

Administer saturated (1-g/mL) oral solution in a large quantity (240 mL) of water, fruit juice, milk, formula, or broth.^{a b} Administer 65-mg/mL oral solution undiluted using the dropper provided by the manufacturer.^b Dilute strong iodine solution with water or juice.^f

For administration in infants and small children during a radiation emergency, tablets may be pulverized, mixed with water and a drink, and administered as an oral solution; the best beverages to disguise the salty taste of potassium iodide are raspberry syrup (best), low-fat chocolate milk, orange juice, and flat soda (i.e., cola).¹⁴⁰ To prepare an oral solution, place one tablet (containing 130 or 65 mg of potassium iodide) in a small bowl and pulverize tablet using a metal spoon.^{140 e} Then add 4 teaspoonsful (20 mL) of water to the powder and mix until powder dissolves.^{140 e} Next, add 4 teaspoonsful (20 mL) of the selected drink and mix.^{140 e} Using a 130-mg tablet results in a solution that contains 16.25 mg of potassium iodide per teaspoonful (5 mL).^{140 e} Using a 65-mg tablet results in a solution that contains 8.125 mg of potassium iodide per teaspoonful (5 mL).¹⁴⁰

During a radiation emergency, administer potassium iodide before or immediately coincident with passage of the radioactive cloud for optimal protection against inhaled radioiodines; administration 3–4 hours after exposure may still provide substantial protection.^{138 c}

Dosage