

A&P Key Terms

26 Fluid, Electrolyte, Acid-Base

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4. Chapter: A&P Key Terms 26 Fluid, Electrolyte, Acid-Base

1. A&P Key Terms 26 Fluid, Electrolyte, Acid-Base Questions

<u>antidiuretic hormone</u>	(ADH) also known as vasopressin, a hormone that increases the volume of water reabsorbed from the collecting tubules of the kidney
<u>dehydration</u>	state of containing insufficient water in blood and other tissues
<u>dihydroxyvitamin</u>	D active form of vitamin D required by the intestinal epithelial cells for the absorption of calcium
<u>diuresis</u>	excess production of urine
<u>extracellular fluid</u>	(ECF) fluid exterior to cells; includes the interstitial fluid, blood plasma, and fluids found in other reservoirs in the body
<u>fluid compartment</u>	fluid inside all cells of the body constitutes a compartment system that is largely segregated from other systems
<u>hydrostatic pressure</u>	pressure exerted by a fluid against a wall, caused by its own weight or pumping force
<u>hypercalcemia</u>	abnormally increased blood levels of calcium
<u>hypercapnia</u>	abnormally elevated blood levels of CO ₂
<u>hyperchloremia</u>	higher-than-normal blood chloride levels
<u>hyperkalemia</u>	higher-than-normal blood potassium levels
<u>hyponatremia</u>	abnormal increase in blood sodium levels
<u>hyperphosphatemia</u>	abnormally increased blood phosphate levels
<u>hypocalcemia</u>	abnormally low blood levels of calcium
<u>hypocapnia</u>	abnormally low blood levels of CO ₂
<u>hypochloremia</u>	lower-than-normal blood chloride levels
<u>hypokalemia</u>	abnormally decreased blood levels of potassium
<u>hyponatremia</u>	lower-than-normal levels of sodium in the blood
<u>hypophosphatemia</u>	abnormally low blood phosphate levels
<u>interstitial fluid</u>	(IF) fluid in the small spaces between cells not contained within blood vessels

<u>intracellular fluid</u>	(ICF) fluid in the cytosol of cells
<u>metabolic acidosis</u>	condition wherein a deficiency of bicarbonate causes the blood to be overly acidic
<u>metabolic alkalosis</u>	condition wherein an excess of bicarbonate causes the blood to be overly alkaline
<u>plasma osmolality</u>	ratio of solutes to a volume of solvent in the plasma; plasma osmolality reflects a person's state of hydration
<u>respiratory acidosis</u>	condition wherein an excess of carbonic acid or CO ₂ causes the blood to be overly acidic
<u>respiratory alkalosis</u>	condition wherein a deficiency of carbonic acid/CO ₂ levels causes the blood to be overly alkaline