



Color index:

- Main Text
- IMPORTANT
- Girls' slides only
- Boys' slides only
- Extra Info
- Drs Notes







Objectives



• Revision of body fluids





FLUID COMPARTMENTS

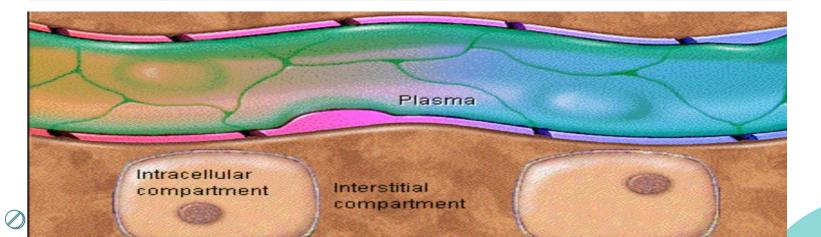
EXTRA CELLUAR FLUID 33 % INTRA CELLULAR FLUID 67 %

PLASMA 20 % INTERSTITIAL FLUID 80 %

TRANSCELLULAR FLUID

CSF
Intra ocular
Pleural
Peritoneal
Synovial
Digestive Secretions

Three major fluid compartments		
Intracellular fluid (ICF)	Fluid within cells known as cytosol	
Extracellular fluid (ECF)	Fluid found outside of cells	
Interstitial fluid	Fluid surrounding the cells	
Plasma	Fluid component of blood	



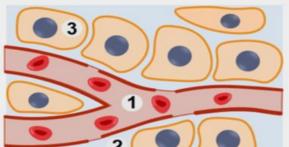


Body Fluid Compartments



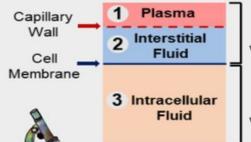
Intracellular Fluid (ICF) is the cytosol within the cell.

Extracellular Fluid (ECF) surrounds the cell.



Interstitial Fluid
is the body fluid
between the circulatory
system and the cells.

Blood Plasma is the liquid portion of blood.

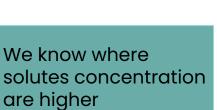


1/3 of the total body water volume

2/3 of the total body water volume

The Composition of Body Fluid Compartments

Solutes (mEq/L)	Intracellular Fluid	Interstitial Fluid	Plasma
Na+	12	146	140
K+	160	5	4
CI-	2	117	105
Ca ⁺²	<1	3	5
Proteins	54	7	15



Exp: Na+ are higher in

Dr.Taj said:

ECF



EXTRACELLULAR INTRACELLULAR **FLUID FLUID** Na+ ----- 142 mEg/L --- 10 mEg/L K+ ----- 4 mEq/L ----- 140 mEq/L Ca++ ----- 2.4 mEg/L ---- 0.0001 mEg/L Mg⁺⁺ -----58 mEq/L CI ----- 103 mEg/L --- 4 mEg/L HCO₂-----10 mEa/L Phosphates---- 4 mEq/L -----75 mEq/L SO, ----2 mEg/L -----2 mEg/L Glucose ----- 90 mg/dl ----- 0 to 20 mg/dl Amino acids ---- 30 mg/dl ----- 200 mg/dl ? Cholesterol Phospholipids > 0.5 g/dl----- 2 to 95 g/dl Neutral fat PO₂ ----- 35 mm Hg --- 20 mm Hg ? PCO₂ ----- 46 mm Hg --- 50 mm Hg ? pH ----- 7.4 ---- 7.0 Proteins -----2 g/dl -----16 a/dl (5 mEa/L) (40 mEq/L)



The ones inside the rectangles are important to know where their concentration are higher and lower



Tonicity

TONICITY AND ITS EFFECT ON MOVEMENT OF H₂0

• Isotonic:

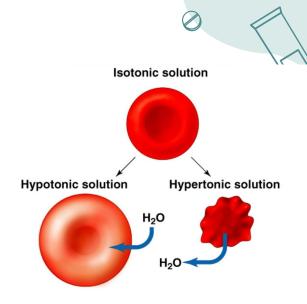
- Equal tonicity osmolality (300 mosm/l) to plasma.
 - RBCs will not gain or lose H₂0.

• Hypotonic:

- Osmotically active solutes in a lower osmolality and osmotic pressure than plasma.
 - RBC will hemolyse.

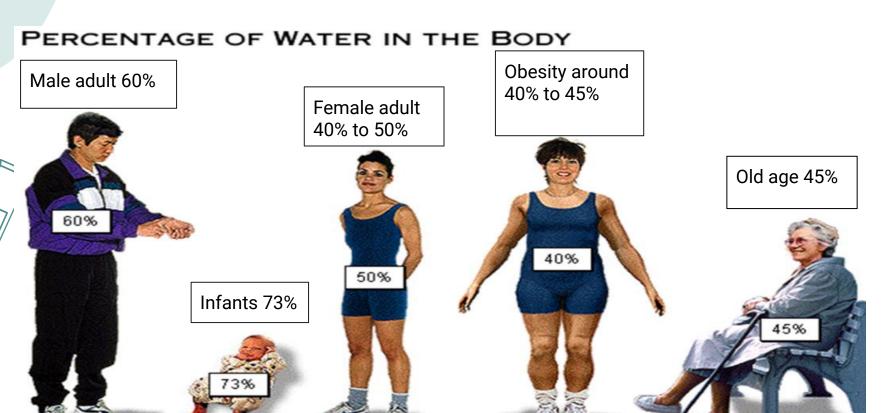
• **Hypertonic:**

- Osmotically active solutes in a higher osmolality and osmotic pressure than plasma.
 - RBC will crenate.





