



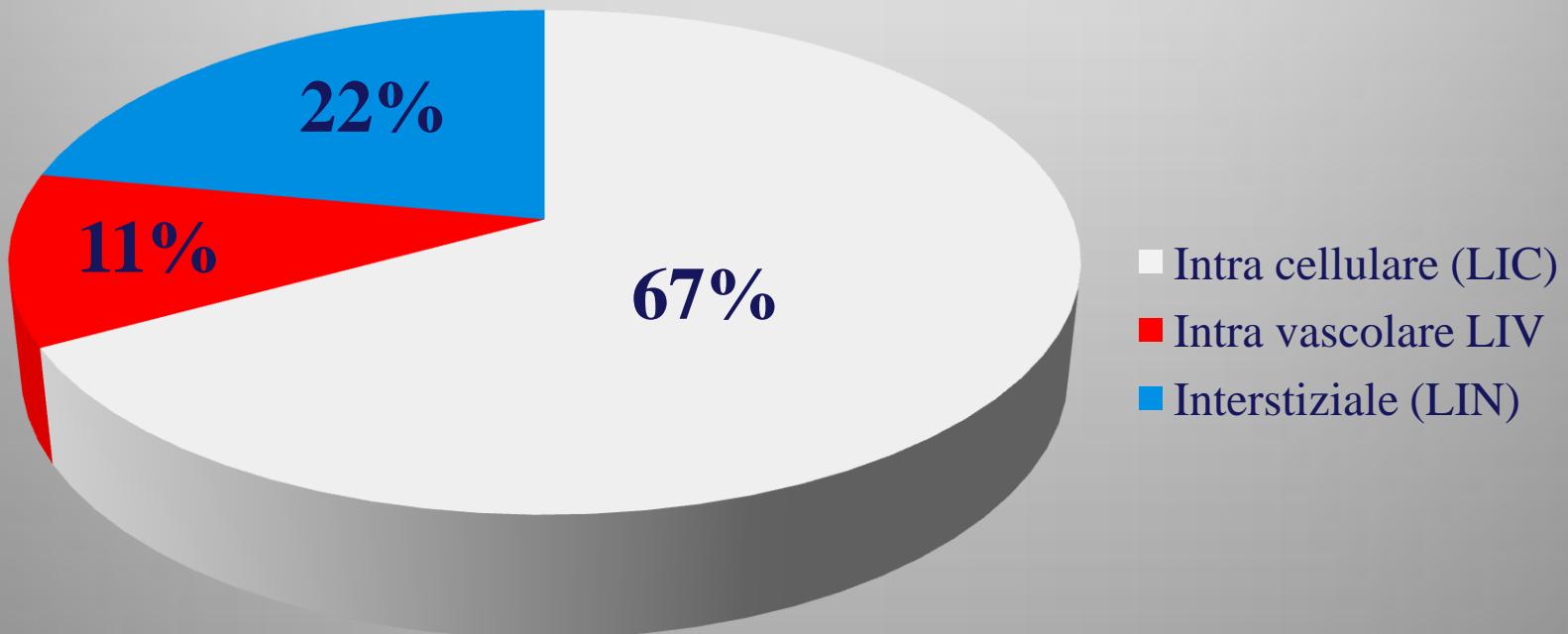
Ma dove “vanno” i marinai....

**Fluidi ?**

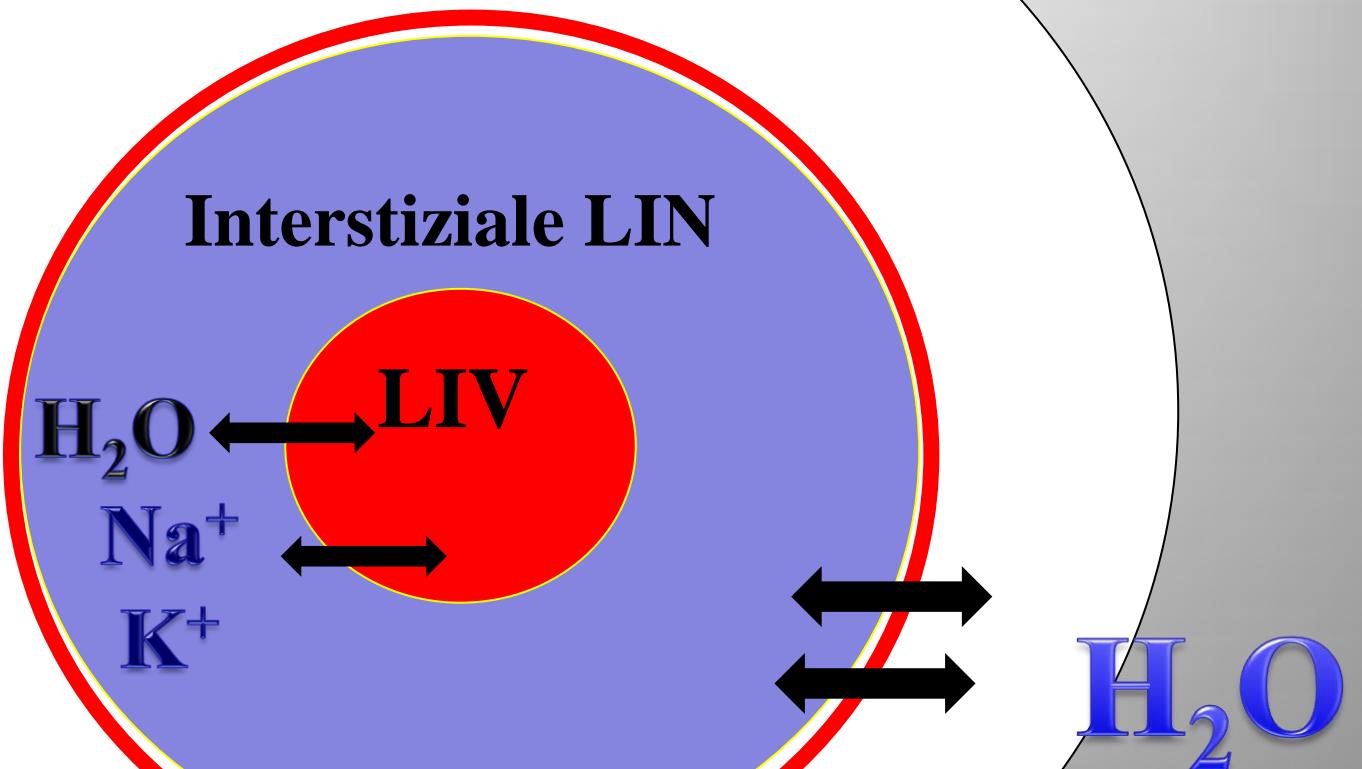
**L'acqua corporea totale  
costituisce il 60% del  
peso corporeo ideale**

