



# ALTERAZIONI EQUILIBRIO ACIDO-BASE



Carmelo  
Libetta

## Capitolo 4°

LA CONCENTRAZIONE DI IDROGENIONI NEL SANGUE È:

40 nanomoli/litro

0,000000040 moli/litro

IL pH SERVE A TRASFORMARE UN  
NUMERO IMPRESENTABILE IN UN  
NUMERO PRESENTABILE.

$$\text{pH} = -\log \text{H}^+$$

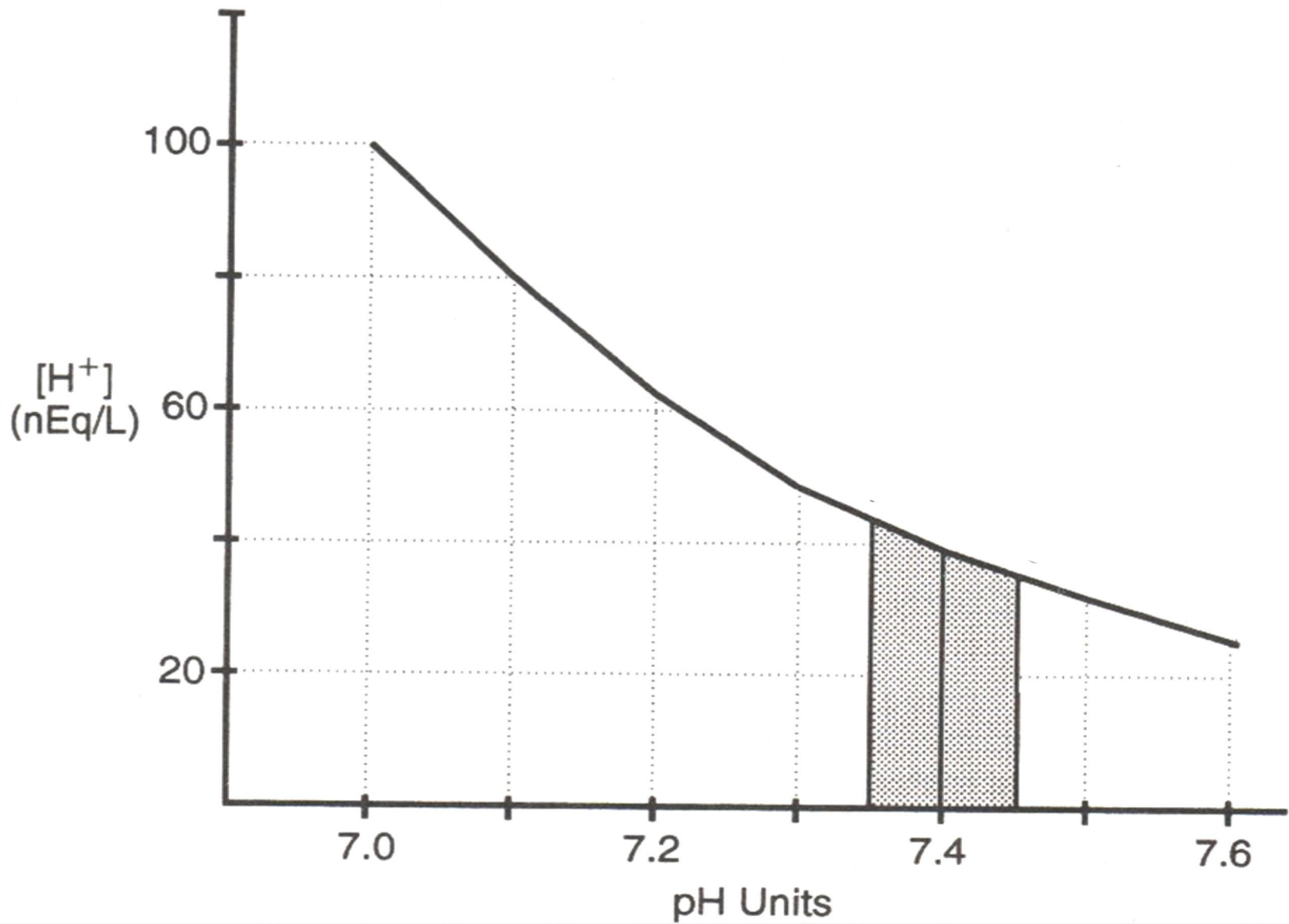


$$H^+ = 0,0000000040 \text{ mol/L}$$

$$H^+ = 40 \times 10^{-9} \text{ mol/L}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{pH} &= -\log 40 \times 10^{-9} = \\ &= -(\log 40 + \log 10^{-9}) = \\ &= -(1,6 - 9) = 7,4 \end{aligned}$$





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Correlazione  $[H^+]$ /pH

pH<7

soluzione acida

pH=7

soluzione neutra

pH>7

soluzione basica

pH ematico: 7.38-7.42

**Range:0.04**



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pH



**L. J. Henderson (n. 1909)**



**Professore di Chimica Biologica  
HARVARD UNIVERSITY**



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**Equazione di Henderson-Hasselbalch**

$$\text{pH} = \text{pK}_a + \log \frac{[\text{base}]}{[\text{acido}]}$$

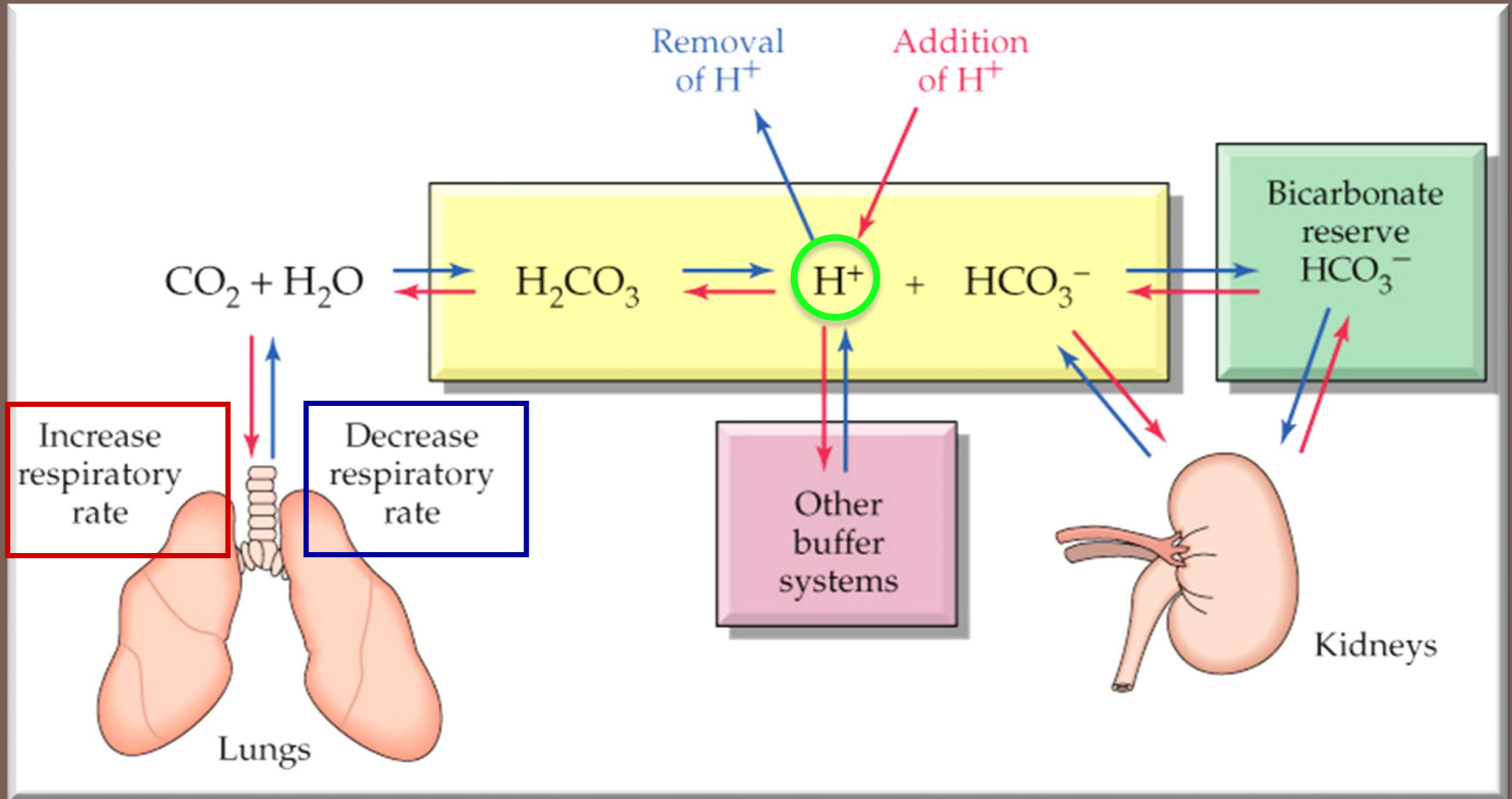
**$K_a$ : costante di ionizzazione dell'acido**



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**Equazione di Henderson-Hasselbalch**

# Costante di dissociazione dell'acido carbonico



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Acido carbonico





**Entrata**

Dieta

Proteine

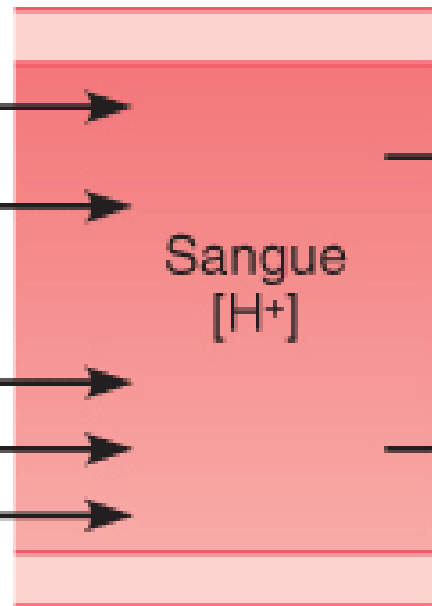
Grassi

Metabolismo

CO<sub>2</sub>

Acido lattico

Chetoacidi



**Uscita**

H<sup>+</sup>

Reni

CO<sub>2</sub>

Polmoni

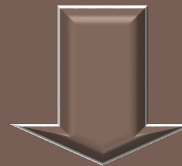


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**Omeostasi H<sup>+</sup>**



**Legame con le proteine  
(enzimi, proteine contrattili, proteine  
di trasporto etc.)**



**ALTERAZIONI STRUTTURALI**



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**$H^+$  specie altamente reattiva**

## Acidi volatili



## Acidi fissi

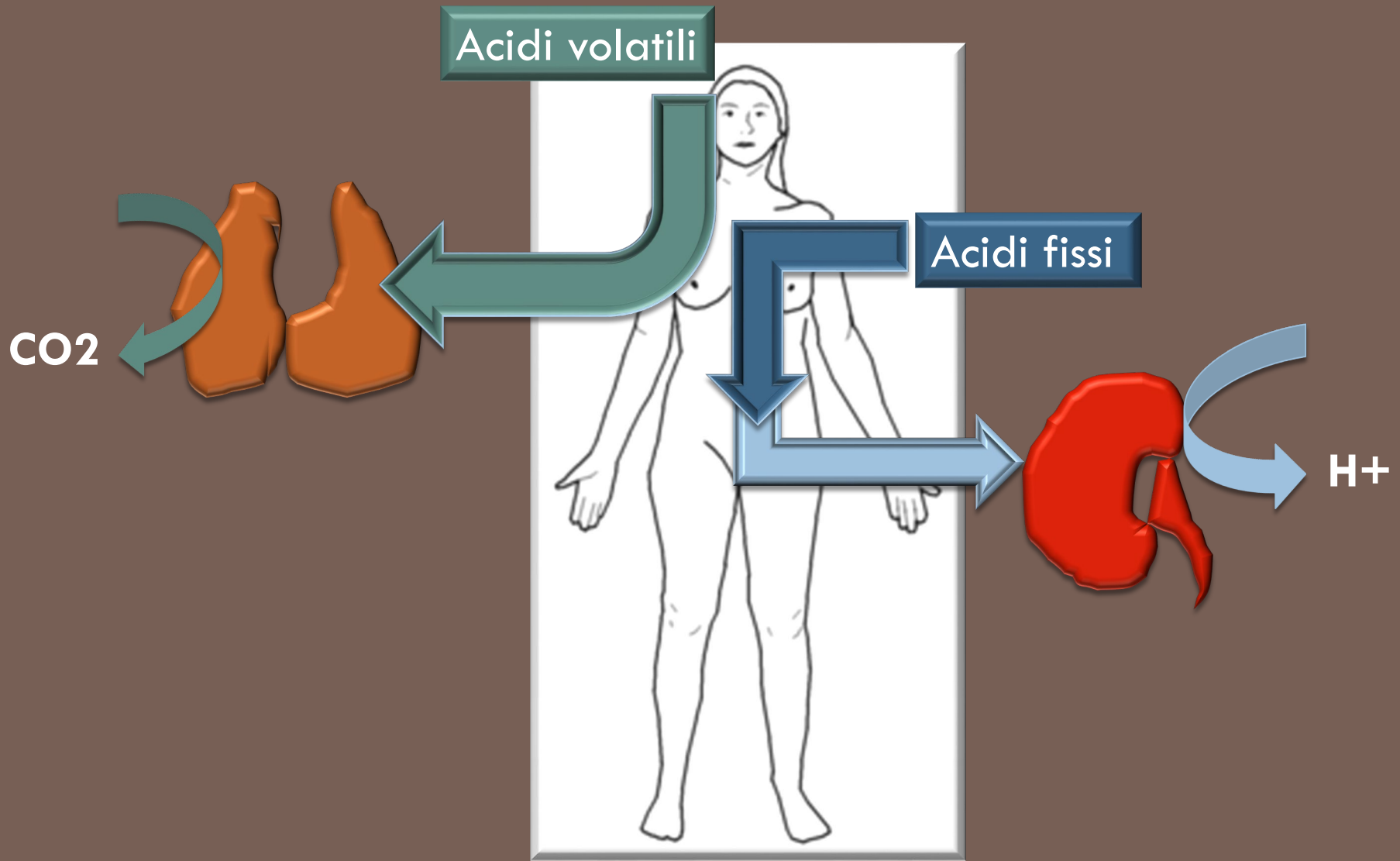
### Acidi fissi Inorganici

- $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$  (A. fosforico)
- $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  (A. solforico)

### Acidi fissi Organici

- Acido lattico
- Chetoacidi
- Tossici





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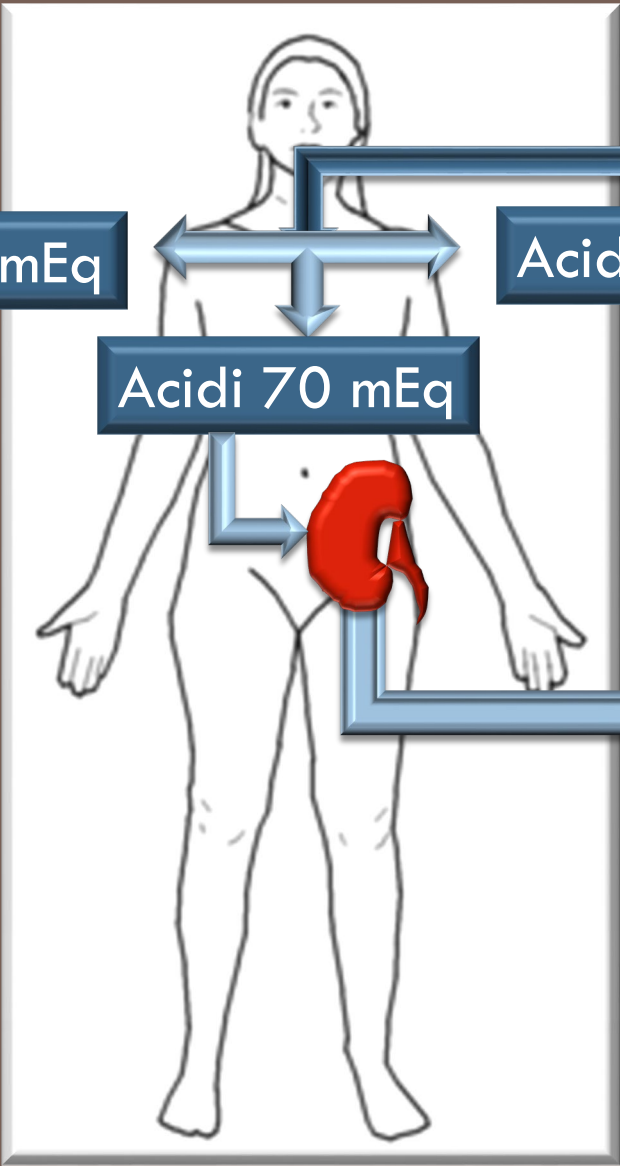
# Omeostasi

Basi 170 mEq

Dieta media con circa 70 –100 g. di proteine

Acidi fissi 240 mEq

Acidi 70 mEq



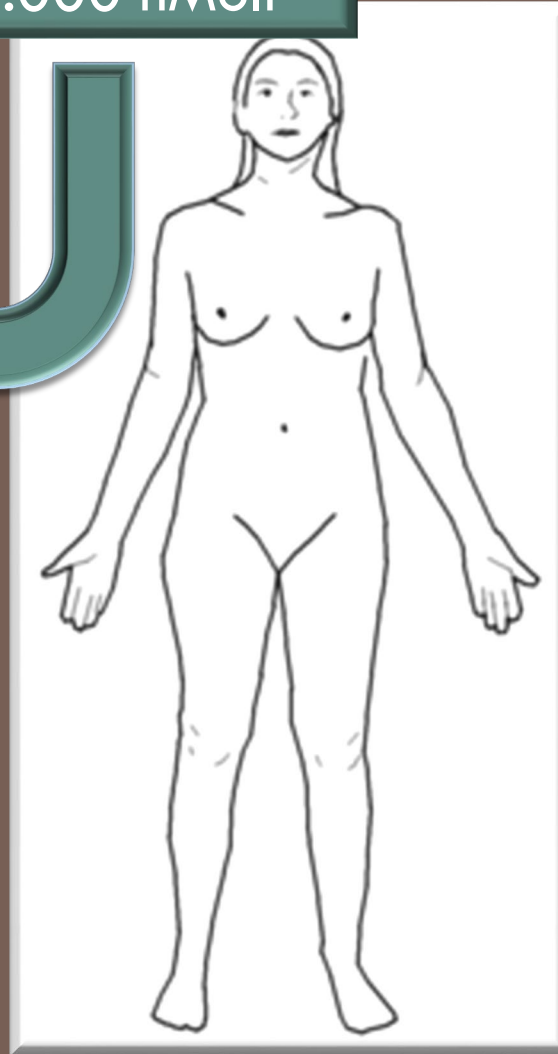
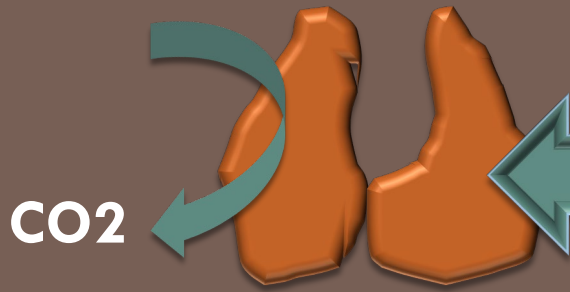
Acidi 70 mEq



Carmelo Libetta

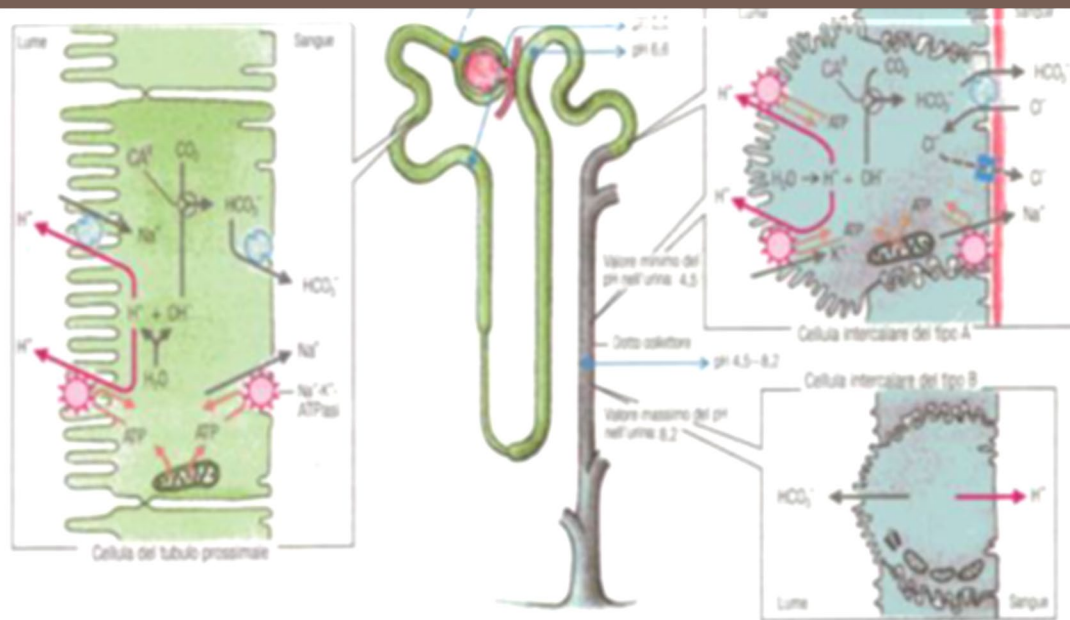
Intake acido/base

Acidi volatili  
20.000 nMoli



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Acidi prodotti dal Metabolismo



