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| Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

Unit ONE

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| **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. |