# Distribuzione dei liquidi in % del totale

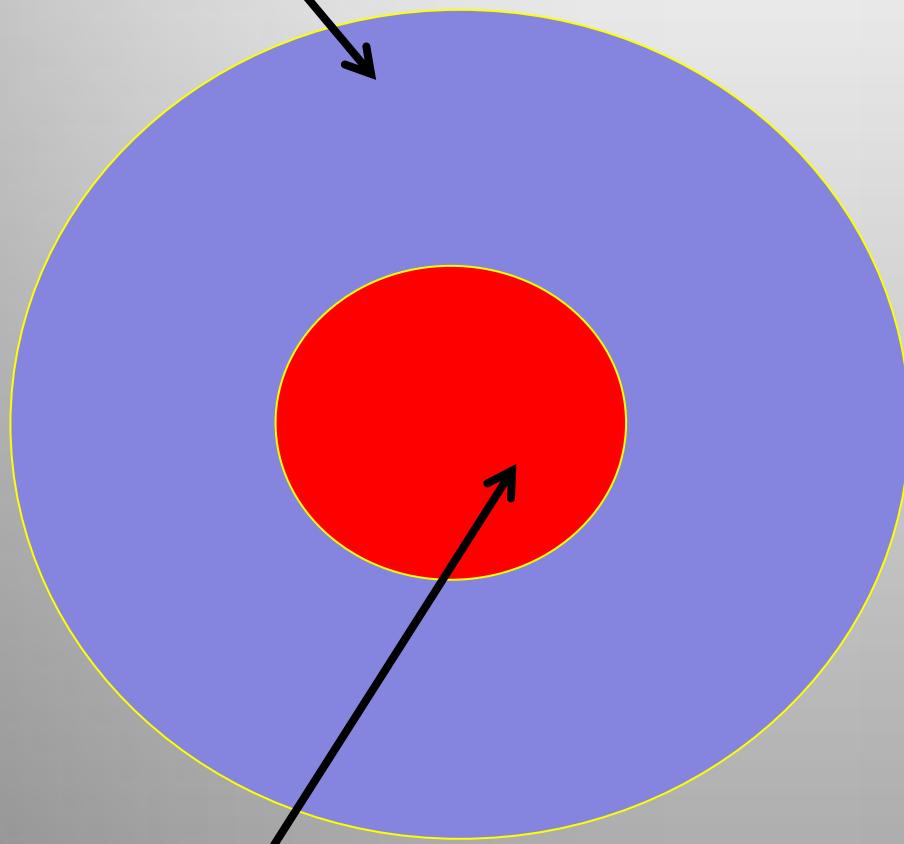
Comparti



# Intra-cellulare LIC

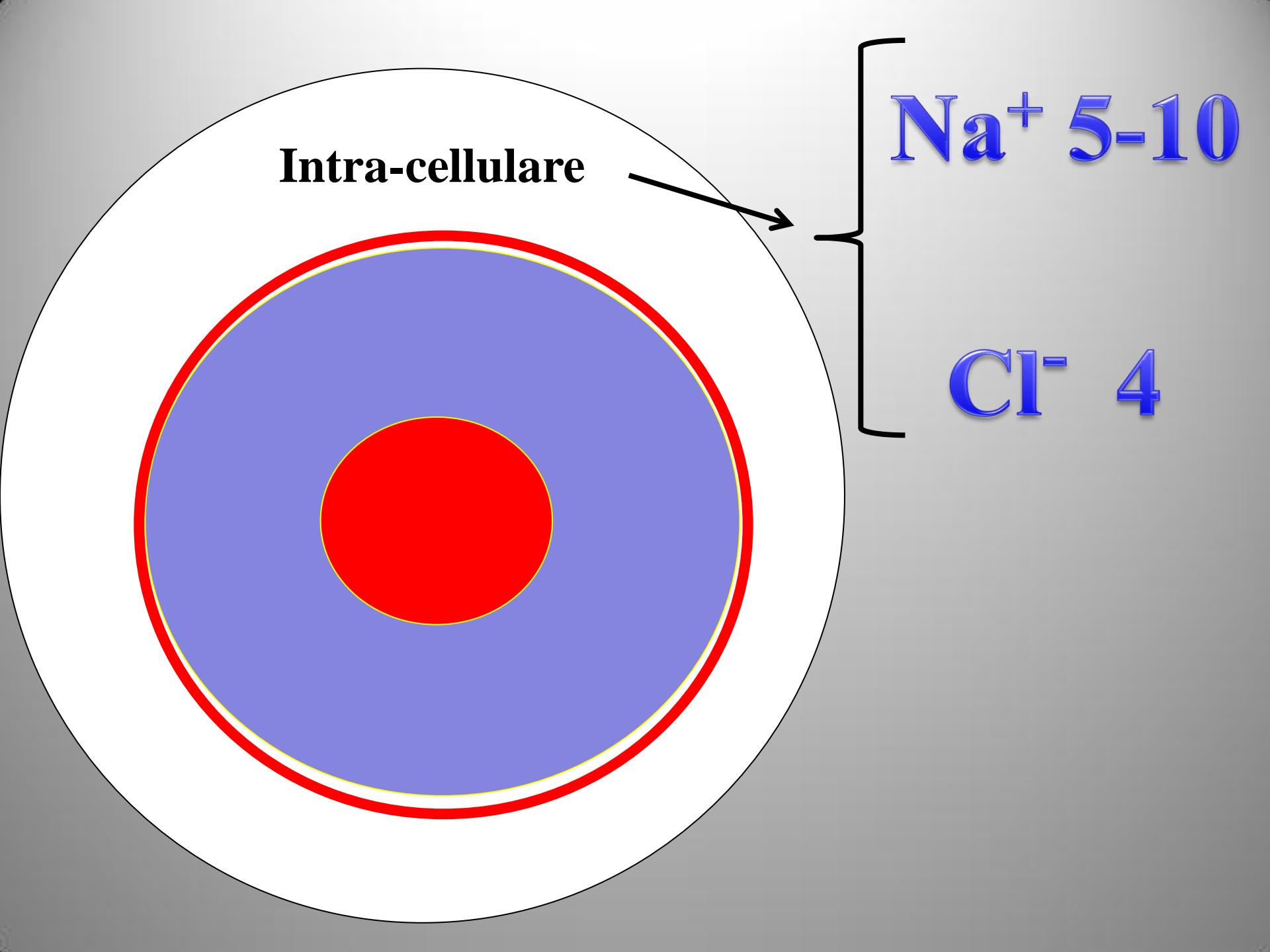


**Extra-vascolare**



**Na<sup>+</sup> 140**

**Cl<sup>-</sup> 100**

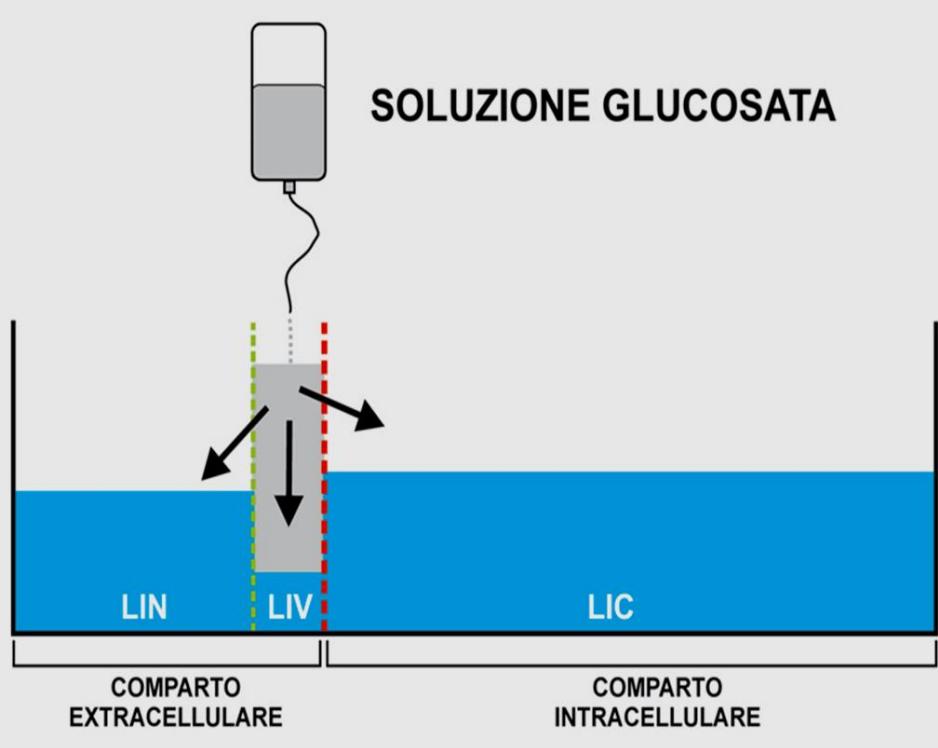


Intra-cellulare

The diagram illustrates a cross-section of a cell membrane. A large white circle represents the extracellular space, containing a smaller red circle at its center. The boundary between them is a thin black line. To the right of the cell, a bracket groups two values:  $\text{Na}^+ 5-10$  and  $\text{Cl}^- 4$ . An arrow points from the text "Intra-cellulare" to the  $\text{Na}^+$  value.

