

**IOSAT- potassium iodide tablet**  
**Anbex Inc.**

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**IOSAT™ - (Potassium Iodide Tablets, USP, 130 mg)**

***Drug Facts***

***Active Ingredients (in each tablet )***

Potassium iodide 130 mg

***Purpose***

Thyroid blocking

***Uses***

Helps prevent radioactive iodine from getting into the thyroid gland during a nuclear radiation emergency. Use along with other emergency measures recommended by public officials.

***Warnings***

**Allergy alert:** Iodine may cause an allergic reaction with 1 or more of the following symptoms:

- shortness of breath or wheezing
- swelling
- skin rash
- trouble breathing, speaking or swallowing
- fever and joint pain

**Do not use if you have**

- ever had an allergic reaction to iodine
- nodular thyroid disease with heart disease
- hypocomplementemic vasculitis
- dermatitis herpetiformis

**Stop use and ask a doctor if you have**

- an allergic reaction. Get medical help right away if you have trouble breathing, speaking or swallowing; shortness of breath; wheezing; swelling of the mouth, tongue or throat; or rash.
- irregular heartbeat or chest pain. Get medical help right away.
- swelling of the hands or feet, fever, or joint pain.

**Keep out of reach of children.**

In case of overdose, get medical help or contact a Poison Control Center right away.

***Directions***

- use as directed by public officials in the event of a nuclear radiation emergency
- do not take more than 1 dose in 24 hours
- tablets can be whole or crushed and mixed in milk, baby formula, water, orange juice, flat soda like cola, or raspberry syrup

**The liquid mixture should be given to infants, young children, and others who cannot swallow tablets; see consumer package insert on how to make a liquid mixture.**

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<b>Age</b>	<b>Dose</b>
<b>Adults over 18 years</b>	1 tablet (whole or crushed) daily (130 mg)
<b>Children over 12 years to 18 years who weigh at least 150 pounds</b>	1 tablet (whole or crushed) daily (130 mg)
<b>Children over 12 years to 18 years who weigh less than 150 pounds</b>	1/2 tablet (whole or crushed) daily (65 mg)
<b>Children over 3 years to 12 years</b>	1/2 tablet (whole or crushed) daily (65 mg)
<b>Children over 1 month to 3 years</b>	32.5 mg daily as directed in the consumer package insert
<b>Birth to 1 month</b>	16.25 mg daily as directed in the consumer package insert

- **If pregnant, breastfeeding, have a baby up to 1 month of age or have thyroid disease (except nodular thyroid disease with heart disease), take as directed above and contact a doctor as soon as possible.**

#### **Other Information**

- store at 20-25°C (68-77°F)
- keep dry and foil intact
- protect from light
- **do not throw away consumer package insert**

#### **Inactive ingredients**

magnesium stearate, microcrystalline cellulose, silica gel, sodium thiosulfate

#### **Questions or Comments?**

call toll free **1-866-463-6754**

#### **Distributed by:**

##### **ANBEX INC.**

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www.anbex.com • www.iosat.com

#### **Consumer Package Insert**

##### **IOSAT™**

(Potassium Iodide Tablets USP, 130 mg)  
(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 1 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).

#### **DESCRIPTION**

Each white, round, cross-scored—the name IOSAT stamped on one side—tablet contains 130 mg of potassium iodide.

#### **INDICATIONS**

**IOSAT™** (Potassium Iodide tablets, USP, 130 mg) 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.

Age	Dose
<b>Adults over 18 years</b>	1 tablet (whole or crushed) every day (130 mg)
<b>Children over 12 years to 18 years who weigh at least 150 pounds</b>	1 tablet (whole or crushed) every day (130 mg)
<b>Children over 12 years to 18 years who weigh less than 150 pounds</b>	1/2 tablet (whole or crushed) every day (65 mg)
<b>Children over 3 years to 12 years</b>	1/2 tablet (whole or crushed) or 4 teaspoonfuls every day (65 mg)
<b>Children over 1 month to 3 years</b>	2 teaspoonfuls every day (32.5 mg)
<b>Birth to 1 month</b>	1 teaspoonful every day (16.25 mg)

Tablets can be crushed and mixed in many liquids. To take the tablet in liquid solution, use dosing directions under **Making a Potassium Iodide Liquid Mixture**.

Take KI every day (every 24 hours) as directed by public officials. Do not take more than 1 dose in 24 hours. More will not help you. Too much medicine may increase the chances of side effects.

#### **Making a Potassium Iodide Liquid Mixture:**

1. Put **one** 130 mg KI tablet into a small bowl and grind it into a fine powder using the back of a metal teaspoon against the inside of the bowl. The powder should not have any large pieces.
2. Add 4 teaspoonfuls of water to the crushed KI powder in the bowl and mix until the KI powder is dissolved in the water.
3. Take the KI water mixture solution made in step 2 and mix it with 4 teaspoonfuls of low fat white or chocolate milk, orange juice, flat soda, raspberry syrup, or infant formula.
4. The KI liquid mixture will keep for up to 7 days in the refrigerator. It is recommended that the KI liquid mixture be prepared weekly. Throw away unused portions.

