

***DEHYDRATION***

The word "DEHYDRATION" is rendered in a bold, italicized, 3D font. The letters are bright yellow with a dark red or maroon shadow on the right side, giving them a three-dimensional appearance. Below the text, there are several horizontal, wavy blue lines that create a sense of motion or depth against the black background.

**Water loss from the body. Body water falls below normal.**

**Electrolyte loss occurs with water and the body's fluid-electrolyte balance is disrupted.**

**The water loss of body is caused by exicosis (exsiccose = exsiccosis).**

**Exsiccosis:** It is the drying of the tissues.

**This is characterised :**

**Increased viscosity of the blood,  
It is decrease of saliva, sweat and body secretions**

**Decrease in hormone production  
Non-elimination of toxic metabolic products such as urea**

**and ultimately the degradation of metabolism and death.**



**Primer dehydration** occurs when water consumption is stopped and/or water is removed. The amount of water in the blood is reduced and anhydramie is formed.

Water is taken from the tissues to protect blood volume

**Secondary dehydration** occurs when much water is removed from the body. In this case, electrolyte loss is also formed, and blood viscosity increases. Diarrhea, vomiting, diabetes, excessive sweating, blood loss, kidney disease occurs in such situations.



**ACIDOSIS**

**ve**

**ALKALOSIS**

It is caused by impaired acid-base balance in the body.  
Electrolyte loss is occurred.

### **Metabolic acidosis**

Loss of sodium and bicarbonate occurs as a result.

Diarrhea, kidney failure, diabetes, ketosis, starvation, shock are the main causes.

### **Metabolic alkalosis**

Excessive sodium uptake by the kidneys due to adrenal steroids,  $H^+$ , and potassium are excreted when  $CO_2$  is insufficient in respiratory disturbance.