



TRASTORNOS DEL MEDIO INTERNO

TRASTORNOS DEL AGUA
Y DEL SODIO
Dra Diana Masso'
Hospital Nacional A Posadas



CASO CLINICO 1 (año 2003) FIORELA

- 13 meses
- Sexo femenino
- 48 hs previas 2 deposiciones desligadas y decaimiento
- Desde 24 hs previas vómitos
- Ingesta de payco

- Normo hidratada
- Peso: 9450
- FC. 138 x'
- FR 28 x'

TRATAMIENTO- EVOLUCION

- Suspenden vía oral
- 22 hs se indica plan de hidratación:
- 100 ml/k/Dx 5%
- Na a 40 meq/L
- K a 20 mEq/L

TRATAMIENTO- EVOLUCION

- Hora 5.30 am
- Presenta irritabilidad y luego convulsión tónico clónica generalizada de 3-4 min. de duración que cede con diazepan 0.2 mg/k/dosis
- Se realiza extracción para muestra de laboratorio

	22 hs	5.30am	7.30 am
Urea g/L			
Cr mg/dL			
Na p mEq/L		123	
K p mEq/L		2.7	
CI p mEq/L		86	
Gluc p g/L		0.92	
Osm P mosm/L		256	
Nau mEq/L			
Ku mEq/L			
Osm U mosm/L			
CLINICA	VÓMITOS		
CONDUCTA	VCL 100 ml/K Na a 40 mEq/L K a 20 mEq/L		CORRECCIÓN CI Na 3 %

HIPONATREMIA HIPOTONICA SINTOMATICA

LABORATORIO

2da CONVULSION(10.30)

- H:7.34 pCO₂ 38 pO₂ 235 CO3H 19.6
- Na: 118 K:3.4 Cl 85 mEq/L
- Hto 32 % Glu 0.93 g/L U: 0.10 g/L
- Cr: 0.5 mg/dL Ca: 1.21mM/L Mg:1.6 mg/dL
- Salicilemia: no dos.
- Osmol.p: 266 mosm/kg
- Tonicidad : (Na+K)x2+gluc()/18: 243

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- Osmol.p: 266 mosm/kg
- Tonicidad: (Na+K)x2+gluc(minimum)18: 243 mosm/kg
- Iono U:128/17/110 mEq/L UreaU: 1.4 g/L

LABORATORIO

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- H:7.34 pCO₂ 38 pO₂ 235 CO3H 19.6
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- Tonicidad: (Na+K)x2+gluc(ny=18: 243 266 mosm/kg
- Iono U:128/17/110 mEq/L UreaU: 1.4 g/L
- Osmol U: 313 mosm/L EFNa 11 % EFU:148 %

EVOLUCION

	7.30 am	10.30	13 HS
Urea g/L		0.10	
Cr mg/dL		0.5	
Na p mEq/L	123	118 *	
K p mEq/L	2.7	3.4	
CI p mEq/L	86	85	
Gluc p	0.92	0.95	
Osm P	256	243	
NaU		128	
KU		17	
Osm U		313	
CLINICA		CTCG	CTCG
CONDUCTA	CORRECCION CI Na 3 %	CORRECCION CINa 3 %	ARM

HIPONATREMIA SINTOMATICA OBJETIVOS

- Comprender la fisiopatología de las convulsiones
- Priorizar el tratamiento de la urgencia
- Investigar la etiología de la hiponatremia
- Indicar la terapéutica según la etiologia
- Evitar la iatrogenia

DISORDERS OF FLUIDS AND ELECTROLYTES

Julie R. Ingelfinger, M.D., Editor

Disorders of Plasma Sodium — Causes, Consequences, and Correction

Richard H. Sterns, M.D.

A simplified version¹⁹ of the equation reported by Edelman et al. is

plasma [Na+] =
$$\frac{\text{total body (Na++K+)}}{\text{total body H}_2\text{O}}$$
.

