

Consumer Package Insert

(Potassium Iodide USP) (Abbreviated KI)

Take potassium iodide (KI) only when public officials tell you. In a nuclear radiation emergency, radioactive iodine could be released into the air. KI protects only the thyroid gland from uptake of radioactive iodine. Therefore, KI should be used along with other emergency measures that will be recommended to you by public officials.

If you are told to take this medicine, take it one time every 24 hours. Do not take it more often. More KI will not help you. Too much KI may increase the chances of side effects. Do not take this medicine if you know you are allergic to iodine (see SIDE EFFECTS) below).

How to make Potassium Iodide (KI) solution:

Mix 26 gram vial of Potassium Iodide (KI) into a one liter bottle of water and shake to dissolve.

If any KI granules remain compacted in vial, tap out, or carefully put a little water into the vial from the one liter bottle to dissolve them before pouring vial liquid back into the bottle.

DESCRIPTION:

One liter solution of potassium iodide (USP), mixed as directed above with 26 grams of potassium iodide (USP), is 1000 ml, where each 5 ml, measured with any common graduated medicine dropper or measuring teaspoon (NOT Tablespoon), is 130 mg of potassium iodide (USP).

INDICATIONS:

Potassium Iodide Oral Solution is a thyroid blocking medicine that is used in a nuclear radiation emergency only.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

Use only as directed by public officials if a nuclear radiation emergency happens.

DOSE:

- *Adults over 18 years:* 5 ml or 1 teaspoonful every day (130 mg)
- *Children over 12 years to 18 years who weigh at least 150 pounds:* 5 ml or 1 teaspoonful every day (130 mg)
- *Children over 12 years to 18 years who weigh less than 150 pounds:* 2.5 ml or 1/2 teaspoonful every day (65 mg)
- *Children over 3 years to 12 years:* 2.5 ml or 1/2 teaspoonful every day (65 mg)
- *Children over 1 month to 3 years:* 1.25 ml or 1/4 teaspoonful every day (32.5 mg)
- *Babies at birth to 1 month:* 0.625 ml or 1/8 teaspoonful every day (16.25 mg)
- *Pregnant or breastfeeding women, or babies under 1 month of age:* Take as directed above and call a doctor as soon as possible. Repeat dosing should be avoided. It is recommended that thyroid function be checked in babies less than 1 month of age that take KI. Women who are pregnant or breastfeeding should also be checked by a doctor if repeat dosing is necessary. Although these precautions should be taken, the benefits of short-term use of KI to block uptake of radioactive iodine by the thyroid gland far exceed its chances of side effects.

Patients with thyroid disease:

If you have both a nodular thyroid condition such as multinodular goiter with heart disease, you should not take KI. Patients with other thyroid conditions may take KI as directed above, but call a doctor if you need to take KI for more than a few days.

WARNING

People who are allergic to iodine, have dermatitis herpetiformis or hypocomplementemic vasculitis, or have nodular thyroid disease with heart disease should not take KI. Keep out of the reach of children. In case of an allergic reaction (difficulty breathing, speaking or swallowing, wheezing, shortness of breath or swelling of the mouth or throat), call 911 or get medical care right away. In case of overdose, get medical help or call a poison control center right away.

Strongly suggested everyone contact their personal family physician before any nuclear emergencies to assure there is no reason why anyone in their care should not use KI in a future nuclear emergency.

HOW POTASSIUM IODIDE WORKS:

Certain forms of iodine help your thyroid gland work right. Most people get the iodine they need from foods like iodized salt or fish. The thyroid can “store” or hold only a certain amount of iodine. In a nuclear radiation emergency, radioactive iodine may be released in the air. This material may be breathed or swallowed. It may enter the thyroid gland and damage it. The damage would probably not show itself for years. Children are most likely to have thyroid damage. If you take KI, it will block or reduce the chances that radioactive iodine will enter your thyroid gland.

WHO SHOULD NOT TAKE POTASSIUM IODIDE:

People should avoid KI if they are allergic to iodine, have dermatitis herpetiformis or hypocomplementemic vasculitis, or have nodular thyroid disease with heart disease, because these conditions may increase the chances of side effects to iodine.

HOW AND WHEN TO TAKE POTASSIUM IODIDE:

KI should be taken as soon as possible after public officials tell you. If you are told to repeat the dose, you should take the second dose 24 hours after the first dose. Do not take it sooner. More KI will not help you because the thyroid can “hold” only certain amounts of iodine. Taking more than 1 dose per day will increase the chances of side effects. The public officials will tell you how many days to take KI. You should take KI until the chances of major exposure to radioactive iodine by breathing or swallowing stops.

SIDE EFFECTS:

Short-term use of KI at the recommended dose is safe. You should not take this drug for longer than you are told. *Possible side effects include:* swelling of the salivary glands, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, stomach ache, fever, headache, metallic taste and allergic reactions.

Allergic reactions can include: skin rashes such as hives, swelling of various parts of the body such as the face, lips, tongue, throat, hands or feet, fever with joint pain, trouble breathing, speaking or swallowing, wheezing or shortness of breath. ***Get medical attention right away if you experience any of these symptoms.***

In rare cases, taking iodide may cause overactivity of the thyroid gland, underactivity of the thyroid gland, or enlargement of the thyroid gland (goiter). Symptoms of an overactive thyroid gland may include an irregular heart beat and chest pain. Patients with thyroid disease are more likely to experience these side effects. Babies under 1 month of age are more likely to suffer from an underactive thyroid gland (hypothyroidism).

WHAT TO DO IF SIDE EFFECTS OCCUR:

Stop taking KI and call a doctor if you have one or more of the following symptoms:

- Swelling of the face, hands or feet
- Fever and joint pain
- Skin rash

Stop taking KI and get medical help right away if you have one or more of the following symptoms:

- Trouble breathing, speaking or swallowing
- Shortness of breath or wheezing
- Swelling of the lips, tongue or throat
- Irregular heart beat or chest pain

INACTIVE INGREDIENTS: None

HOW SUPPLIED:

26 grams Potassium Iodide (USP) is supplied in 16 ml amber glass bottle with plastic cap. Store at 20-25° C (68-77° F). Keep container tightly closed and protected from light. Manufactured by KI4U, Inc., 212 Oil Patch Lane, Gonzales, Texas, USA 78629 (830) 672-8734.