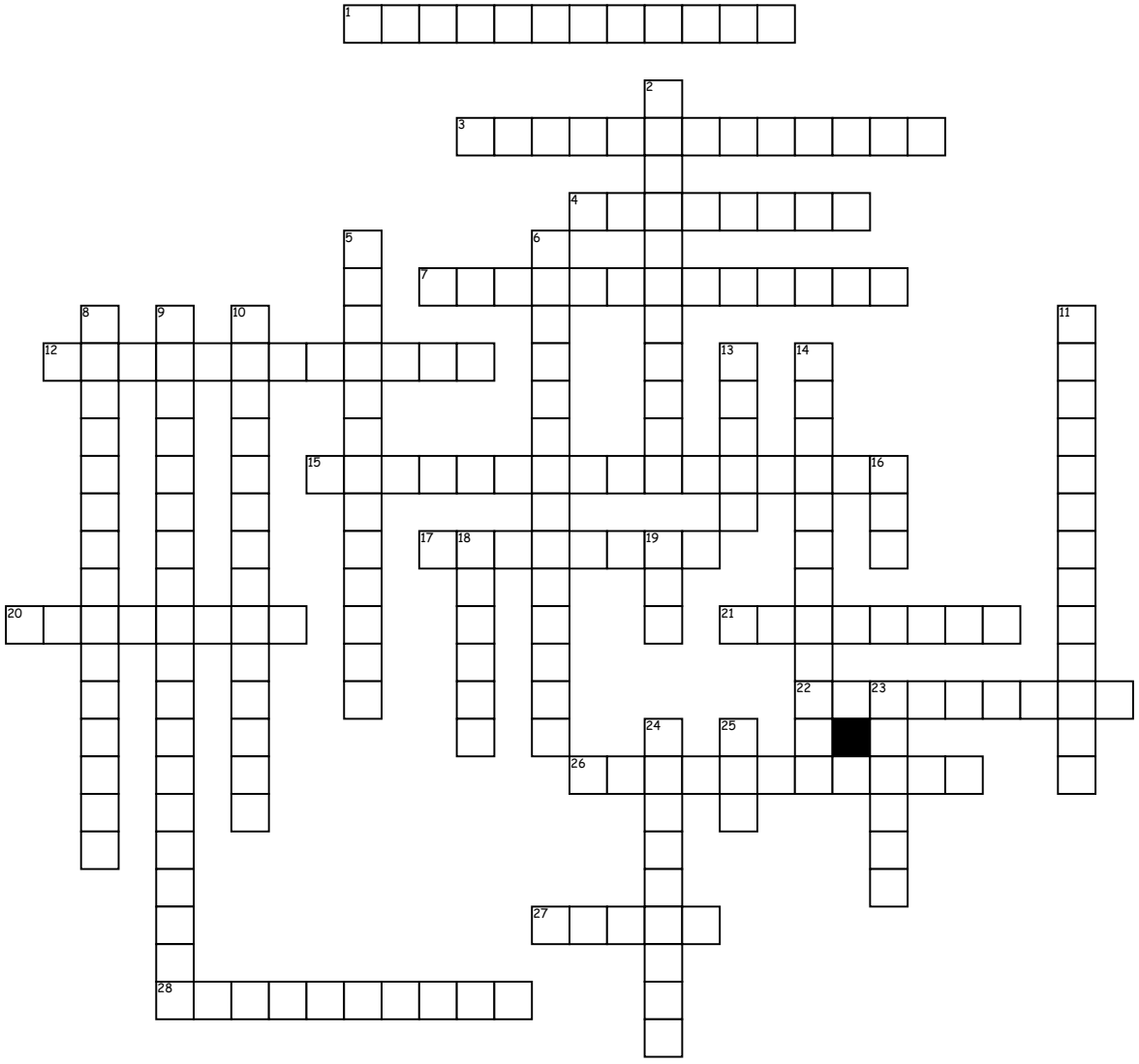
Name: _____ Date: _____

Unit ONE



Across

1. This solution is given to most dehydrated patients in the hospital, it is isotonic.

3. Fasting glucose level is high in the morning as a result of stress hormones

4. A solution with a solute concentration equal to the osmolarity of normal body fluids

7. This electrolyte imbalance results in skin flushing, agitation, lethargy, tachycardia, thirst, hypertension and orthostatic hypotension

12. This electrolyte imbalance results in brittle nails, dry skin and hair, cardiac arrythmias, muscle cramps, tetany or fractures

15. The main goal in dehydration is this

17. These diuretics promote urine production by blocking the reabsorption of sodium and chloride in the early seg of the distal convoluted tubule

20. This diuretic uses osmotic force in the nephron that inhibits reabsorption of water, used mostly in Critical Care.

21. These IV solutions are large molecules that can't leak through capillary membranes.

22. _____syndrome is a precursor to DM that is a chronic inflammatory process leading to plaque formation in vessels. Signs include low HDL levels, change in LDL, hypertension, abdominal obesity, insulin resistance.

26. A fluid volume deficit that results in decreased body fluid

27. A high loop diuretic that blocks reabsorption of sodium and chloride preventing passive reabsorption of water

28. Too rapid of an infusion of IV fluids or meds can result in this which leads to flushing of the skin, dizziness, irregular pulses and severe headache

Down

2. This electrolyte imbalance results in an inverted T wave on the EKG, lethargy, confusion, leg cramps, generalized weakness and polyuria.

5. Symptoms include thirst, dry mouth, hunger, fatigue, difficulty concentrating

6. Used for short term IV therapy through a vein in the arm or hand

8. This electrolyte imbalace results in depressed reflexes, weak pulses, bradycardia, warm flushed skin, weakness, drowsiness, hypotension and diaphoresis.

9. A characteristic of the tongue appearance in a dehydrated adult

10. Morning sugar is elevated as a result of liver converting glycogen to glucose in type 2 diabetes.

11. An infiltration of a vesicant drug

13. 1Kg=1 of these of fluid

14. This electrolyte imbalance results in abdominal cramping, peaked T wave on EKG, diarrhea, irritability and muscle weakness.

16. Given to patients with debilitating illness lasting longer than 2 weeks, have a loss of 10% or more of preillness wt or nonfunctioning GI tract

18. This blood test measures the past three months of blood glucose levels, higher than 6 indicates diabetes.

19. A condition in Type 1 diabetes that results in a high blood sugar of >250 but less than 800, fruity breath, kussmauls respirations, N/V, keytones in urine, hypokalemia and a ph of <7.38

23. ____ centers in the hypothalamus are stimulated by dry mucous membranes, drop in blood volume and increase in serum osmolallity

24. An inflammation of the vein as a complication of IV therapy resulting in a cord-like vein, redness and swelling around the site.

25. This hormone produced in the hypothalamus is released in responce to low blood volume or increased serum osmolality and stimulates water reabsorption in the kidneys.

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