OSMOLARIDAD:

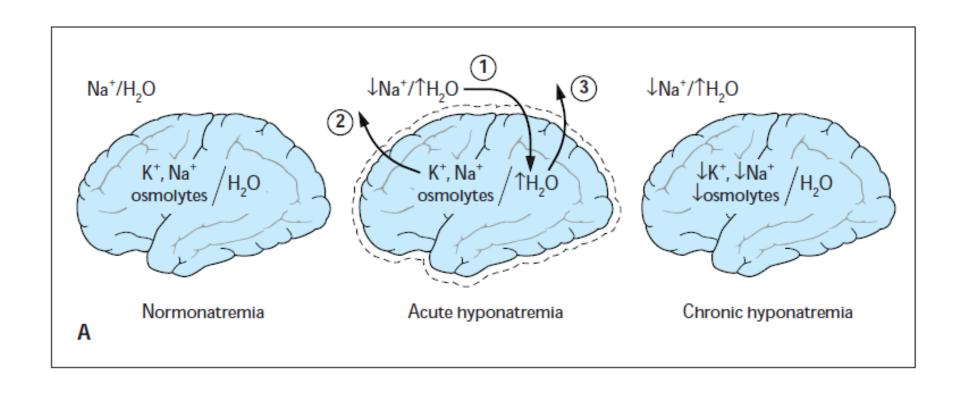
concentración de solutos en fluidos corporales (Na+K)x2+ U mg/dL +Gluc mg/dl /18

OSMOLARIDAD EFECTIVA O TONICIDAD

Generada por solutos que no atraviesan las membranas celulares y provocan desplazamiento del agua.

- Calculo de Tonicidad :
- (Na+K)x2: (118 + 3.4)x2: 243 mosm/kg

ADAPTACION CEREBRAL A LA HIPONATREMIA



1-de 1 a 3 hs

(2-) > 3hs -48 hs

72 hs Glutamato -taurina Myoinositol-glutamina

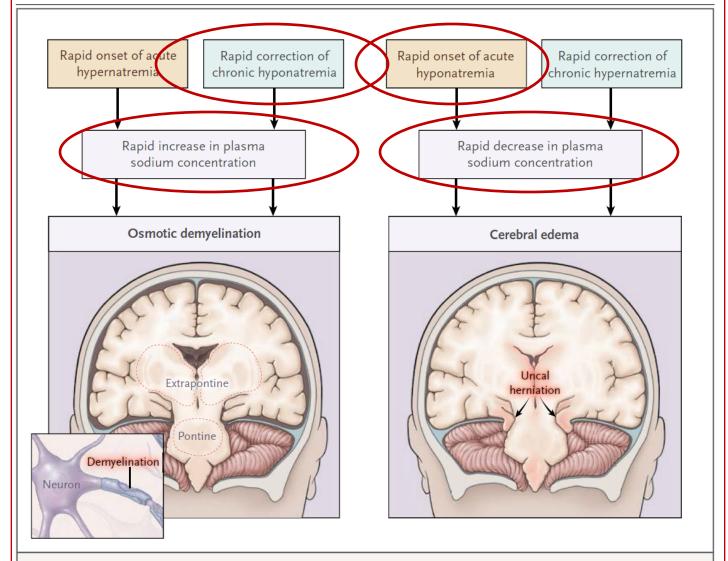


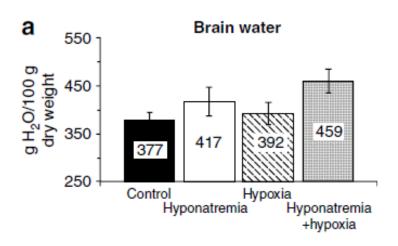
Figure 3. Consequences of Rapid Changes in the Plasma Sodium Concentration.

Both a rapid onset and a rapid correction of hyponatremia and hypernatremia can cause brain damage. A rapid increase in the level of plasma sodium, either from acute hypernatremia or from rapid correction of chronic hyponatremia, can cause osmotic demyelination. Cerebral edema is a complication of acute hyponatremia and of rapid correction of chronic hypernatremia in children.

