

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Water and Electrolyte Balance and Diabetes Mellitus

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|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. The state of relative dynamic equilibrium within the body's internal environment                                      | A. Hyperglycemia                |
| 2. Solvent, Transport, Thermoregulation, Lubricant   | B. 15 grams of carbohydrates    |
| 3. Amount of water an adult male needs per day   | C. Diabetes mellitus            |
| 4. Amount of water an adult female needs per day   | D. Homeostasis                  |
| 5. Infant's total body water content   | E. 70 - 90 mg/dl                |
| 6. Symptoms become apparent after a 1% to 2% body weight lost in fluid   | F. 7.35 to 7.45                 |
| 7. Liquids, foods, cell oxidation  | G. 70 to 75% total body weight  |
| 8. excessive thirst and drinking   | H. Dextrose                     |
| 9. dry mouth caused by lack of saliva  | I. 2.7L                         |
| 10. Range of pH that is compatible with life   | J. Hypoglycemia                 |
| 11. Metabolic disorder of glucose metabolism   | K. xerostomia                   |
| 12. Autoimmune destruction of the pancreatic cells   | L. Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus     |
| 13. Form of diabetes most closely associated with lifestyle and environment  | M. 3.7L                         |
| 14. A hormone produced by the pancreas, attaches to insulin receptors and allows the absorption of glucose into the cell | N. polydipsia                   |
| 15. polydipsia, polyuria, polyphagia   | O. Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus     |
| 16. Elevated blood glucose level   | P. Functions of body water      |
| 17. Carbohydrate needs for 1 hour of moderate exercise   | Q. insulin                      |
| 18. Low blood glucose level  | R. ways water enters the body   |
| 19. IV form of glucose   | S. Dehydration                  |
| 20. Normal fasting blood glucose level   | T. Primary symptoms of diabetes |