EM Basic- Hyponatremia

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Hyponatremia- serum sodium less than 135 meq/L

- -First decision point- seizing, obtunded, or altered mental status?
- -If yes- go to critical care section
- -If no- then DO NOTHING (well, not quite nothing but don't try to start correcting the patient's sodium level in the ED)

Symptoms- Can be vague and non-specfic

- -Weakness, fatigue, headache, confusion, etc.
- -May be relatively asymptomatic and hyponatermia discovered during workup for something else

Usual patient- older patient with "weakness" who is alert and oriented with a sodium of 130 meq/L

-This patient accounts for the vast majority of ED patients with hyponatermia

Management- alert and oriented patient

- -First step- water restrict
 - -Write a nursing order to make patient NPO
 - -Tell patient that they have to be water restricted

-Second step- investigate for whether this is acute or chronic

- -Look back in the medical record
- -If patient has 3 sets of labs over past 3 months with same sodium level then not that worried
- -May be possible to discharge that patient if they don't need admission for something else
- -If this is new for the patient then go to the next step

-Third step- investigate for possible cause of hyponatermia

- -Medications are a common cause
- -Hydrochlorothiazide and SSRIs are common causes -SSRIs- Prozac (fluxoetine), Zoloft (sertraline)
- -MDMA (street drug "ecstasy) also a cause
 - -Inappropriate secretion of antiduretic hormone (ADH) leads to increase free water retention and dilution of sodium level

Causes of hyponatremia (continued)

- -Volume losses
 - -Vomiting and diarrhea
- -"Leaky fluid states"
 - -Severe liver disease, congestive heart failure (CHF)
- -Renal failure
- -Endocrine causes
 - -Hypothyroidism and adrenal insufficiency
- -"Beer potomania"
 - -Excessive alcohol consumption- alcohols lack electrolytes so drinking large amounts without eating solid food can deplete sodium levels
- -Cancer
 - -Lung cancer is notorious for causing hyponatremia
 - -Ask about red flags (unexplained weight loss, night sweats, unexplained bone or muscle pain, new back pain in an elderly patient)

Fourth Step- Admit the patient and DO NOTHING ***PEARL***- Correcting the sodium too rapidly can lead to Central Pontine Myelinolysis which can cause permanent neurological damage and death

-Don't try to correct sodium level in the ED- JUST WATER RESTRICT!

- -Resist the urge to gently hydrate with normal saline- even this can raise the patient's sodium too fast
- -Inpatient team may want urine electrolytes, osoms, etc.

Hyponatremia critical care- patient is seizing, altered or obtunded

- -Much different patient
- -Hypertonic saline to correct sodium until they stop seizing
- -Only need to raise sodium about 3-5 points to do this
- -Hypertonic saline
 - -3 mls per kilogram IV with theoretical max of 100 mls
 - -Rapid sequential boluses over max 10 minutes or until seizures stop
 - -Central access preferred but can give it through a GOOD peripheral IV (AC peripheral, not small hand vein)

Hyponatremia critical care (continued)

- -Sodium Bicarbonate
 - -A substitute for hypertonic saline in a pinch
 - -Equivalent to about 11% hypertonic saline
 - -One amp usually is 50 mls but more Na than 3%
 - -One amp approx. 210 mls of 3% hypertonic saline
 - -Push this slower since more concentrated than 3%

-Benzodiazepenes

-Give Ativan (lorazepam) or Valium (diazepam) in case hyponatremia is not causing seizures and it is a primary seizure disorder instead

PEARL- If you have a patient with seizures that isn't responding to benzos, consider hyponatremia as a cause

-Patient with low sodium (115) but just a little altered and not seizing

- -Give 3% hypertonic saline- 100 mls over one hour
- -Will raise sodium by 2 points
- -How much to correct the sodium safely?
 - -Rule of Sixes (borrowed from EmCrit, borrowed from review article)

-Six points for Severe Symptoms in then Stop

-Once you correct 6 points in 6 hours, stop until the 24 hour mark to avoid overcorrection

-Six a day makes Sense for Safety

-More for chronic hyponatremia- don't correct more than 6 points over a 24 hour period

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