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

Unit ONE

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2H |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3S |  O |  M |  O |  G |  Y |  I |  E |  F |  F |  E |  C |  T |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  P |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5H |  |  |  |  | 6P |  |  |  K |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  Y |  | 7H |  Y |  P |  E |  R |  N |  A |  T |  R |  E |  M |  I |  A |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 8H |  | 9L |  | 10D |  |  |  P |  |  |  |  |  R |  |  |  L |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11E |  |
|  | 12H |  Y |  P |  O |  C |  A |  L |  C |  E |  M |  I |  A |  |  I |  |  |  E |  | 13L |  | 14H |  |  |  |  |  |  |  X |  |
|  |  |  P |  |  N |  |  W |  |  |  R |  |  |  |  |  P |  |  |  M |  |  I |  |  Y |  |  |  |  |  |  |  T |  |
|  |  |  E |  |  G |  |  N |  |  |  G |  |  |  |  |  H |  |  |  I |  |  T |  |  P |  |  |  |  |  |  |  R |  |
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|  |  |  A |  |  U |  |  E |  |  |  C |  | 17T | 18H |  I |  A |  Z |  I | 19D |  E |  |  |  K |  |  N |  |  |  |  |  A |  |
|  |  |  G |  |  D |  |  N |  |  |  E |  |  |  B |  |  L |  |  |  K |  |  |  |  A |  |  |  |  |  |  |  S |  |
| 20M |  A |  N |  N |  I |  T |  O |  L |  |  M |  |  |  G |  |  L |  |  |  A |  | 21C |  O |  L |  L |  O |  I |  D |  S |  |  A |  |
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|  |  |  S |  |  A |  |  E |  |  |  A |  |  |  1 |  |  N |  |  |  |  |  |  | 22M |  E | 23T |  A |  B |  O |  L |  I |  C |
|  |  |  E |  |  L |  |  N |  |  |  |  |  |  C |  |  E |  |  | 24P |  | 25A |  |  I |  |  H |  |  |  |  |  O |  |
|  |  |  M |  |  F |  |  O |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 26D |  E |  H |  Y |  D |  R |  A |  T |  I |  O |  N |  |  |  N |  |
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|  |  |  |  | 28S |  P |  E |  E |  D |  S |  H |  O |  C |  K |  |  |  |  I |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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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. |