4390 mEq/die di  $\text{H}^+$   
Secreti dai tubuli renali

70 mEq/die escreti  
con urine

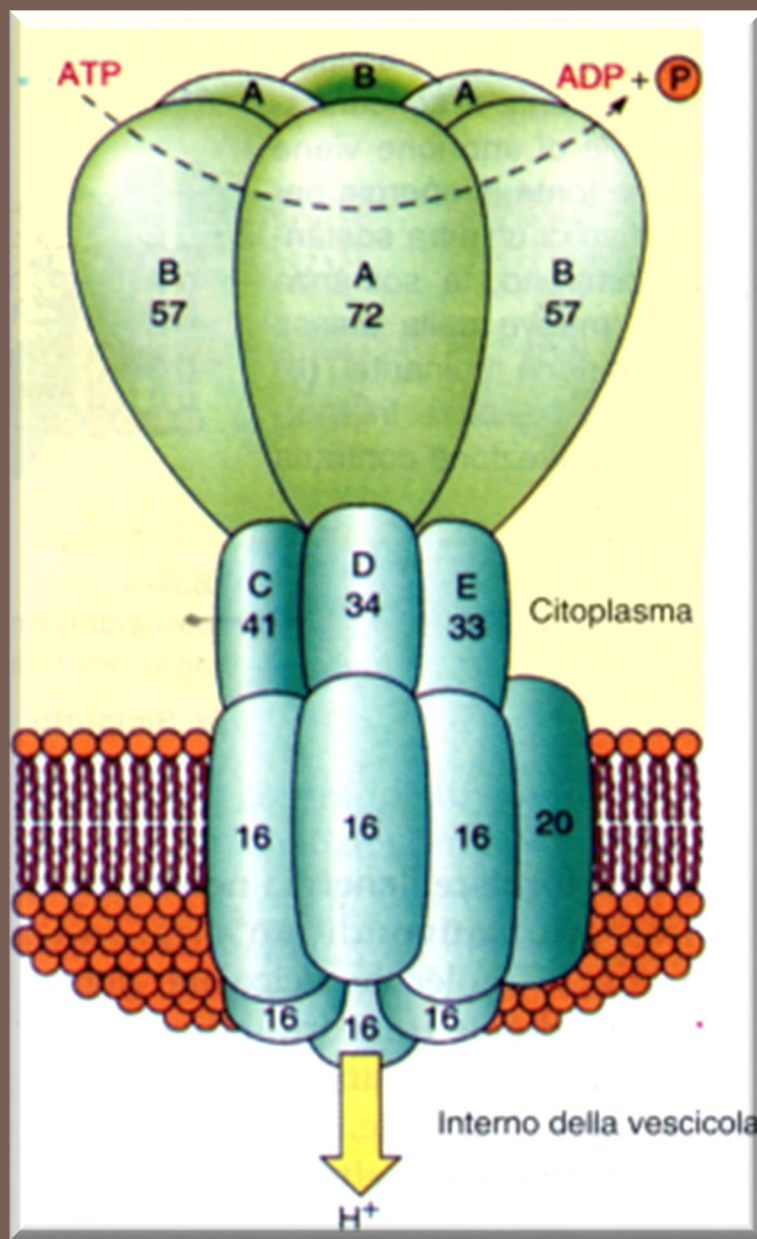
4320 mEq/die utilizzati per  
riassorbimento di  $\text{HCO}_3^-$



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pH

30-40% TCP  
Escrezione di  
Protoni



V-ATPasi

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Pompa protonica





pH

$<7.38$

$>7.42$

Acidemia

Alcalemia



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pH

# ACIDEMIA

pH < 7.38

↑  $H^+$  > 40 nmol/l

# ACIDOSI

Condizione  
patologica in cui c'è  
tendenza alla  
diminuzione del pH  
che può essere o  
meno compensata



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Definizioni EAB

# ALCALEMIA

$\text{pH} > 7.42$

↓  $\text{H}^+ < 36 \text{ nmol/l}$

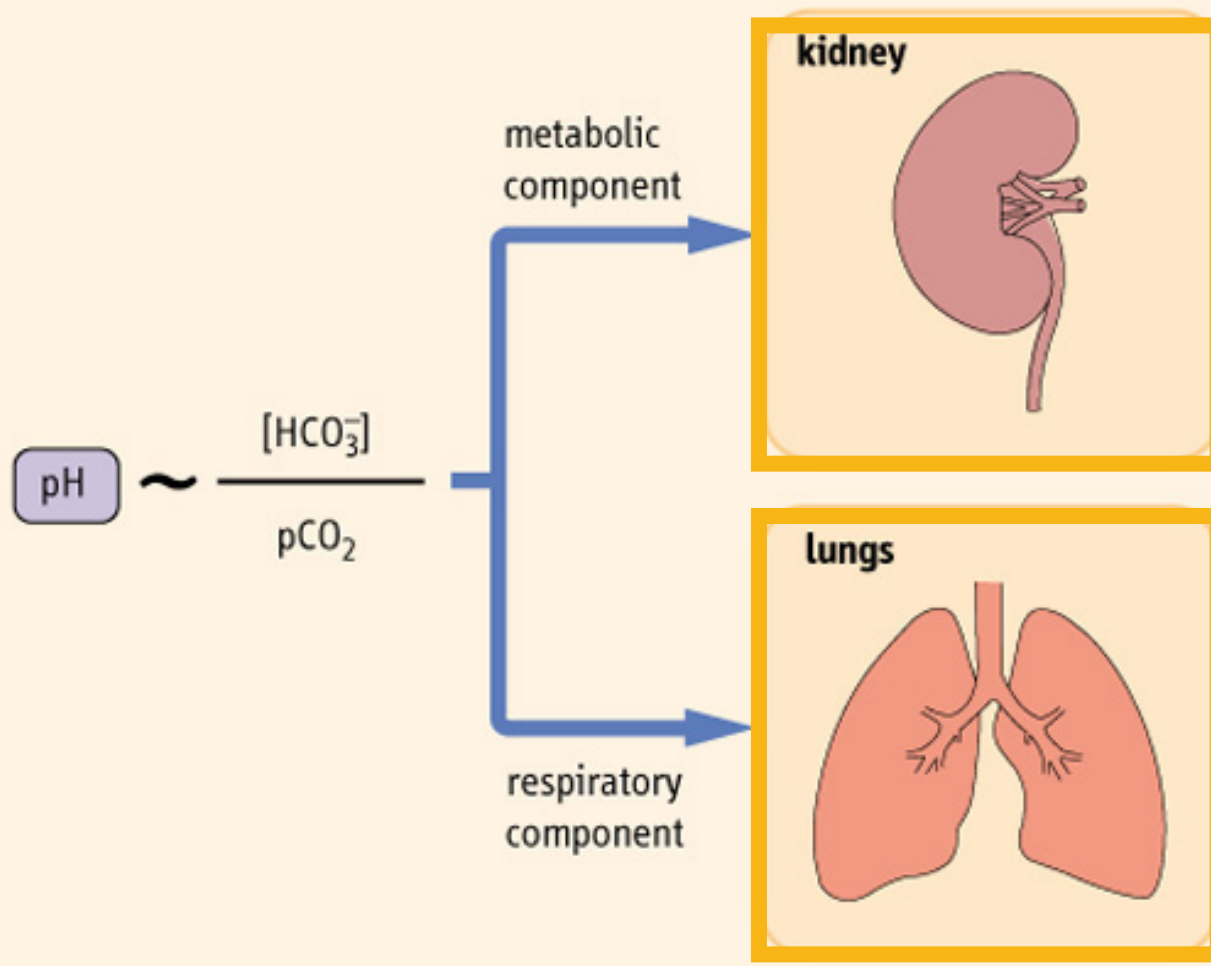
# ALCALOSI

Condizione  
patologica in cui c'è  
tendenza  
all'aumento del pH  
che può essere o  
meno compensata



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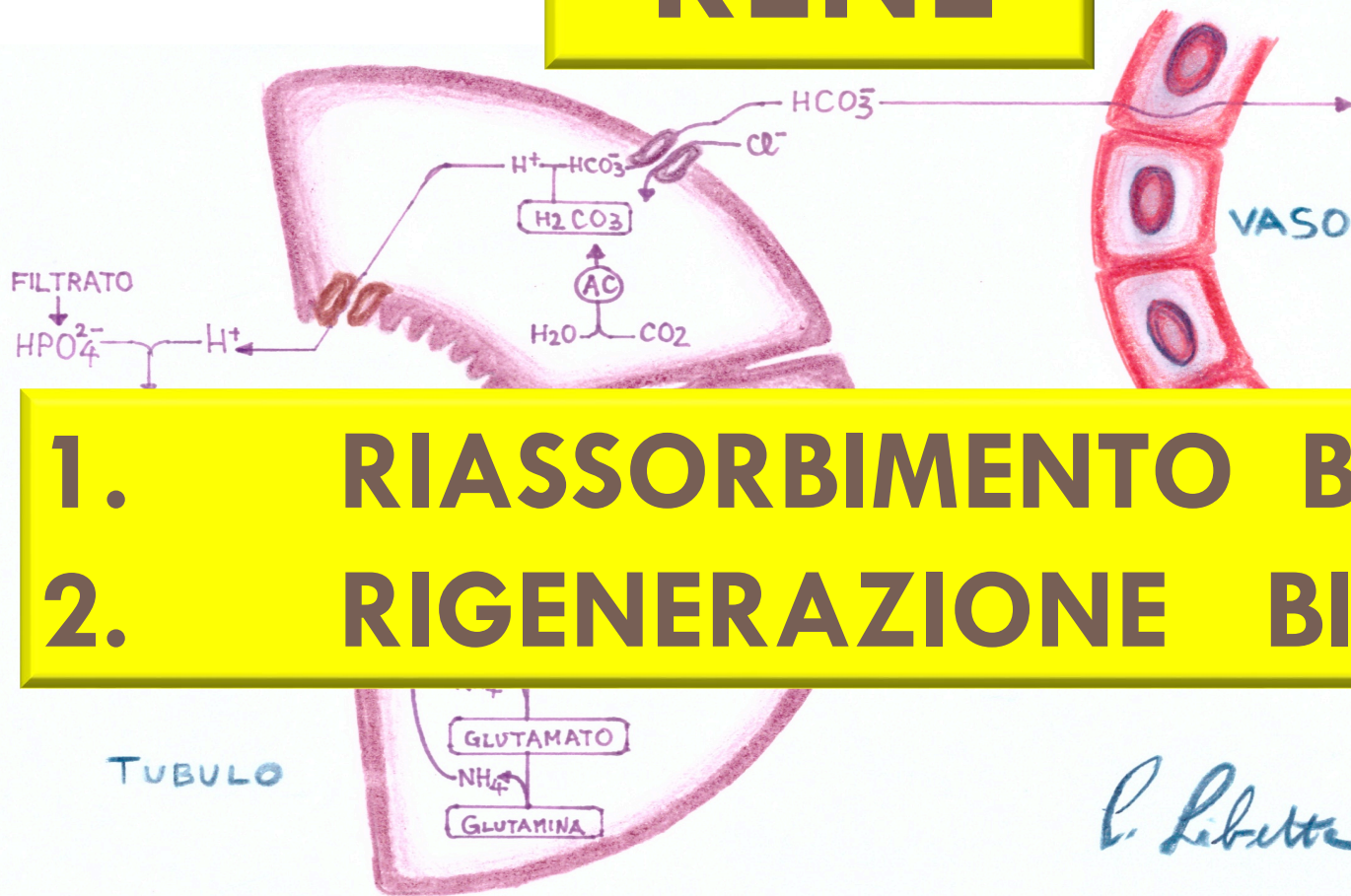
Definizioni EAB



**Carmelo Libetta**

**Equazione di Henderson-Hasselbalch**

# RENE



1. RIASSORBIMENTO BIC.
2. RIGENERAZIONE BIC.

*C. Libetta*



- Somma di tutti gli anioni (BUFFER, essenzialmente bicarbonati e proteine).



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Sistemi Tampone (riserva alcalina)

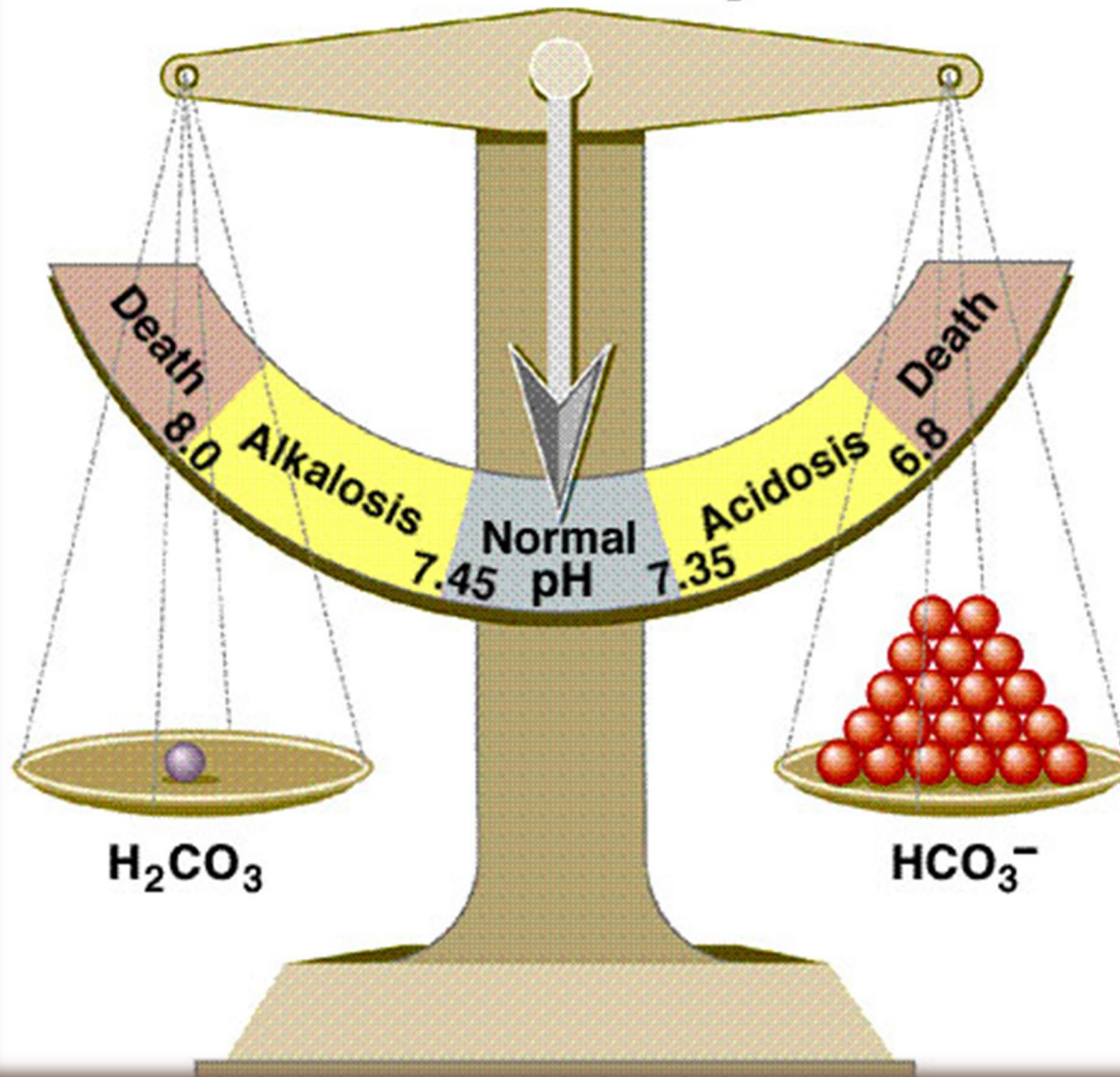


## Buffers in the human body

Buffer	Acid	Conjugate base	Main buffering action
hemoglobin	HHb	Hb <sup>-</sup>	erythrocytes
proteins	HProt	Prot <sup>-</sup>	intracellular
phosphate buffer	H <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup>	HPO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	intracellular
bicarbonate	CO <sub>2</sub> →H <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	extracellular



# Bicarbonate and pH Balance



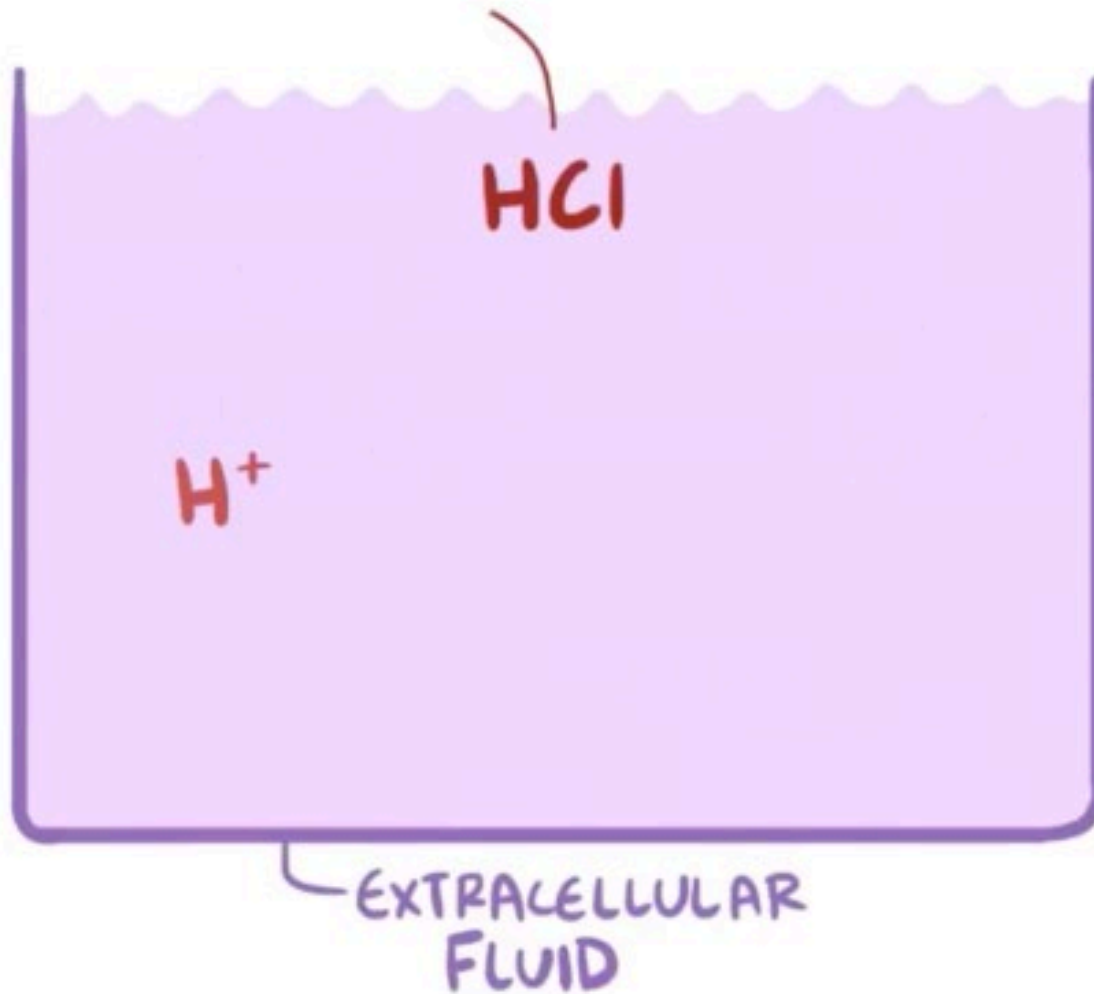
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pH





# HYDROCHLORIC ACID ~ STRONG ACID



PH: NORMAL

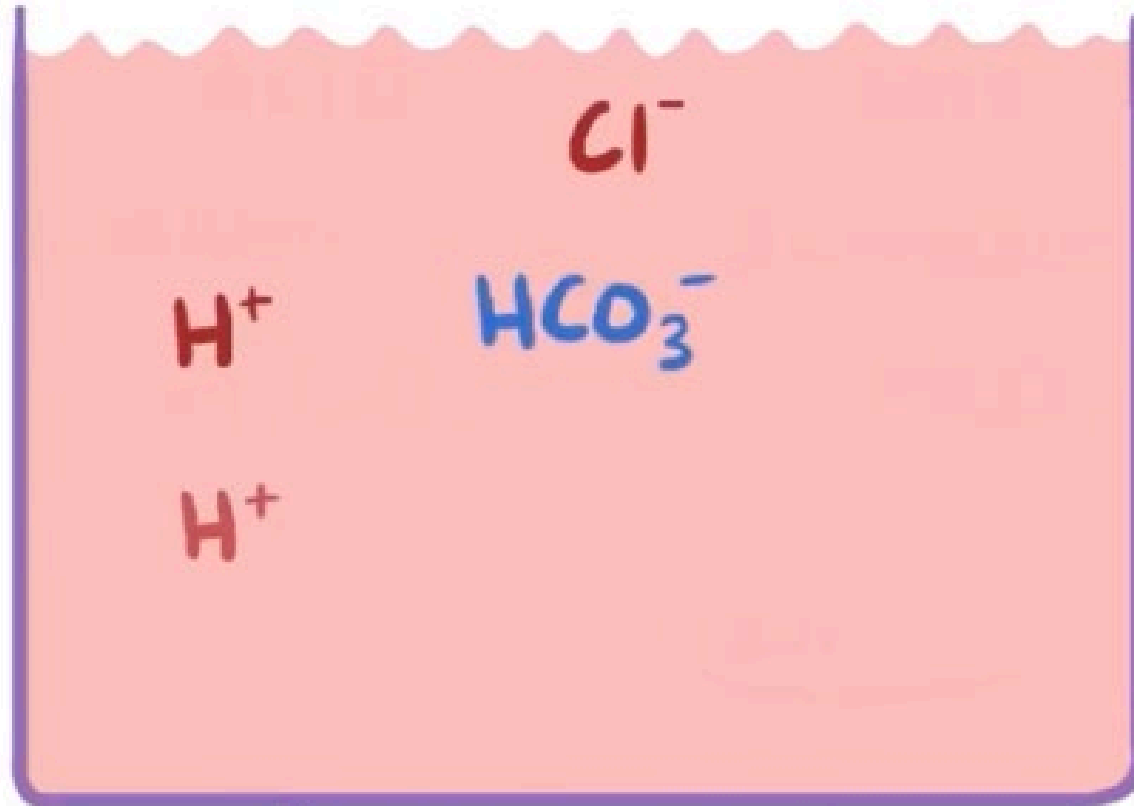
EXTRACELLULAR  
FLUID

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RENE/HCO<sub>3</sub>



# HYDROCHLORIC ACID ~ STRONG ACID



PH: ACIDIC  
↳ ↑ H<sup>+</sup>  
↳ ↓ pH

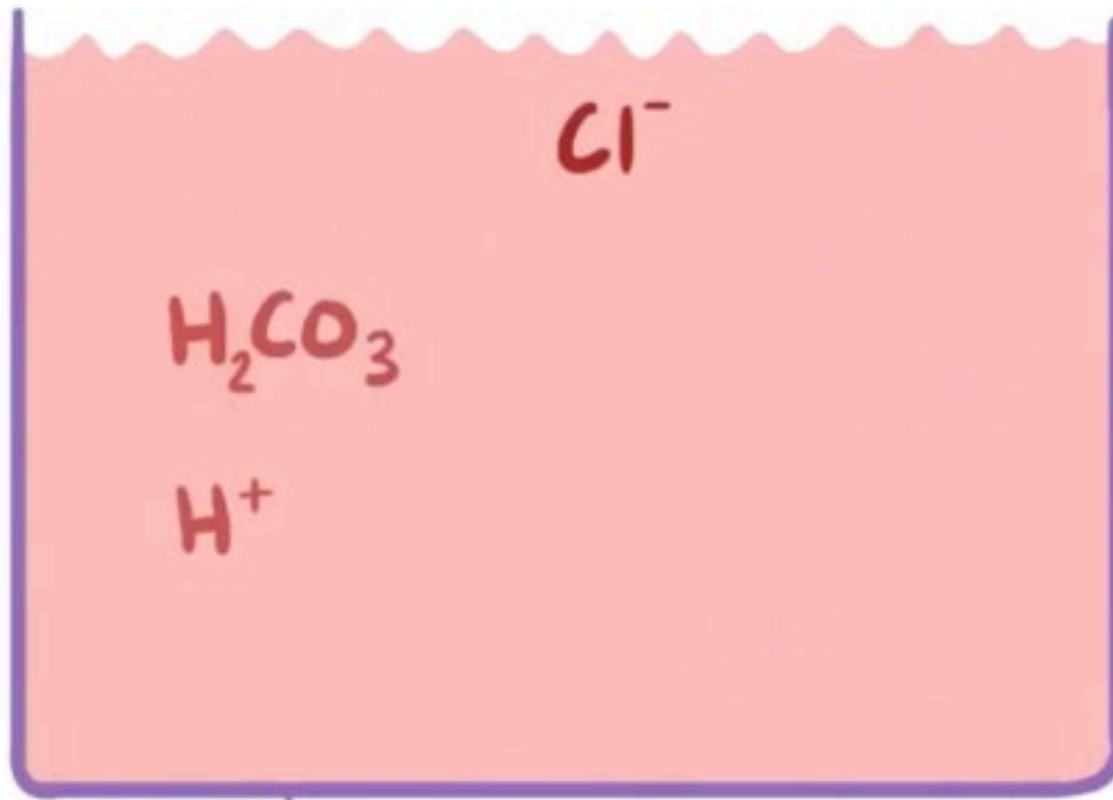
EXTRACELLULAR  
FLUID

Carmelo  
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RENE/HCO<sub>3</sub>



