

Normal ranges: PCO₂=40 | HCO₃= 24 | Cl=100.

Five Steps of Acid-Base Analysis

Step 1: Acidemia (pH <7.38) or alkalemia (pH >7.42)?

Step 2: Primary respiratory or metabolic disturbance?

Look at PCO₂ and pH:

- If pH and PCO₂ going in same direction → Metabolic
- If pH and PCO₂ NOT going in same direction → Respiratory

Step 3: Is there appropriate compensation for the primary disorder?

winter formula:

- ⊠ **Metabolic acidosis:** PCO₂ = [1.5 x (serum HCO₃)] + 8 (±2) ← أقصد انه اذا زاد أو نقص ٢ حق المريض عن الناتج فما في مشكلة
- ⊠ **Metabolic alkalosis:** PCO₂ = 0.6 x ↑HCO₃ (±2) ←
- ⊠ **Respiratory acidosis:** ↑PCO₂ 10, ↑HCO₃ by 1 (acute) or 4 (chronic)
- ⊠ **Respiratory alkalosis:** ↓PCO₂ 10, ↓HCO₃ by 2 (acute) or 5 (chronic)

الناتج الي طلعي اقراره بالـ PCO₂ حقت المريض اذا طلع حق المريض نفس الي بالحسبه هنا اقول انه صار عندي appropriate response

لكن في حال اذا الـ PCO₂ حقت المريض غير مطابقة للي حسبته وش يعني!!؟
 *اذا الـ PCO₂ للمريض أعلى من الناتج فيعني ان المشكلة الثانيه هي acidosis
 *اذا الـ PCO₂ للمريض أقل من الناتج فيعني ان المشكلة الثانيه هي alkalosis

Step 4: Is there an anion gap metabolic acidosis (AGMA)?

$$AG = Na - (HCO_3 + Cl).$$

If > 12, an AGMA is present.

خلونا نتفق على شئ ابغاكم دايما دايما تطبقون الخطوة الرابعه وتحسبون الانيون قاب حتى لو الي عندكم ريسايرتوري اسيدوز او الكالوزز دايما دايما احسبوا الانيون قاب في اي سيد بيس ديستربن... لأنه ممكن يكون فيه اسيد بيس دستربنس ثانيه مو دارين عنها بسبب قوة الاولى الي شددت ال بي اتش نحوها.



*معلومه: احنا متعودين مانحط البوتاسيوم مع معادلة الانيون قاب, بس ترا صح لو حطيناه بالمعادلة لكن النورمال رينج بتيغير ببصير ٢٠

Step 5: If metabolic acidosis, is there another concomitant metabolic disturbance?

In case of **High anion gap:**

If **high anion gap**, then calculate $\Delta Gap = \Delta AG - \Delta HCO_3 = (AG - 12) - (24 - HCO_3)$:

- ⊠ If the ΔGap is > 6, there is a combined AGMA and metabolic alkalosis.
- ⊠ If the ΔGap is < -6, there is a combined AGMA and Normal AGMA.
- ⊠ If the ΔGap is between -6 and 6, then you are done :) No additional metabolic disorders other than AGMA.

In case of **Normal anion gap:**

If **normal anion gap**, for every 1 mEq/L ↑Cl, there should be a 1 mEq/L ↓HCO₃ (±5).

- ⊠ If HCO₃ decrease is less than predicted, then Normal AGMA and metabolic alkalosis

لحظظظظه شايفتكم ترا لا تروحوون لسي ماوصلتكم لمرحلة الفهم الي ابغاه, بما أنه بالمثال يتضح الكلام بجيب امثلة لحالات مختلفة وبنطبق سوا فالطاسم الي فوق بنتضح وبتصير اسهل bear with me

EXAMPLES:

CASE 1:

32-year-old man with depression and alcohol abuse presents with altered mental status.