Factors affecting Total Body Water depends on body fat





DEHYDRATION

Dr.taj didn't pay too much attention to it

nat are the common causes of dehydration?

nat are the common clinical features of dehydration?

w is dehydration classified?





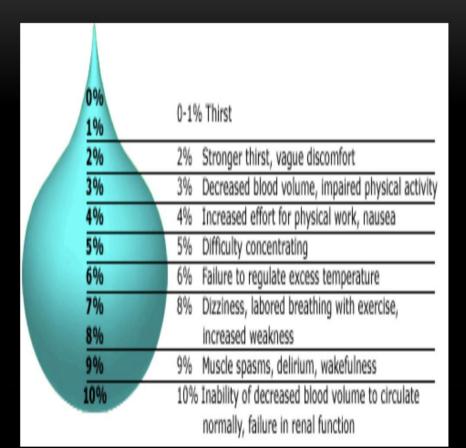


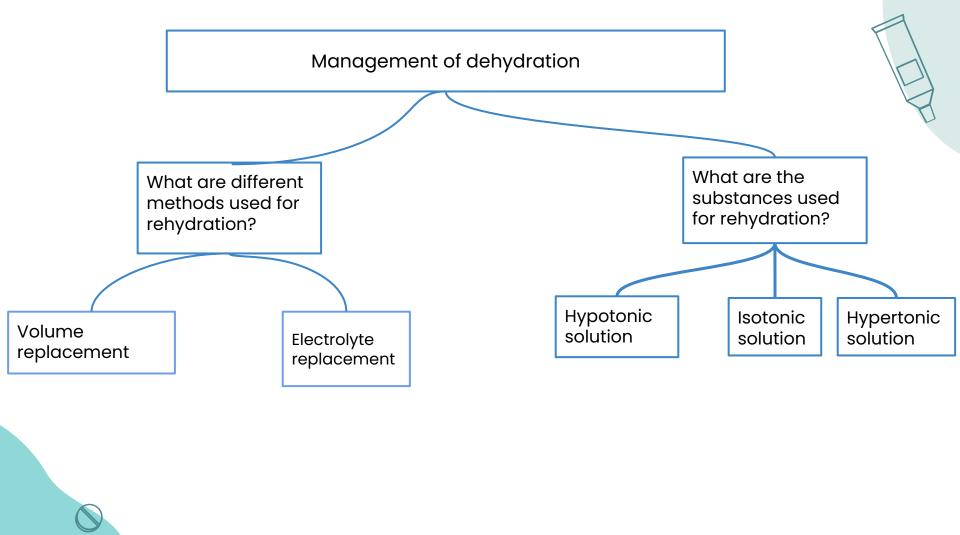
Sign and Symptoms of Dehydration

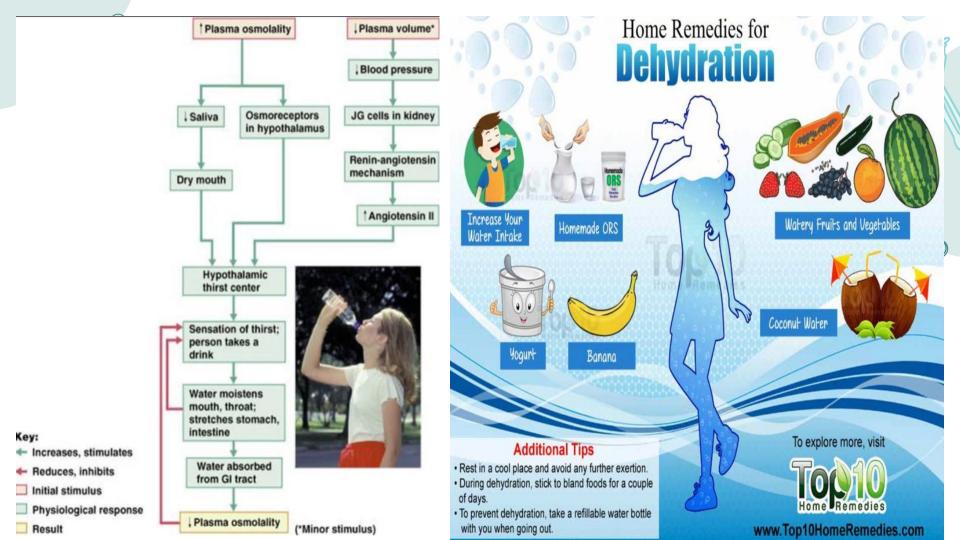


- · Dry or sticky mouth
- Lethargy
- Sunken eyes
- Weight loss
- Low or no urine input
- · Dark yellow urine
- · Poor skin turgor
- · Delayed capillary refill
- Dizziness
- Confusion/changes in mental status
- · Lack of tears/sweat
- · Falls/difficulty walking
- · Low blood pressure
- · Rapid heart rate
- Abnormal labs/electrolytes

SYMPTOMOLOGY OF DEHYDRATION











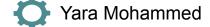


Basmah Ali Alghamdi



Rakan Abdullah Alwadani

Team members:



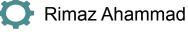


Abdulaziz Alanazi



Abdulaziz Sahhari





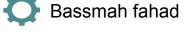


Turki alaskar



Abdulaziz Nasser



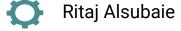


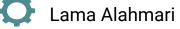


Meshari Alharbi



Ziyad Bukhari

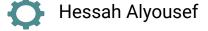






abdulmohsen alrahaimi Khaled Aldukhyel







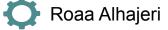


Omar Alattas



Faisal Bakri



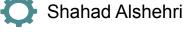




Khalid Alkanhal









Nasser Alabdusalam



Nisreen Alotaibi

Sahar Alfallaj



Meshal Aljari

Contact us through: physiology.444ksu@gmail.com