# HYDROCHLORIC ACID ~ STRONG ACID



PH: ACIDIC  
↳ ↑ H<sup>+</sup>  
↳ ↓ pH

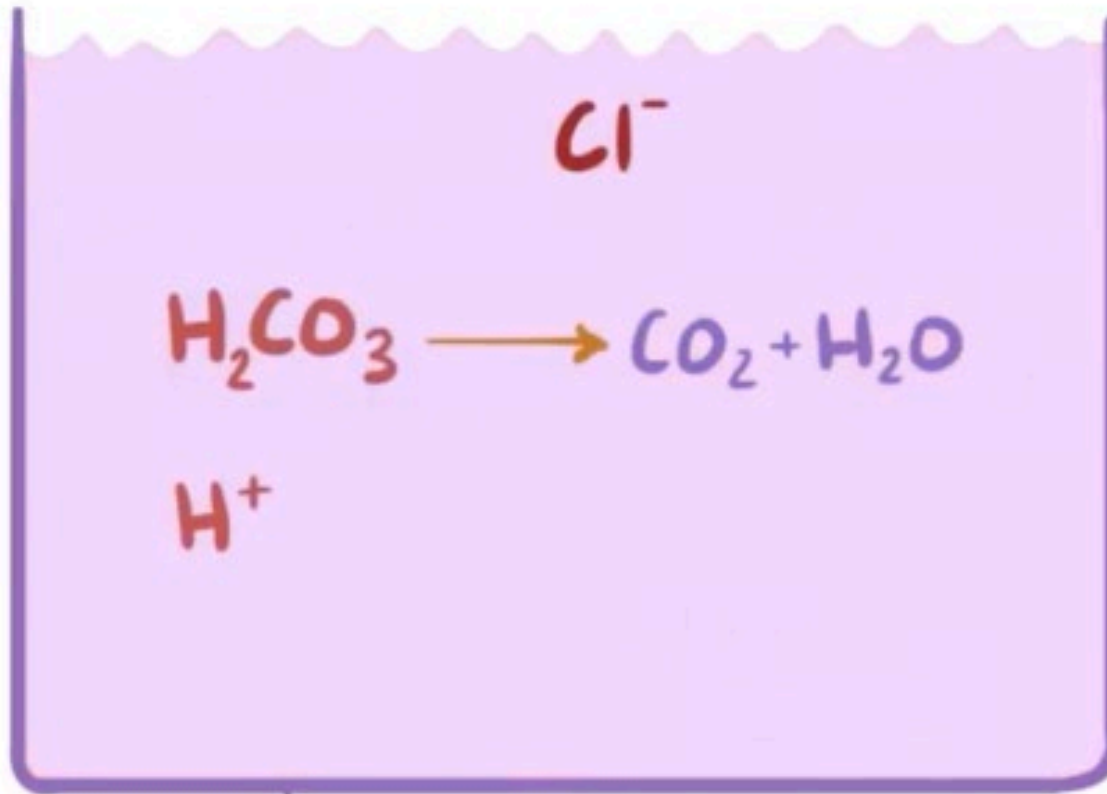
EXTRACELLULAR  
FLUID



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RENE/HCO<sub>3</sub>

# HYDROCHLORIC ACID ~ STRONG ACID



PH: NORMAL

EXTRACELLULAR  
FLUID

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RENE/ $\text{HCO}_3$



# PROTEIN BUFFER SYSTEM

CARBOXYL GROUP ~ WEAK ACID



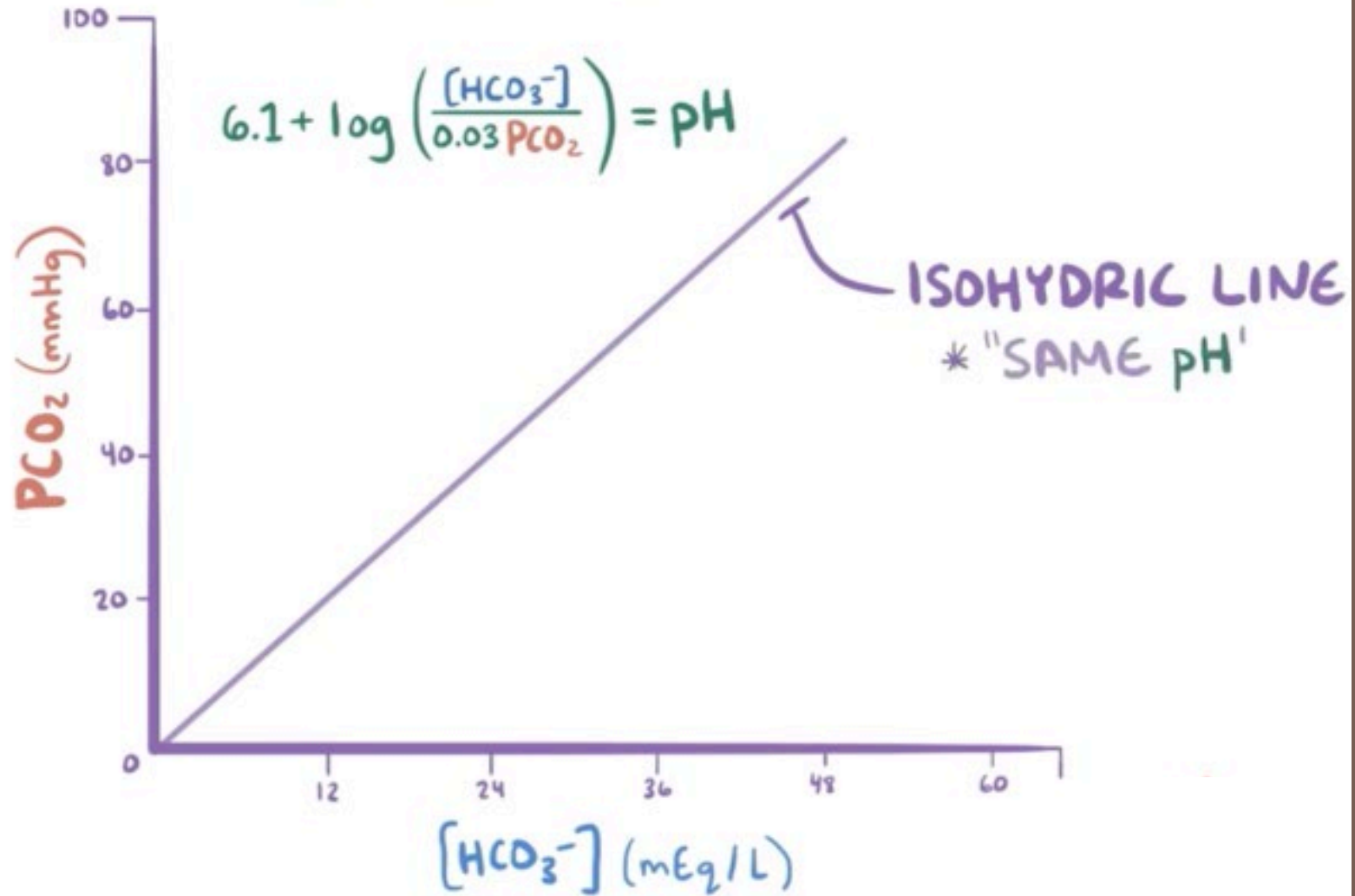
AMINE GROUP ~ WEAK BASE



PROTEIN MOLECULE  
└ functions as  
ACID or BASE



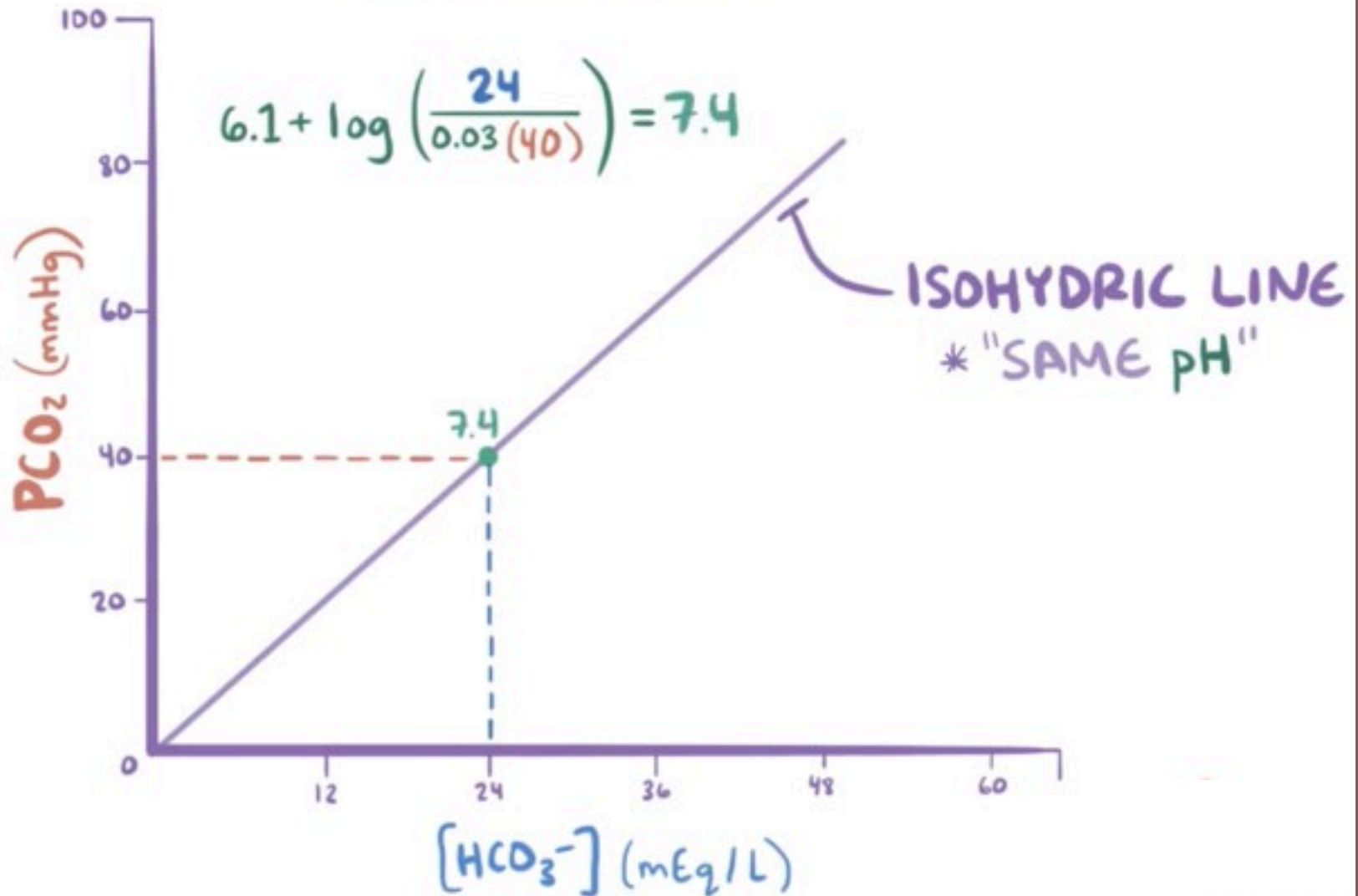
# ACID-BASE MAP OF ARTERIAL BLOOD



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pH

# ACID-BASE MAP of ARTERIAL BLOOD

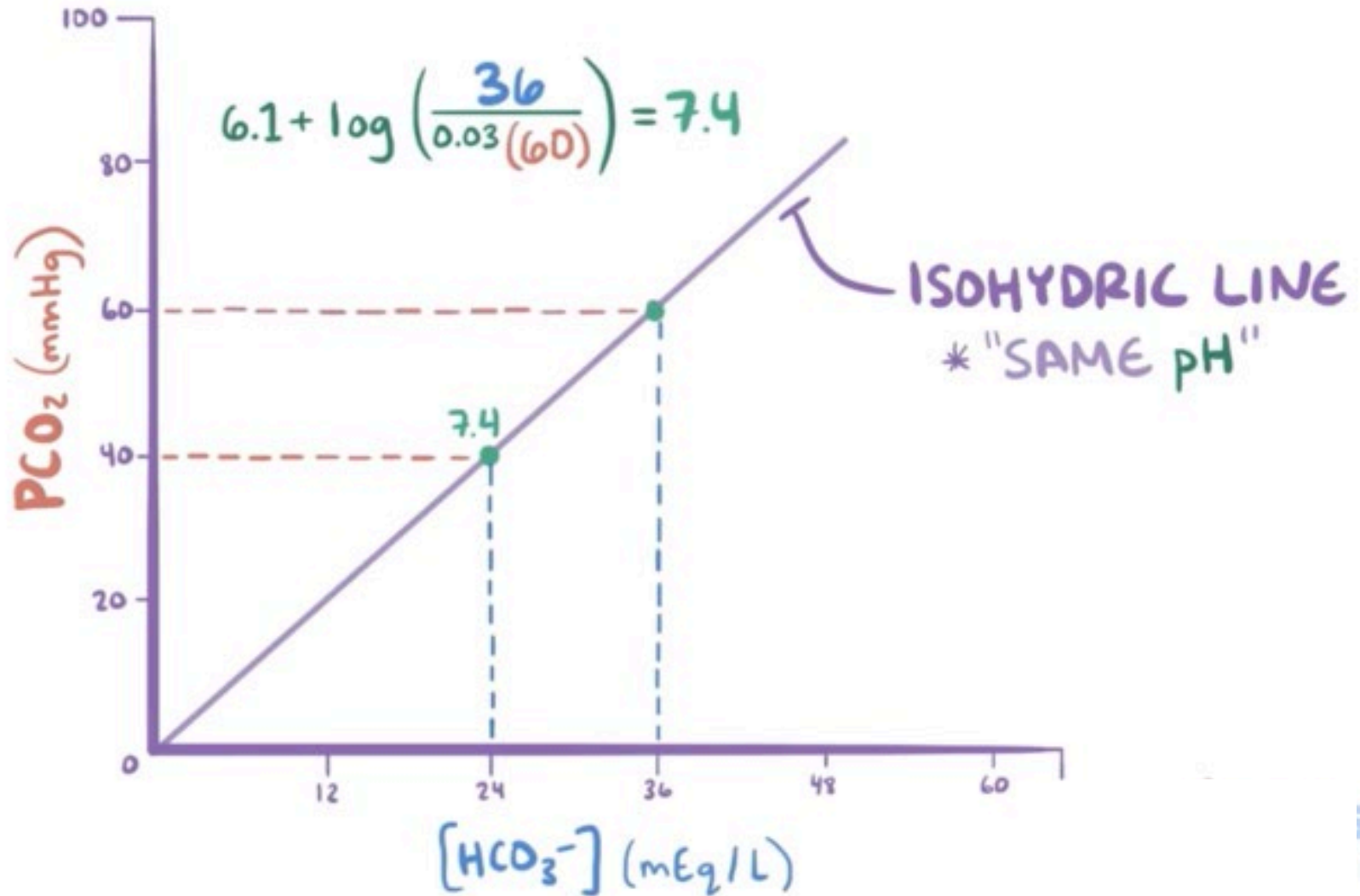


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Libetta

pH



# ACID-BASE MAP OF ARTERIAL BLOOD

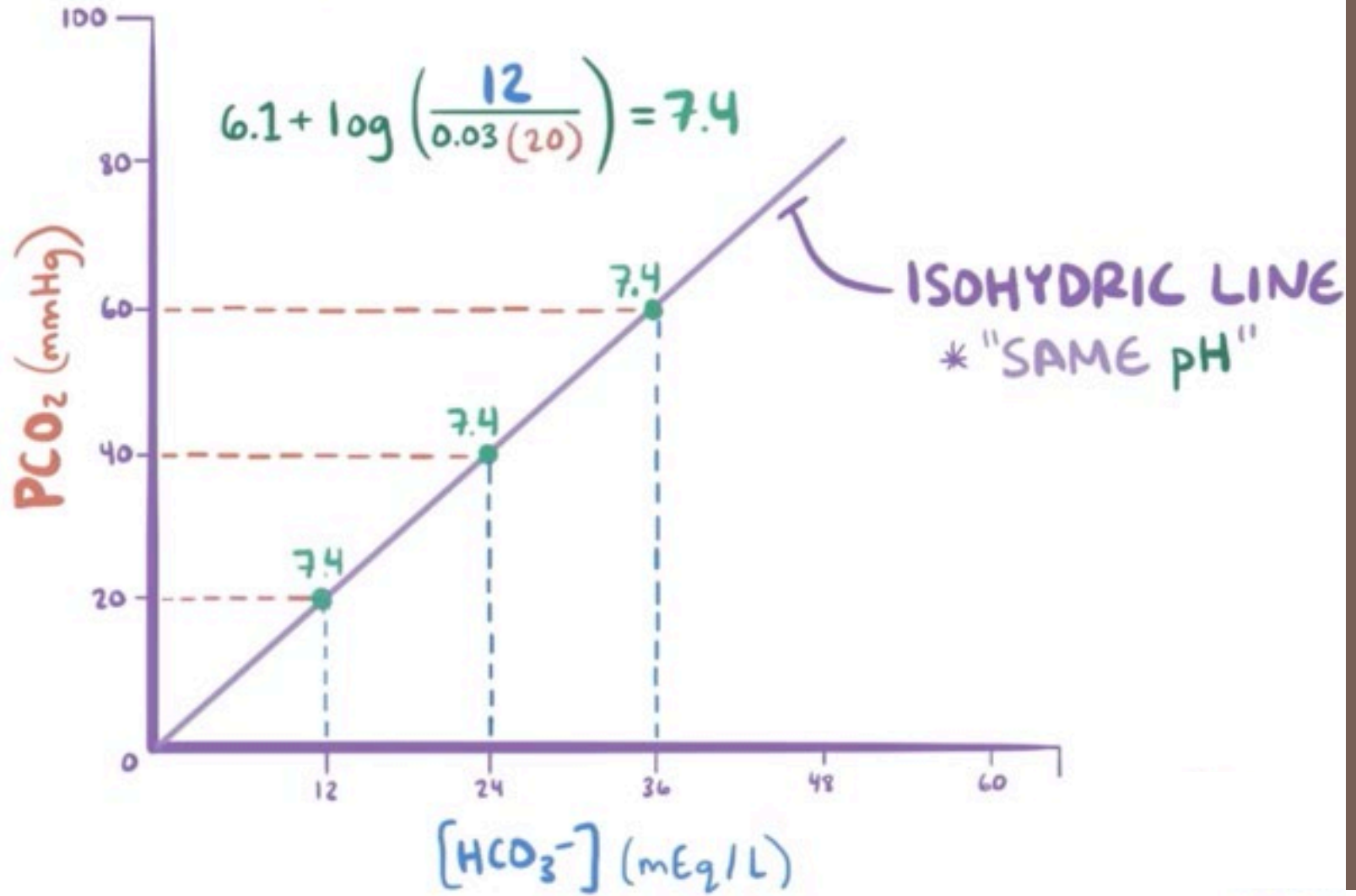


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pH



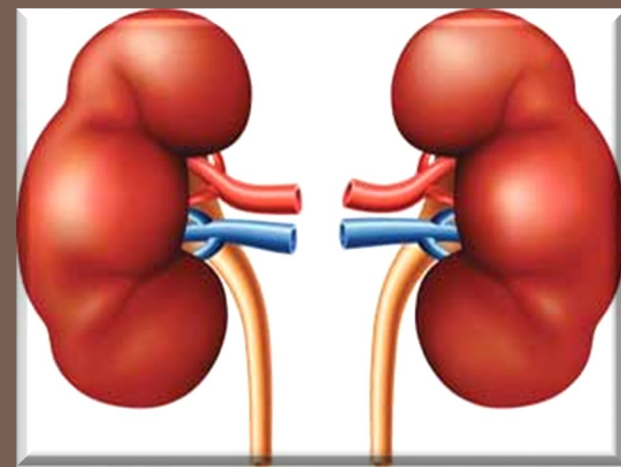
# ACID-BASE MAP of ARTERIAL BLOOD



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pH





➤ **Acidosi:**

- **Aumentata riassorbimento  $\text{HCO}_3^-$**
- **Maggiore rigenerazione  $\text{HCO}_3^-$**