$\text{Na}^+ 5-10$

$\text{Cl}^- 4$

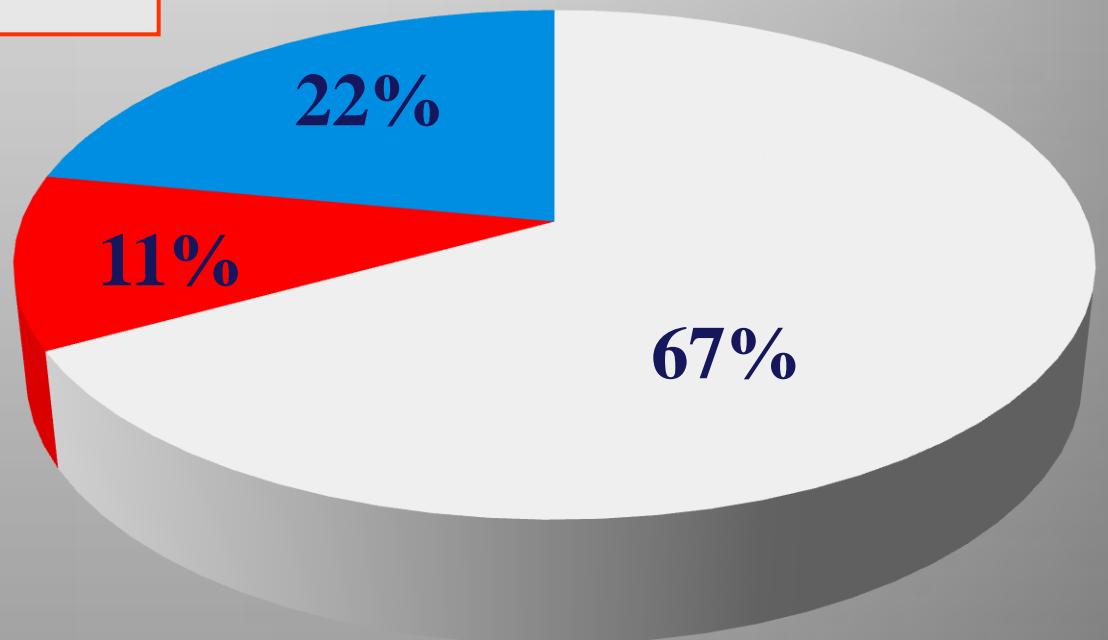


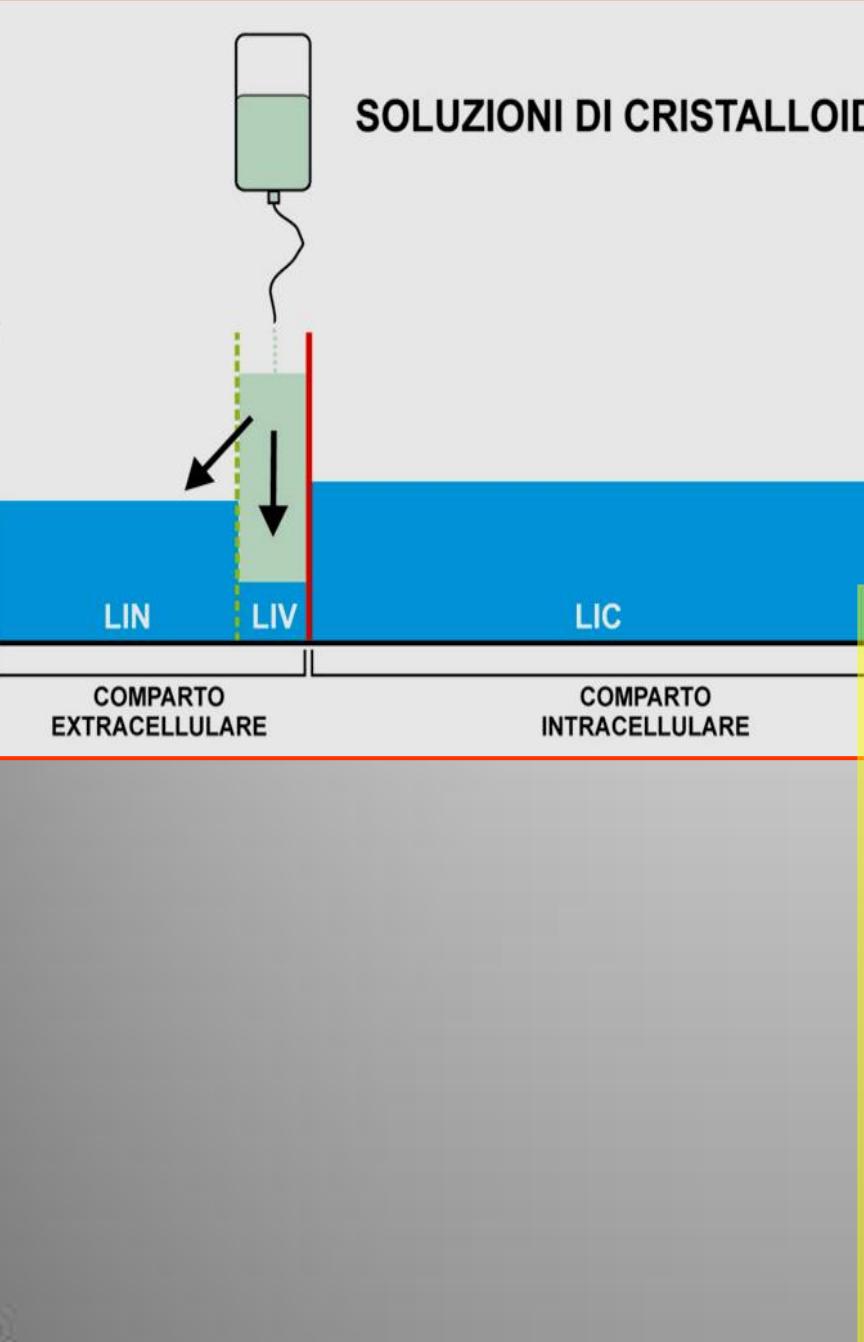
**Stessa distribuzione nei comparti**

**Invariata la loro proporzione**

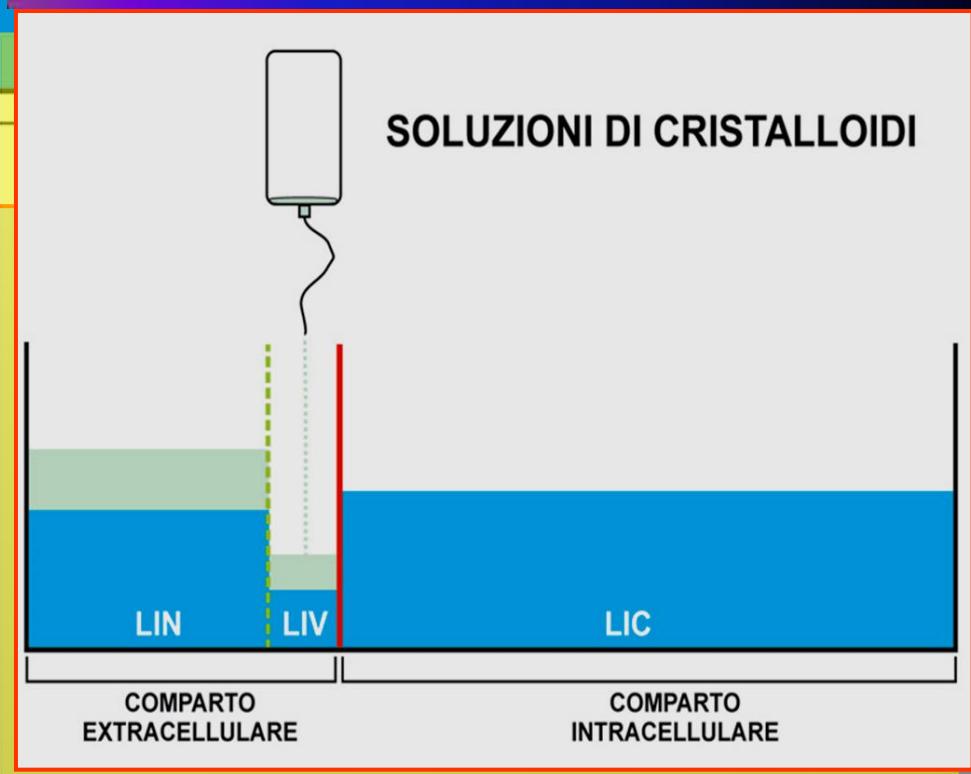
