Renal Failure and Fluid Disorders  
(See Chap. 17)  
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Clinical Presentation of an Extracellular Volume Deficit (ECFVD)

- Thirst
- Muscle weakness
- Dry mucous membrane; dry cracked lips or furrowed tongue
- Eyeballs soft and sunken (severe deficit)
- Apprehension, restlessness, headache, confusion, coma in severe deficit
- Elevated temperature
- Tachycardia, weak thready pulse
- Peripheral vein filling > 5 s
- Postural systolic BP falls >25 mmHg and diastolic fall >20 mmHg with pulse increases >30
- flattened neck veins in supine position
- Weight loss
- Oliguria (<30 mL per hour)
- Decreased number and moisture in stools

Important Laboratory Findings in Case of an ECFVD

- Increased osmolality (>295 mOsm/kg)
- Increased or normal serum sodium level (>145 mEq/L)
- Increase BUN (>25 mg/L)
- Hyperglycemia (>120 mg/dl)
- Elevated hematocrit (>55%)
- Increased specific gravity (>1.030)
Clinical Presentation of Overhydration

- Constant irritating cough
- Dyspnea and crackles in lungs
- Cyanosis, pleural effusion
- Neck vein obstruction
- Bounding pulse and elevated BP
- S3 gallop
- Pitting and sacral edema
- Weight gain
- Change in level of consciousness