➤ **Alcalosi:**

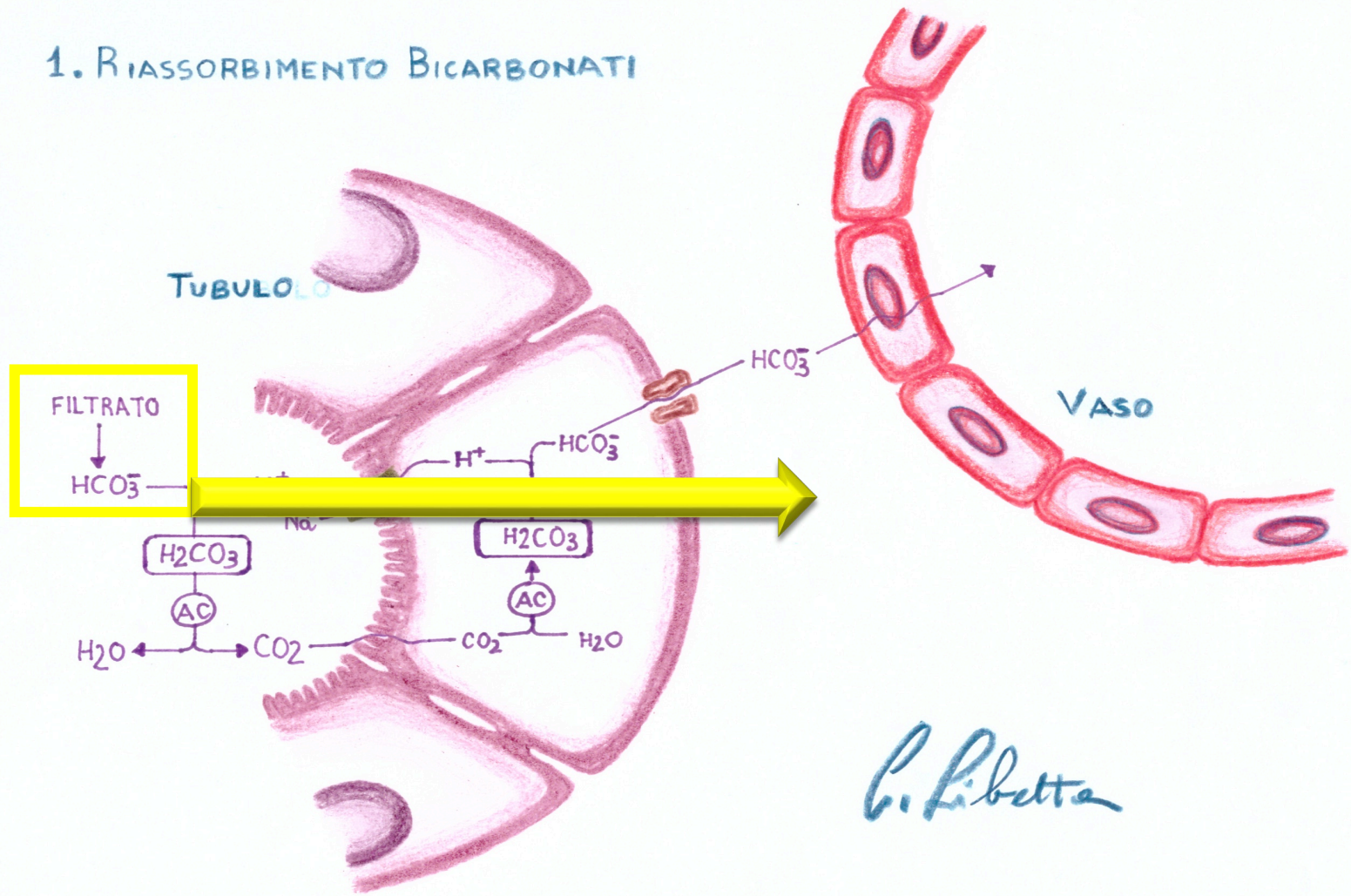
- **Ridotto riassorbimento  $\text{HCO}_3^-$**
- **Ridotta rigenerazione  $\text{HCO}_3^-$**



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**Sistemi di compenso RENALI**

# 1. RIASSORBIMENTO BICARBONATI



*C. Libetta*



**Carmelo Libetta**

**Riassorbimento dei bicarbonati**

## Tubulo contorto prossimale

Riassorbimento di 80% del carico filtrato di  $\text{HCO}_3^-$  mediato da anidraasi carbonica citosolica (CA II) e:

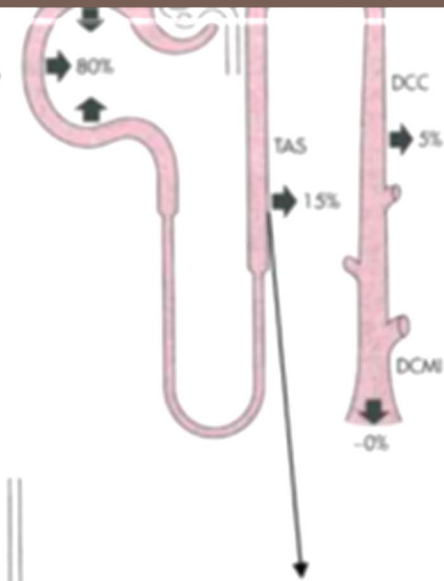
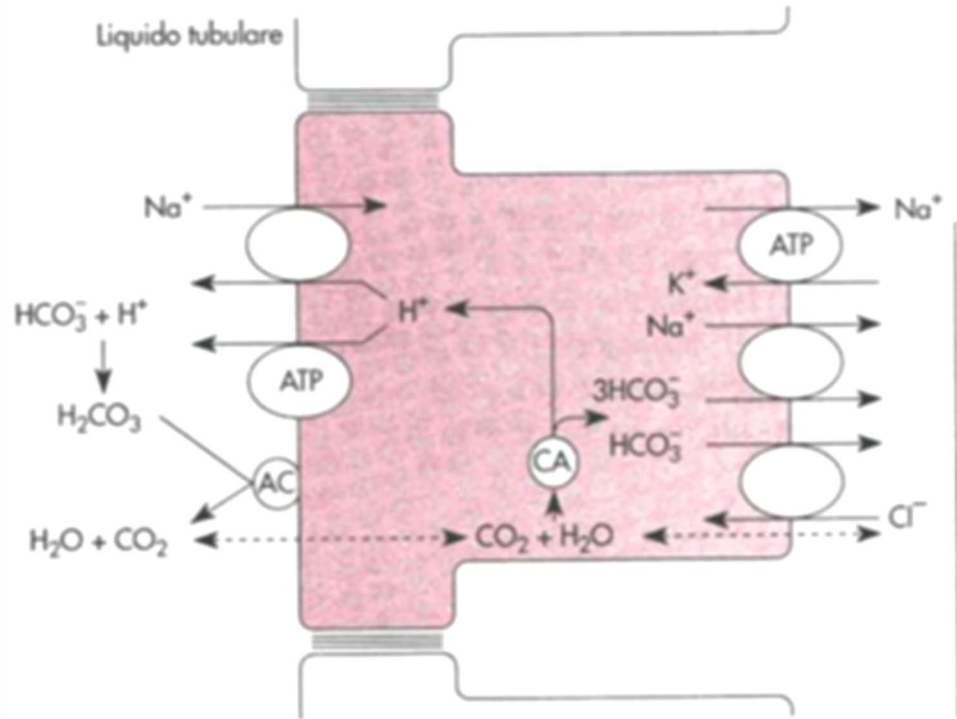
### membrana apicale

- 1) scambio  $\text{Na}^+/\text{H}^+$ ;
- 2) V-ATPasi protonica
- 3) anidraasi carbonica di membrana (CA IV)

### membrana basolaterale

- 1) Cotrasporto  $\text{Na}^+/\text{HCO}_3^-$
- 2) scambio  $\text{HCO}_3^-/\text{Cl}^-$

## Cellula del tubulo prossimale



## Ansa di Henle (tratto spesso ascendente)

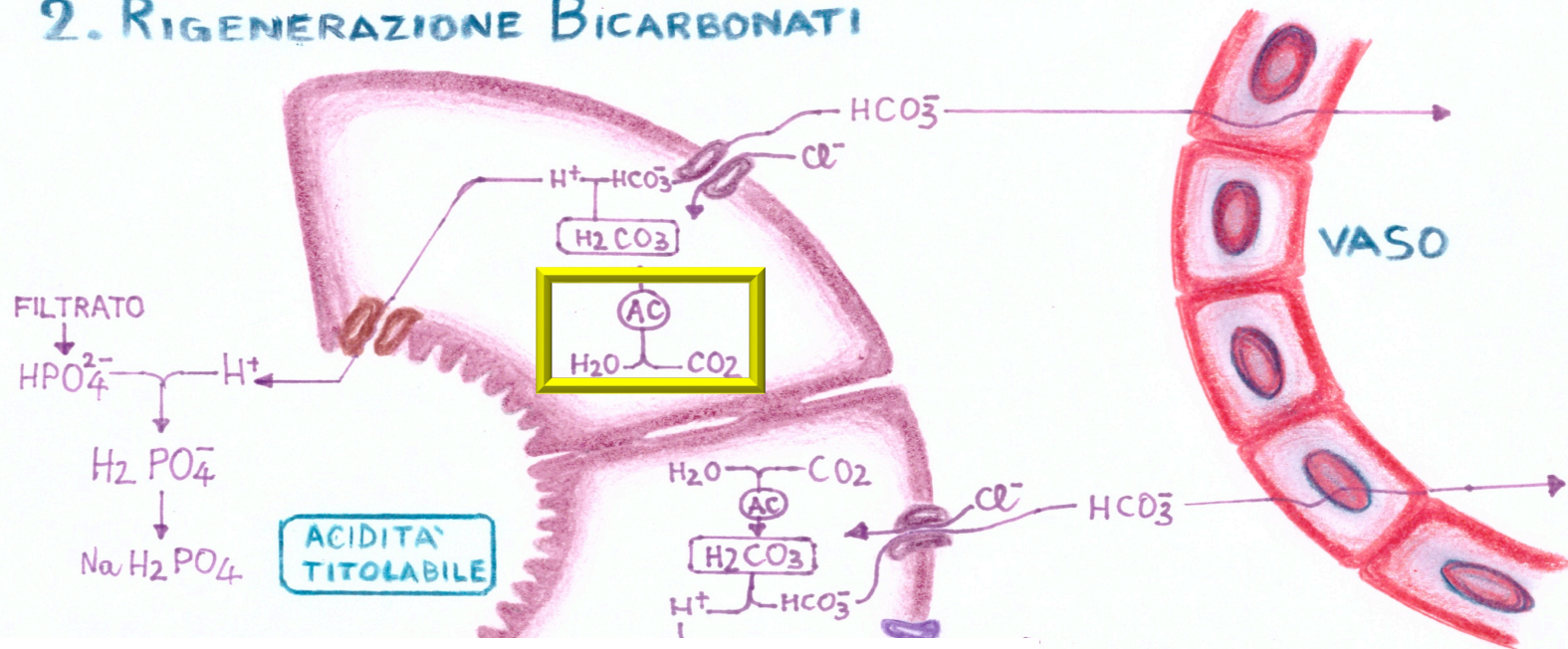
Riassorbimento del 15% del carico filtrato di  $\text{HCO}_3^-$  con meccanismi simili a quelli presenti nel tubulo contorto prossimale



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# Riassorbimento dei bicarbonati

## 2. RIGENERAZIONE BICARBONATI



TUBULO

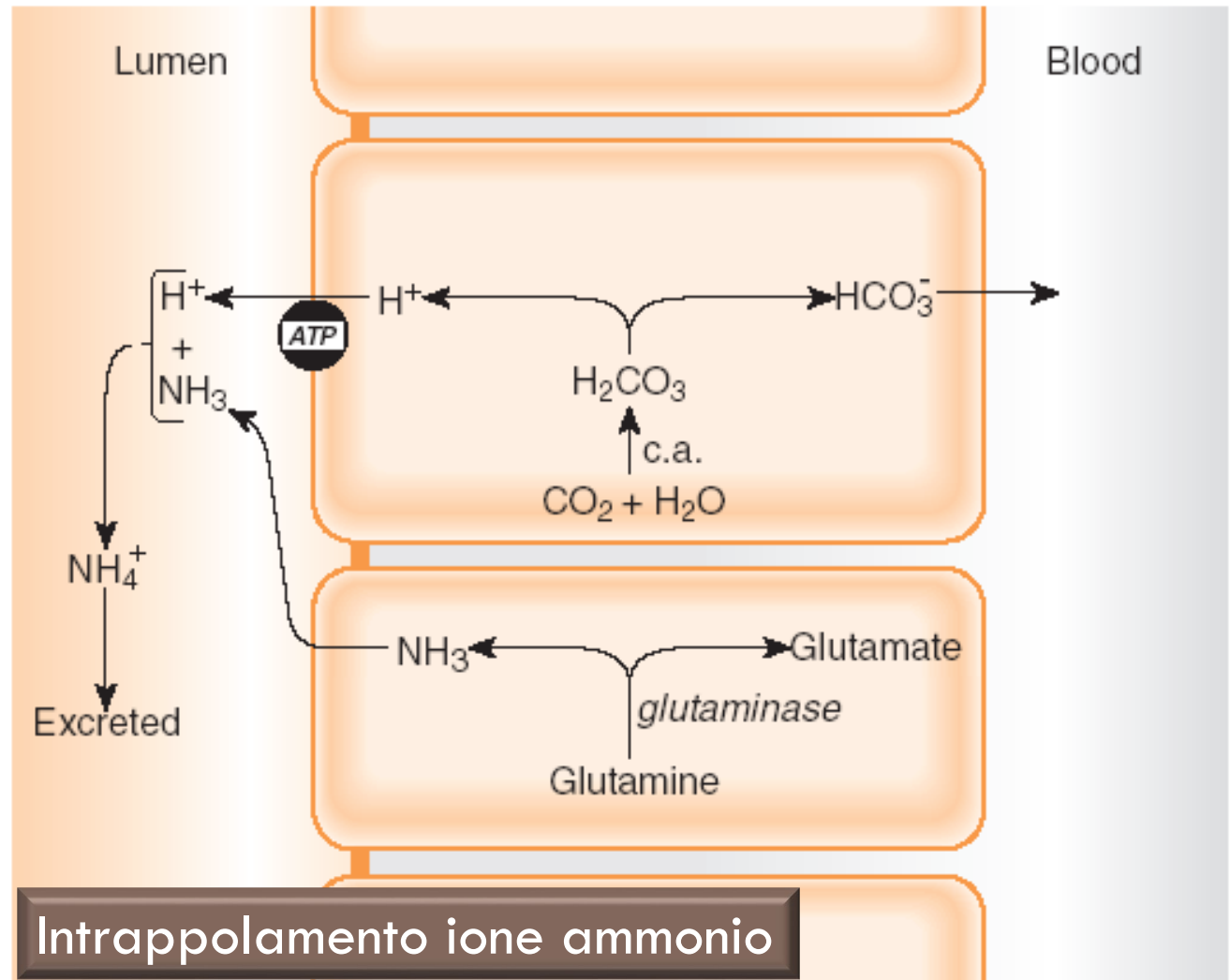
*L. Libetta*

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Libetta

1) Acidità titolabile



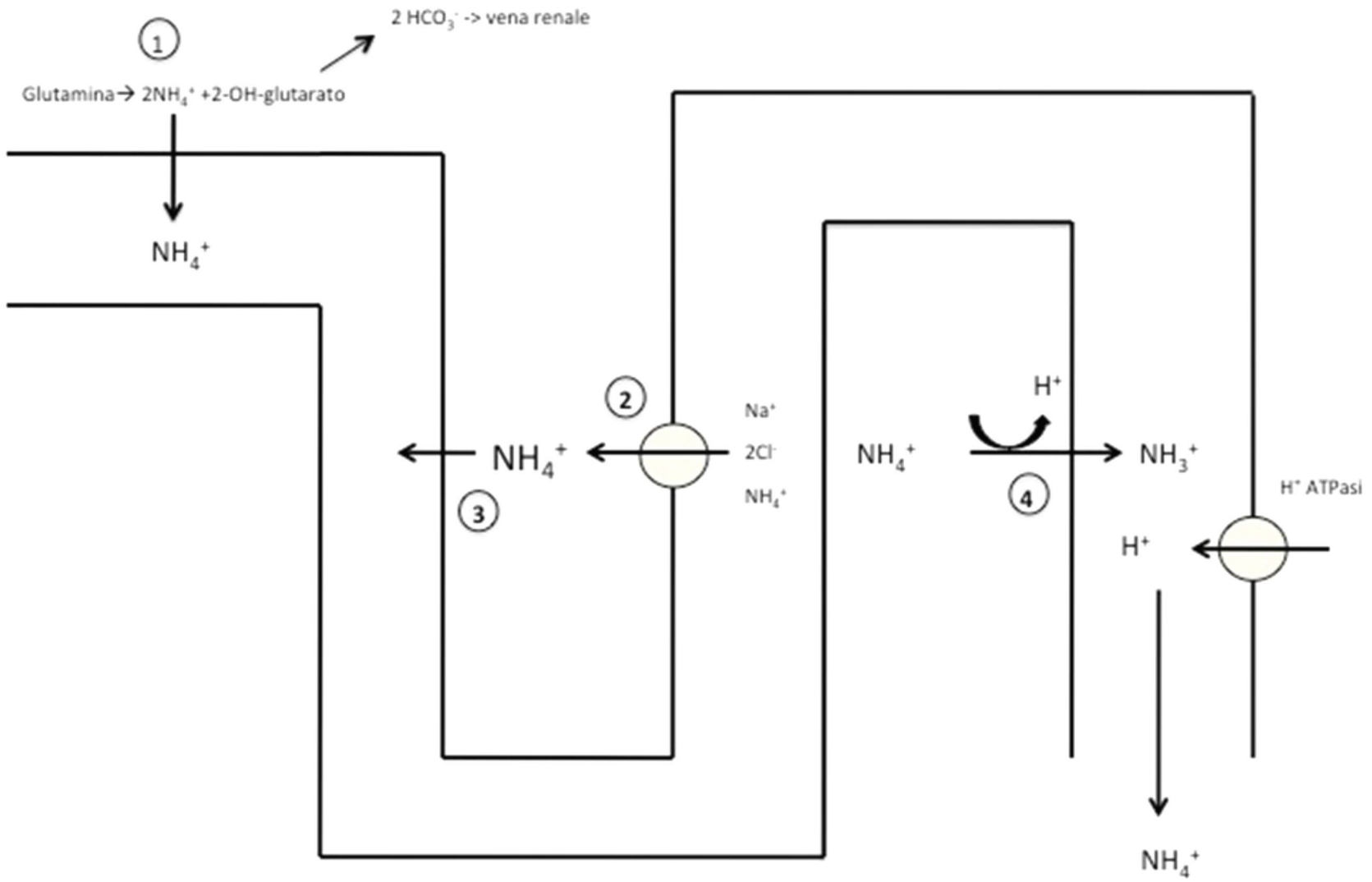
Late distal/collecting duct  
Acid-secreting cell



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2) Escrezione di  $\text{H}^+$  come Ammoniuria

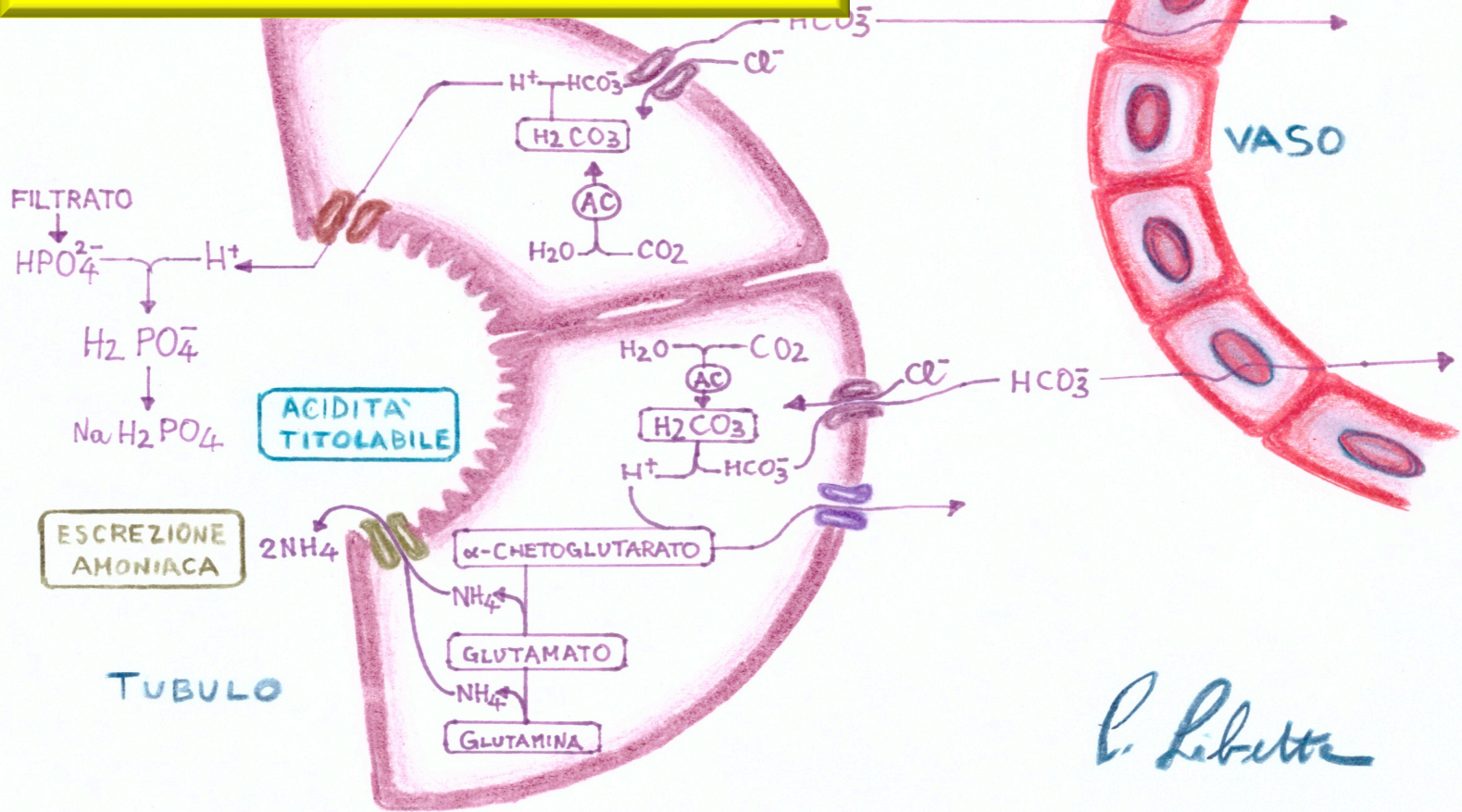




**Carmelo Libetta**

2) Escrezione di  $\text{H}^+$  come Ammoniuria

# pH 4.5



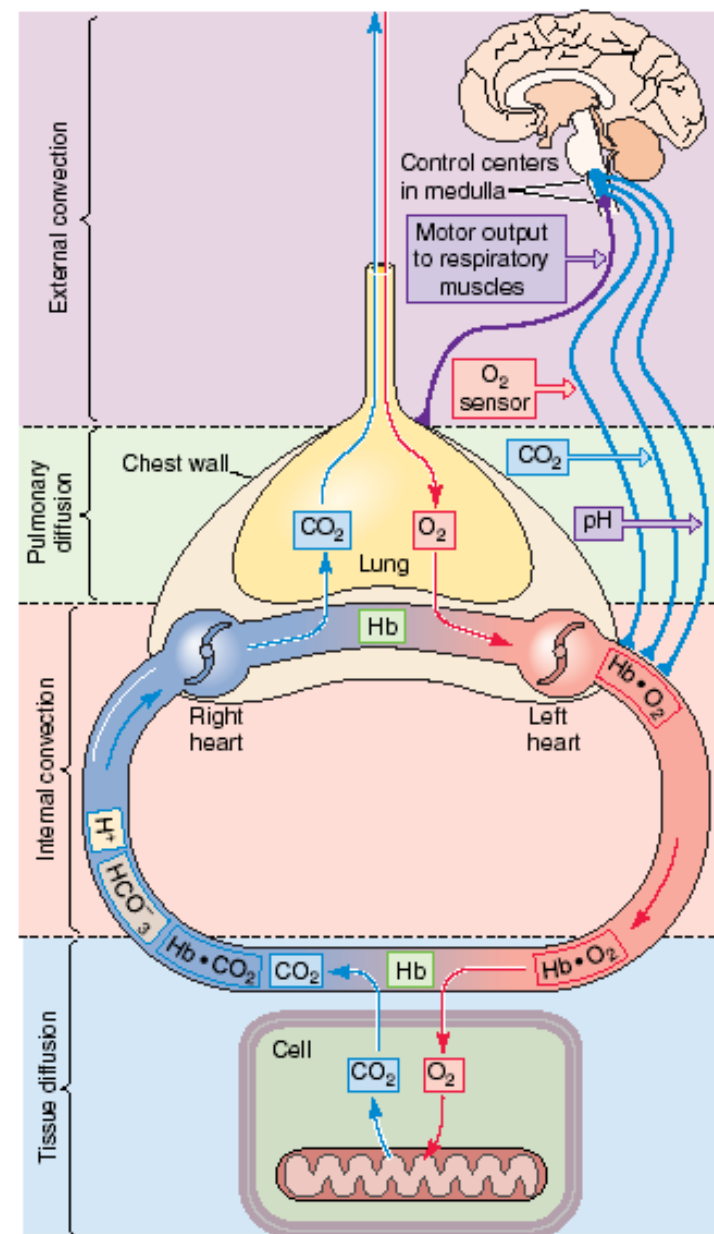
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Massima acidificazione urinaria