- ▶ VBG: pH=6.9, pCO₂=29, pO₂=100
- ▶ Metabolic panel: Na=140, Cl=101, HCO₃=5

Let's apply the Five Steps of Acid-Base Analysis:	
Step 1:	Acidosis (pH <7.38)
Step 2:	Primary respiratory or metabolic disturbance? Look at PCO ₂ and pH: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ pH and PCO₂ going in same direction → Metabolic
Step 3:	Is there appropriate compensation for the primary disorder? Apply winter formula: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ Metabolic acidosis: PCO₂ = [1.5 x (HCO₃)] + 8 = [1.5 x (5)] + 8 = 15 but the patient's pCO₂ is higher than 15. Therefore, a respiratory acidosis is also present, possibly secondary to CNS depression.
Step 4:	Is there an anion gap metabolic acidosis (AGMA)? $AG = Na - (HCO_3 + Cl).$ $= 140 - (101 + 5) = 34 \text{ "high anion gap"}$
Step 5:	If metabolic acidosis, is there another concomitant metabolic disturbance? high anion gap , then calculate $\Delta Gap = \Delta AG - \Delta HCO_3$ $= (AG - 12) - (24 - HCO_3)$ $= (34 - 12) - (24 - 5) = 3$ this pt ΔGap between (-6 to 6) so No additional metabolic disorders other than AGMA.

▶ **Answer:** Anion gap metabolic acidosis and respiratory acidosis.

CASE 2:

A 68-year-old man who recently took antibiotics for a skin infection presents with 10 episodes of watery diarrhea per day for the last 5 days.

- ▶ VBG: pH 7.34, pCO₂ 34, pO₂ 80
- ▶ Metabolic panel: Na 135, Cl 108, HCO₃ 18

Let's apply the Five Steps of Acid-Base Analysis:	
Step 1:	Acidosis (pH <7.38)
Step 2:	Primary respiratory or metabolic disturbance? Look at PCO ₂ and pH: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ pH and PCO₂ going in same direction → Metabolic
Step 3:	Is there appropriate compensation for the primary disorder? Apply winter formula: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ Metabolic acidosis: PCO₂ = [1.5 x (HCO₃)] + 8 = [1.5 x (18)] + 8 = 35 The pt's pCO₂ is near to 35 (±2 is allowed), so this pt had an appropriate response
Step 4:	Is there an anion gap metabolic acidosis (AGMA)? $AG = Na - (HCO_3 + Cl).$ $= 135 - (18 + 108) = 9 \text{ "normal anion gap"}$
Step 5:	If metabolic acidosis, is there another concomitant metabolic disturbance? normal anion gap , for every 1 mEq/L ↑Cl, there should be a 1 mEq/L ↓HCO ₃ (±5). In this case: Cl ↑ by 8 and HCO ₃ ↓ by 6; therefore, there is no metabolic alkalosis.

▶ **Answer:** NAGMA due to diarrhea

CASE 3:

A 70-year-old smoker presents with an acute onset of shortness of breath.

- ▶ VBG: pH 7.30, pCO₂ = 60 mmHg, pO₂ 60 mmHg
- ▶ Metabolic panel: Na 135, Cl 100, HCO₃ 30

Let's apply the Five Steps of Acid-Base Analysis:

Step 1: **Acidosis** (pH <7.38)

Step 2: **Primary respiratory or metabolic disturbance?**

Look at PCO₂ and pH:

- pH and PCO₂ are NOT going in same direction → **Respiratory**

Step 3: **Is there appropriate compensation for the primary disorder?**

Apply winter formula:

- ✧ **Respiratory acidosis:** ↑PCO₂ 10=↑HCO₃ by 4 (chronic) مريضنا واضح انه كرونك بهذا الكيس ال PCO₂ زاد عن الطبيعي ب ٢٠ فالبايكارب لازم يزود عن الطبيعي ب ٨ فيصير توتال بايكارب ٣٢ نجى الحين نقارن اليايكارب المحسوبه ببايكارب المريض (٣٠) نكتشف انها غير مطابقة للمحسوبة فمعناته فيه اسيد بيس ديسوردرز ثانياه شغاله الحين وهي:
acute on top of chronic respiratory acidosis is present.

Step 4: **Is there an anion gap metabolic acidosis (AGMA)?**

$$AG = Na - (HCO_3 + Cl).$$

$$= 135 - (100 + 26) = 9 \text{ "No anion gap metabolic acidosis"}$$

Step 5: **Not applicable**

- ▶ **Answer:** Acute on chronic respiratory acidosis due to COPD exacerbation

CASE 4:

A 22 year-old woman presents with 4 hours of numbness in both hands typical of previous episodes of anxiety.