**Edema scarso o assente**

**Comparti**



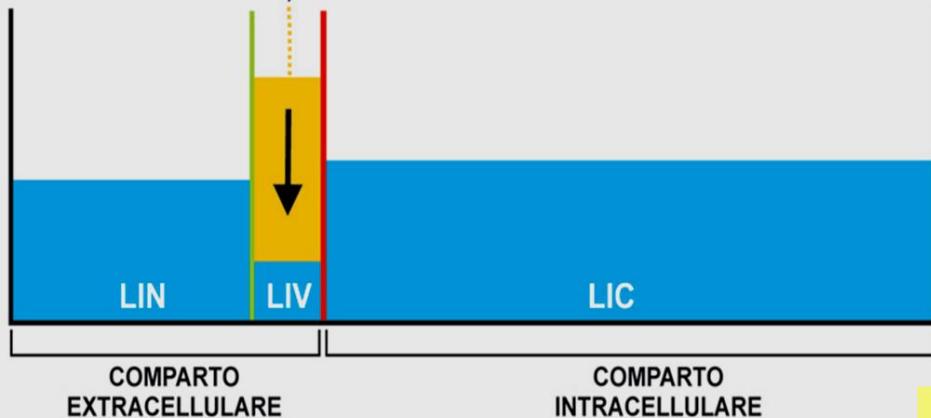


Si distribuiscono solo  
nei comparti Intra –vasc e Interstiz.  
Causano edema in misura  
proporzionale all'accumulo di sodio





