

*Pathophysiology lab exam questions*

**Laboratory evaluation of acid-base balance**

1. Traumatic shock (bleeding, crush).

	during first hours	one day later
pH	7.2	7.05
pCO <sub>2</sub>	20 mmHg	55 mmHg
HCO <sub>3</sub>	12 mmol/l	24 mmol/l
st HCO <sub>3</sub>	19 mmol/l	19 mmol/l
BB	42 mEq/l	42 mEq/l
BE	-6 mEq/l	-6 mEq/l

One day after the trauma symptoms of shock-lung develop.

Identify the type and analyze the different stages of the acid-base imbalance!

2. Blood pressure: 180/120 mmHg, pulmonary congestion, fluid intake: 4 l/day, urine output: 1.5 l/day (usual urine volume: 3 l/day), creatinine: 500 µmol/l, urea: 22 mmol/l, pH: 7.32.

Identify the form of acid-base disorder! Find out the possible underlying disease!

3. What is the direction of change in the parameters below during respiratory acidosis?  
during

	generation	compensation
HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>		
st HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>		
BE		

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4. Pyloric stenosis. pH: 7.52, pCO<sub>2</sub>: 40 mmHg, HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>: 31 mmol/l, se Na<sup>+</sup> 140 mmol/l, se K<sup>+</sup>: 2.8 mmol/l, Cl<sup>-</sup>: 80 mmol/l
- Determine the type of acid-base imbalance!
  - Is BE negative or positive?
  - Is pCO<sub>2</sub> of 40 mmHg acceptable in this condition?
5. Obstructive lung disease. pH: 7.35, pCO<sub>2</sub>: 67 mmHg, BE: 11.6 mEq/l, HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>: 42 mmol/l, st HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>: 35 mmol/l, BB: 60 mEq/l.  
Verify the type and the duration of the acid-base disorder!
6. pH: 7.6, Cl<sup>-</sup>: 60 mmol/l, pCO<sub>2</sub>: 40 mmHg, HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>: 35 mmol/l, BE: 10 mEq/l.  
Determine the type of acid-base imbalance and find out a possible underlying cause!
7. How and why do the indicated parameters deviate from normal during chronic vomiting?  
se Na<sup>+</sup>      se Cl<sup>-</sup>      pH
8. Mixed acid-base disorder. pH: 7.3, BE: -13 mEq/l, pCO<sub>2</sub>: 15 mmHg (expected pCO<sub>2</sub>: 30–34 mmHg), HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>: 10 mmol/l, st HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>: 15 mmol/l, BB: 36 mEq/l.  
Identify the dominant and the additional acid-base disorder!
9. Diabetic ketoacidosis. pH: 7.18, pCO<sub>2</sub>: 16 mmHg. How and why do the indicated parameters deviate from normal?  
HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>      st HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>      BE