- ▶ ABG: pH 7.48, pCO₂ 30 mmHg, pO₂ 86 mmHg
- ▶ Metabolic panel: Na 140, Cl 110, HCO₃ 22

Let's apply the Five Steps of Acid-Base Analysis:

Step 1: **Alkalosis** (pH >7.42)

Step 2: **Primary respiratory or metabolic disturbance?**

Look at PCO₂ and pH:

- pH and PCO₂ are NOT going in same direction → **Respiratory**

Step 3: **Is there appropriate compensation for the primary disorder?**

Apply winter formula:

- ✧ **Respiratory alkalosis:** ↓PCO₂ 10→ ↓HCO₃ by 2 (acute) من الهيستوري واضح اكيبوت بهذا الكيس ال PCO₂ نقص ١٠ فالبايكارب لازم ينقص عن الطبيعي باثنين فيصير توتال بايكارب ٢٢ .. لما الحين نجى نقارن البايكارب الي طلغناه بحق المريض نلقاه انهم متساويين معناته الحمد لله مريضنا كومبنزيتد وماعنده ديسوردرز اضافية.

Step 4: **Is there an anion gap metabolic acidosis (AGMA)?**

$$AG = Na - (HCO_3 + Cl).$$

$$= 140 - (110 + 22) = 8 \text{ "No anion gap metabolic acidosis"}$$

Step 5: **Not applicable**

- ▶ **Answer:** Acute respiratory alkalosis secondary to a panic attack

Theoretical Information:

- Rank the most common life-threatening acid base disturbance? **First METABOLIC ACIDOSIS**, second respiratory acidosis, then metabolic alkalosis
 - N.B: respiratory alkalosis is usually benign
- **3 most common cause of high anion gap metabolic acidosis:** DKA, lactic acidosis and renal failure
- **3 most common cause of normal anion gap metabolic acidosis:** diarrhea, renal tubular acidosis and vasico-urinary fistula
- **most common cause of high anion gap metabolic alkalosis:** volume depletion (vomiting, NG suction, loop or thiazide diuretics)
- **High anion gap metabolic acidosis + high osmolar gap:**
Toxic alcohol (**لا ثالث لهما**) ethylene glycol and methanol

خلصنا ,, سويت تنشيف للجدول عشان لوودكم اطبعوه حجم صغير و غلفوه بورق مقوى يصير ميدالية دافورية * .^٨

Five Steps of Acid-Base Analysis	
Step 1:	Acidemia (pH <7.38) or alkalemia (pH >7.42)?
Step 2:	Primary respiratory or metabolic disturbance?
Look at PCO ₂ and pH: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If pH and PCO₂ going in same direction →Metabolic ▪ If pH and PCO₂ NOT going in same direction →Respiratory 	
Step 3:	Is there appropriate compensation for the primary disorder?
winter formula: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ Metabolic acidosis: PCO₂ = [1.5 x (serum HCO₃)] + 8 (±2) ✧ Metabolic alkalosis: ↑PCO₂ = 0.6 x ↑HCO₃ (±2) ✧ Respiratory acidosis: ↑PCO₂ 10, ↑HCO₃ by 1(acute) <u>or</u> 4 (chronic) ✧ Respiratory alkalosis: ↓PCO₂ 10, ↓HCO₃ by 2 (acute) <u>or</u> 5 (chronic) 	
Step 4:	Is there an anion gap metabolic acidosis (AGMA)?
$AG = Na - (HCO_3 + Cl).$ <p>If > 12, an AGMA is present.</p> <p>You must calculate the anion gap in whatever acid base disturbance you encounter</p>	
Step 5:	If metabolic acidosis, is there another concomitant metabolic disturbance?
In case of High anion gap:	If high anion gap , then calculate $\Delta Gap = \Delta AG - \Delta HCO_3 = (AG - 12) - (24 - HCO_3)$: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ If the ΔGap is > 6, there is a combined AGMA and metabolic alkalosis. ✧ If the ΔGap is < -6, there is a combined AGMA and Normal AGMA. ✧ If the ΔGap is between -6 and 6, then you are done :) No additional metabolic disorders other than AGMA.
In case of Normal anion gap:	If normal anion gap , for every 1 mEq/L ↑Cl, there should be a 1 mEq/L ↓HCO ₃ (±5). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ If HCO₃ decrease is less than predicted, then Normal AGMA and metabolic alkalosis