Hyponatremia with hypoxia: Effects on brain adaptation, perfusion, and histology in rodents

JC Ayus¹, D Armstrong² and Al Arieff³

¹Department of Medicine, University of Texas Health Sciences Center, San Antonio, Texas, USA; ²Department of Pathology, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Texas, USA and ³Department of Medicine, University of California School of Medicine, San Francisco, California, USA

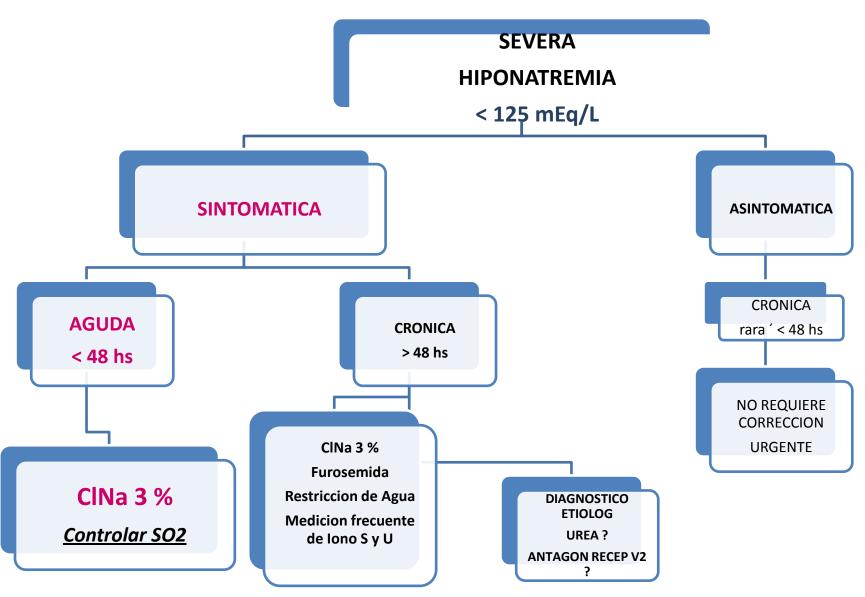


- HIPOXIA EN
 HIPONATREMIA AGRAVA
 EDEMA CEREBRAL
- ALTERA LA ADAPTACION CEREBRAL
- DISMINUYE LA PERFUSION CEREBRAL

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TRATAMIENTO DE HIPONATREMIA AGUDA SEVERA **EUVOLEMICA**



Halterman R.Berl T(2003) :Therapy of dysnatremic disorder.In Brady H.Wilcox C (eds):therapy in Nephrology and Hypertension.Philadelphia WB saunders .pp 257-269

New aspects in the pathogenesis, prevention, and treatment of hyponatremic encephalopathy in children

Michael L. Moritz · Juan Carlos Ayus

Pediatr Nephrol (2010) 25:1225–1238

- 2 mL/kg de ClNa 3 % en 10 minutos (Max 100 mL)
 Repetir 1 o 2 veces hasta que cedan los sintomas (objetivo: ↑ Na p 5/6 mEq/L en las 1ras 2 horas)
- Controlar Na p post 2da correccion c/2 hs
 Si no mejoran los sintomas luego del ↑ Na P 5/6 mEq/L poco probable Encefalopatia Hiponatrémica
- Parar tratamiento cuando:

Libre de síntomas / alerta sin cefalea / náuseas

↑ Na p 10 mEq/L

Correccion en 48 hs deberia

No exceder 15 /20 mEq/L Evitar Normo o hipernatremia

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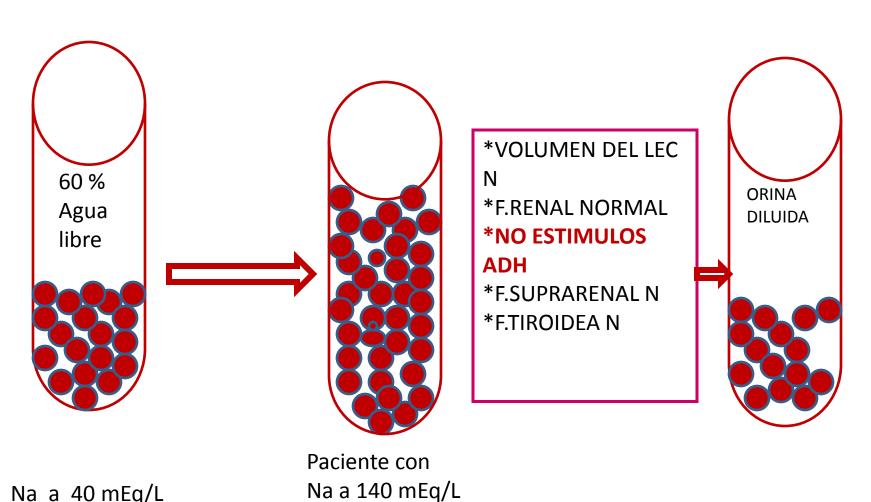
	5.30am	7.30 am	10.30	13 HS
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CLINICA	CTCG		CTCG	CTCG
CONDUCTA	VCL 100 mL/K Na a 40 mEq/L	CORRECCIÓN CI Na 3 %	CORRECCION CINa 3 %	ARM

SOLUCIONES DE HIDRATACION PARENTERAL

- ISOTÓNICAS: Igual tonicidad que el Plasma (Ej: solución fisiológica)
- HIPERTÓNICAS: > tonicidad que el plasma (Corrección con bicarbonato ,ClNa)
- HIPOTÓNICAS:< tonicidad que el plasma (todas las soluciones cuya concentración de electrolitos sea < que el plasma; ej: "100/60/20"

	Na (mEq/L)	Osm (mosm/k/H20)	% H20 libre de electrolitos
0.9 % ClNa en 5% Dx	154	560	0
Ringer Lactato	130	273	16
0.45 % ClNa en 5% Dx	77	406	50
0.35 % ClNa en 5% Dx	60	372	61
0.2 % ClNa en 5% Dx	34	321	78
5 % Dx en H2O	0	252	100

