





## Approach to Electrolyte Abnormalities

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#### Disclosures

I am a Critical Care Physician



#### Focus

- Recognition, pre-hospital and ED assessment & investigation
- Management and disposition
- Management of common complications



## Special Requests

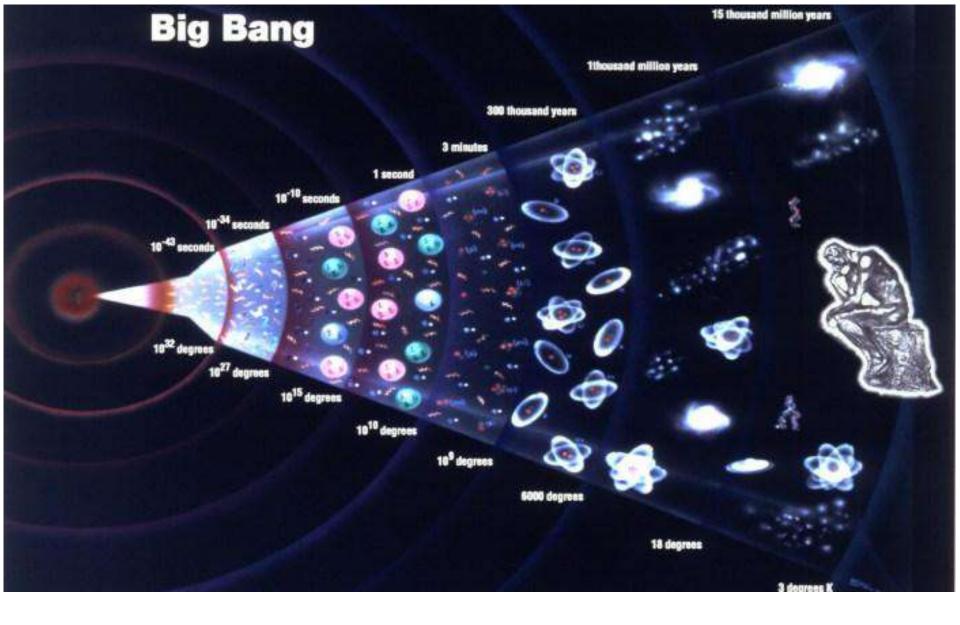
- Common electrolytes imbalances in cancer patients-Wilson
  Okot
- 2. Clinical features of various electrolytes-William Kinani
- Most common electrolyte imbalances, how to diagnose in a low resource setting and initial mgt of such cases-Mazzinga Herbert
- 4. Common electrolyte imbalances in critical care and management-Niringiye Gerald
- 5. Clinical signs to note without having lab results-Malinga Paddy
- Causes and predisposing factors, Preventive measures, Mgt,
  Complications-Paddy Mwebaza







