

## Interventions

## No Calcium Intake

### No Calcium Sign

Interventions for hypercalcemia aim to reduce serum calcium levels thus, no calcium intake should be permitted. This includes stopping IV solutions containing calcium such as Ringer's lactate and oral drugs containing calcium.

## Chelating Drugs

### Cleats-on Drugs

Calcium chelating drugs are those that bind to calcium thereby lowering serum levels. Examples include plicamycin (Mithracin) and penicillamine (Cuprimine, Pendramine).

## Calcitonin

### Cow-throne

Calcitonin is a drug used to inhibit calcium resorption from bone and thereby helps to prevent hypercalcemia.

## Lasix Instead of Thiazide Diuretics

### Laser overpowering Tarzan Die-rocket

Thiazide diuretics are discontinued and replaced with diuretics that promote the excretion of calcium, such as furosemide (Lasix).

## Considerations

## Increased Risk for Renal Calculi

### Up-arrow Risk of Kidney-boat Cow-captain

As the calcium builds up in the body, crystals can form in the kidneys. Over time, the crystals may combine to form renal calculi or kidney stones.

## Increase Fluids

### Up-arrow Fluids

Fluid volume replacement can aid in restoring normal serum calcium levels. Fluids should be increased if not contraindicated and may include the infusion of IV normal saline as sodium increases kidney excretion of calcium.