Metabolic acidosis in aki pathophysiology

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Under the terms of the license agreement, an individual user can print a PDF that is Oxford Medicine Online for personal use (for details see Privacy Policy and Legal Notice).date: 03 December 2020Electricized disorders are common in patients with acute kidney damage (AKI) and should be corrected. In particular, hyperkalaemia above 6 to 6.5 mmol/l (especially with electrocardiogram changes) is an ambulance and immediate intervention. Hyponatraemia and hypernatraemia may occur during AKI. Chronic changes in serum sodium should be corrected with account of underlying pathology; however, if they are severe and develop rapidly, they should be corrected more rapidly, regardless of cause. Acid-based disorders are also common in AKI and need to be treated in connection with underlying problems and physiological compensation mechanism. In metabolic acidosis, bicarbonate deficiency may be corrected by sodium bicarbonate. It should be noted that although electrolytes such as potassium and phosphate are usually maintained in patients with AKI, this may be changed during renal replacement therapy and may even require replacement of these losses. A subscription or purchase is required to access the full content on Oxford Medicine Online. Public users can search the site and view summaries for each book and department without subscribing. Please subscribe or log in to access full-text content. If you have purchased a print name that contains an access token, please refer to the token for information on how to register the code. If you have questions about access or troubleshooting, please refer to the FAQs and if you cannot find an answer there, please contact us. Re-evaluation of acid production and excretion parameters in patients with chronic renal acidosis. 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