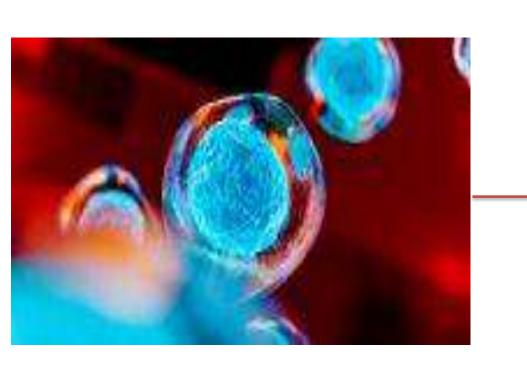


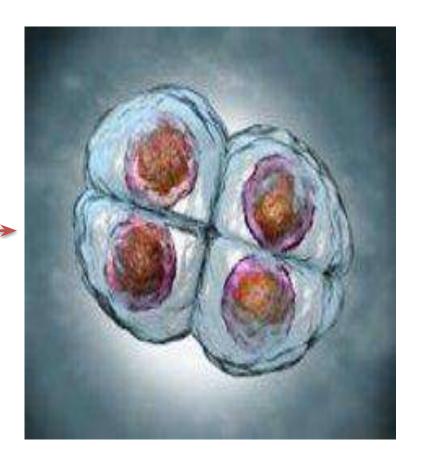
















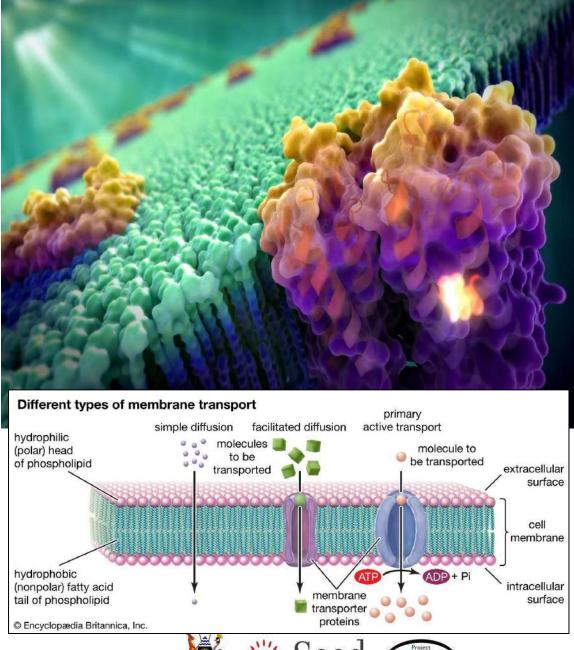


## **HYPOTONIC** CYTOLYSIS





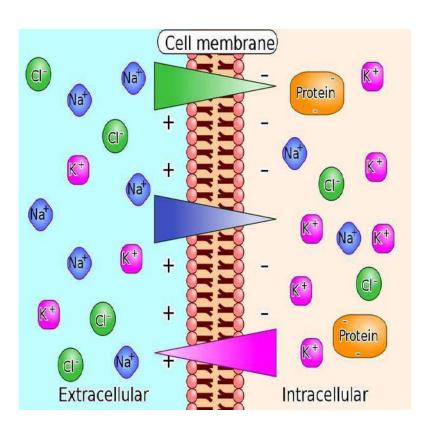


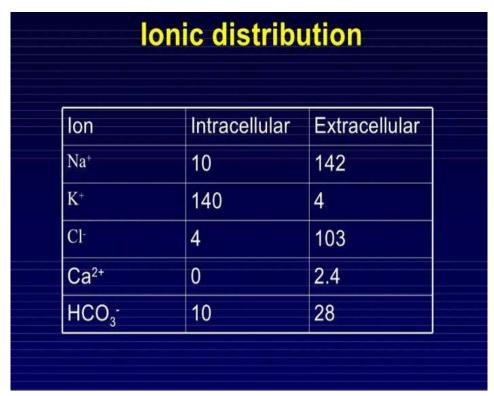


















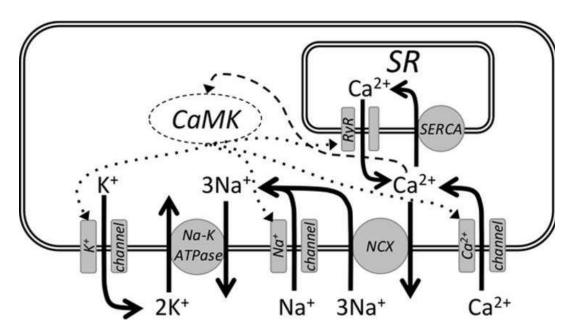
lon	Intracellular	Extracellular	Nernst potential
Na <sup>+</sup>	10	142	+58
K <sup>+</sup>	140	4	-92
Cl-	4	103	-89
Ca <sup>2+</sup>	0	2.4	+129
HCO <sub>3</sub>	10	28	-23

(mmol/l)





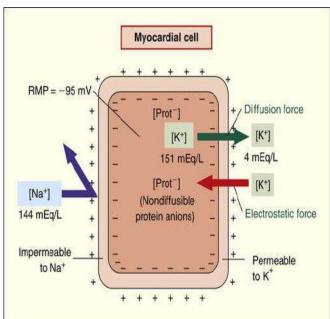


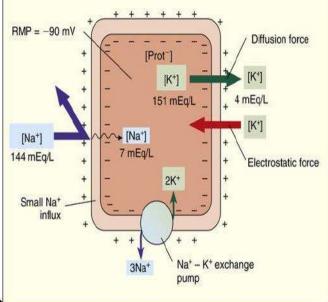


Mg<sup>2+</sup> is co-factor for Na-K and SERCA pump. It also closes the K+ channel gate Po4<sup>3-</sup> provides the P in ATP









## Electrolyte Homeostatic Functions

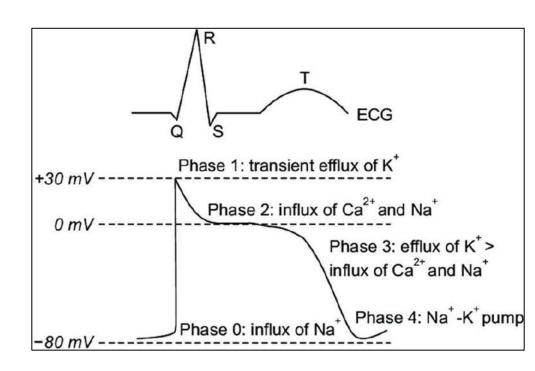
#### **Osmosis**

Cell shape & size
 Enzyme Function

Acid-Base

Electrophysiology

- Heart
- Muscle
- Nerves









## Pathophysiology

#### **Extracellular Electrolytes**

- Gain or loss from the body
  - Intake
  - Hormones
  - Drugs
  - Disease
- Fluid status changes
  - Intake
  - Hormones
  - Drugs
  - Disease

#### Intracellular Electrolytes

- Cellular shifts
  - Disease
  - Drugs
  - Hormones
- Excretion
  - Renal
  - GI
  - Meds







## Clinical Presentation

#### Non-sensitive, non-specific

- Dead
- Cardiac Arrest
- Extreme Organ Dysfunction
- Part of another severe
  Disease
- Asymptomatic/Incidental Finding
- Spurious/Factitious