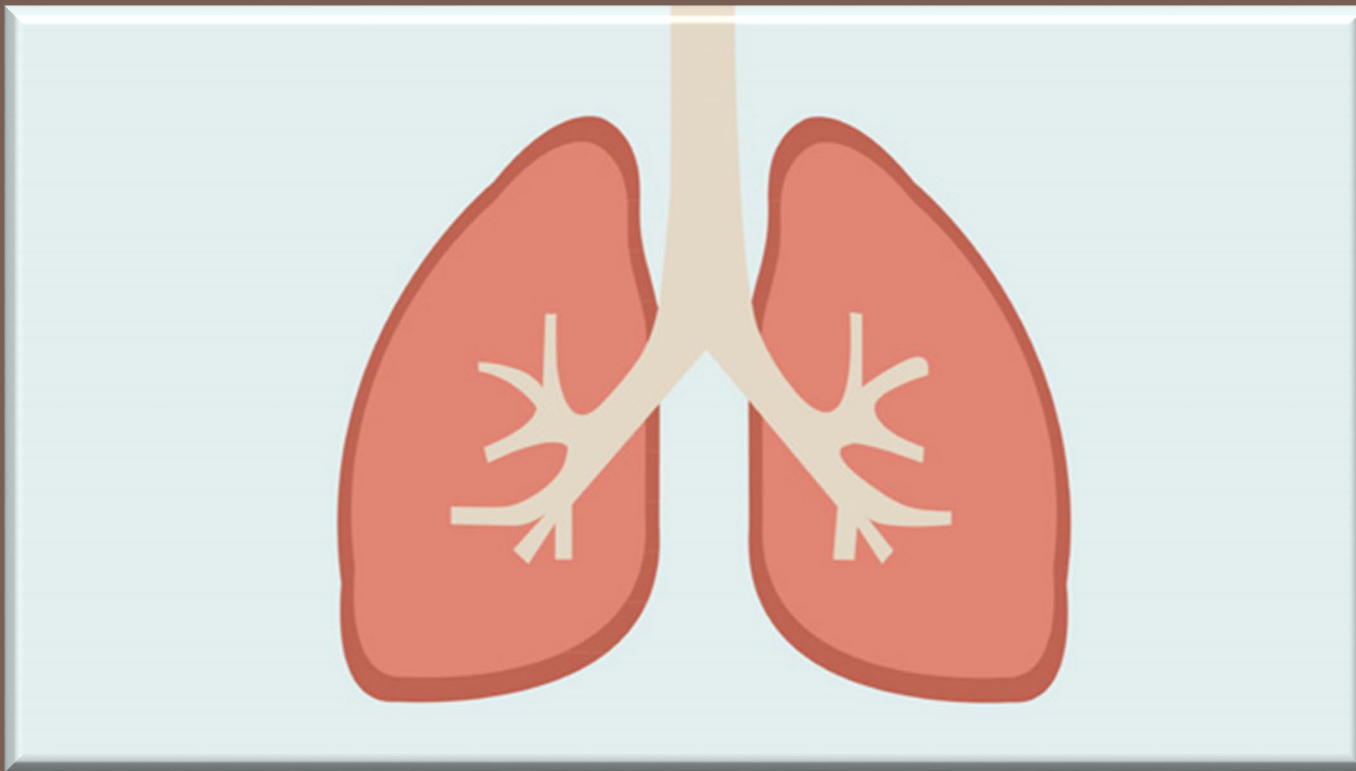


Ruolo del polmone nel  
bilancio acido-base:  
eliminazione acidi volatili  
(CO<sub>2</sub>) attraverso la  
ventilazione alveolare



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DENOMINATORE/POLMONE



- ❖ Acidosi: iperventilazione
- ❖ Alcalosi: ipoventilazione





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EGA

## EMOGASANALISI

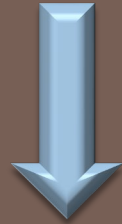
parametri	unità	arteriosa	venosa	capillare
pH		7,38 - 7,42	7,36 - 7,40	7,38 - 7,42
pO <sub>2</sub>	mmHg	80 - 100	35 - 45	>80
SatO <sub>2</sub>	%	95 - 97	55 - 70	95 - 97
pCO <sub>2</sub>	mmHg	37 - 43	45 - 50	40
HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	mmol/l	21 - 29	24 - 30	21 - 29
BE	mmol/l	-2 +2	-2 +2	-2 +2



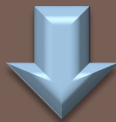
Carmelo  
Libetta

EGA

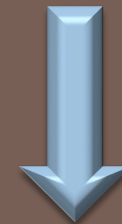
**ACIDEMIA pH<7.38**



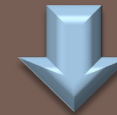
**↓ HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>**



**Acidosi  
Metabolica**



**↑ pCO<sub>2</sub>**

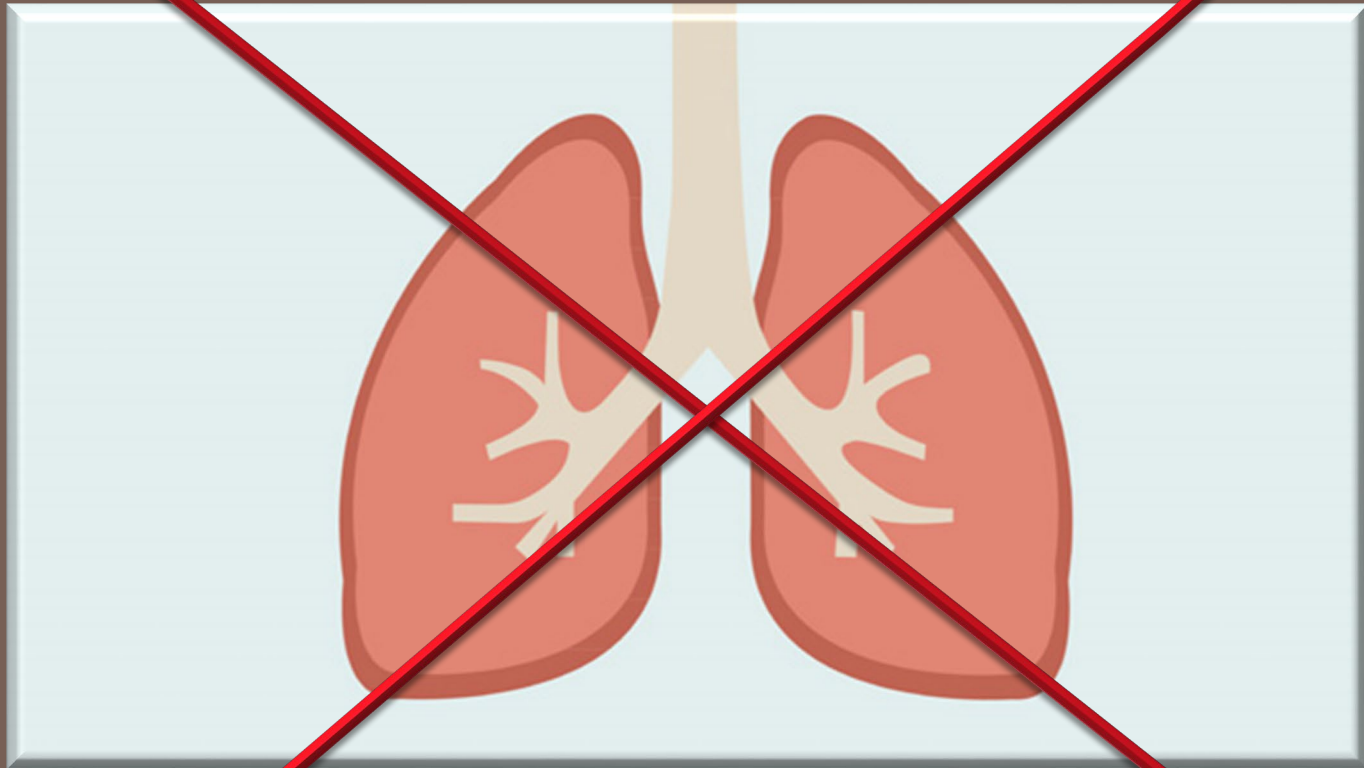


**Acidosi  
Respiratoria**



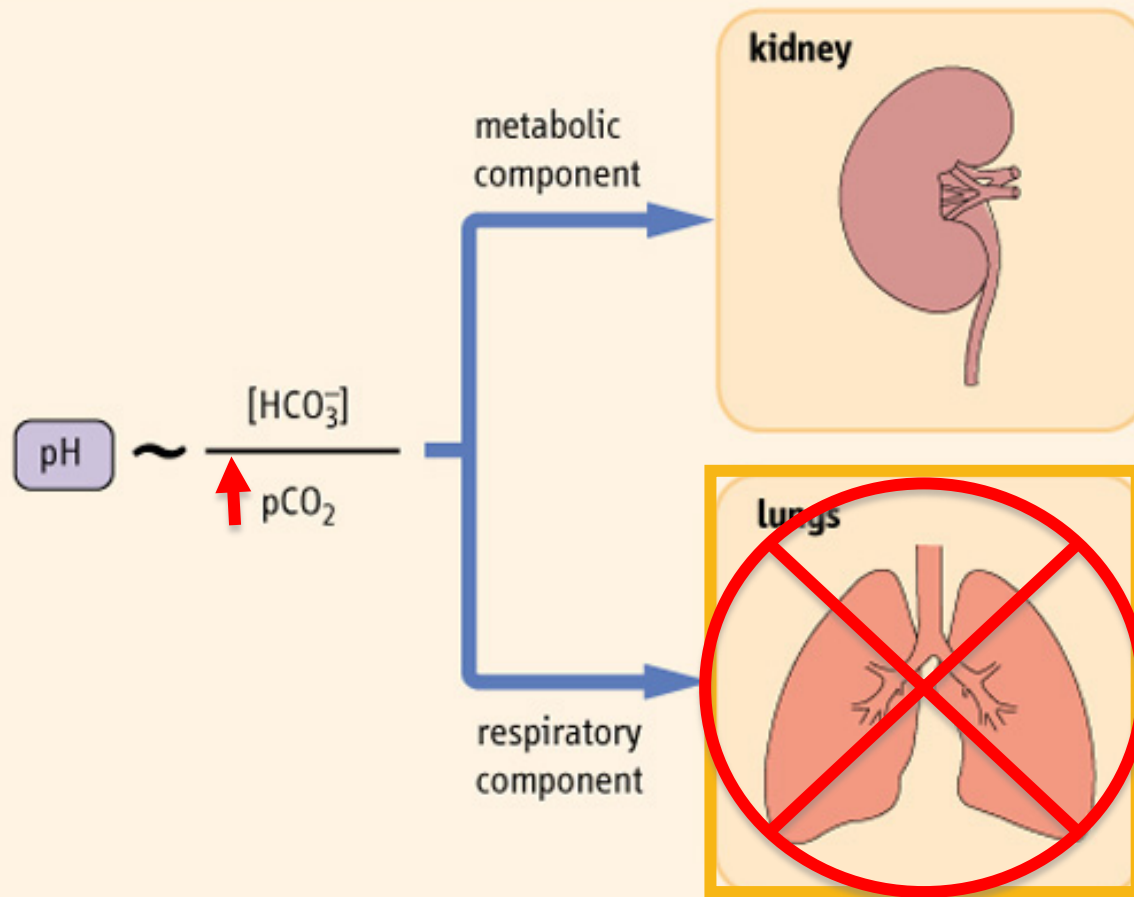
**Carmelo  
Libetta**

**pH acidemico**



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Libetta

# Acidosi Respiratoria



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Libetta

# ACIDOSI RESPIRATORIA

## Disordini degli scambi gassosi

- Polmonite
- Edema polmonare

## Inibizione centro respiratorio

- Oppiacei, barbiturici, anestetici
- Lesioni del sistema nervoso centrale
- Terapia con ossigeno

## Disordini neuromuscolari

- **Sindrome di Guillain-Barrè, Poliomyelite, Sclerosi multipla**
- Lesioni del midollo spinale,
- Patologie muscoli respiratori

## Ostruzione vie aeree

- Broncopneumopatia ostruttiva

## Restrizione toraco-polmonare

- Cifoscoliosi, Fibrosi polmonare, Pneumotorace





↓ **pH**

↑ **pCO<sub>2</sub>**

↑ **HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>**

## Compenso renale:

- ↑ **Secrezione H<sup>+</sup>** (Rigenerazione bicarbonati)
- ↑ **Riassorbimento totale HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>**

↑ pCO<sub>2</sub> = 10 mmHg → ↑ [HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>] = 5 mEq/l

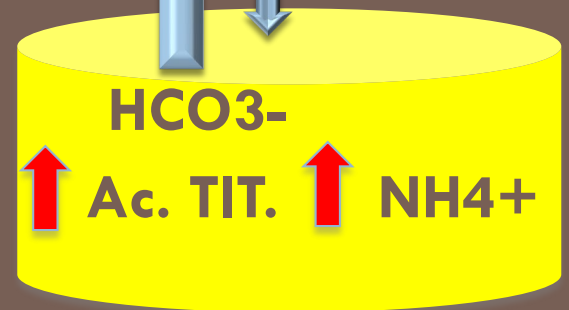
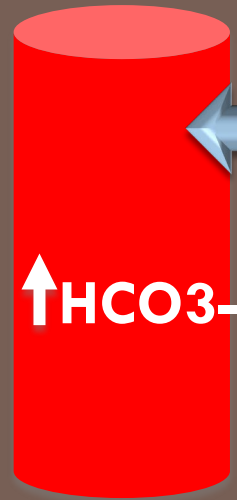
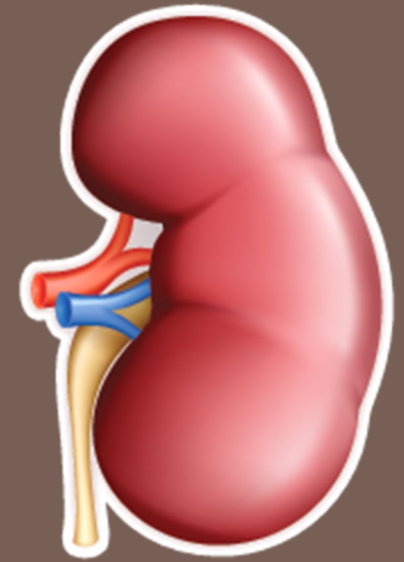
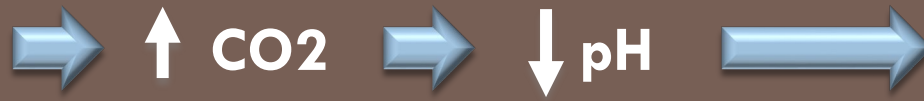


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**ACIDOSI RESPIRATORIA**



**Insufficienza  
Respiratoria**



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**Acidosi respiratoria-Compenso renale**

## ACIDOSI RESPIRATORIA ACUTA

- cefalea
- alterazioni visus
- tremori
- agitazione – stato soporoso – coma
- ipotensione

## ACIDOSI RESPIRATORIA CRONICA

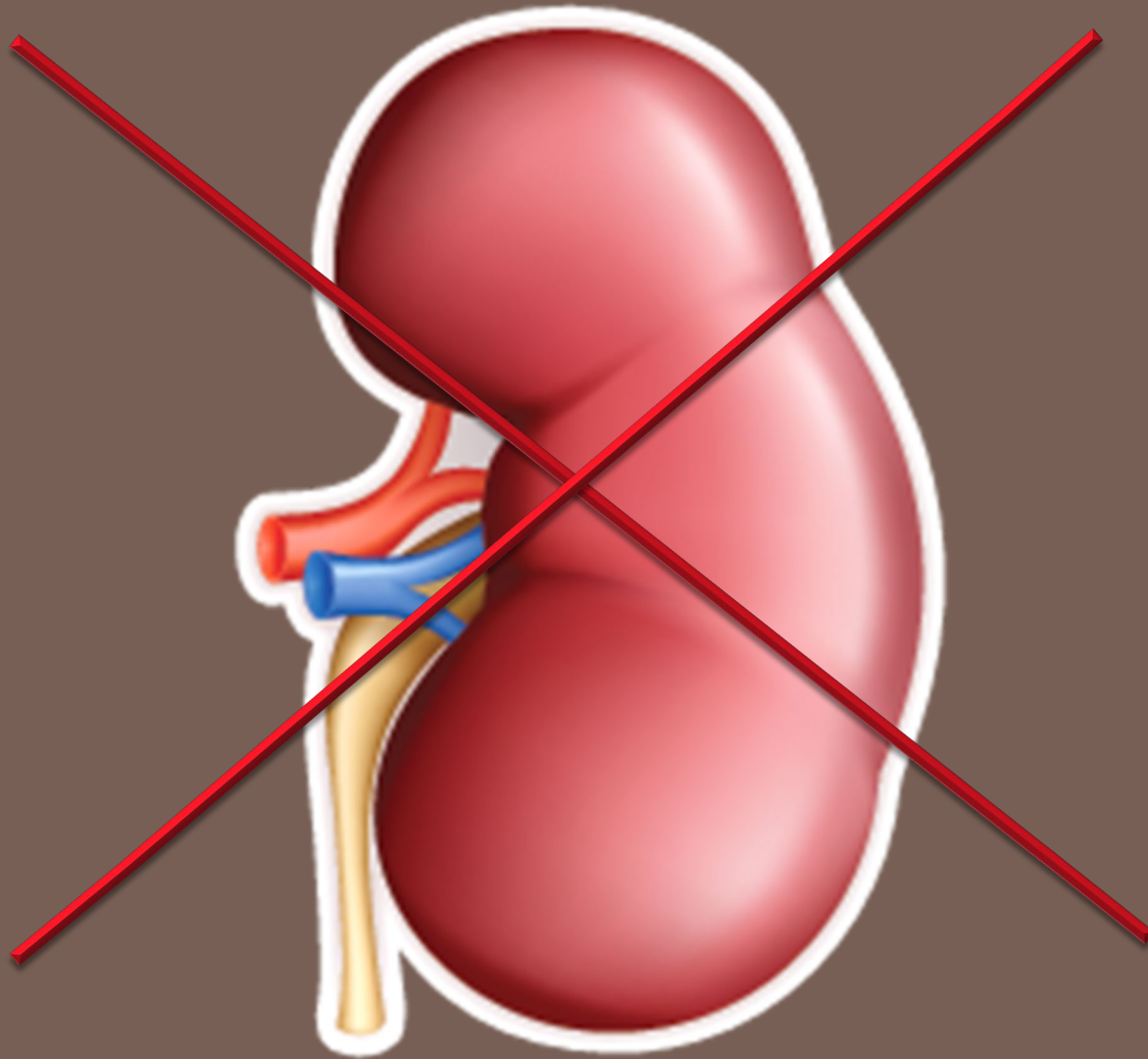
- dispnea
- agitazione
- segni e sintomi della pneumopatia di base
- segni e sintomi di cuore polmonare cronico

Diagnosi: emogasanalisi arteriosa → PaCO<sub>2</sub> > 44 mmHg



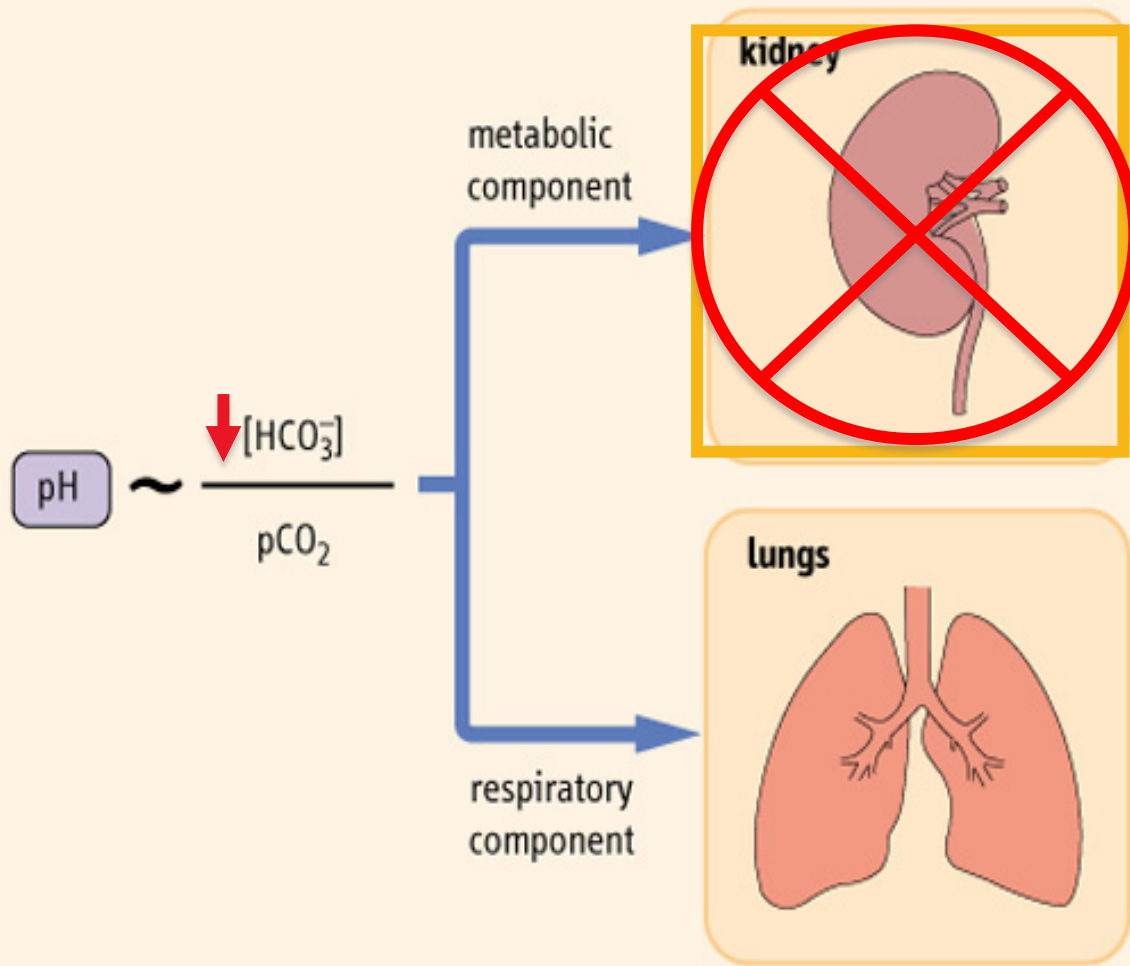
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Sintomatologia



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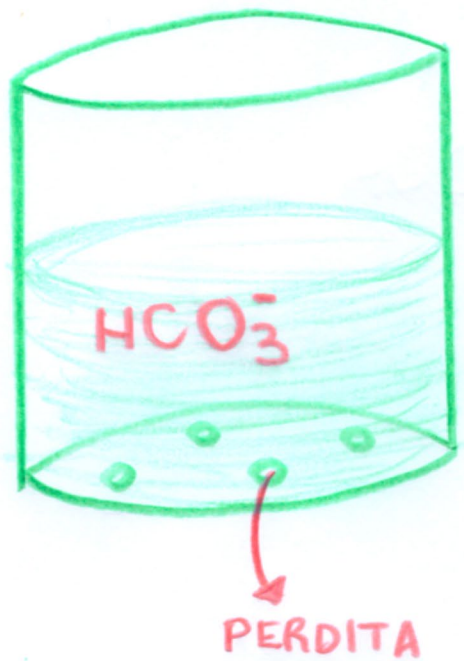
Acidosi Metabolica



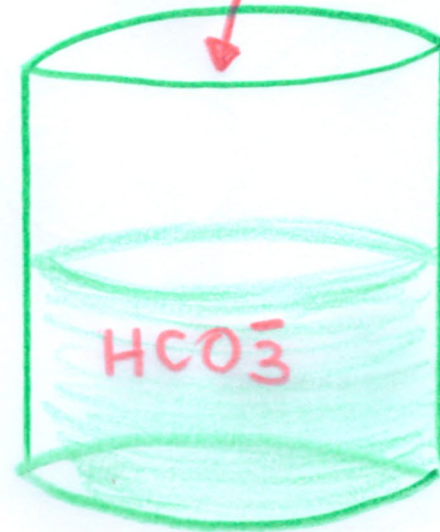
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Riduzione  $\text{HCO}_3^-$  / riduzione  $\text{pCO}_2$





INTRODUZIONE  $\text{H}^+$



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Meccanismi di Acidosi



↓ **pH**

↓ **HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>**

↓ **pCO<sub>2</sub>**

- ❑ Eccessiva produzione o ingestione di H<sup>+</sup>
- ❑ Perdita HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> (alterazioni tubulari)
- ❑ Disfunzione renale



- **Chetoacidosi:** Diabete mellito, Alcolismo, Denutrizione
- **Acidosi lattica:** Ipossiemia, Farmaci
- **Sostanze tossiche:** Metanolo (acido formico), Etanolo, Salicilati, Glicole etilenico, Cloruro di ammonio.