AGUA LIBRE DE ELECTROLITOS



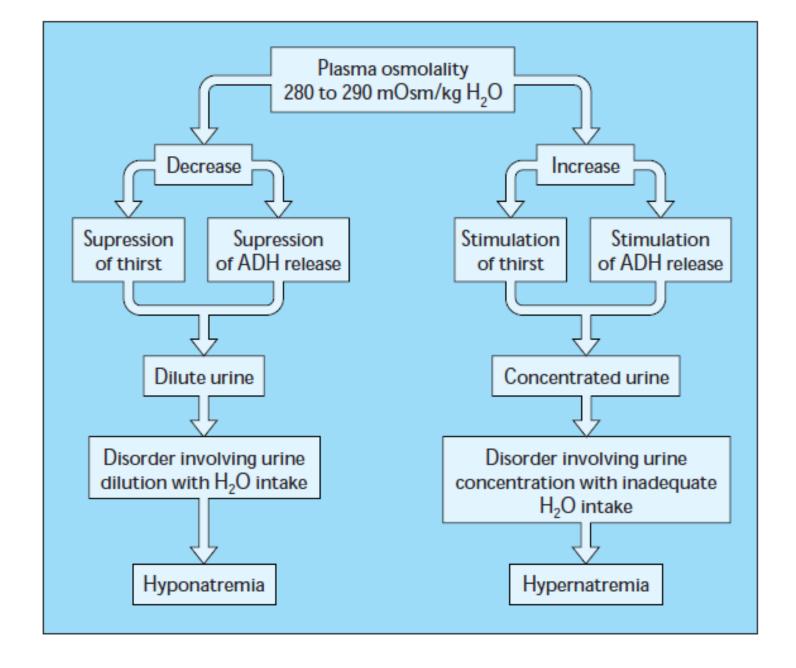
Na a 40 mEq/L K a 20 mEq/L

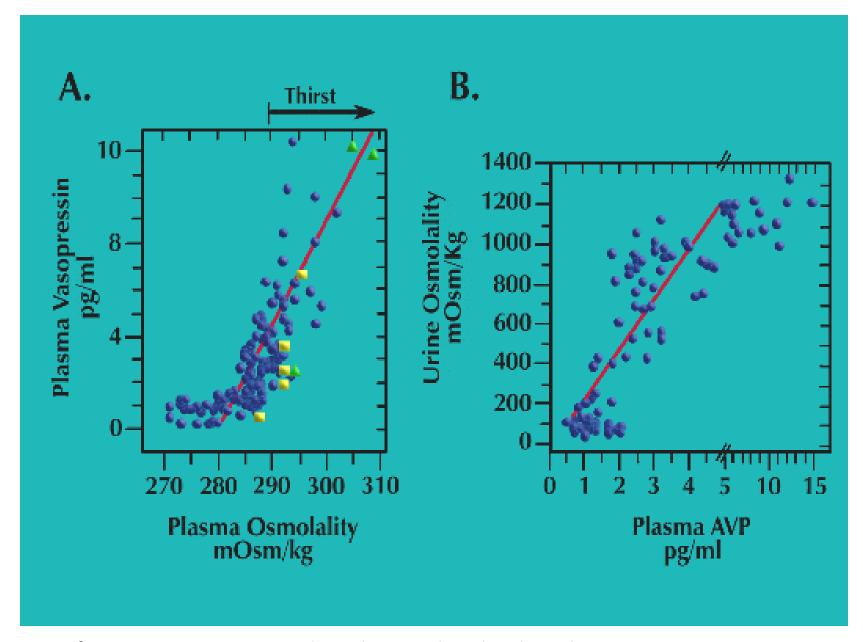
HYPONATREMIA

HORACIO J. ADROGUÉ, M.D., AND NICOLAOS E. MADIAS, M.D.

Hypotonic hyponatremia due to water retention in the presence of essentially normal sodium stores (e.g., from the syndrome of inappropriate secretion of antidiuretic hormone)

Α





The use of vasopressin assays in physiology and pathophysiology Robertson G.L. Semin Nephrol 1994 ,14:368-383

Estímulos para la secreción de ADH (SIADH TRANSITORIO)

- Vómitos-nausea
- dolor abdominal intenso
- dificultad respiratoria
- cirugía abdominal
- Anestesia
- Stress