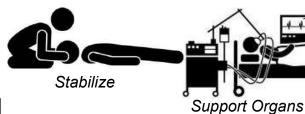












and treatment of crtical illness



## Approach to Care

**S**pot

Save-Resuscitate

Sustain-Organ Support

Stabilize-Underlying mechanism

Salve/Palliate-Underlying dx

pecialiized humanand physical

Critical Care Vital organ support

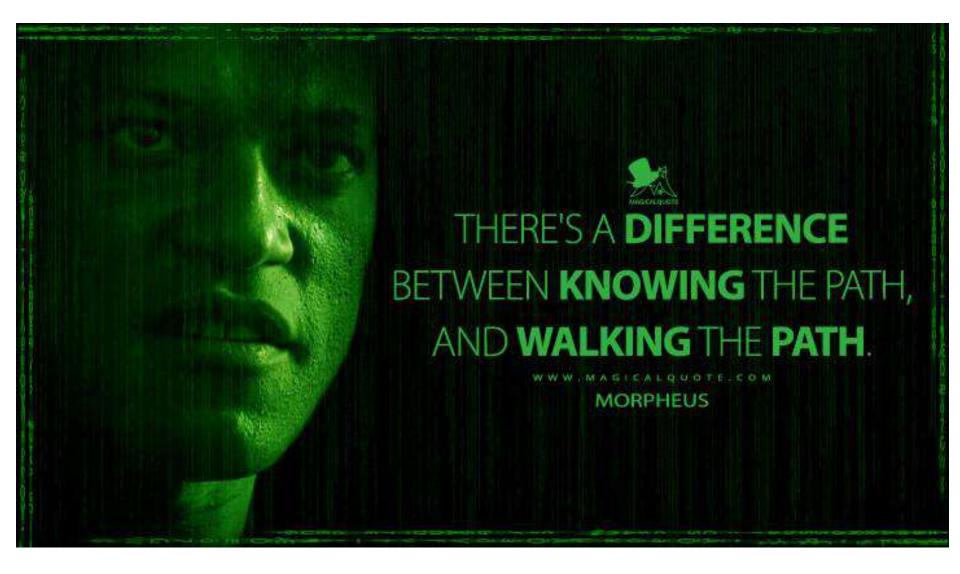
Rehabilitate

Any care of critical illness Initial and sustained care





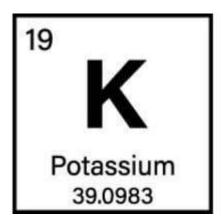










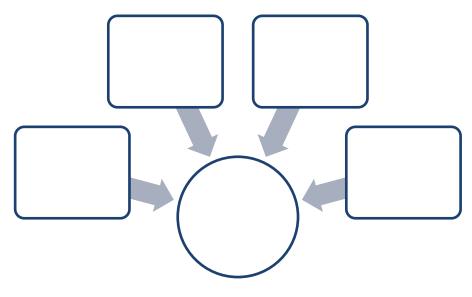








### Potassium



- Isolated in 1807 from plant ash soaked in pots of water, hence pot-ash
- 140 mmol/L intracellular, 4 mmol/L extracellular
- Normal Serum Levels 3.5-4.5 mmol/L













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Care

Any care of critical illness







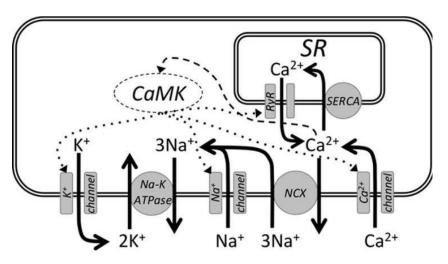
## Hyperkalemia

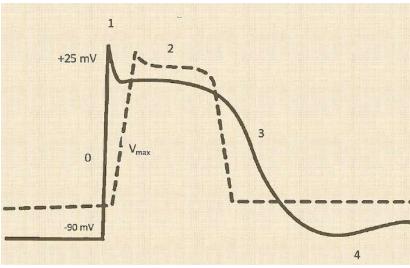






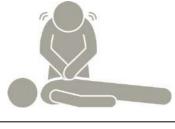
## Pathophysiology











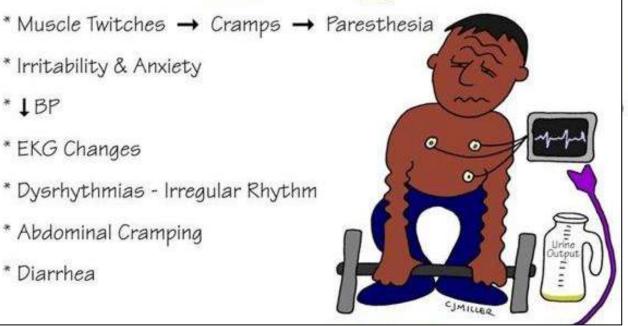




- **S**pot
- H&P
- Labs
  - K,Na,Mg,Ca,U&C
  - **CBC**
  - ABG,Glu
  - Urine lytes/Osmo
- **ECG** 
  - Brady, Tented T-waves, absent P, Wide QRS, ST-T changes, Wid
  - Sine wave VT, VF, Asystole
- Targeted Dx for underlying Dx



