## **ELECTROLYTES FILL IN THE BLANK**

1.	Calcium and have	e inverse relationships.
2.	Magnesium and have	e direct relationships.
3.	Potassium, chloride, and	have direct relationships.
4.	Magnesium is mostly stored in	and
5.	If a patient is acidotic, hydrogen enters	s the cell and exits.
6.	If a patient isthey	should avoid salt substitutes.
7.	A patient with Hyperkalemia will have	T waves on an EKG.
8.	Cell membrane walls are	charged and repel chloride.
9.	The ECF and ICF distribution is mainly	controlled by
10.	. Hypernatremic patients will have	cardiac contractility.



## **ELECTROLYTES FILL IN THE BLANK**

## **ANSWERS**

1.	Calcium and phos	have inverse relationships.
2.	Magnesium and <u>Ca</u>	have direct relationships.
3.	Potassium, chloride, and Na	have direct relationships.
4.	Magnesium is mostly stored in	bones and <u>cartilage</u>
5.	If a patient is acidotic, hydrogen e	enters the cell and K exits.
6.	If a patient is <u>Hyperkalemic</u>	they should avoid salt substitutes.
7.	A patient with Hyperkalemia will	have <u>Tall tented</u> T waves on an EKG.
8.	Cell membrane walls are Ne	eg charged and repel chloride.
9.	The ECF and ICF distribution is ma	ainly controlled b <u>y</u> sodium
10.	. Hypernatremic patients will have	<u>Decreased</u> cardiac contractility.