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Eccessiva produzione/ingestione  $H^+$



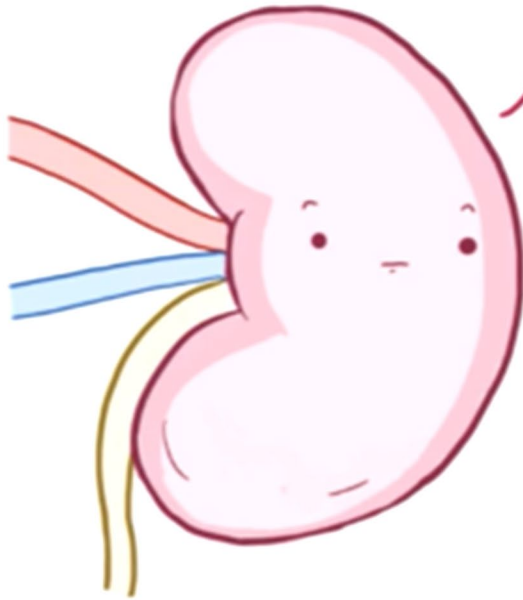
- ❖ ***Extrarenale: Diarrea***
- ❖ ***Renale: MRC, AKI, Acidosi renale***



**Carmelo  
Libetta**

**Eccessiva perdita Bicarbonati**

# RENAL TUBULAR ACIDOSIS



## KIDNEY

\* UNABLE to...

~ SECRETE  $H^+$

~ REABSORB  $HCO_3^-$



**METABOLIC ACIDOSIS**

\* NORMAL ANION GAP

## COMPLICATIONS

\* PERIPHERAL  
VASODILATION

\* SHOCK



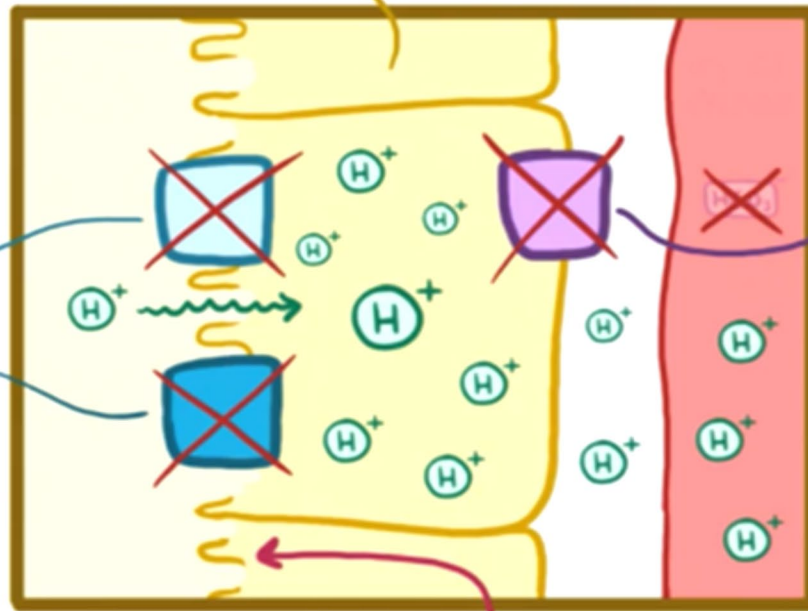
# RENAL TUBULAR ACIDOSIS ~ TYPE I

$\alpha$ -INTERCALATED CELLS

GENETIC MUTATION

\*  $H^+$  ATPASE

\*  $H^+$   $K^+$  ATPASE



GENETIC MUTATION

\*  $HCO_3^- Cl^-$  ANTI-PORTER

MEDICATION

\* LITHIUM

\* AMPHOTERICIN B

ACIDEMIA

Carmelo  
Libetta

ATR 1 (Distale)



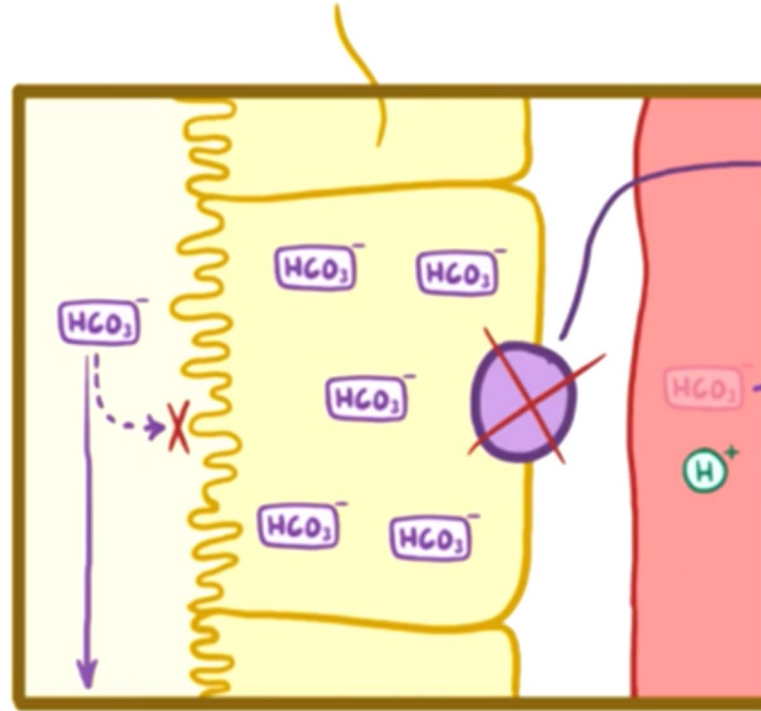
# RENAL TUBULAR ACIDOSIS ~ TYPE II

## PROXIMAL CELL

ACIDIFIES URINE

DISTAL CELLS  
STILL SECRETE

$H^+$



GENETIC  
MUTATION

\*  $Na^+ HCO_3^-$   
COTRANSPORTER

NO  $HCO_3^-$  to  
COUNTERBALANCE

↓  
ACIDEMIA

Carmelo  
Libetta

# ATR (prossimale)



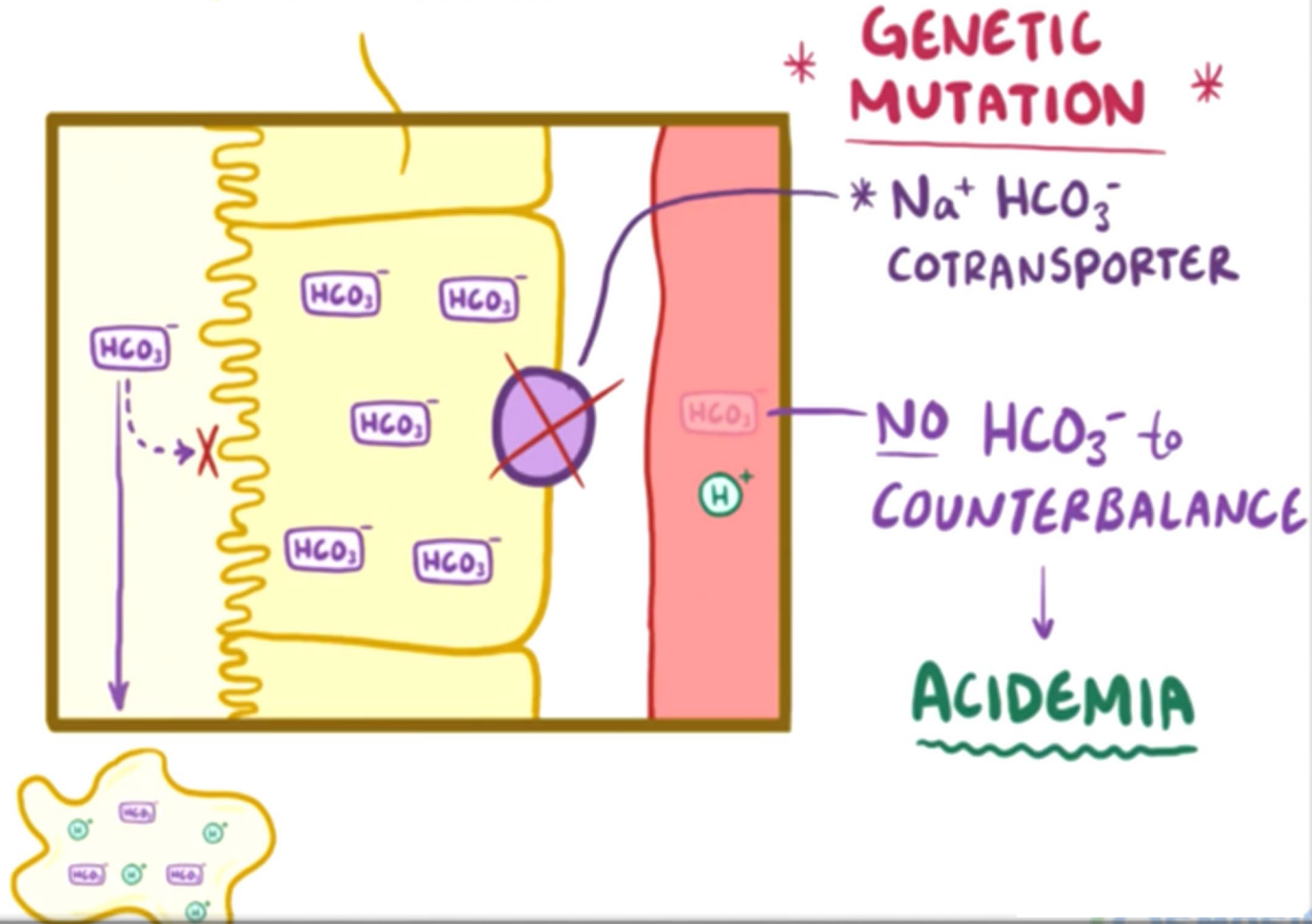
# RENAL TUBULAR ACIDOSIS ~ TYPE II

## PROXIMAL CELL

### FANCONI SYNDROME

- \* PHOSPHATURIA
- \* GLYCOSURIA
- \* AMINOACIDURIA
- \* URICOSURIA
- \* PROTEINURIA

~ INHERITED or  
from MEDICATIONS



Carmelo  
Libetta

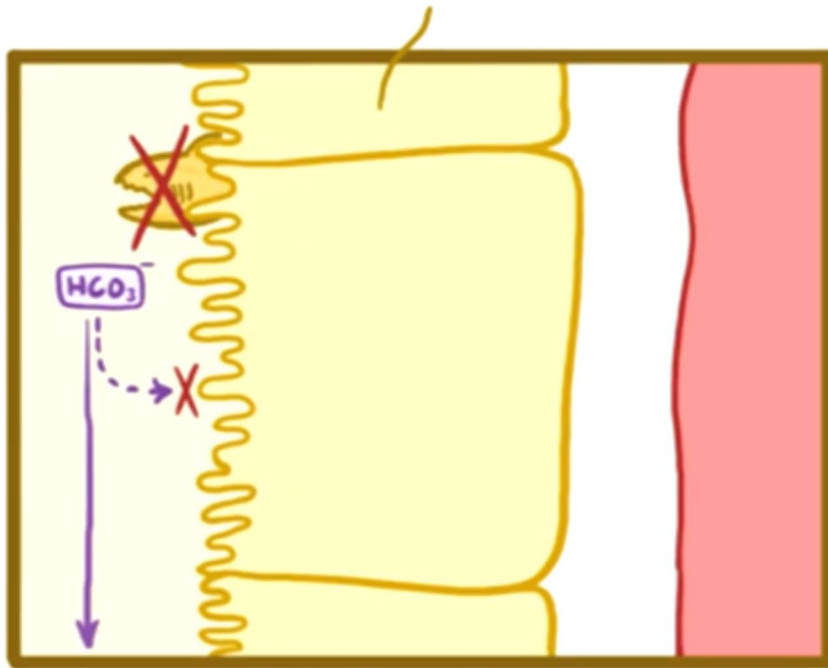
ATR



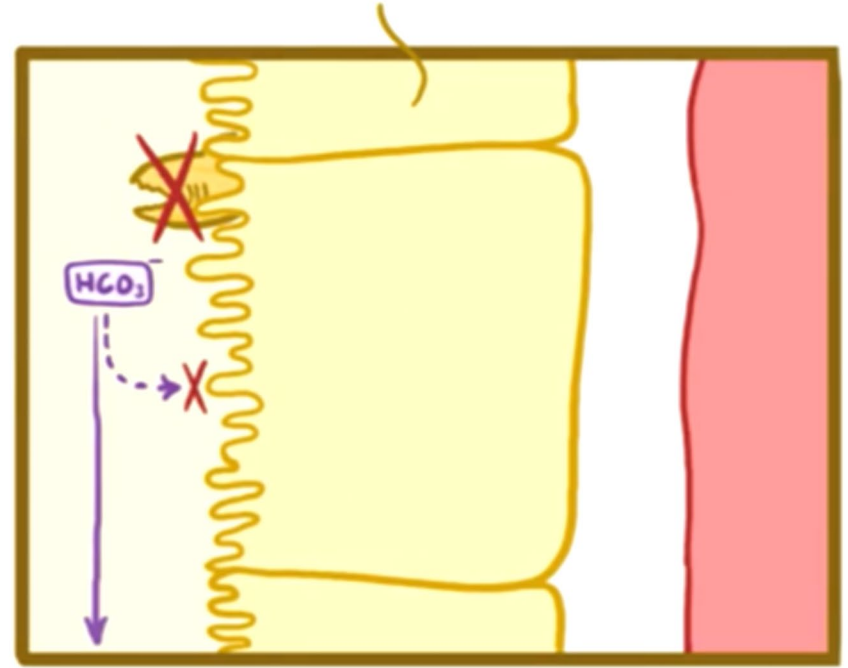
# RENAL TUBULAR ACIDOSIS ~ TYPE III

\* CONGENITAL CARBONIC ANHYDRASE DEFICIENCY (?)

PROXIMAL CELLS



DISTAL CELLS



Carmelo  
Libetta

ATR

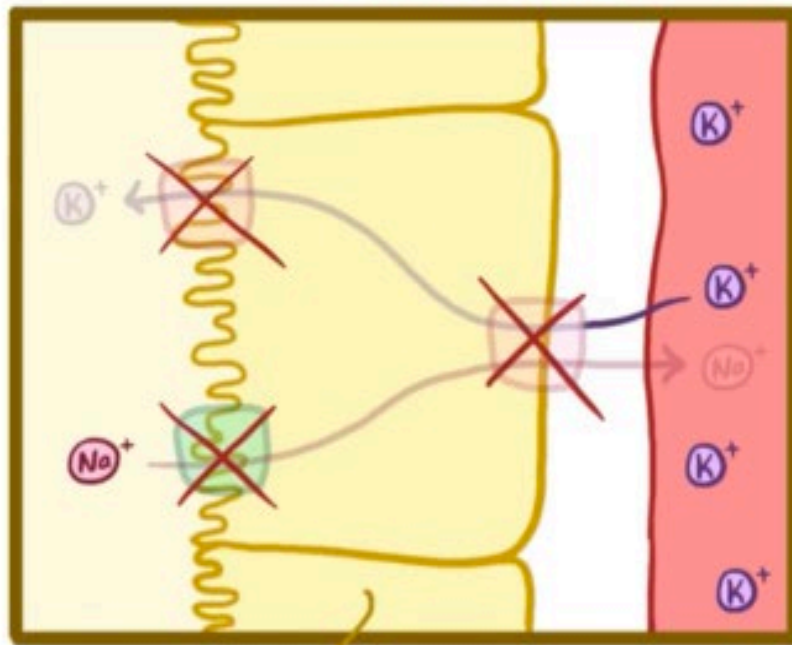


# RENAL TUBULAR ACIDOSIS ~ TYPE IV (HYPERKALEMIC ACIDOSIS)

## \* ALDOSTERONE

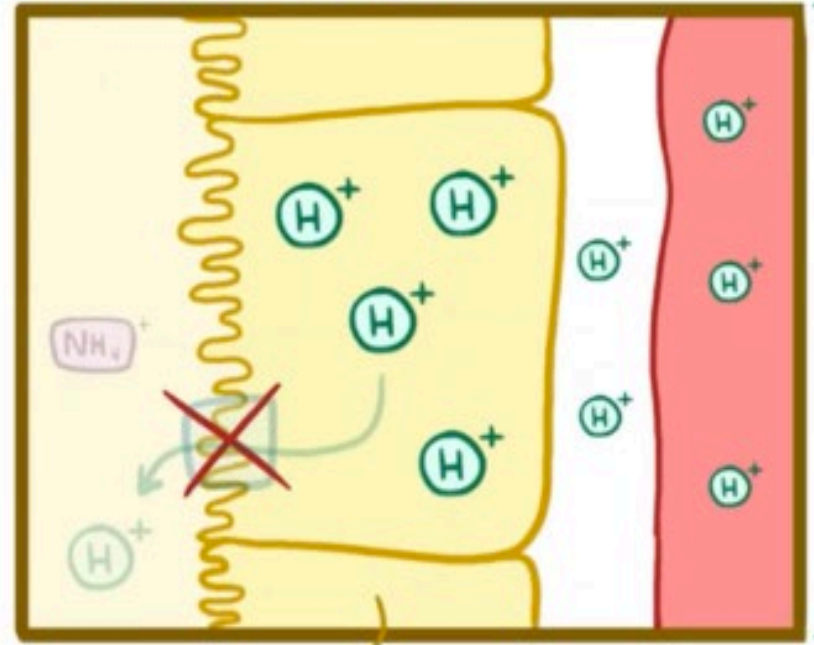
└ DEFICIENCY ~ ADDISON'S DISEASE

└ RESISTANCE ~ ENAC GENETIC MUTATION



HYPERKALEMIA

PRINCIPAL CELLS



ACIDEMIA

$\alpha$ -INTERCALATED CELLS

Carmelo  
Libetta

ATR (distale)



# TREATMENT

~ TYPE I & II ~

- \* REPLENISH  $\text{HCO}_3^-$
- \* CORRECT HYPOKALEMIA with  $(\text{K})_3$  CITRATE
- \* (TYPE II) THIAZIDE DIURETICS
  - ↳  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  LOSS
  - ↳  $\text{HCO}_3^-$  REABSORPTION

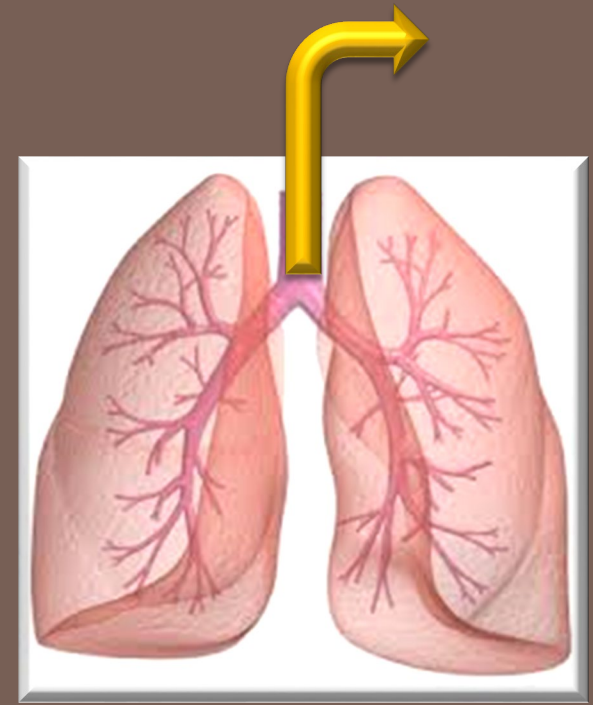
~ TYPE IV ~

\* TREAT HYPOALDOSTERONISM

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{FLUDROCORTISONE} \\ \text{LOOP DIURETICS} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{INCREASE } \text{Na}^+ \text{ DELIVERY} \\ \text{INCREASE } \text{K}^+ / \text{H}^+ \text{ EXCHANGE} \end{array}$







↓ [HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>] = 1 mEq/l → ↓ pCO<sub>2</sub> = 1.2 mmHg



