOHK. NOHK developed almost within PN 48 hours in 17 (85%) of 20 NOHK diagnosed ELBWI.

Demographic characteristics between NOHK group and non-NOHK group

There were significant differences in gestational age and use of antenatal steroid between NOHK group and non-NOHK group (*p*-value 0.019 and 0.001, respectively). However, other perinatal characteristics, morbidities, cardiac arrhythmia, mortality, supplementation of amino acid and calcium, dopamine infusion, insertion of umbilical artery catheterization (UAC), fluid therapy, hourly urine output and daily changes of body weight failed to show such meaningful differences between the groups.

In the medical records, cardiac arrhythmias were documented in 1 (5%) of the NOHK infants and 2 (3.6%) of the non-NOHK infants. Type of arrhythmia developed in NOHK group was Tall T wave, which was detected early by electrocardiography monitoring and corrected soon after an-

Table 1. Perinatal Characteristics, Morbidities, and Mortality

	NOHK group (n=20)	Non-NOHK group (n=55)	<i>p</i> value
Gestational age (wks)	25 ⁺¹ ±1 ⁺³	26 ⁺⁴ ±2 ⁺¹	0.019
Birth weight (gram)	758±143	797±132	0.278
Apgar score 1 min*	2 (2-3)	2 (2-3)	0.414
Apgar score 5 min*	3.5 (3-5)	3 (3-4)	0.395
Male	50% (10/20)	50.9% (28/55)	0.944
Antenatal steroid	25% (5/20)	66.6% (36/54)	0.001
Severe bruise at birth	15% (3/20)	21.8% (12/55)	0.514
Arrhythmia	5% (1/20)	3.6% (2/55)	0.790
Mortality within 72 hrs	20% (4/20)	20% (11/55)	1.000
Mortality, total	30% (6/20)	27.2% (15/55)	0.816
RDS	100% (20/20)	90.9% (50/55)	0.163
PDA	52.6% (10/19)	62.5% (30/48)	0.458
IVH ≥grade II	25% (5/20)	10.9% (6/55)	0.127
NEC ≥stage 1b	20% (4/20)	27.2% (15/55)	0.522
BPD	55% (11/20)	38.1% (21/55)	0.193
ROP ≥stage II	35% (7/20)	43.6% (24/55)	0.502

NOHK, non-oliguric hyperkalemia; RDS, respiratory distress syndrome; PDA, patent ductus arteriosus; IVH, intraventricular hemorrhage; NEC, necrotizing enterocolitis; BPD, bronchopulmonary dysplasia; ROP, retinopathy of prematurity.

*Expressed as median (25-75 percentile).

Table 2. Use of Amino Acid, Calcium, Dopamine, and UAC

	NOHK group (n=20)	Non-NOHK group (n=55)	<i>p</i> value
Use of amino acid	85% (17/20)	76.3% (42/55)	0.419
Start of amino acid supplementation [primene®] (# of infants at hrs from birth: hr 24/48/72/72-)	4/2/7/4	5/22/10/5	0.472
Use of calcium supplementation	95% (19/20)	78.1% (43/55)	0.089
Start of calcium supplementation (# of infants on day from birth: day 0/1/2/3-)	2/15/2/0	0/36/5/2	0.141
Use of dopamine	90% (18/20)	83.6% (46/55)	0.491
Start of dopamine infusion (# of infants on day from birth: day 0/1/2-)	17/1/0	41/4/1	0.743
UAC	100% (20/20)	83.6% (46/55)	0.054

NOHK, non-oliguric hyperkalemia; UAC, umbilical artery catheterization.

Table 3. Fluid Therapy, Urine Output and Weight Change

	NOHK group (n=20)	Non-NOHK group (n=55)	<i>p</i> value
Amount of fluid therapy (cc/kg/day)			
Day 0	74.49±15.23	74.43±15.42	0.998
Day 1	87.79±18.58	87.43±19.20	0.947
Day 2	101.88±25.92	97.66±28.39	0.595
Urine Output (cc/kg/hr)			
Day 0	2.41±1.00	2.60±1.35	0.574
Day 1	4.33±1.77	4.65±1.33	0.461
Day 2	5.50±1.64	4.84±1.77	0.194
Weight loss (% of birth weight)			
Day 0	2.49±3.39	1.07±3.67	0.165
Day 1	5.37±5.62	5.16±6.01	0.901
Day 2	8.25±7.64	8.78±7.56	0.810

NOHK, non-oliguric hyperkalemia.

ti hyperkalemic treatment (sodium bicarbonate, calcium gluconate, or insulin/dextrose). In non-NOHK group, sinus arrhythmia and premature ventricular contraction were shown, however, spontaneously disappeared without specific managements.

The demographic characteristics between the groups are shown in Table 1, 2 and 3. In the multivariate analysis, antenatal steroid therapy was the only statistically significant risk factor [odds ratio=9.24, confidence interval (1.7, 47.82)].

Comparison of biochemical indicators between NOHK and non-NOHK groups

The biochemical indicators were compared between the groups and data are shown in Table 4.

In blood samples taken at PN 24 hour, serum potassium (p -value <0.001) and phosphorous (p -value=0.024) levels were found to have increased significantly in NOHK group. Serum sodium and calcium levels were similar in both groups.

