Supplementary Materials:

Table S1. Univariable linear regression of potassium lowering on independent variables ($n = 410$).

| Parameter                                        | Coefficient (95% C.I.)     | $p$ Value |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| Age, per 20-year increase                        | $-0.11$ ($-0.21$ to $-0.01$) | 0.036     |
| Female sex                                       | 0.00 ($-0.17$ to 0.17)     | 0.98      |
| Obese (BMI >30 kg/m²)                            | 0.04 ($-0.13$ to 0.21)     | 0.67      |
| Lean body mass, per 5 kg increase $^1$           | $-0.00$ ($-0.02$ to 0.01)  | 0.75      |
| Diabetes mellitus                                | $-0.04$ ($-0.21$ to 0.13)  | 0.64      |
| Active malignancy                                | $-0.25$ ($-0.48$ to $-0.03$) | 0.024    |
| High risk of malnutrition                        | 0.03 ($-0.19$ to 0.325)    | 0.79      |
| Chronic kidney disease                           | $-0.13$ ($-0.31$ to 0.05)  | 0.16      |
| Chronic dialysis                                 | 0.30 ($-0.04$ to 0.64)     | 0.089     |
| Acute kidney injury                               | 0.07 ($-0.09$ to 0.24)     | 0.39      |
| Cirrhosis                                        | $-0.56$ ($-0.92$ to $-0.20$) | 0.002    |
| Beta-blocker use                                 | 0.08 ($-0.09$ to 0.24)     | 0.37      |
| RAS blocker use                                  | $-0.01$ ($-0.18$ to 0.16)  | 0.91      |

$^1$ Estimated by the Boer formula. Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; RAS, renin-angiotensin system.

Figure S1. Histograms showing the (A) distribution of residuals from linear regression of the change in serum K+ (mmol/L) after insulin-glucose/dextrose treatment on baseline serum K+ for all patients ($n = 410$; regression equation, $y = 0.7x − 3.3$), and (B) for patients treated only with insulin–glucose/dextrose without any cotreatments ($n = 109$; regression equation, $y = 1.1x − 5.8$), with a normal distribution curve superimposed (dashed line).