Carmelo  
Libetta

COMPENSO RESPIRATORIO

# MECHANISMS TO KEEP pH IN BALANCE

~RESPIRATORY RATE  
+ DEPTH ↑↑↑



MINUTE VENTILATION ↑↑

↳ MOVES CO<sub>2</sub> OUT OF BODY

↳ ↓ PCO<sub>2</sub>,

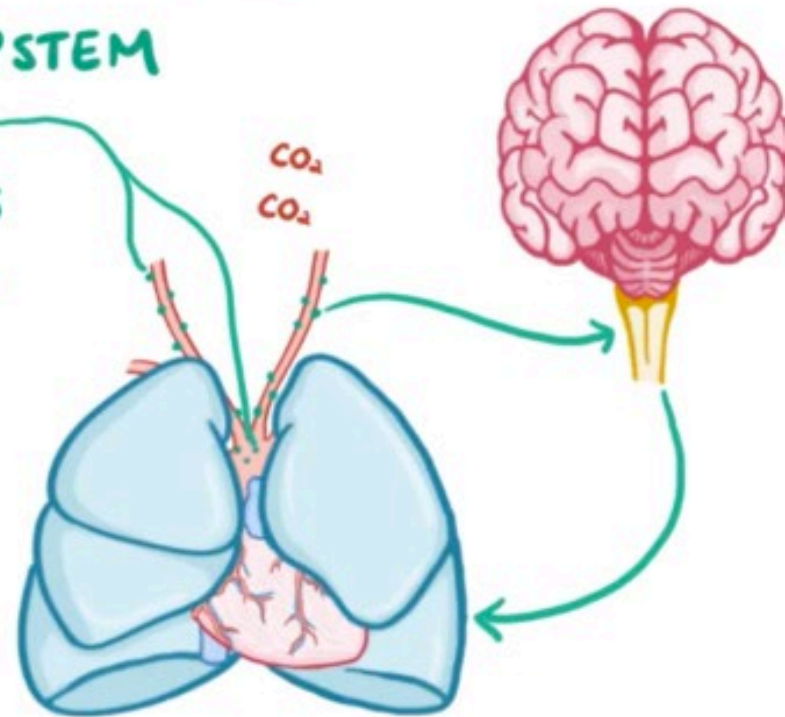
~RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

↳ CHEMORECEPTORS

↓  
FIRE WHEN pH FALLS

↓  
NOTIFY RESPIRATORY CENTERS

↓  
↑↑ RESPIRATORY RATE + DEPTH



Carmelo  
Libetta

COMPENSO RESPIRATORIO



- **Malattia renale cronica**
- **Acidosi renale tubulare**



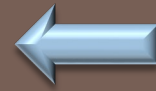
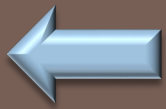
**Carmelo  
Libetta**

**ACIDOSI METABOLICA (genesi renale)**

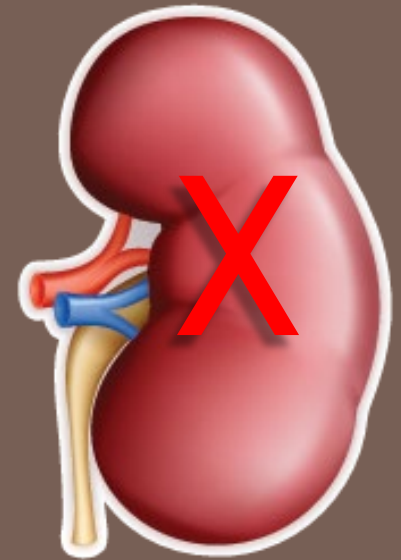
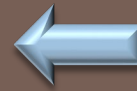
# Iperventilazione



↓ CO<sub>2</sub>



↓ pH



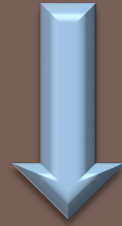
Carmelo  
Libetta

Acidosi metabolica-Compenso respiratorio

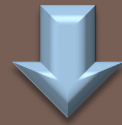
- ❖ **Riduzione gittata cardiaca**
- ❖ **Aritmie**
- ❖ **Ipotensione**
- ❖ **Riduzione sensorio**
- ❖ **Aumento del legame ossigeno/Hb**
- ❖ **Insulino-resistenza**



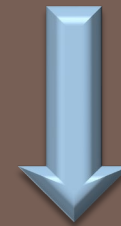
**ALCALEMIA  $\text{pH} > 7.42$**



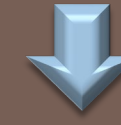
**$\uparrow \text{HCO}_3^-$**



**Alcalosi  
Metabolica**

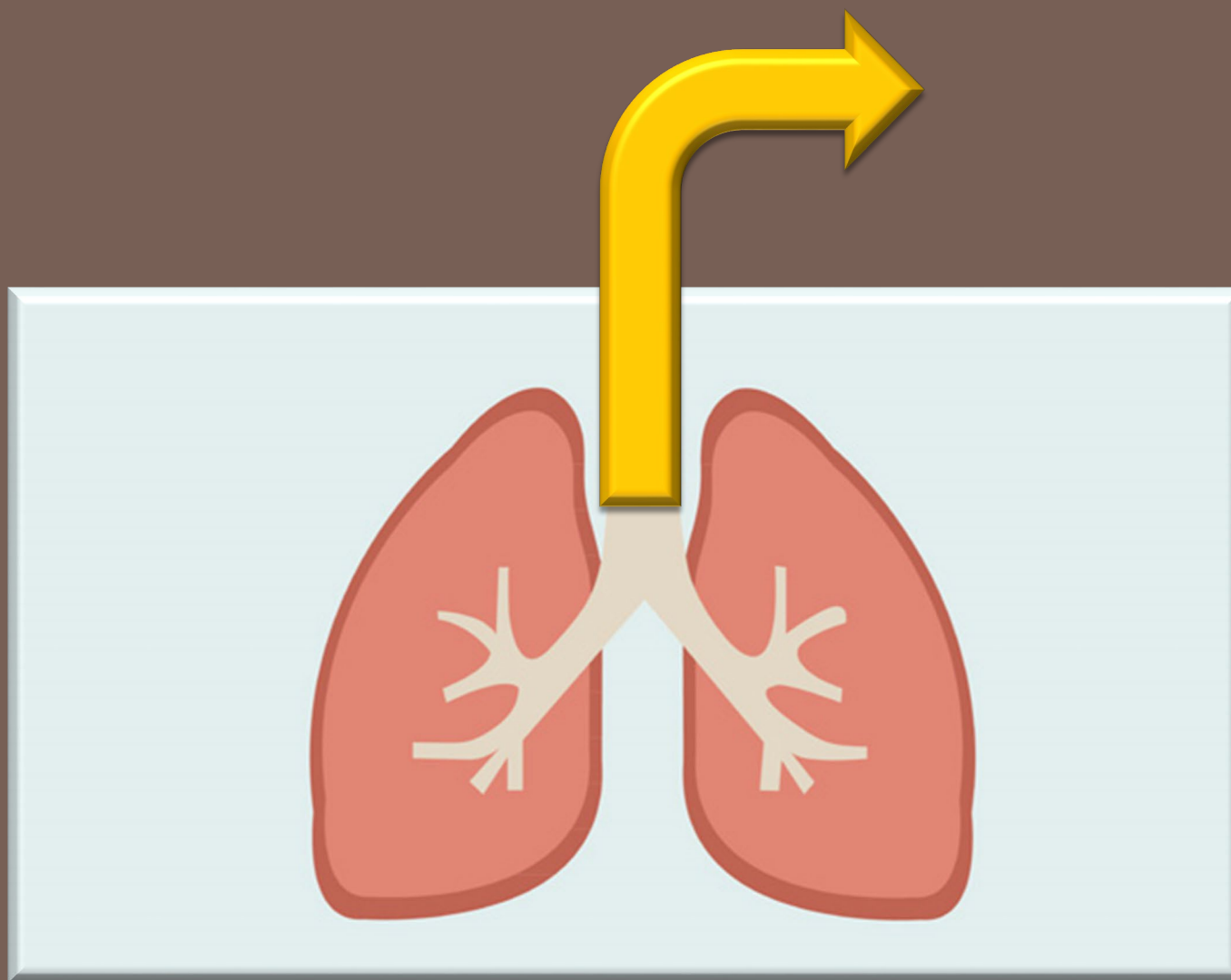


**$\downarrow \text{pCO}_2$**



**Alcalosi  
Respiratoria**





**Carmelo  
Libetta**

# Alcalosi Respiratoria

# *Stimolazione centro respiratorio*

- Iperventilazione psico-nevrotica
- Setticemia da Gram negativi
- Intossicazione da salicilato
- Disordini neurologici (tumori, ictus)

# *Carenza di ossigeno*

- Alitudini elevate
- Embolia polmonare
- Anemia grave

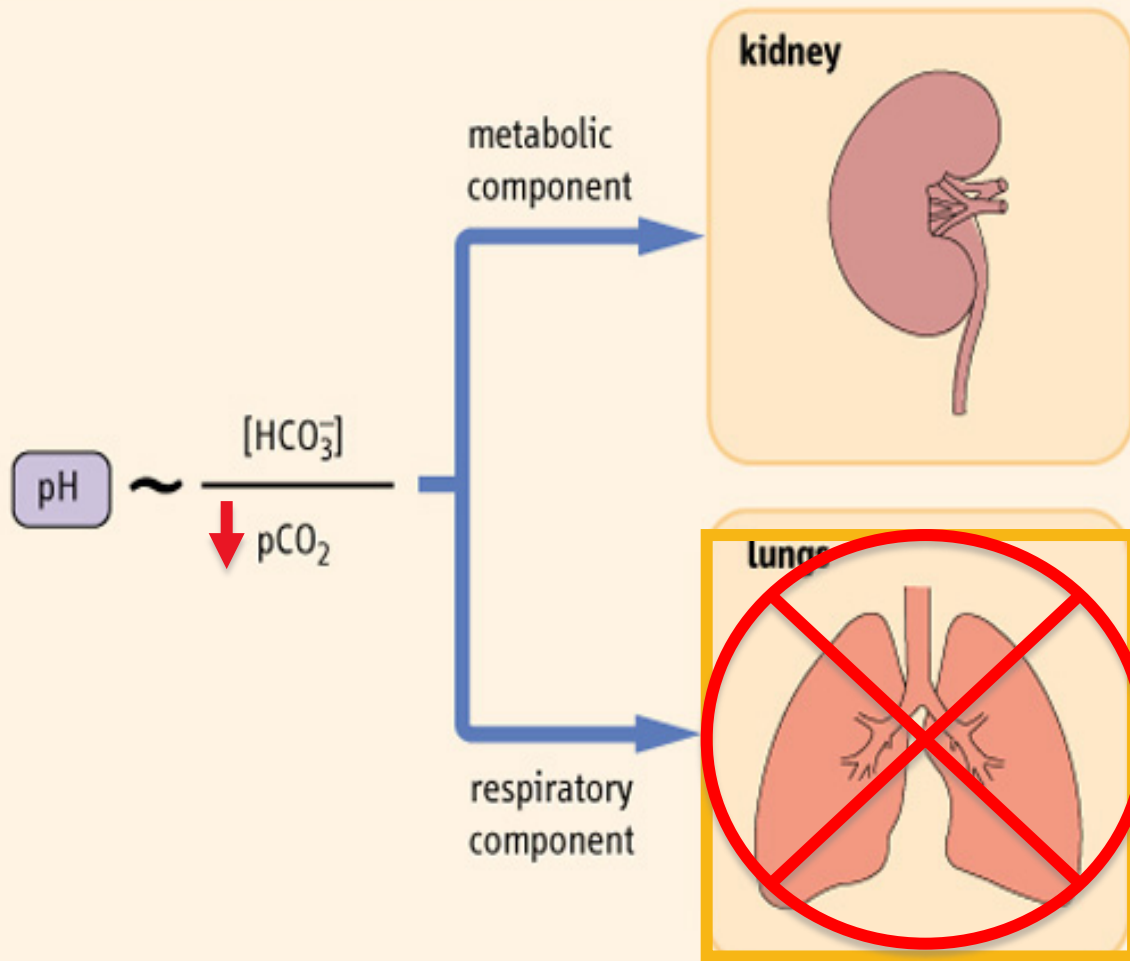
# *Ventilazione meccanica Iperventilazione*



Carmelo  
Libetta

Eziologia alcalosi respiratoria





Carmelo  
Libetta

# Alcalosi Respiratoria

**↑ pH      ↓ pCO<sub>2</sub>      ↓ HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>**

**Compenso renale:**

↓ Rigenerazione HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>

↓ Riassorbimento di HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>



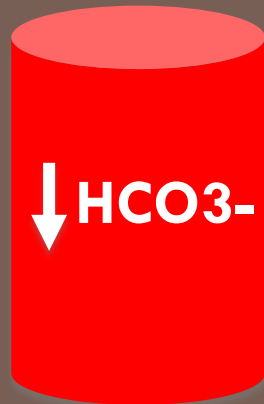
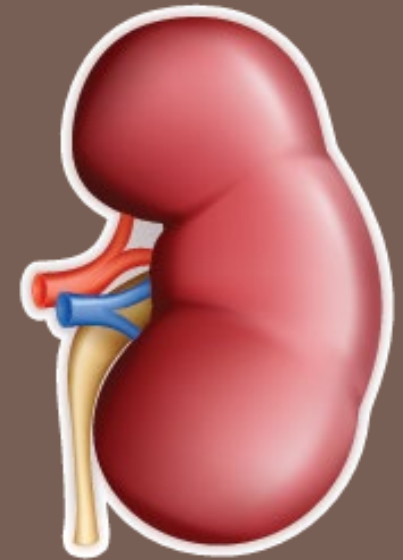
**Carmelo  
Libetta**

**ALCALOSI RESPIRATORIA**

# Iperventilazione



↓ CO<sub>2</sub> → ↑ HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>



Carmelo  
Libetta

Alcalosi respiratoria-Compenso metabolico



Ogni 10 mmHg di diminuzione della  $\text{CO}_2$   
 $\text{HCO}_3^-$  diminuisce di 5 mmol/l (compenso renale)

$$\text{Es: Pa CO}_2 = 40 - 10 = 30$$

$$\text{HCO}_3^- = 24 - 5 = 19$$

$$\text{CO}_2 = 30 + 10 = 40$$



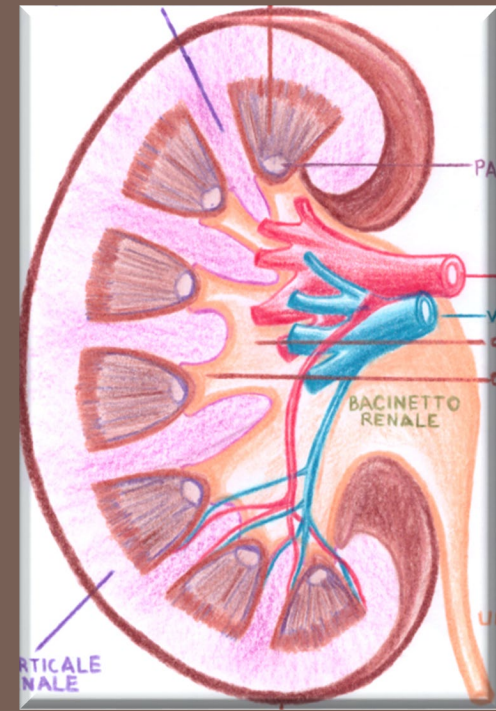
ALCALOSI METABOLICA

ALCALOSI METABOLICA

ALCALOSI METABOLICA

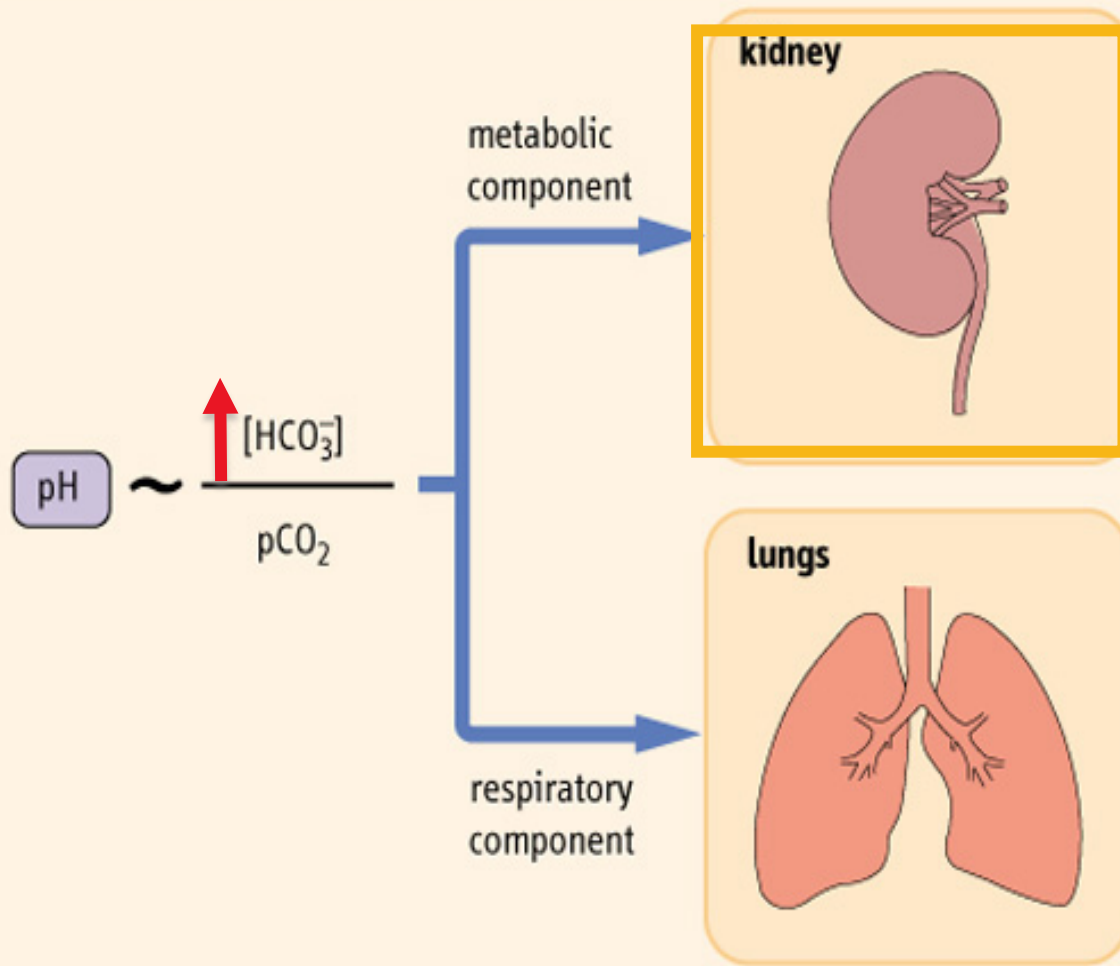
ALCALOSI METABOLICA

ALCALOSI METABOLICA



Carmelo  
Libetta

Alcalosi Metabolica



Carmelo  
Libetta

# Alcalosi Metabolica

↑ pH

↑ HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>

↑ pCO<sub>2</sub>

*Compenso respiratorio:*

Ipoventilazione

↑[HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>] = 1 mEq/l → ↑pCO<sub>2</sub> = 0.5 mmHg

*Compenso renale:*

↓ Rigenerazione HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>

↓ Riassorbimento (↑ escrezione HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>)



Carmelo  
Libetta

Alcalosi Metabolica

## ❖ *Perdita di H<sup>+</sup>*

### ***EXTRARENALI***

- *Alcalosi da riduzione del LEC (vomito)*

### ***RENALI***

- **Diuretici che agiscono sull'ansa di Henle e diuretici tiazidici (aumentato riassorbimento di HCO<sub>3</sub>)**
- **Iperaldosteronismo**