At PN 72 hours, NOHK infants showed higher serum sodium (p -value=0.011) and serum urea (p -value=0.010) levels, and showed lower serum calcium (p -value=0.033) level compared with non-NOHK infants. Serum pH, phosphorous, creatinine, and albumin levels showed no significant differences between the groups.

Multivariate analysis indicated no statistically significant risk factor among the biochemical indicators listed in Table 4.

DISCUSSION

Hyperkalemia is often observed transiently in ELBWI, with a maximum level reaching in PN 12 and 24 hours.²⁵ This reversible condition does not appear to be associated with renal failure, increased potassium intake, or excessive bruising.⁹ There are several mechanisms suggested for early hyperkalemia, including poor urinary potassium excretion, release of potassium from lysed red cells in bruised infant, or a shift of potassium from the intracellular space to the extracellular space due to an immature function of the Na⁺/K⁺-adenosine triphosphatase (ATPase) activity.^{15,16}

The incidence of NOHK in this study was 26.7% of ELBWI which is consistent with previously reported studies.⁹⁻¹⁴ Although all infants in this study were below 28 weeks of gestational age, infants in NOHK group were significantly younger than non-NOHK group. Theoretically, younger infants may have less matured functional Na⁺/K⁺-ATPase activity in extreme prematurity,^{15,16} and this could be a plausible explanation of NOHK of our study group.

In this study, we demonstrated that antenatal steroid ther-

Table 4. Biochemical Indicators

	NOHK group (n=20)	Non-NOHK group (n=55)	<i>p</i> value
Potassium at birth (mmol/L)	4.1±1.1	4.0±0.5	0.607
24 hrs	7.2±0.8	5.7±1.0	0.000
72 hrs	5.2±1.9	4.6±1.2	0.120
Sodium at birth (mmol/L)	138.5±2.9	139.8±2.7	0.087
24 hrs	135.9±5.1	135.7±4.6	0.375
72 hrs	147.8±6.6	142.9±6.3	0.011
pH at birth	7.26±0.06	7.22±0.16	0.233
24 hrs	7.32±0.06	7.33±0.12	0.723
72 hrs	7.33±0.08	7.31±0.10	0.409
Calcium (mg/dL)			
24 hrs	6.7±1.6	6.6±1.1	0.640
72 hrs	7.6±0.7	8.2±1.0	0.033
Phosphorous (mg/dL)			
24 hrs	7.5±1.6	6.5±1.5	0.024
72 hrs	5.1±1.6	4.7±1.5	0.432
BUN (mg/dL)			
72 hrs	36.7±12.5	27.2±12.2	0.010
Creatinine (mg/dL)			
72 hrs	1.3±0.4	1.1±0.3	0.147
Albumin (g/dL)			
72 hrs	2.9±0.5	3.0±0.4	0.658

NOHK, non-oliguric hyperkalemia; BUN, blood urea nitrogen.

apy was less common in NOHK group than non-NOHK group. Consistent with our data, Omar and others reported that administration of prenatal steroid not only reduces the risk of IVH, RDS, and NOHK, but also is effective in protection of hyperkalemia by increasing the activity of Na⁺/K⁺-ATPase in ELBWI.²⁶⁻²⁹

Hung found a 12% risk of cardiac arrhythmia in ELBW infants with NOHK,³⁰ and up to 60% was reported in other studies.^{5,26} In our present study, 1 (5%) of 20 ELBW infants with NOHK developed cardiac arrhythmia, and 4 (20%) of 20 NOHK infants expired with PN 72 hours. However, there were no significant differences in the risk of cardiac arrhythmia and mortality between the two groups. This might be due to our early detection and treatment strategy for hyperkalemia or remarkable tolerance of the myocardium to hyperkalemia in some extremely preterm infants.³¹ De Luca and Paolillo³¹ reported the absence of arrhythmias in an ELBW infant even though serum potassium was 11 mEq/L.

We did not find any association with birth weight,⁴ insertion of UAC and IVH (≥grade II),^{5,17} Apgar score, gender, bruising at birth, RDS, PDA, NEC (≥stage Ib), ROP (≥stage II), fluid therapy, urine output, and use of amino acid and dopamine,¹⁷ although several studies^{4,5,17} described the association of such factors with hyperkalemia. The lack of association is presumably due to the fact that all infants in this study were at high risk of NOHK (birth weight <1000 g).

Infants with NOHK had significantly increased serum phosphorus at PN 24 hours, and decreased serum calcium and increased serum sodium and urea at PN 72 hours. Fukuda found that hypocalcemia was more common in preterm infant who had serum potassium >7 mmol/L,³² and Iijima, et al.³³ reported a negative correlation between the plasma potassium and ionized calcium levels at PN 12 and 24 hours, concluding that NOHK may be attenuated by maintaining the ionized calcium level within normal limits by prophylactic calcium administration early in life. However, we could find no statistically significant difference in calcium administration between NOHK and non-NOHK groups.

The limitations of this study include unequal and small group size. Further research with a large number of preterm infants, who have NOHK, is needed to better understand the significant demographic characteristics and electrolyte disturbances.

In conclusion, NOHK is not a rare complication in ELBW infants, but more common in ELBW infants with younger

gestational age and without the use of antenatal steroid. There were also electrolyte imbalances such as hyperphosphatemia, hypernatremia, and hypocalcemia, and increased serum urea within PN 72 hours. Therefore, more use of antenatal steroid and careful control by way of monitoring electrolyte imbalance should be considered in order to prevent NOHK in ELBW infants.

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