



ADULT

SODIUM BICARBONATE



This document should be read in conjunction with this [DISCLAIMER](#)

HIGH RISK Medication 

Presentation	Capsule (Sodibic [®]): 840mg Solution: 10mmol/10mL (8.4%) Vial: 10mmol/10mL (8.4%) Infusion: 10mmol/10mL (8.4%)
Dose	<p><u>Resuscitation</u></p> <p>IV injection: 1mmol/kg over 2 to 3 minutes.</p> <p><u>Hyperkalaemia (with metabolic acidosis and volume depletion)</u></p> <p>IV injection: <i>Use the 1mmol/mL vial (sodium bicarbonate 8.4%)</i> 50mL (50mmol) over 5 to 10 minutes, under ECG control. Repeat in 60 to 120 minutes if necessary</p> <p><u>Urinary alkalinisation</u></p> <p>Oral: Dose according to response (1–6 capsules daily).</p> <p>IV injection: 1 mmol/kg IV as an initial bolus. Followed by infusion.</p> <p>IV infusion: 25 to 50 mmol/hour (see below for preparation of solution). The rate should be adjusted to maintain a urinary pH greater than 7.5</p> <p><u>Diabetic Ketoacidosis (DKA)</u></p> <p>Bicarbonate treatment is no longer recommended for the management of DKA</p>

Administration	<p><u>IV injection</u></p> <p>Give by rapid IV injection in emergency situations, into central venous catheter if possible.</p> <p><u>IV infusion</u></p> <p><i>Dilution:</i></p> <p>Dilute in Glucose 5%, Sodium Chloride 0.9% or glucose in sodium chloride solutions</p> <p><i>For urinary alkalinisation, dilute 100mmol in 1000mL of Sodium Chloride. Concentration is 1mmol/10mL.</i></p> <p><i>Administration:</i></p> <p>Infuse into a large vein over 4 to 8 hours</p> <p><i>For urinary alkalinisation, infuse at 25 to 50 mmol/hour</i></p> <p><u>Oral</u></p> <p>Take with or without food.</p>	
Pregnancy	<p>1st Trimester: Monitoring required</p> <p>2nd Trimester: Monitoring required</p> <p>3rd Trimester: Monitoring required</p>	<p>Oral sodium bicarbonate is not recommended as an antacid during pregnancy or breastfeeding due to the risk for sodium related fluid retention and resultant complications</p>
Breastfeeding	<p>Considered safe to use</p>	
Monitoring	<p>Use with caution or avoid in people who require sodium restriction.</p> <p>Monitor the injection site closely. Stop the injection if there is redness or pain.</p> <p>The undiluted solution is highly irritant. Extravasation may cause severe complications including tissue necrosis.</p>	
Clinical Guidelines and Policies	<p>Adult resuscitation drug protocol: sodium bicarbonate</p>	
References	<p>MIMS Australia. Sodibic. In: MIMS Online [Internet]. St Leonards (New South Wales): MIMS Australia; 2016 [cited 2017 Dec 18]. Available from: https://www.mimsonline.com.au</p> <p>Therapeutic Guidelines. Resuscitation of poisoned patients. In: eTG complete [Internet]. West Melbourne (Victoria): Therapeutic Guidelines; 2017 [cited 2017 Dec 18]. Available from: https://tgldcdp.tg.org.au</p> <p>Therapeutic Guidelines. Hyperkalaemia. In: eTG complete [Internet]. West Melbourne (Victoria): Therapeutic Guidelines; 2017 [cited 2017 Dec 18]. Available from: https://tgldcdp.tg.org.au</p>	

	<p>Therapeutic Guidelines. Treatment of aspirin poisoning. In: eTG complete [Internet]. West Melbourne (Victoria): Therapeutic Guidelines; 2017 [cited 2017 Dec 18]. Available from: https://tgldcdp.tg.org.au</p> <p>Australian Medicines Handbook. Urinary alkalinisation and acidification. In: Australian Medicines Handbook [Internet]. Adelaide (South Australia): Australian Medicines Handbook; 2017 [cited 2017 Apr 12]. Available from: https://amhonline.amh.net.au/</p> <p>Society of Hospital Pharmacists of Australia. Sodium bicarbonate. In: Australian Injectable Drugs Handbook [Internet]. [St Leonards, New South Wales]: Health Communication Network; 2017 [cited 2017 Dec 18]. Available from: http://aidh.hcn.com.au</p> <p>Briggs GC, Freeman RK. Sodium bicarbonate. In: Drugs in pregnancy and lactation: a reference guide to fetal and neonatal risk [Internet]. 10th ed. Philadelphia (PA): Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; 2015 [cited 2017 Dec 18]. Available from: Books@OVID</p>
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