Estimulo de ADH

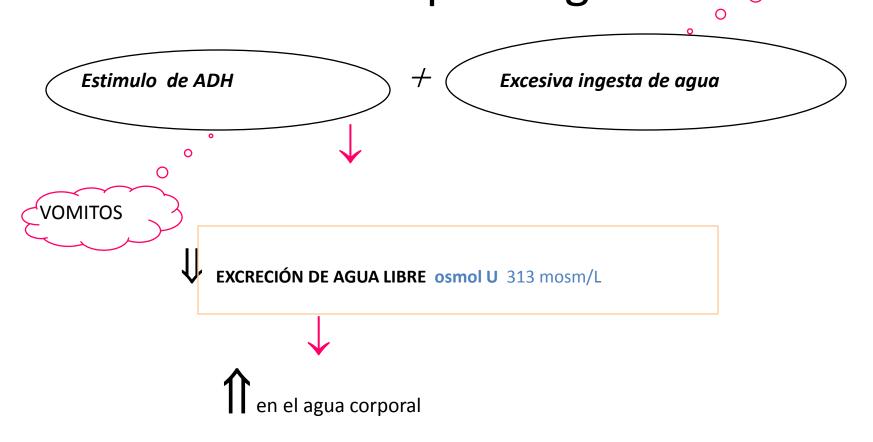
VOMITOS

Excesiva ingesta de agua

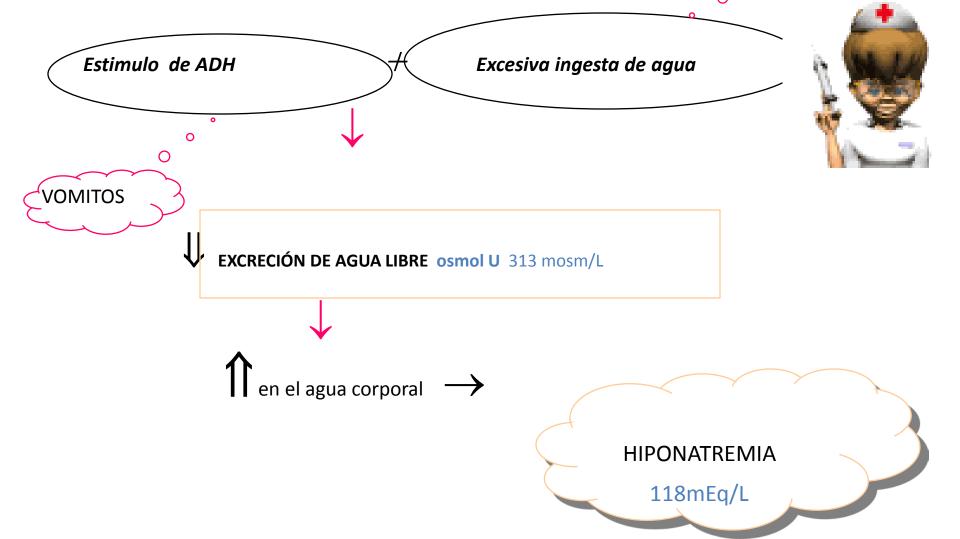
SOLUCIONES HIPOTONICAS



SOLUCIONES HIPOTONICAS



SOLUCIONES HIPOTONICAS



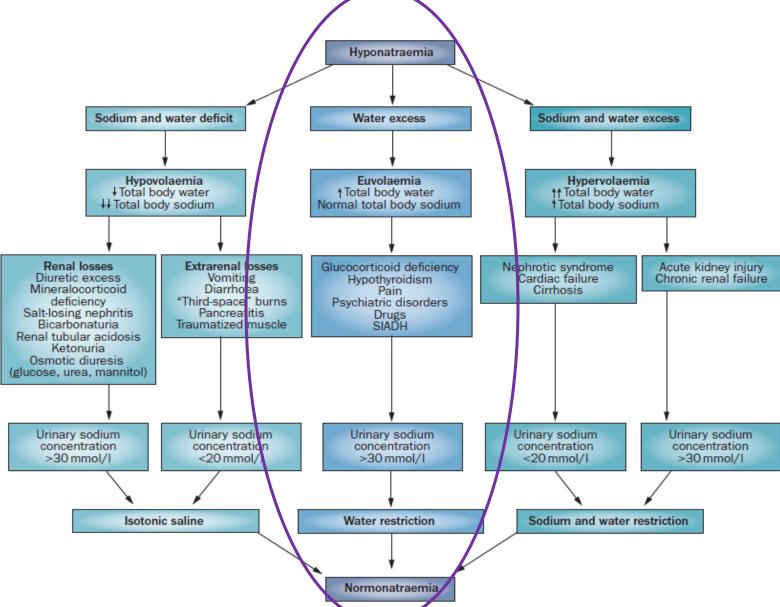


Figure 2 | Diagnostic and therapeutic approach to the hypovolaemic, euvolaemic, and hypervolaemic patient with hyponatraemia. Urinary sodium concentrations in between 20 mmol/I and 30 mmol/I represent a 'grey zone'. Abbreviation: SIADH, syndrome of inappropriate secretion of antidiuretic hormone. Permission obtained from American Society of Nephrology © Schrier, R. W. J. Am. Soc. Nephrol. 17, 1820–1832 (2006).