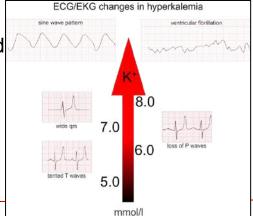
- \* 1 BP
- \* EKG Changes
- \* Dysrhythmias Irregular Rhythm
- \* Abdominal Cramping
- \* Diarrhea

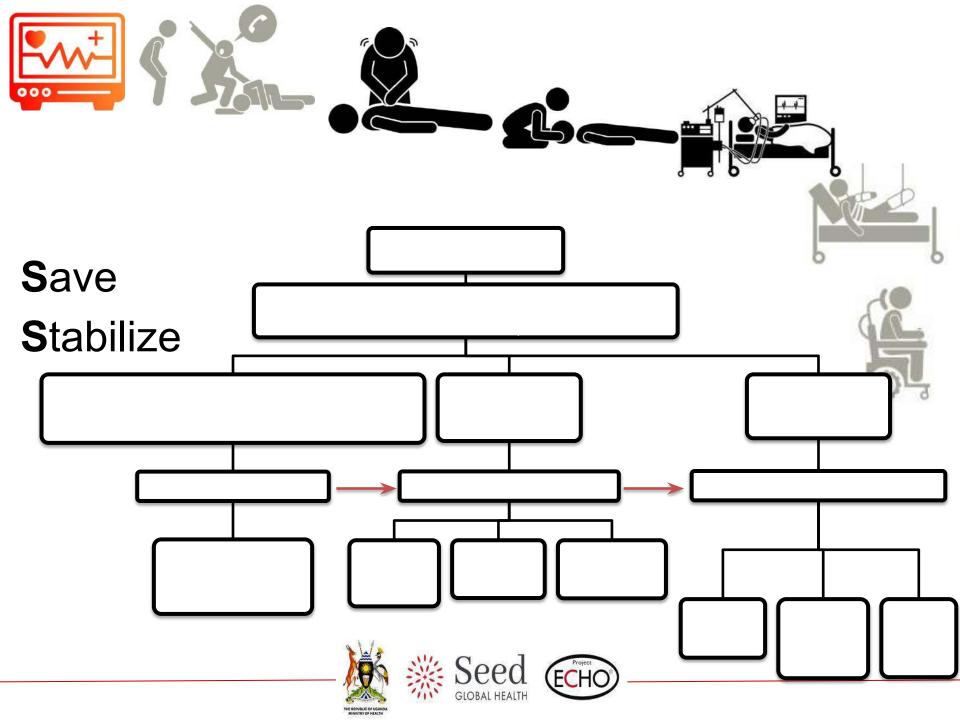






















#### Salve/Palliate

- Diagnose underlying disease
  - Transmembrane Shift: DM crisis, Acidosis, TLS, Rhabdo, Ischemia/infarction, Compartment Syndrome, Endocrine, meds
  - Decreased Elimination: AKI/CKD, Meds
  - Increased Intake: Meds, Diet, GI Bleed, Transfusion
- Continue Organ support as needed
  - Essential consults: ICU, Nephro, Surgery, Oncology
  - Disposition: ICU/HDU, Ward, OR