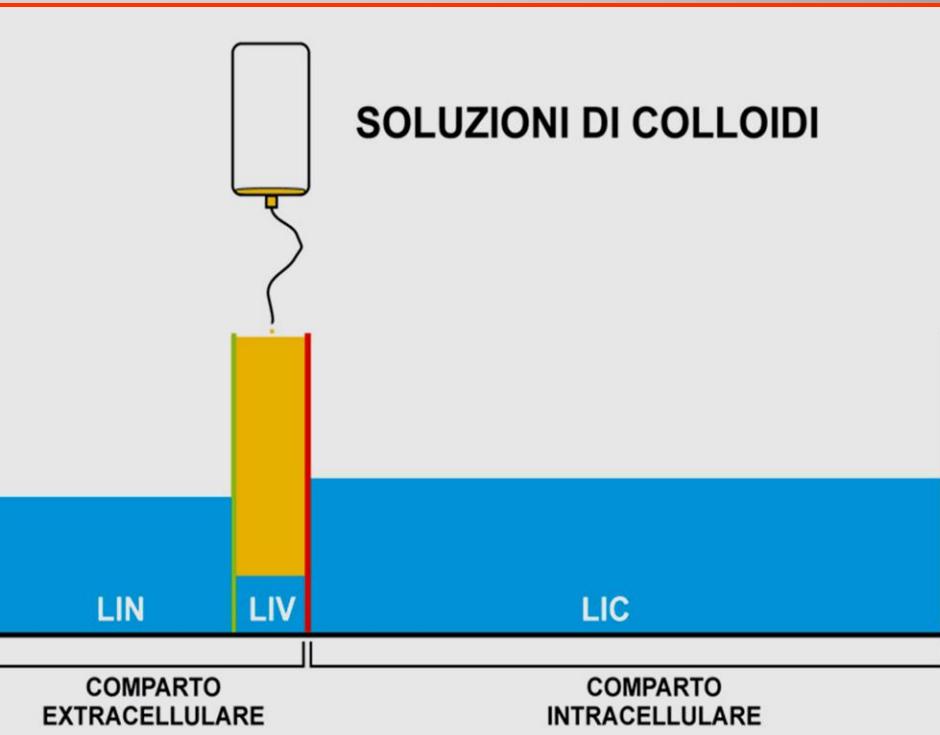
SOLUZIONI DI COLLOIDI



# Cosa fanno i Colloidi ?

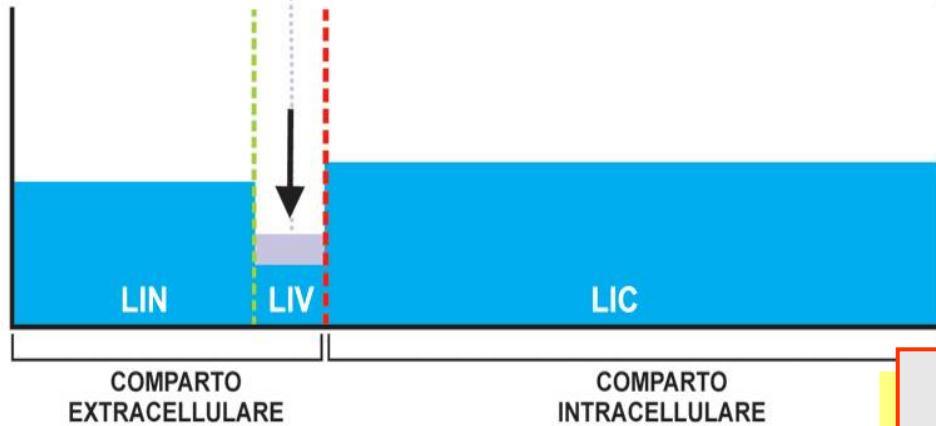


SOLUZIONI DI COLLOIDI

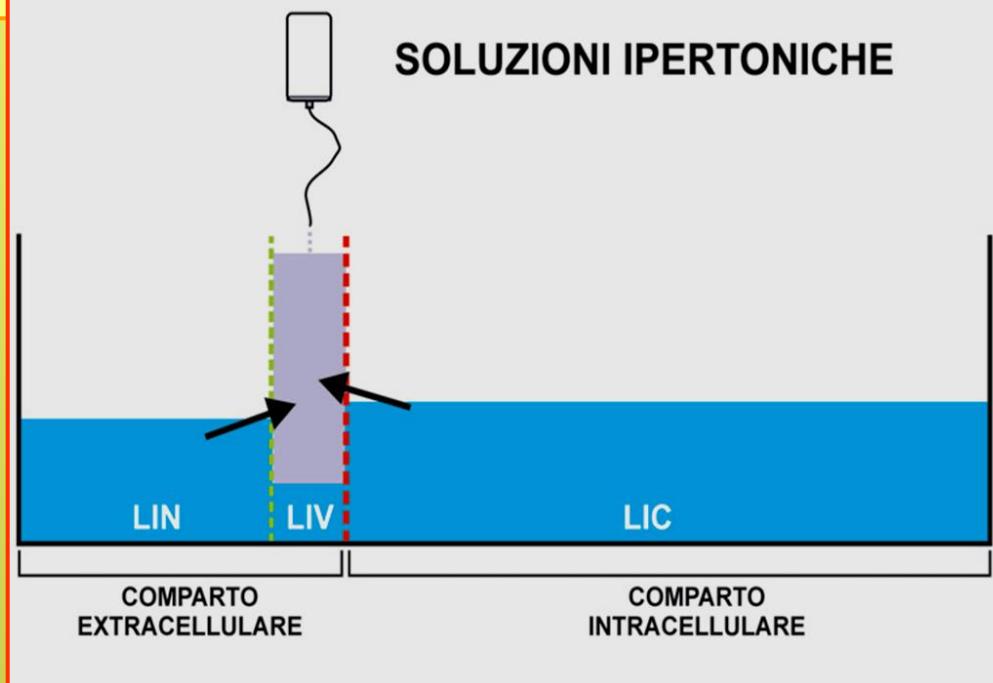




## SOLUZIONI IPERTONICHE



## SOLUZIONI IPERTONICHE



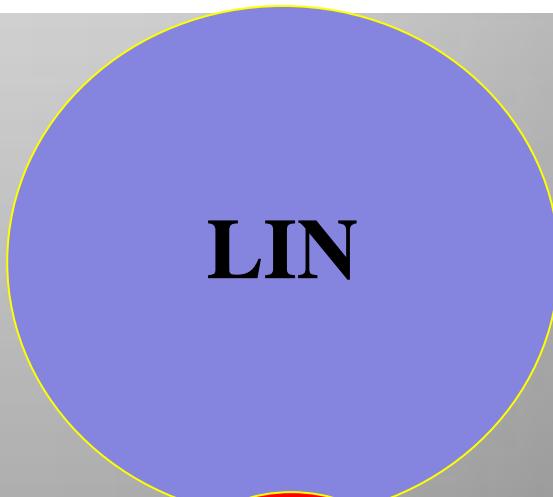
**Sodio (Na<sup>+</sup>)**

# Distribuzione del Sodio nell'organismo:

40%

40%

20%



# Quanto sodio “libero” c’è nell’organismo ?

**15.000 meq (400gr)**



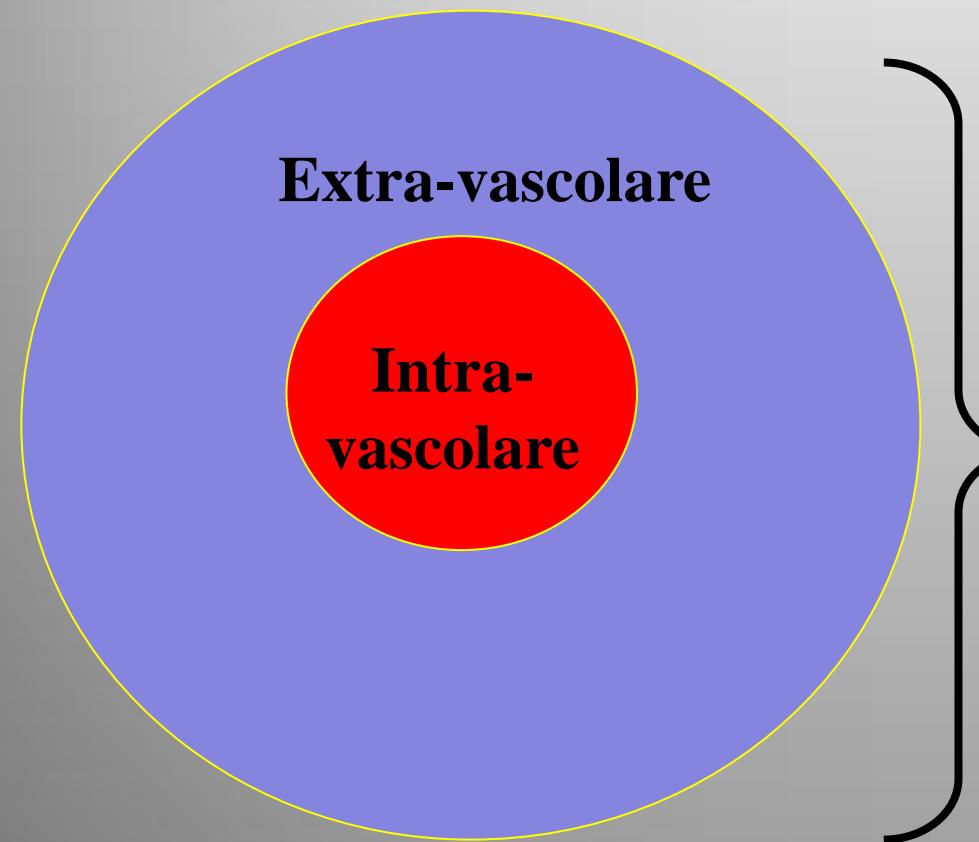
**2.100 meq ( 48 gr)**



**6.000 meq (150 gr)**



# Volume di distribuzione di $\text{Na}^+$ e $\text{Cl}^-$



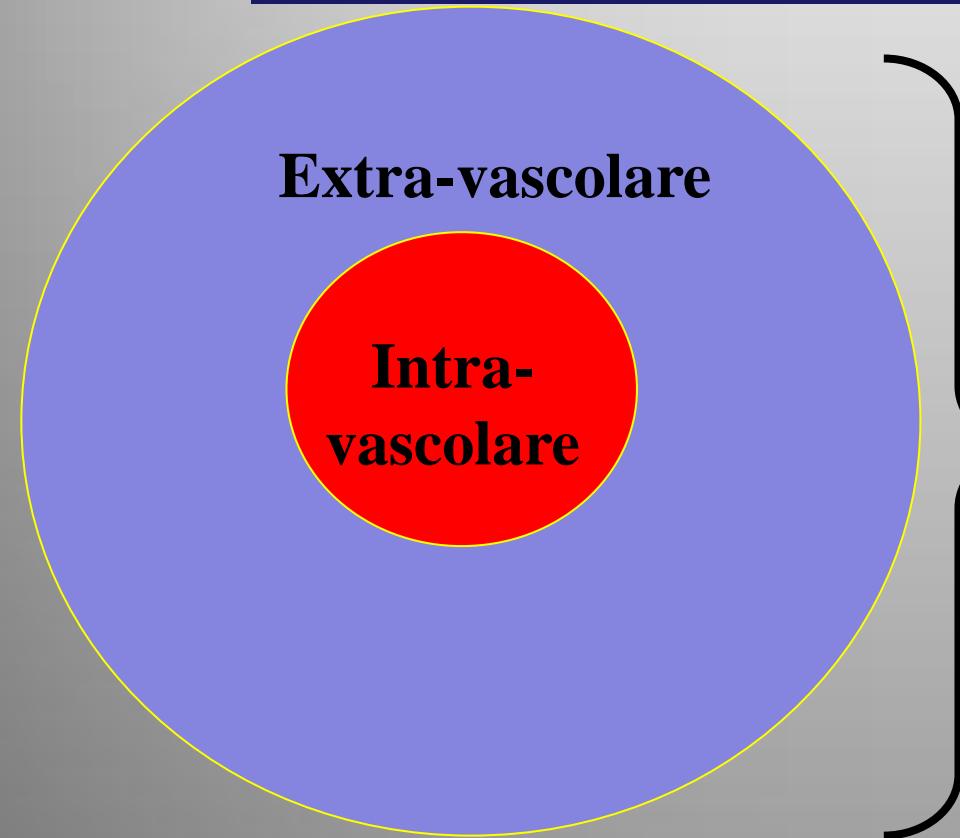
= 35% dell' $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  corporea

=  $\pm 15$  L

# “Patrimonio” di $\text{Na}^+$ e $\text{Cl}^-$ ?

$$\text{Na}^+ 140 \times 15\text{L} = 2100 \text{ meq}$$

$$\text{Cl}^- 100 \times 15\text{L} = 1500 \text{ meq}$$



= 35% dell' $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  corporea

=  $\pm 15$  L

# Sodio

- Fabbisogno giornaliero di  $\text{Na}^+$  : 0,7-3gr  
= 30 meq - **120 meq**
- 1 meq/L = 0,023 mg/L
- 1L elettrolitica = **140 meq** = 3,2 gr
- Enterale (1 gr/L) = 45 meq/L  $\rightarrow$  **90 meq /2L**
- Parenterale 60 meq/L  $\rightarrow$  **120 meq /2L**