❖ *Ingestione o somministrazione  
eccessiva di  $\text{HCO}_3^-$*

- **Ingestione di antiacidi**
- **$\text{HCO}_3^-$  - endovenoso**



Carmelo  
Libetta

Eziologia alcalosi Metabolica

# EMESI

Perdita gastrica HCl

Perdita H<sup>+</sup>

Riduzione VEC

Angiotensina II

Aldosterone

**Alcalosi Metabolica**

Secrezione H<sup>+</sup>

Secrezione K<sup>+</sup>

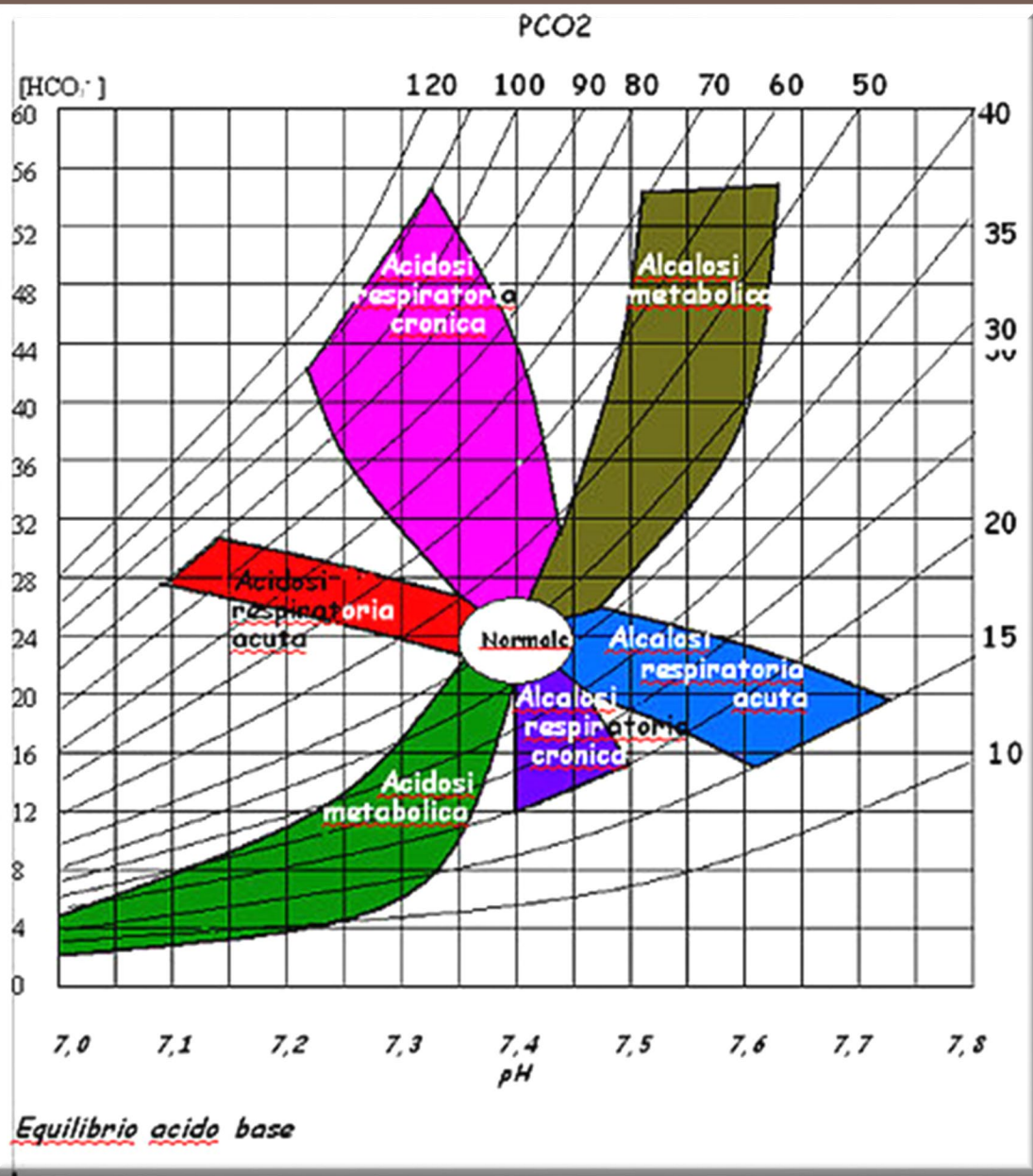
**Ipokaliemia**

Carmelo  
Libetta

EMESI/alcalosi metabolica



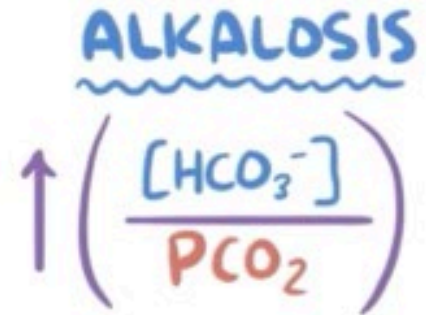
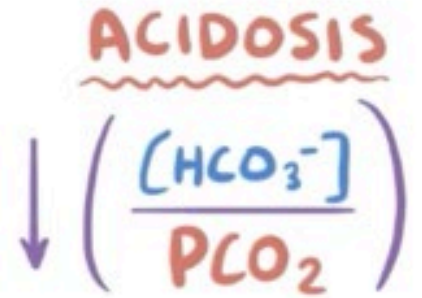
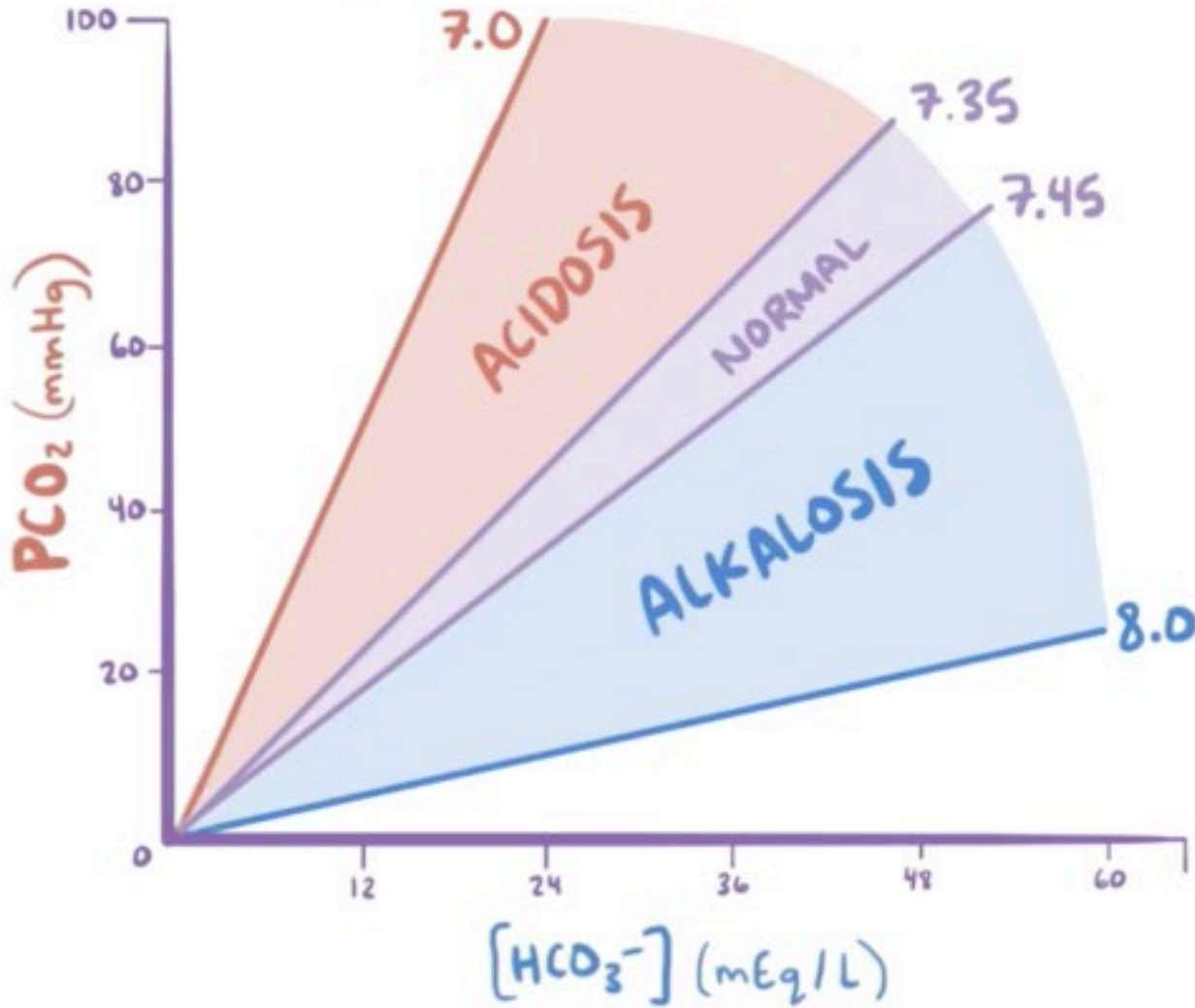




Carmelo  
Libetta

# Interpretazione dei sogni

# ACID-BASE MAP of ARTERIAL BLOOD



Carmelo  
Libetta

pH



I STEP



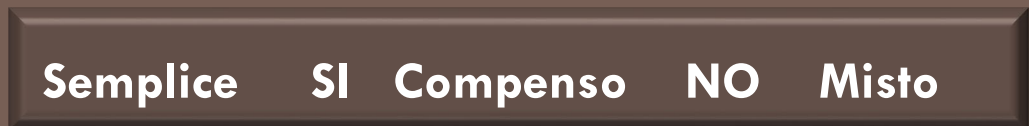
II STEP



III STEP

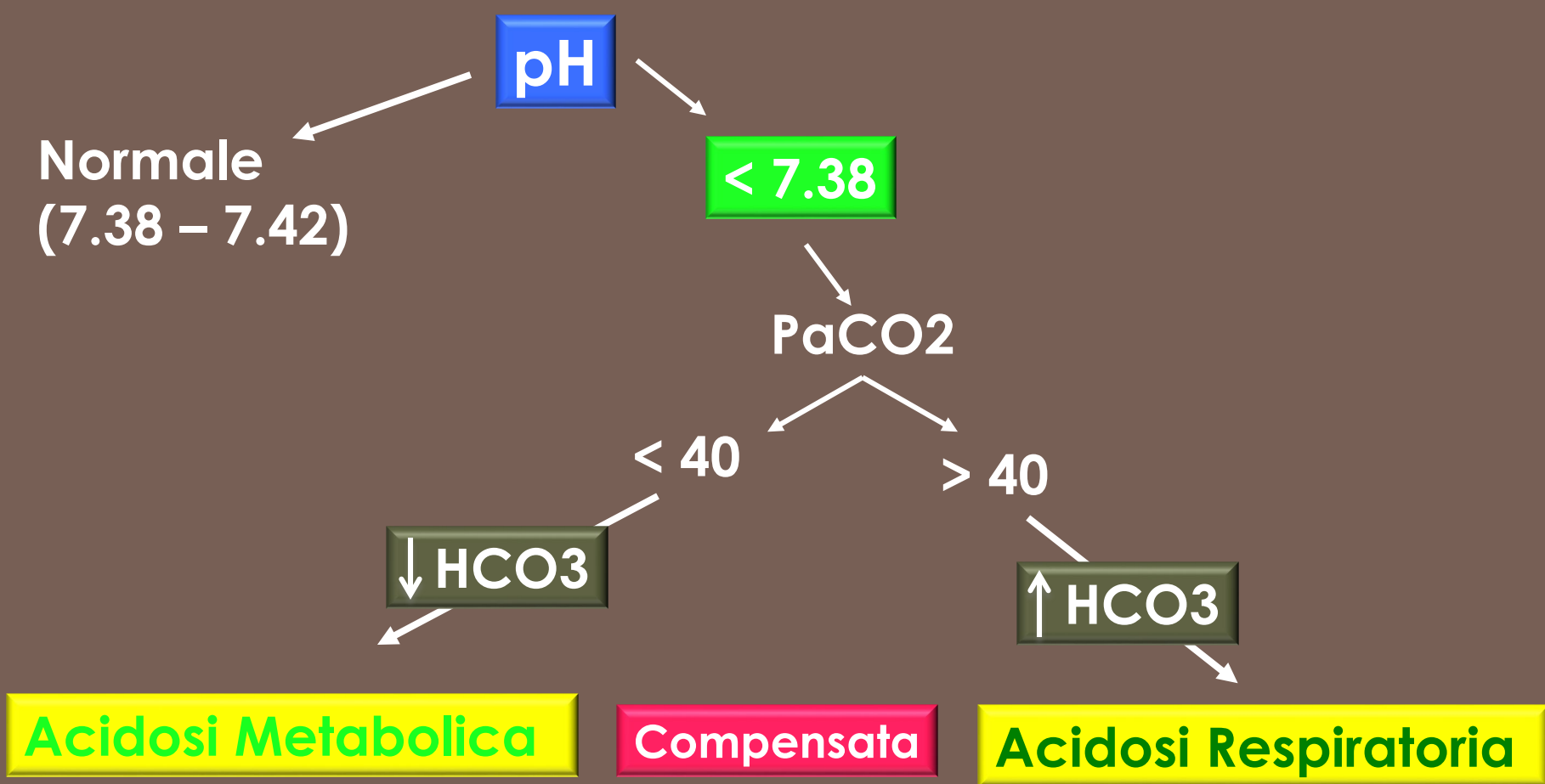


IV STEP



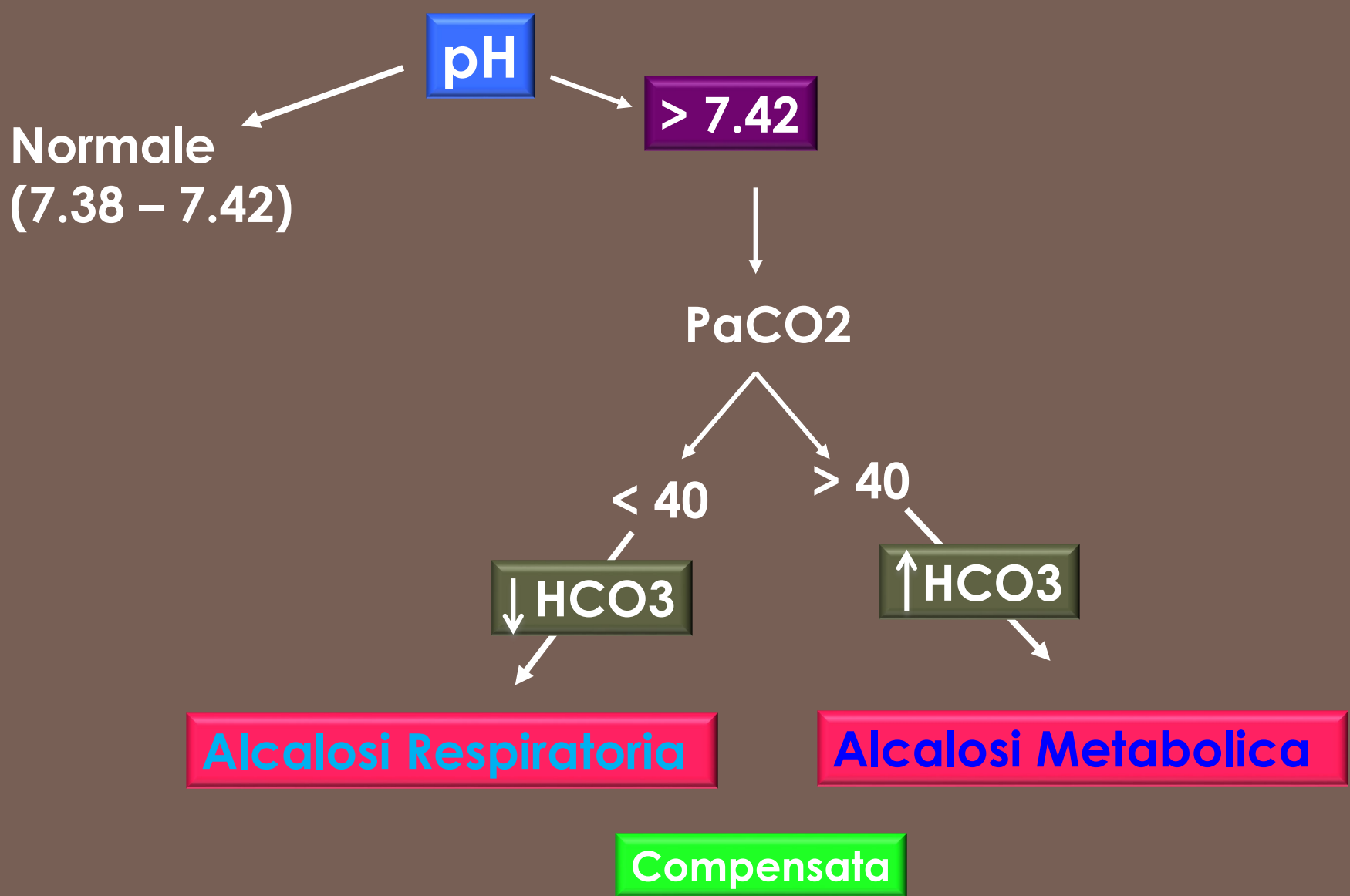
Carmelo  
Libetta

Interpretazione EGA



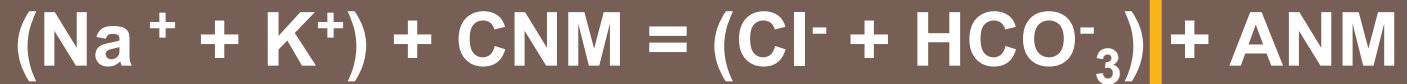
Carmelo  
Libetta

1° Percorso Acidemia





La concentrazione degli anioni (-) deve bilanciare quella dei cationi (+):



ANM (anioni non misurati) = PROTEINE, ACIDI ORGANICI,  
FOSFATI, SOLFATI

CNM (cationi non misurati) = Calcio e MAGNESIO

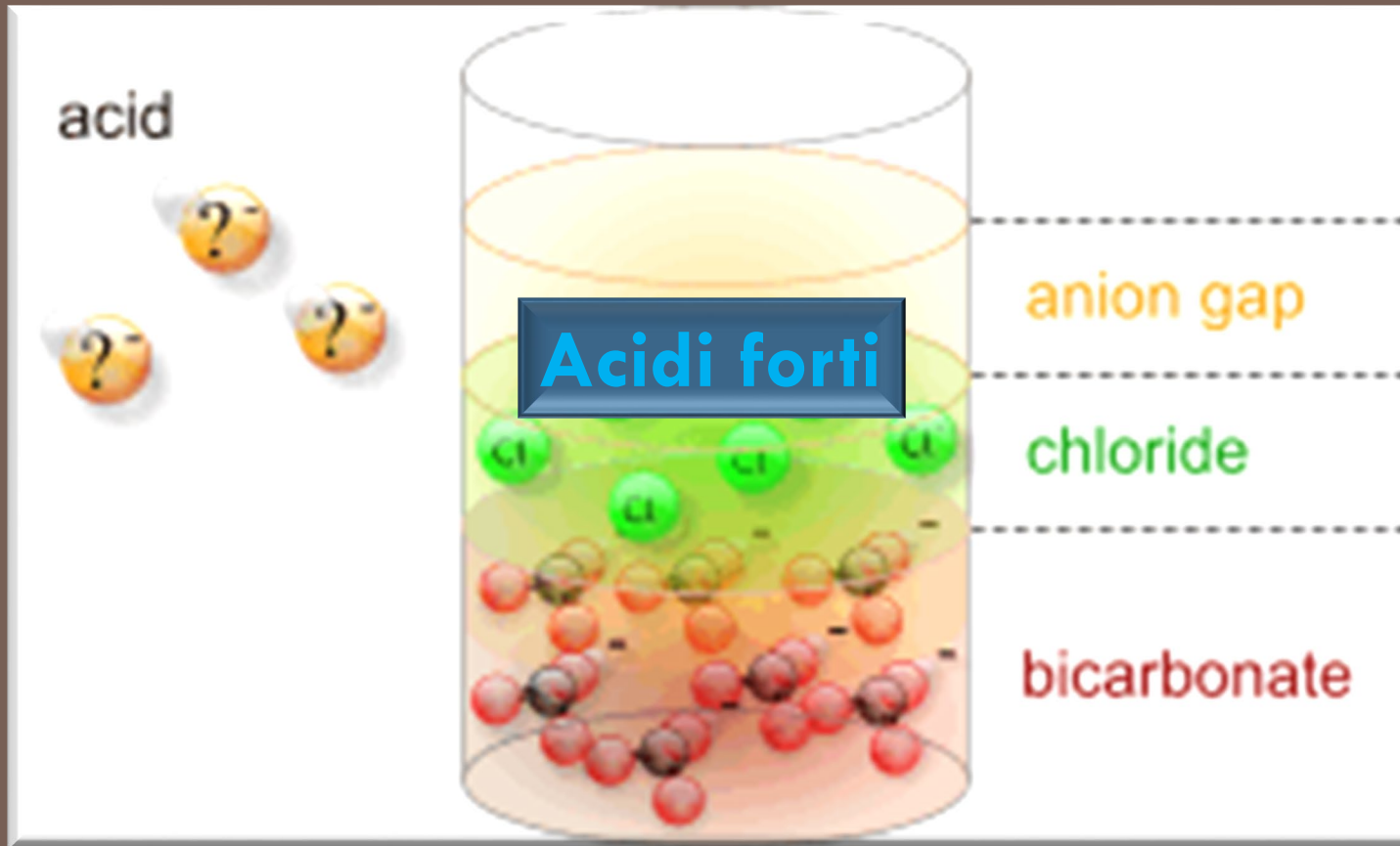


AG = v.n. 12-16 mEq/l



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Libetta

GAP ANIONICO



## Acidosi Metabolica



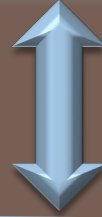
Carmelo  
Libetta

# GAP ANIONICO

# ANIONI

# CATIONI

Anioni non  
dosabili



Mg<sup>+</sup>  
Ca<sup>++</sup>

K<sup>+</sup>

HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>

Cl<sup>-</sup>

Na<sup>+</sup>

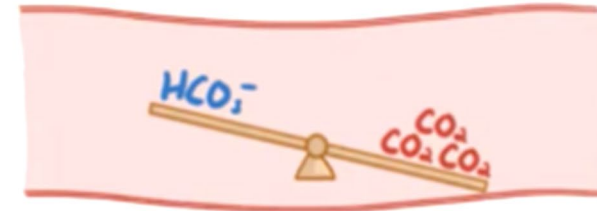
Carmelo  
Libetta

# Elettroneutralità

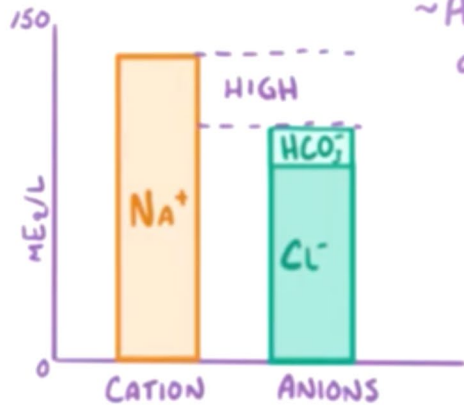


# METABOLIC ACIDOSIS

~ DECREASED  $\text{HCO}_3^-$  IN THE BLOOD

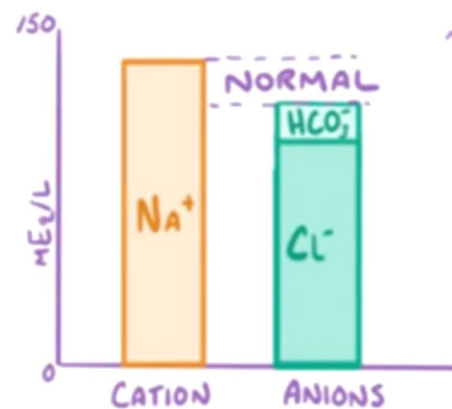


## HIGH ANION GAP



~ ACCUMULATION  
of ORGANIC ACIDS  
↳ ↑ PRODUCTION  
IN BODY  
↳ ↓ EXCRETION  
↳ EXOGENOUS  
INGESTION

## NORMAL ANION GAP



~ LOSS of  $\text{HCO}_3^-$   
↳ DIARRHEA  
↳ TYPE II RENAL  
TUBULAR ACIDOSIS

Carmelo  
Libetta

GAP ANIONICO



Bicarbonatemia  $< 22$  mEq/L  
pH  $< 7.36$



Aumentato

Normale

Acidosi metaboliche da aumentata  
produzione di acidi organici  
(Diabete)

MRC → Acidosi da accumulo

→ Acidosi Normocloremia

Acidosi metaboliche da perdita di  
bicarbonati (gastroenterica o renale,  
acidosi tubulare)

→ Acidosi Ipercloremia



# ACIDOSI METABOLICA

↑ **Gap anionico**

**Normo-Cl<sup>-</sup>**

**CHETOACIDOSI**

**ACIDOSI LATTICA**

**UREMIA**

**DIABETICA**

**ETILISMO  
DIGIUNO**

**Carmelo  
Libetta**

**Acidosi metabolica normocloremica**



Acidemia	pH < 7.36
Alcalemia	pH > 7.44
Acidosi	Processo fisiopatologico che tende ad aumentare [H+] e a ridurre il pH
Alcalosi	Processo fisiopatologico che tende a ridurre [ H+] e ad aumentare il pH
Acidosi metabolica	processo che primitivamente riduce HCO <sub>3</sub>
Alcalosi metabolica	processo che primitivamente aumenta HCO <sub>3</sub>
Acidosi respiratoria	processo che primitivamente aumenta la PaCO <sub>2</sub>
Alcalosi respiratoria	processo che primitivamente riduce la PaCO <sub>2</sub>
Disordine misto	Condizione nella quale è presente più di un disturbo acido-base primitivo
Compenso	Risposta fisiologica all' acidosi o all' alcalosi, che determina un parziale ritorno del pH verso i livelli normali



**Carmelo  
Libetta**

**Summary**

THE END



Carmelo  
Libetta

CAPITOLO 4°