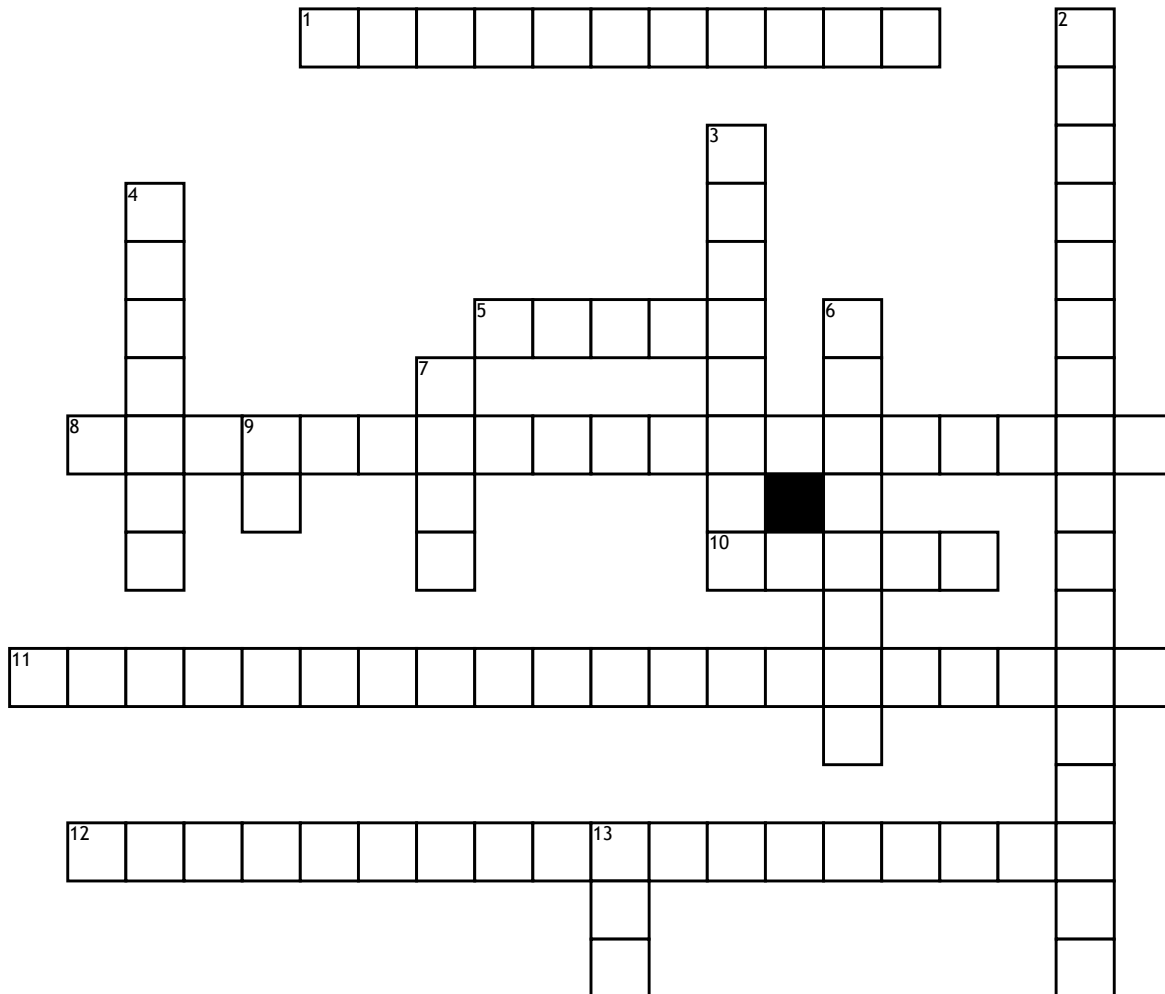


Considerations for recognizing acid-base disorders



Across

1. _____ is a Base
 5. Carbon dioxide and hydrogen are _____
 8. _____ is a result of an elevated carbon dioxide levels and decreased pH levels.
 10. Manages pH deviations by changing carbon dioxide (acid) excretion.
 11. _____ results from deficiency of carbon dioxide and an increased pH.

12. An excess bicarbonate or deficiency of acid would result in _____.

Down

2. Deficiency of bicarbonate or excess of hydrogen results in _____.
 3. Respirations that are deep, and rapid to help eliminate excess acid through exhalation.
 4. Respond to alterations in pH by changing the excretion or retention of hydrogen (acid) or bicarbonate (base).

6. The difference between the measured cations (positively charged ions) and the measured anions (negatively charged ions) in serum, plasma, or urine
 7. Partial pressure of oxygen
 9. Term for serum hydrogen concentration
 13. Principal diagnostic tool for evaluating acid-base balance.