# Impatto dei fluidi esogeni

SF 1 L

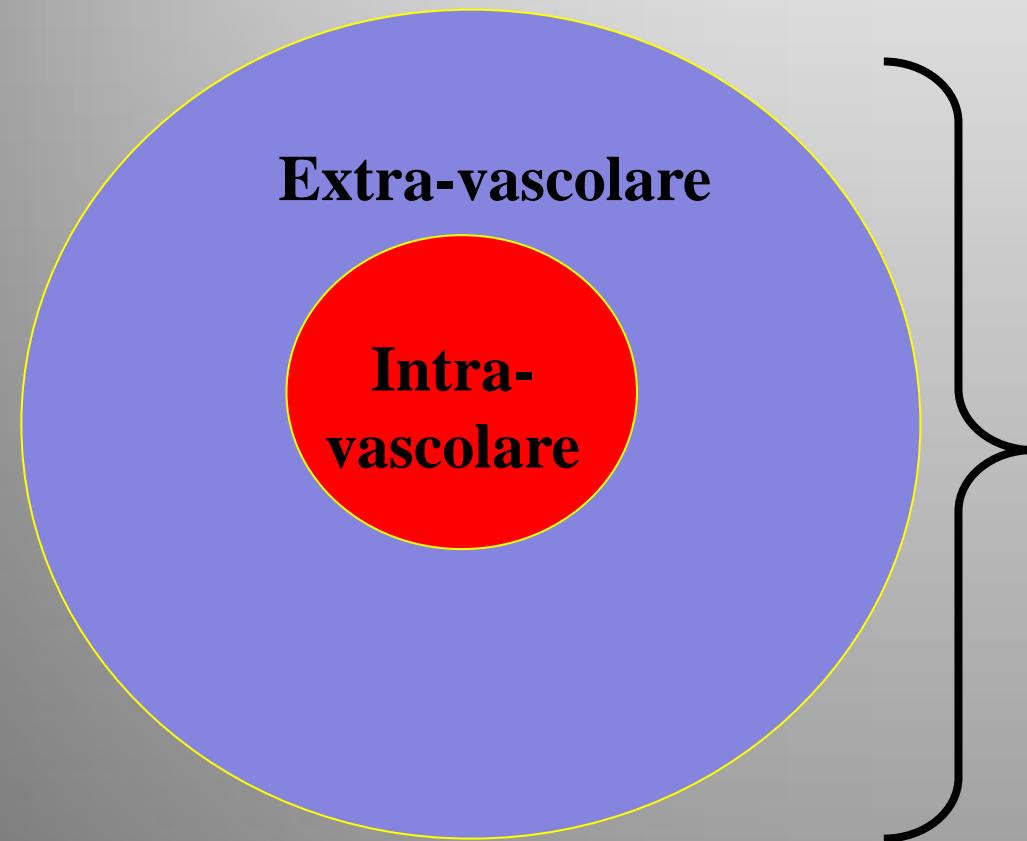
$\text{Na}^+$  154 meq/L

$\text{Cl}^-$  154 meq/L



+ 7,3%

+ 10,3%

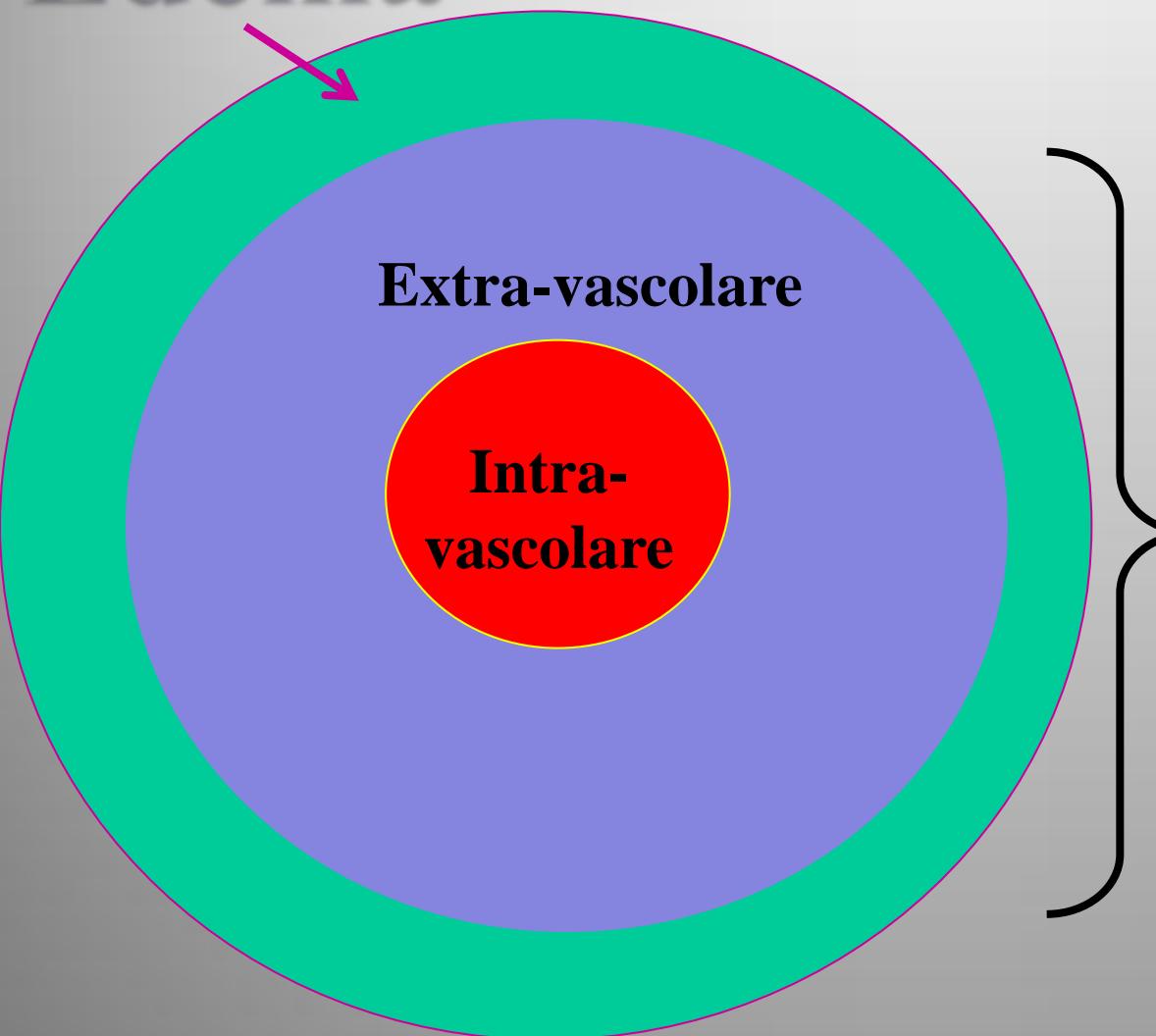


$\text{Na}^+$  2100 meq

$\text{Cl}^-$  1500 meq

# Impatto di 3 L di SF

Edema++



**2566 ↑ + 22%**

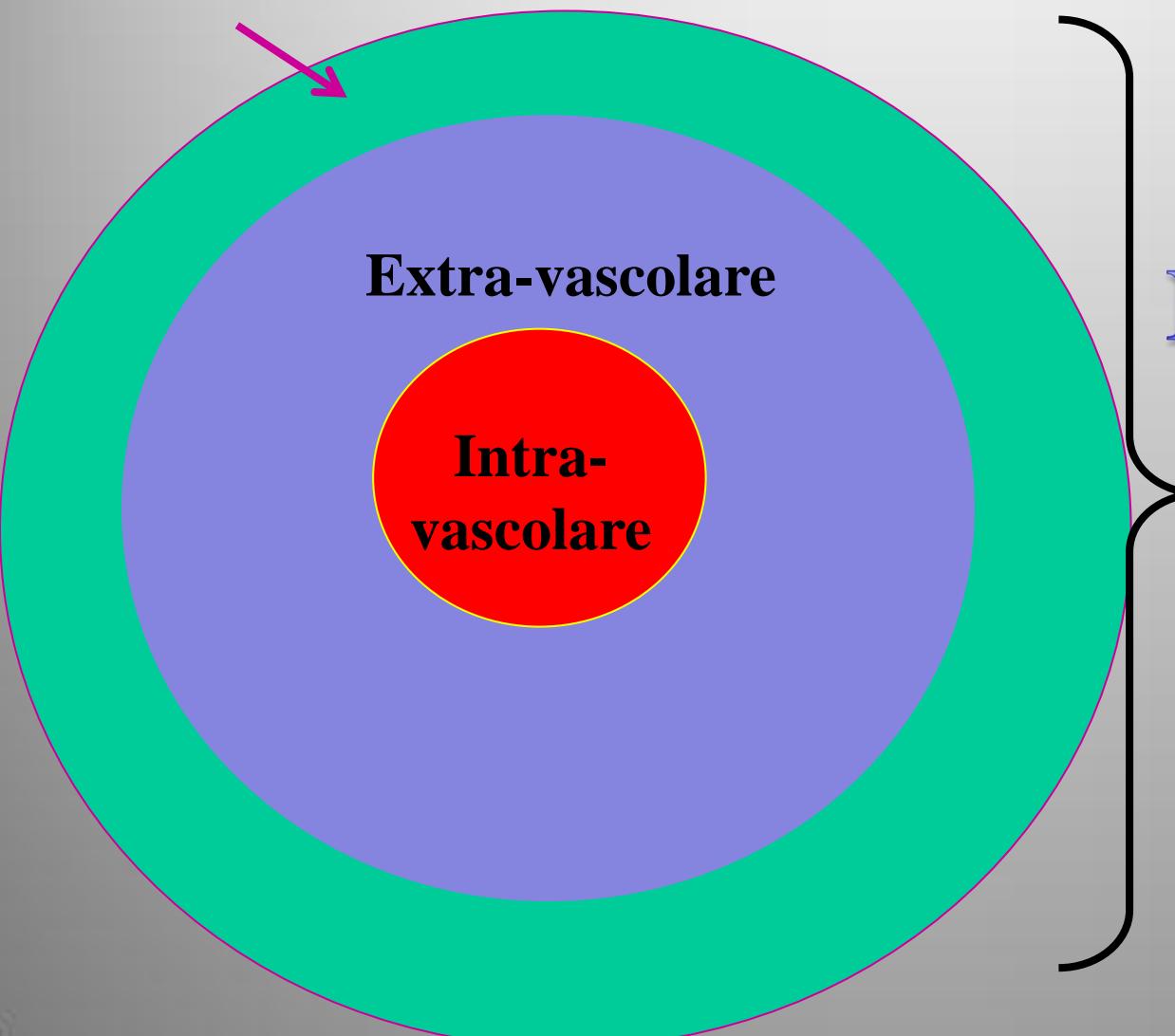
~~**Na<sup>+</sup> 2100 meq**~~

**1966 ↑ + 31%**

~~**Cl<sup>-</sup> 1500 meq**~~

# Impatto di 8 L di cristalloidi

Edema++++

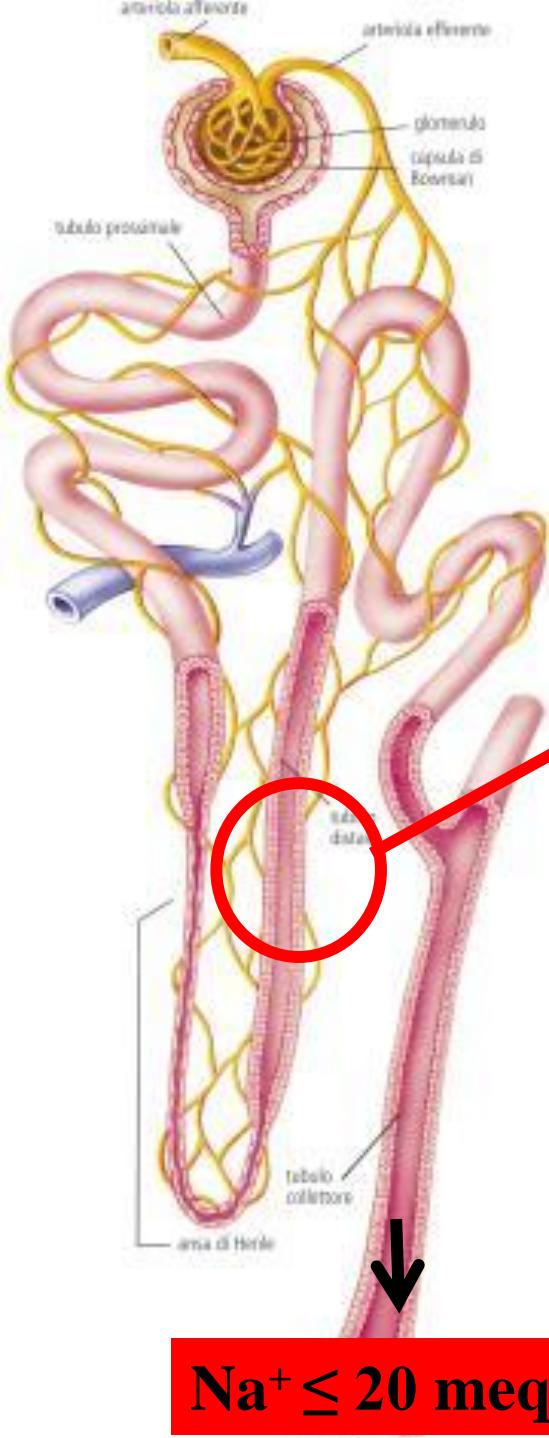


**3320 ↑ + 58%**

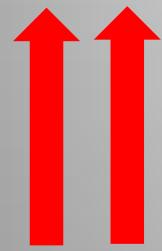