## Hypokalemia







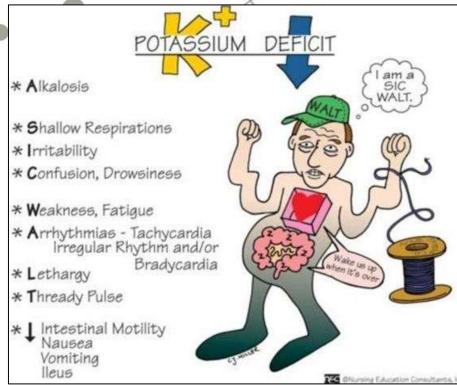






#### **S**pot

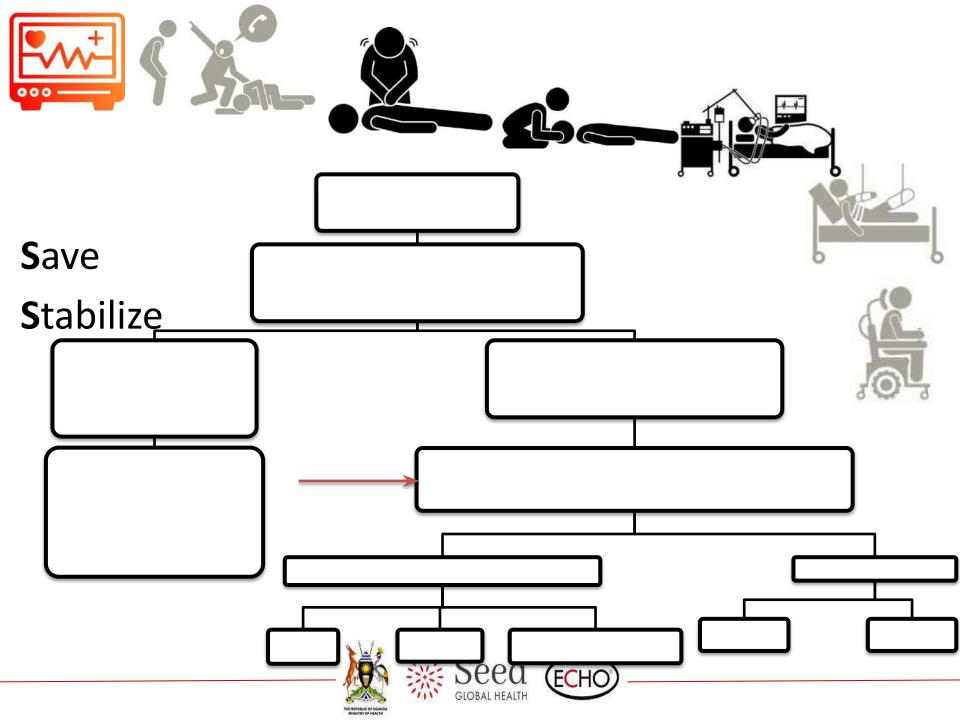
- H&P
- Labs
  - K,Na,Mg,Ca,U&C
  - CBC
  - ABG,Glu
- ECG
  - Long QT, U waves, ST-depression, Tiny T-waves
  - Tachycardia, Frequent PVCs, Polymorphic VT, VF, Asystole
- Targeted Dx for underlying Dx



















#### Salve/Palliate

- Diagnose & treat underlying disease
  - Transmembrane Shift: Alkalosis, Drugs, Refeeding
  - Increased Elimination: Diuretics, Endocrine, Meds
  - Decreased Intake: Vomiting, Diarrhea, Starvation
- Continue Organ support as needed
  - Essential consults: ICU, Nephro, Surgery, Oncology
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# 11 22.99 **Na** Sodium



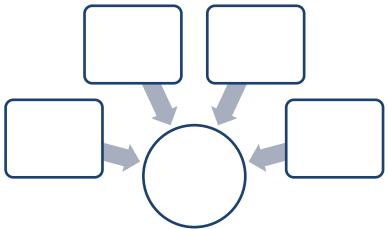


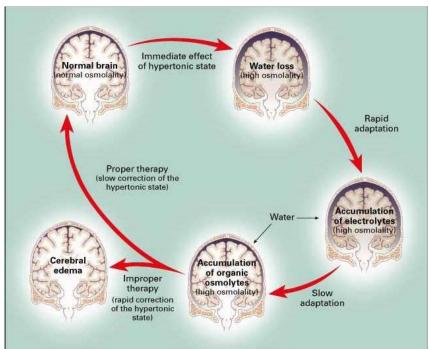


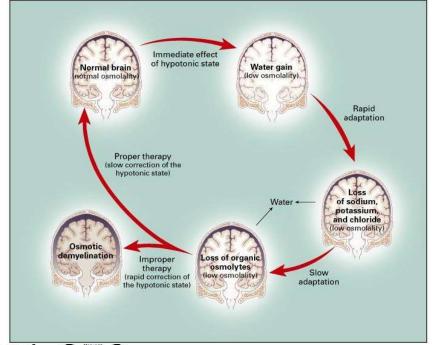
### Sodium

- Most abundant Extracellular Electrolyte
- 140 mmol/L Extracellular, 10 mmol/L Intracellular
- Normal Serum Levels 135-145 mmol/L
- Kept out by the Na-K ATPase
- Responsible for RMP, AP, Osmosis















Presence of symptoms

19suo

Identification of

- HA, nausea, confusion, seizures, Shock
- Acute vs. Chronic)

Evaluation of Dysnatremia

> framssassA amulov fo sufsts

 Edema, JVD, skin turgor, postural BP

edic Grotsin Cardiac, liver, renal disease, drug history













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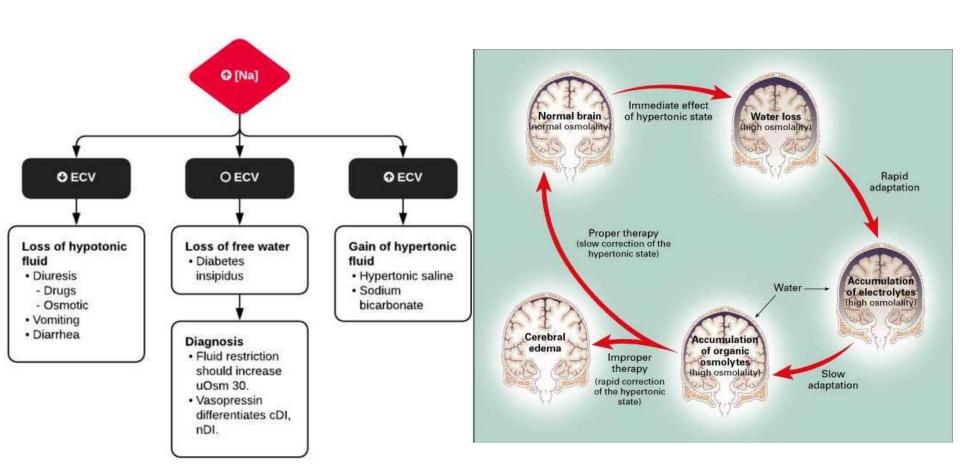
## Hypernatremia







