





رَّبُّ أَدْخِلْنِي مُدّْخَلَ صِدْق وَأَخْرِجْنِي مُخْرَجَ صِدْق وَاجْعَل لِّي مِن لَّدُنكَ سُلْطَاناً نصِّيراً.

رَبِّ اشْرَحْ لِي صَدْرِي وَيَسِّرْ لِي أَمْرِي وَاحْلُلْ عُقْدَةً مِّن لِّسَانِي يَفْقَهُوا قَوْلِي.

وزممر (کشر حبین)

مَدِيثَ مِي قِبِلِ اللهِ الدِيلِ المَالِمَةِ Acid-base balance مِن اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهُ اللهِ اللهِي المَا اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ الل

Regulation of the acid-base balance

➤In plasms at 37oC, the value for the combination of the solubility constant for PCO2 and the factor to convert mm Hg to mmol/L is 0.0307 mmol L-1. mm Hg-1

الم بيورج يونيط مع HCO3 ~ Bicarbonate عثان يدول لا ٥٥٥ ويطلع من مريس النفس $pH = pK' + \log \frac{cHCO_3}{0.031 \times PCO_2}$ = بدَخف ال ۱۹۵۵ م ملا الـ ۱۹۵۰ رح بقل خ اکعسم رح - بی ون بقلل می ال ور (الربيع في الحسم) عن جريق ال 0.0307 70x10 Partial Ero cue in, is up a Hyper ventilation ليخلف من الـ Acidity الى موجورة. pressure CO2 1 * بعثى مما كون ال وه الم بدى اطلى من فعسونا عنها ب Hyperveutilation = pco2 وادا آهه ۱۲۰ میک ازید از و ۱۲۰۰ = بقلل من اله Ventilation عدن احافظ عمل اله وه دعش امولها لد L/ mmol/L لفزل 0.0307

ويد الما خيس مع معني المتعد له المعالم المعا which is in turn proportional to the partial pressure of the CO2

- Because the body's cellular and metabolic activities are pH dependent, the "body tries to restore acid-base homeostasis whenever an imbalance occurs " روس بوت بر (Compensation)
 - The body accomplishes this by altering the factor not primarily affected by the pathologic process. For example, if the imbalance is of **non-respiratory** origin, the body compensates by altering **ventilation** (fast response).
 - For disturbances of the **respiratory** components. The **kidneys compensate** by selectively excreting or reabsorbing anions and cations. The kidneys are slower to respond (2-4 days)

Assessing status

balanc

➤ The H concentration in blood varies as the bicarbonate concentration and pCO2 change. If everything else remains constant.

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Adding H, removing bicarbonate or increasing the pCO2 will all increase [H+]

\uparrow H^+, Co_2 \uparrow, HCo_3^- \downarrow \longrightarrow Acido sis

Removing H, adding bicarbonate or lowering pCO2 will all cause the [H+]

Acid base \downarrow H^+, Co_2 \downarrow, Hco_3 \uparrow \longrightarrow Alkalosis
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➤ An indication of the acid base status of the patient can be obtained by measuring the components of the bicarbonate buffer system

Normal ranges

الارتام من فقط

TABLE 16-1 ARTERIAL BLOOD GAS REFERENCE RANGE AT 37°C

pH	7.35–7.45
pCO₂ (mm Hg)	35–45
HCO ₃ ⁻ (mmol/L)	22–26
Total CO ₂ content (mmol/L)	23–27
pO ₂ (mmol/L)	80–110
SO ₂ (%)	>95
O ₂ Hb (%)	>95

Causes of metabolic acidosis

is circu elevated anion z- Metabolic acidosis 1 anion gap voles ein anion

anion gop - Levis is Metabolic acidosis (2

Metabolic acidosis with an **elevated anion gap** occurs in:

ماد anion gap و حد نعق phosphote + sulphate ومندناتك Acidosis = H+ ما retaintion lie نع ن عليه *

To Prevent disease. Hydrogen ions are retained along with anions such as sulphate and phosphate.

causes endogenous production of acetoacetic and β-hydroxybutyric acids

Avior gap , Acidosis dole per o value lactate 11 *

Lactic acidosis. Particularly tissue anoxia. In acute hypoxic states such as respiratory failure or cardiac arrest. It can be caused by liver disease. The presence of lactic acidosis can be confirmed by the measurement of plasma lactate concentration.

* In Toxicity is it's quel 12ele (12 1/2/15) in Toxicity is toxicity

Certain disease of overdosage or **poisoning**. As in **salicylate** overdose where build-up of lactate occurs, or **methanol** poisoning when formate accumulates, or **ethylene glycol** poisoning where oxalate is formed.