

Electrolyte Homeostasis Part 4 Cheat Sheet

by felixcharlie (felixcharlie) via cheatography.com/142439/cs/31032/

Blood pH levels

Dependent on H+ concentration

Normal pH: 7.35-7.45

Alkalosis: 7.45-7.8

Acidosis: 7-7.35

Anything >7.8 or <7 is deadly

Buffers

Buffering is the primary regulator of acid-base balance.

Buffers act chemically to change strong acids into weaker ones, or bind them to neutralise them

Different buffer systems assume dominant roles in different parts of

he body:

Extracellular Fluid Major buffer: Bicarbonate buffer system

(ECF)

Minor buffers: Intracellular problems,
Phosphate buffer system

Blood *Major buffers*: Bicarb buffer system,

Hemoglobin

Minor buffers: Plasma proteins, Phosphate

buffer system

Intracellular fluid Major buffers: Proteins, Phosphate

(ICF)

Minor buffers: None

Urine Major buffers: Ammonia, Phosphate

Minor buffers: None

Renal

Secretes free hydrogen ions into renal tubules

Excretes weak acid

Excretes HCO3 (if there is metabolic acidosis)

Reading arterial blood gases (ABG)

Respiratory

Acidosis

Respiratory Alkalosis

Metabolic Acidosis

Metabolic Alkalosis Increased pH, normal PaCO2, increased

HCO3

Normal ABG figures

pH 7.35-7.45

PO2 80-100

PCO2 35-45

HCO3 22-28

Acid-base homeostasis

How is it maintained?

Buffers Bicarbonate (HCO3) - reacts rapidly, less than an second.

Chemically change strong aicds to weaker acids or bind to

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neutralise effect

Resipr Reacts rapidly - seconds to minutes

atory

system

Renal Reacts slowly - hours

system



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Respiration

CO2 formed and excreted in lungs

Lungs excrete CO2 + H2O as by-products of cellular metabolism

CO2 is regarded as an acid

Homeostasis cycle of CO2 in the body:

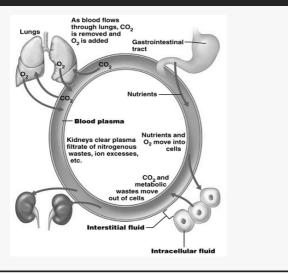
During exercise or other activity, cell metabolism increases and produces more CO2, then:

More CO2 dissolves in blood, forming carbonic acid which lowers blood pH slightly, then:

Receptors in the brain sense the drop in pH and send nerve signals to increase breathing rate, then:

Increased breathing rate quickly removes more CO2 from blood. Blood pH rises slightly, returning to normal - cycle starts again

Continuous mixing of body fluids/gases





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