## Pathophysiology









### **S**pot

- H&P
- Labs
  - K,Na,Mg,Ca,U&C
  - CBC
  - ABG,Glu
  - Serum Osmo
  - Urine lytes/Osmo
- ECG/ECHO/CXR/Abdo US
- Targeted Dx for underlying Dx

### Trying to die

- Status Epilepticus
- Altered LOC
- Shock-Due to cause

#### Sick like a dog

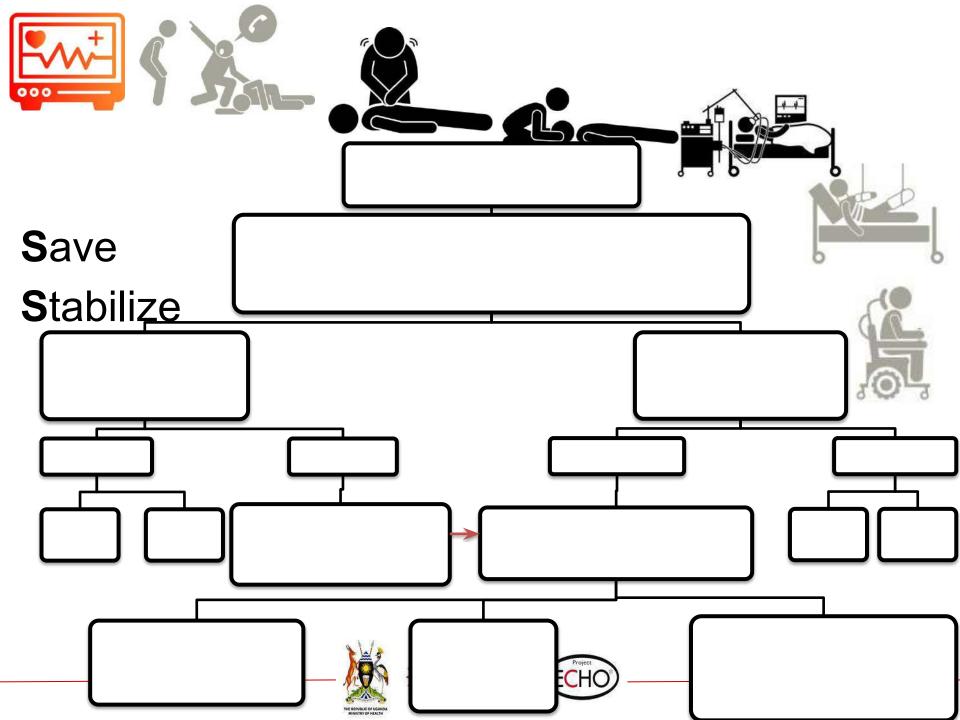
- •Hypovolemic
  - Dehydration
  - Orthostatic hypotension
- •Hypervolemic
  - Fluid overloaded
  - Hypertensive

**Triggering Disease State** 

















### Salve/Palliate





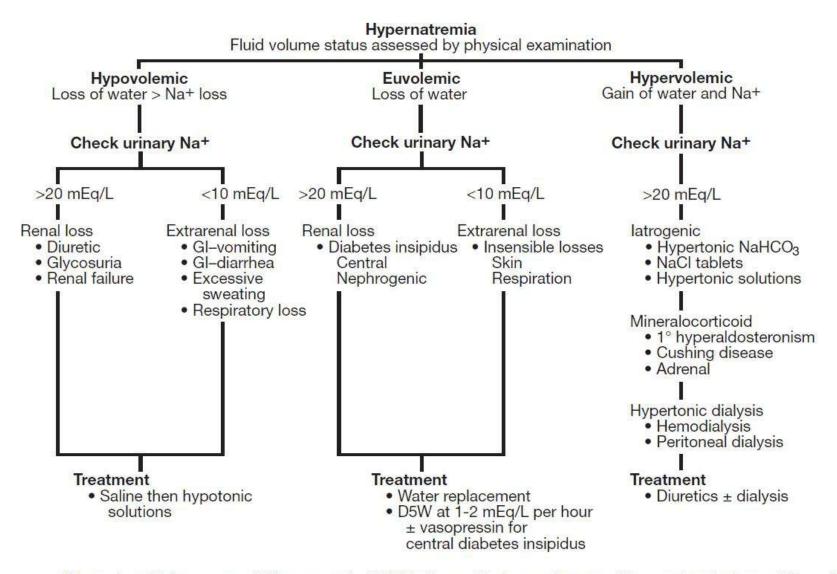
- Essential consults: ICU, Nephro, Surgery,
  Oncology
- Disposition: ICU/HDU, Ward, OR











Diagnosis and Management of Hypernatremia. D5W indicates 5% dextrose in water; GI, gastrointestinal tract; NA, sodium; NaCl, sodium chloride; NaHCO3, sodium bicarbonate.