DIAGNOSTICO DE SIADH

- CARACTERISTICAS ESENCIALES
- ↓osm efectiva (< 275mosm /k)
- Osm U > 100 mosm /k durante hipotonicid.
- Clínicamente normovolémico (sin signos clínicos de depleción o exceso de volumen)
- Na U > 40 mmol/l (con dieta de Na normal)
- Función tiroidea/suprarrenal y renal normal
- Ausencia reciente de diuréticos

DIAGNOSTICO DE SIADH

- CARACTERÍSTICAS suplementarias
- Acido úrico < 4 mg/dl
- Urea < 20 mg/dl
- Excr.Fraccional de Na > 1 %
- Excr.Fraccional de Urea > 55 %
- Fallo en corregir Na luego de expansión c/ SF
- Corrección de Na c/ restricción de fluidos
- Inadecuada dilución urinaria luego de carga de H2O
- ADH ↑ a pesar de hipotonicidad y normovolemia

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Isotonic versus hypotonic saline solution for maintenance intravenous fluid therapy in children: a systematic review

April P. Padua • Josep Ryan G. Macaraya • Leonila F. Dans • Francisco E. Anacleto Jr.

	Isotonio	IVF	Hypoton	ic IVF		Risk Ratio	Risk Ratio
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Random, 95% CI	M-H, Random, 95% CI
Coulthard 2012	0	39	7	40	0.6%	0.07 [0.00, 1.16]	+
Saba 2011	1	16	1	21	0.6%	1.31 [0.09, 19.42]	· · · · ·
Ang 2008	1	8	2	11	0.9%	0.69 [0.07, 6.34]	· · · · ·
Brazel 1996	1	5	7	7	2.3%	0.27 [0.07, 1.08]	
Baron 2013	4	31	5	32	3.1%	0.83 [0.24, 2.79]	•
Kannan 2010	5	58	18	109	5.2%	0.52 [0.20, 1.33]	-
Neville 2010	11	62	28	62	12.6%	0.39 [0.22, 0.72]	
Rey 2011	16	63	38	62	20.9%	0.41 [0.26, 0.66]	
Montanana 2008	18	59	33	63	22.4%	0.58 [0.37, 0.91]	
Choong 2011	29	128	53	130	31.4%	0.56 [0.38, 0.81]	
Total (95% CI)		469		537	100.0%	0.50 [0.40, 0.62]	•
Total events	86		192				
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; Chi ² = 5.94, df = 9 (P = 0.75); I ² = 0%						+ + + + +	
Test for overall effect:	Z = 6.37 (F	o < 0.00	001)				0.2 0.5 1 2 5 Favours isotonic fluid Favours hypotonic flui

Fig. 2 Risk of developing hyponatremia with isotonic versus hypotonic maintenance intravenous fluid (IVF) therapy in hospitalized children. Events Number of subjects who developed hyponatremia during study period, Total number of participants, CI confidence interval

140 mmol/L of sodium versus 77 mmol/L of sodium in maintenance intravenous fluid therapy for children in hospital (PIMS): a randomised controlled double-blind trial

Sarah McNab, Trevor Duke, Mike South, Franz E Babl, Katherine J Lee, Sarah J Arnup, Simon Young, Hannah Turner, Andrew Davidson