The amount of KI (130 mg tablet) in the drink when mixed as described above is 16.25 mg per teaspoonful. The number of teaspoonfuls of the drink to give your child depends on your child's age as described in the following table:

Child's Age	Give your child this amount in teaspoonfuls
<b>Over 12 years to 18 years who weigh less than 150 pounds</b>	4 teaspoonfuls will give you a 65 mg dose
<b>Over 3 years to 12 years old</b>	4 teaspoonfuls will give you a 65 mg dose
<b>Over 1 month to 3 years old</b>	2 teaspoonfuls will give you a 32.5 mg dose
<b>Birth to 1 month</b>	1 teaspoonful will give you a 16.25 mg dose

Note: This is the amount to give your child for **one** single dose in **teaspoonfuls** (not tablespoonfuls). You should give your child one dose each day as recommended by the public officials.

**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.

## **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 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 reaction 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 have trouble breathing, speaking or swallowing; wheezing; shortness of breath; or swelling of the mouth, tongue or throat.

Taking iodide, in rare cases, 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 heartbeat and chest pain. Patients with

thyroid disease are more likely to get these side effects. Babies under 1 month of age are more likely to get an underactive thyroid gland (hypothyroidism).

### WHAT TO DO IF SIDE EFFECTS OCCUR

Stop taking KI and call a doctor if you have one 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

### HOW SUPPLIED

**IOSAT™** (Potassium Iodide Tablets, USP 130 mg) Each white, round tablet, cross-scored on one side and the IOSAT name on the other, contains 130 mg potassium iodide.

NDC 51803-001-01: 14 Unit dose, Foil Sealed, 130 mg Tablets.

NDC 51803-001-10: 10 X 14 Unit dose, Foiled Sealed 130 mg tablets (140 tablets) in a Clear Plastic Bag.

**Also available:IOSAT™** (Potassium Iodide Tablets, USP 65 mg) Packages of 20 tablets. Each white, round tablet, cross-scored on one side and the IOSAT name on the other, contains 65 mg potassium iodide.

NDC 51803-002-01: 2 X 10 Unit dose, Foil Sealed, 65 mg Tablets (20 Tablets).

### STORAGE AND HANDLING

Store at 20-25°C (68-77°F). Keep dry and foil intact.

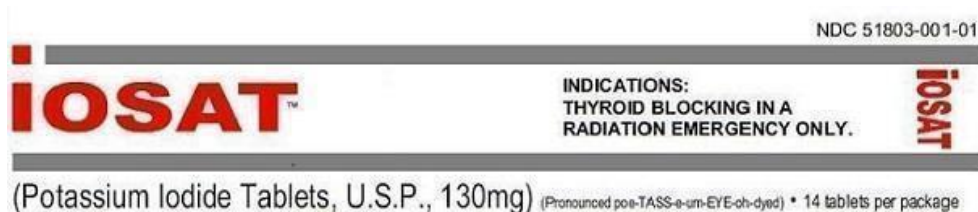
### Distributed by:

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### PRINCIPAL DISPLAY PANEL

#### IOSAT™ (Potassium Iodide Tablets, USP 130 mg)



#### IOSAT

potassium iodide tablet

Product Information				
Product Type	HUMAN OTC DRUG	Item Code (Source)	NDC:51803-001	
Route of Administration	ORAL			
Active Ingredient/Active Moiety				
Ingredient Name	Basis of Strength	Strength		
POTASSIUM IODIDE (UNII: 1C4QK22F9J) (IODIDE ION - UNII:09G4I6V86Q)	POTASSIUM IODIDE	130 mg		
Inactive Ingredients				
Ingredient Name	Strength			
CELLULOSE, MICROCRYSTALLINE (UNII: OP1R32D61U)				
MAGNESIUM STEARATE (UNII: 70097M6I30)				
SILICON DIOXIDE (UNII: ETJ7Z6XBU4)				
SODIUM THIOSULFATE ANHYDROUS (UNII: L0IYT1O31N)				
Product Characteristics				
Color	white	Score	4 pieces	
Shape	ROUND	Size	6mm	
Flavor		Imprint Code	IOSAT	
Contains				
Packaging				
#	Item Code	Package Description	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
1	NDC:51803-001-01	14 in 1 PACKAGE; Type 0: Not a Combination Product	10/14/1982	
2	NDC:51803-001-10	10 in 1 BAG	08/16/2016	
2	NDC:51803-001-01	14 in 1 PACKAGE; Type 0: Not a Combination Product		
Marketing Information				
Marketing Category	Application Number or Monograph Citation	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date	
NDA	NDA018664	10/14/1982		

**Labeler** - Anbex Inc. (832758197)

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Anbex Inc.