Source: Mayo Clinic Internal Medicine 8th

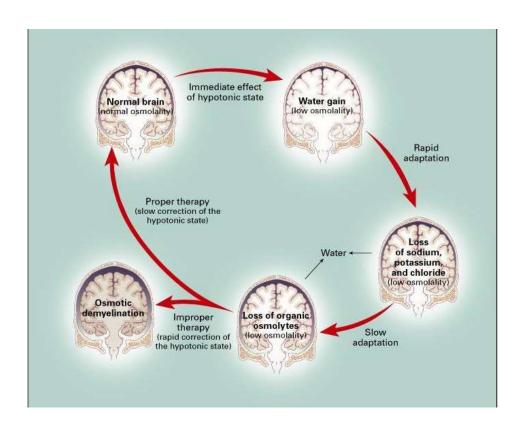
## Hyponatremia







# Pathophysiology

















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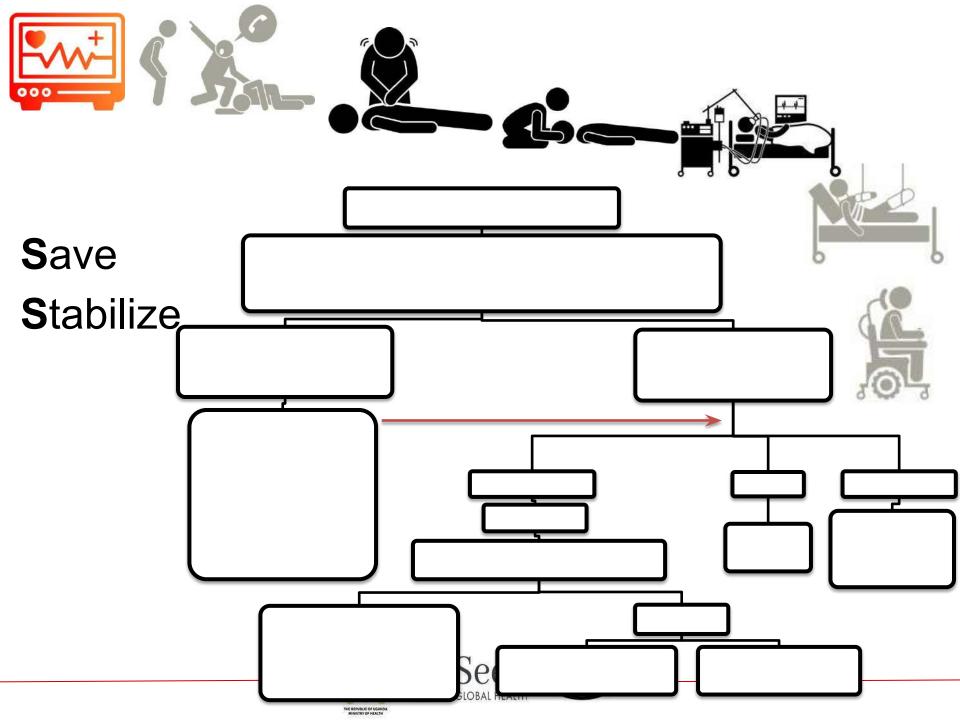
- Hypovolemic
  - Dehydration
  - Orthostatic hypotension
- •Euvolemic
  - Underlying cause
- •Hypervolemic
  - Fluid overloaded
  - Hypertensive/Hypotensive

**Triggering Disease State** 



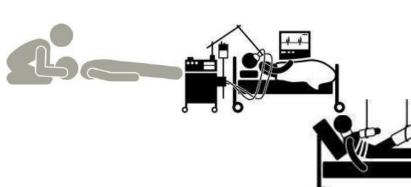












#### Salve/Palliate

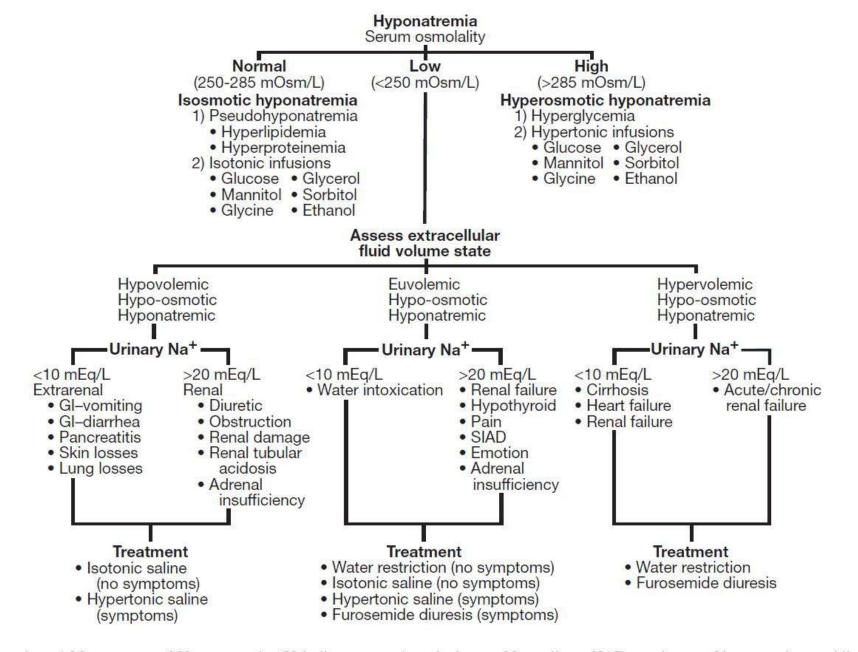
- Diagnose & treat underlying disease
  - Hypovolemia: Starvation|Diuretics|↓T4|↓Cortisol|CSWS
  - Euvolemic: SIADH
  - Hypervolemic: Sepsis|Heart Failure|AKI/CKD|Liver Dx|Tea & Toast|Beer Potomania
- Continue Organ support as needed
  - Essential consults: ICU, Nephro, Surgery, Oncology
  - Disposition: ICU/HDU, Ward, OR









