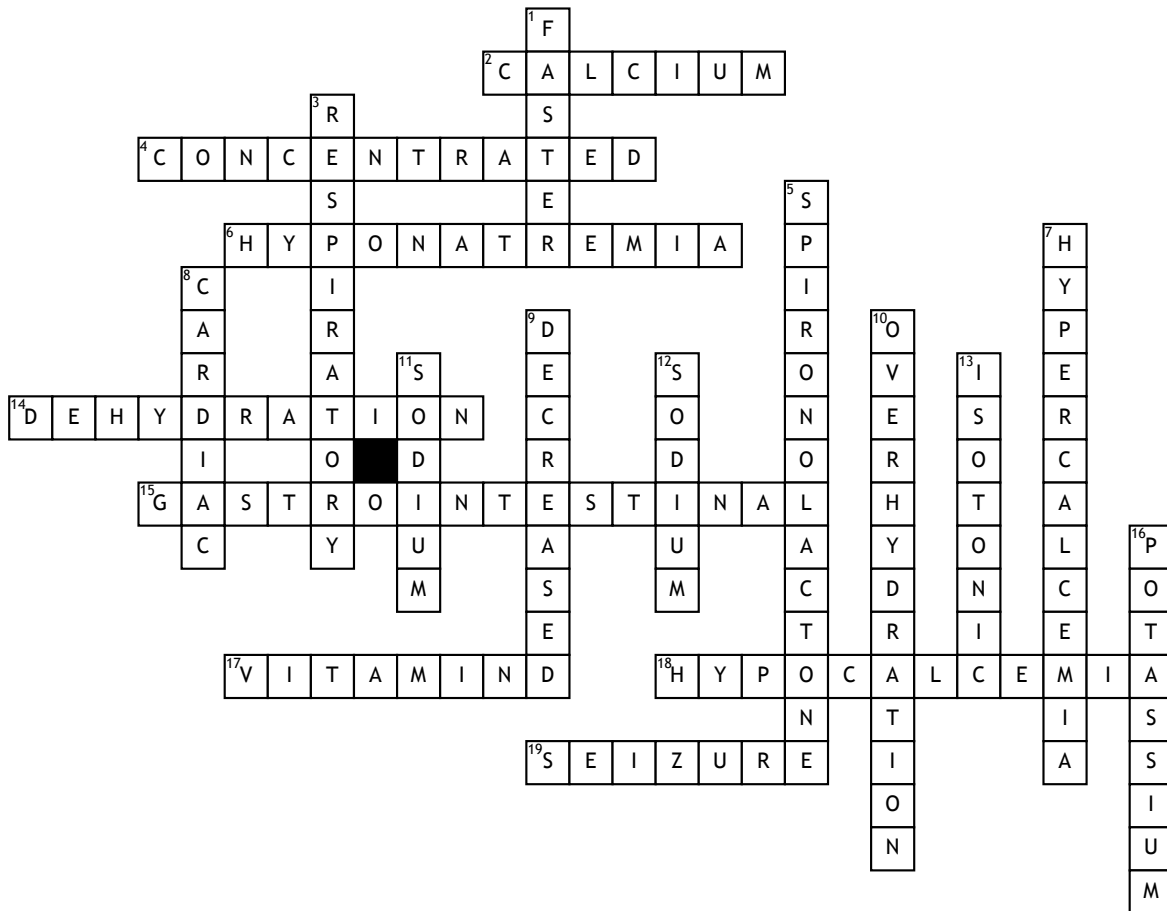


Name: _____

Date: _____

Fluid and Electrolyte Review



Across

2. What electrolyte would you monitor for on a patient with thyroid disease?

4. Describe what the blood is like when the serum osmolarity is >300 .

6. Most common electrolyte disorder...

14. Tachycardia, flat neck veins, tachypnea, poor turgor, decreased urine output

15. What is the most common route of potassium loss?

17. Absorption of calcium requires...

18. Which electrolyte imbalance might exhibit a positive Trousseau and Chevostek sign?

19. What precautions would you place a patient on with hypernatremia?

Down

1. In a patient with hypercalcemia, the blood will clot faster or slower?

3. What should you assess first with hypokalemia (patient has normal ECG)?

5. What is a potassium sparing diuretic?

7. If the patient has hypophosphatemia, they will most likely have what other electrolyte imbalance?

8. What should be the first assessment completed on a patient with hyperkalemia?

9. A nurse would expect an increased or decreased urinary output with hypernatremia?

10. Full and bounding pulse, hypertension, JVD, dyspnea, crackles, pale and cool skin

11. Which electrolyte maintains extracellular fluid?

12. Water goes with...

13. Normal saline is....

16. Which electrolyte maintains intracellular fluid?