

STUDY GUIDE

Categories

▶ Testing Your Recall

Answers in Appendix B

- The greatest percentage of the body's water is in
 - the blood plasma.
 - the lymph.
 - the intracellular fluid.
 - the interstitial fluid.
 - the extracellular fluid.
- Hypertension is likely to increase the secretion of
 - natriuretic peptide.
 - antidiuretic hormone.
 - bicarbonate ions.
 - aldosterone.
 - ammonia.
- _____ increases water reabsorption without increasing sodium reabsorption.
 - Antidiuretic hormone
 - Aldosterone
 - Natriuretic peptide
 - Parathyroid hormone
 - Calcitonin
- Hypotonic hydration can result from
 - ADH hypersecretion.
 - ADH hyposecretion.
 - aldosterone hypersecretion.
 - aldosterone hyposecretion.
 - a* and *d* only.
- Tetanus is most likely to result from
 - hypernatremia.
 - hypokalemia.
 - hyperkalemia.
 - hypocalcemia.
 - c* and *d* only.
- The principal determinant of intracellular osmolarity and cellular volume is
 - protein.
 - phosphate.
 - potassium.
 - sodium.
 - chloride.

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- Increased excretion of ammonium chloride in the urine most likely indicates
 - hypercalcemia.
 - hyponatremia.
 - hypochloremia.
 - alkalosis.
 - acidosis.
- The most effective buffer in the intracellular fluid is
 - phosphate.
 - protein.
 - bicarbonate.
 - carbonic acid.
 - ammonia.
- Tubular secretion of hydrogen is directly linked to
 - tubular secretion of potassium.
 - tubular secretion of sodium.
 - tubular reabsorption of potassium.
 - tubular reabsorption of sodium.
 - tubular secretion of chloride.
- Hyperchloremia is most likely to result in
 - alkalosis.
 - acidosis.
 - hypernatremia.
 - hyperkalemia.
 - hypovolemia.
- The most abundant cation in the ECF is _____.
- The two most abundant cations in the ICF are _____ and _____.
- Water produced by the body's chemical reactions is called _____.
- The skin loses water by two processes, sweating and _____.
- Any abnormal accumulation of fluid in a particular place in the body is called _____.
- An excessive concentration of potassium ions in the blood is called _____.
- A deficiency of sodium ions in the blood is called _____.
- A blood pH of 7.2 caused by inadequate pulmonary ventilation would be classified as _____.
- Tubular secretion of hydrogen ions ceases if the acidity of the tubular fluid falls below a value called the _____.
- Long-term satiation of thirst depends on a reduction of the _____ of the blood.