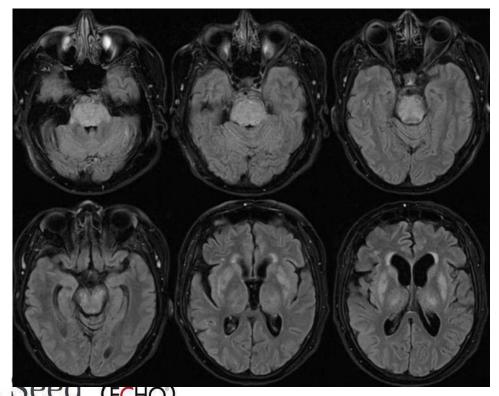


Diagnosis and Management of Hyponatremia. GI indicates gastrointestinal tract; Na, sodium; SIAD, syndrome of inappropriate antidiuresis.

Source: Mayo Clinic Internal Medicine 8th

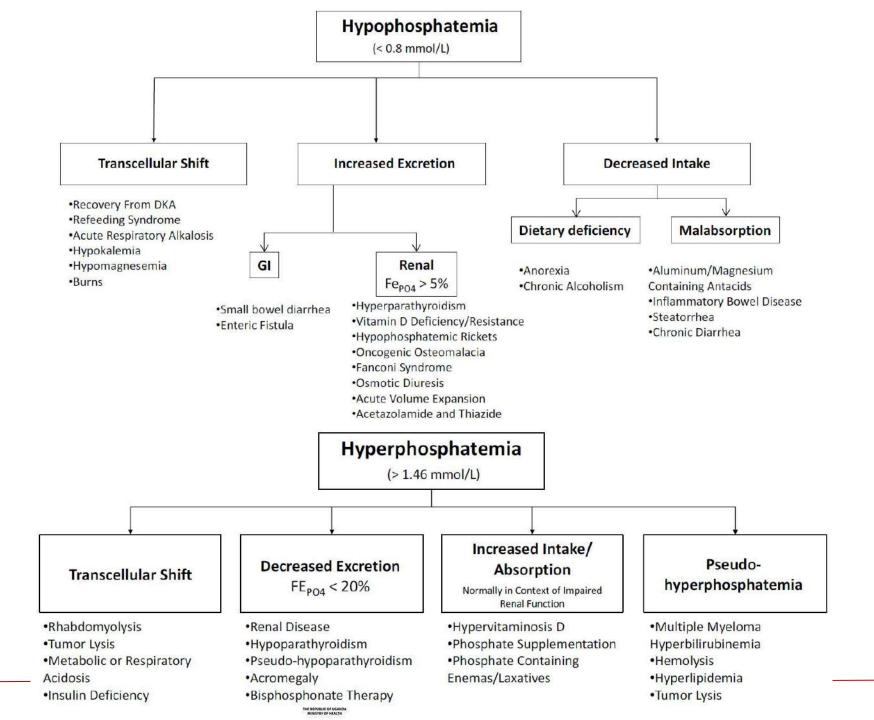
### **Osmotic Demyelination/Central Pontine Myelinolysis**

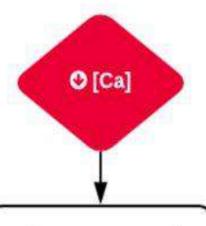
- ↑ risk if Na increased by >12 mmol/L/d
- Delayed presentation 2–6 days or weeks
- Often irreversible.
  - Dysarthria
  - Dysphagia,
  - Paraparesis
  - Lethargy
  - Coma/seizures



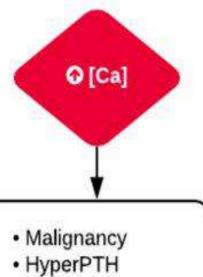








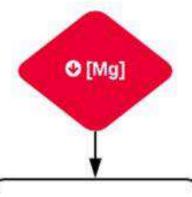
- Hyopmagnesemia
- Renal insufficiency
- Sepsis
- · Blood transfusion
- Alkalosis
- Pancreatitis



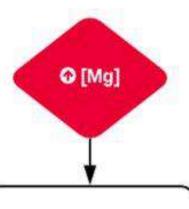








- Drugs
  - Furosemide
  - Aminoglycoside
  - Digoxin
  - PPI
- Diarrhea
- EtOH abuse
- DM
- AMI



- Renal Insufficiency
- Hemolysis







## Thank You