	Na140		Na77		Percentage or mean difference (95% CI)		Adjusted* odds ratio (95% CI)		p value		
	n	n (%) or mean (SD)	n	n (%) or m	ean (SD)						
Hyponatraemia	319	12 (3.8%)	322	35 (10.9	(%)	7.1% (3.1	-11·1)	0.31 (0.1	6-0-61)	0.001	
Severe hyponatraemia†	319	2 (0-6%)	322	5‡ (1.6	%)	0.9% (-0.	7 to 2·5)	0-35 (0-0	7-1.8)	0.21	
Hypernatraemia	319	14 (4 4%)	322	18 (5-6%	6)	1.2% (-2.	2 to 4·6)	0.80 (0.3	39-1-65)	0.55	
Severe hypernatraemia§	319	1(0.3%)	322	3 (0.9%	6)	0.6% (-0.	6 to 1.8)	0.38 (0.0)4-3·7)	0.40	
Hyperchloraemia (>110 mmol/L)	318	39 (12·3%)	319	51 (16-0	9%)	3.7% (-1.	7 to 9·1)	0.77 (0.4	9-1-22)	0.27	
High serum bicarbonate (>30 mmol/L)	314	6 (1-9%)	318	7 (2-2%	6)	0.3% (-1.	9 to 2·5)	0.85 (0.2	.8-2·57)	0.78	
High serum magnesium (>1·2 mmol/L)	313	1 (0.3%)		-	Na ⁺ (mmol/L)	Cl ⁻ (mmol/L)	K ⁺ (mmol/L)	Mg ²⁺ (mmol/L)	Acetate (mmol/L)	Gluconate (mmol/L)	Gluco (g/L)
Mean (SD) serum sodium			DI	La- 440				• • •	• • •	• • •	
At 6 h	287	138-6 (2-8)		-lyte 148 n with 5%	140	98	5	1.5	27	23	50
At 24 h	145	139.9 (3.4)	glucose								
At 48 h	64	139-8 (3-5)	(140 m	ımol/L n; isotonic)							
At72 h	25	140-3 (3-5)		sodium	77	77					50
Urinary sodium at 24 h Data are n, n (%), or mean (SD)	113 unless othe	138-4 (80-3) erwise stated. Na140=flu	chlorid glucose	e with 5% e (77 mmol/L n; hypotonic)	,,	"					
†A subset of the participants who were hyponatraemic (ie, patients r patients were affected by sampling error (probable contamination w recorded as being severely hypernatraemic are also recorded as being			The treating was mas	r The treating clinician could add potassium chloride to the study fluids when clinically indicated. Because the c							
Table 4: Primary and secondary outcomes											

140 mmol/L of sodium versus 77 mmol/L of sodium in maintenance intravenous fluid therapy for children in hospital (PIMS): a randomised controlled double-blind trial

Sarah McNab, Trevor Duke, Mike South, Franz E Babl, Katherine J Lee, Sarah J Arnup, Simon Young, Hannah Turner, Andrew Davidson

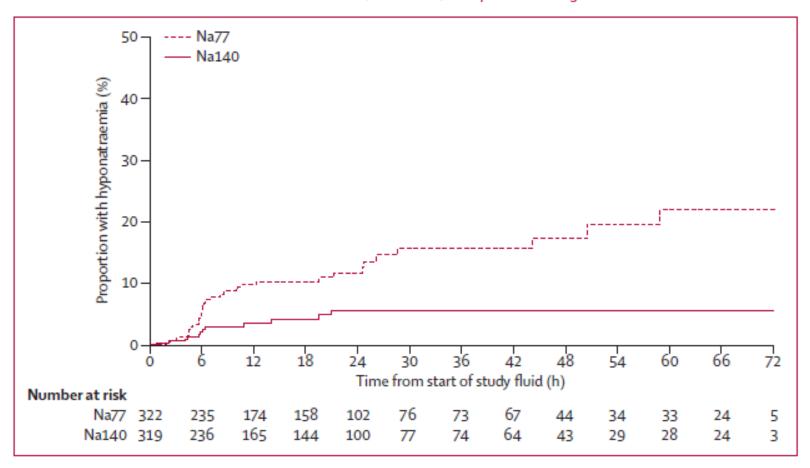


Figure 2: Time to hyponatraemia

	5.30am	7.30 am	10.30	15 HS
Urea g/L			0.10	0.10
Cr mg/dL			0.5	0.4
Na p mEq/L		123	118	124
K p mEq/L		2.7	3.4	3.9
CI p mEq/L		86	85	88
Osm P mosm/L		256	243	260
Nau mEq/L			128	26
Ku mEq/L			17	6
Urea U g/L			1.4	1.1
Osm Umosm/L			313	82
CLINICA	CTCG		CTCG	
CONDUCTA	VCL 100 mL/K Na a 40 mEq/L	CORRECCIÓN CI Na 3 %	CORRECCION CINa 3 % ARM	