**~~Na<sup>+</sup> 2100 meq~~**

**2500 ↑ + 67%**

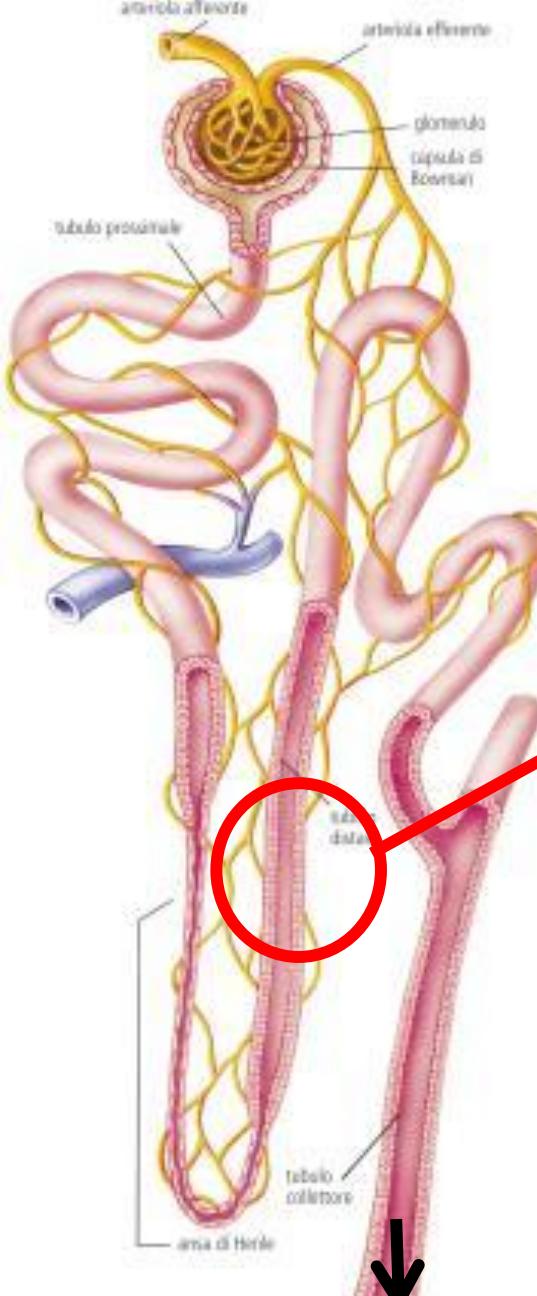
**~~Cl<sup>-</sup> 1500 meq~~**



SE FOSSE STATO VUOTO.....



# Azotemia/Creatinina



$\text{Na}^+ > 40 \text{ meq/L}$



**SE FOSSE PIENO.....**

**Messaggi fondamentali...**

**In emergenza:**

**Cristalloidi, mai colloidi !**

1.

Tutti i fluidi escono dai vasi

**Nella fase successiva:**

**2.**

**Evitiamo l'eccessivo apporto  
di sodio:  
il fabbisogno è 120 meq/die**

3.

L'entità dell'edema dipende  
dal “patrimonio” totale di Na<sup>+</sup>

**4.**

**Lasciamo in pace il rene  
se è sano...ne sa più di noi**