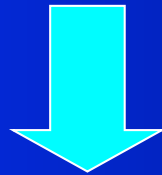
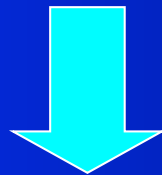


EQUILIBRIO ACIDO-BASE

GASES EN SANGRE



ESTADO ACIDO-BASE



Detectar o confirmar alteraciones metabolicas y/o respiratorias que modifican el pH sanguineo.



ESTADO DE OXIGENACION



Determinar si la oxigenacion tisular es la adecuada.



HOSPITAL BRITANICO
DE BUENOS AIRES

MECANISMOS DE DEFENSA

pH liq. corporal: rango estrecho



- **BUFFERS**
- **PULMON**
- **RIÑÓN**

ENTRADA
(PRODUCCION)



- .- AMORTIGUAR EL pH
- .- SISTEMA DE TRANSPORTE



BUFFERS

SALIDA

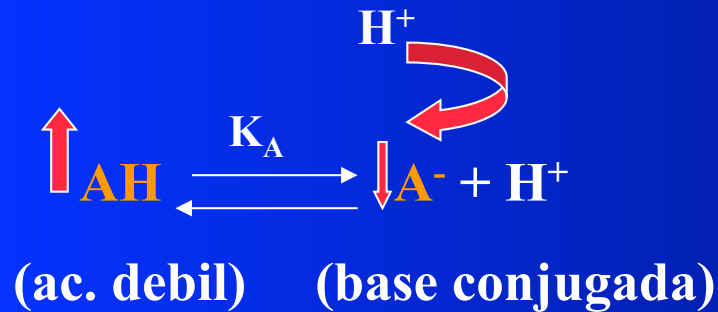


RIÑÓN Y PULMON

SISTEMAS BUFFERS

SISTEMAS BUFFERS

- 2 ESPECIES MOLECULARES: ACEPTORA DE H⁺ (A⁻)
+
DONANTE DE H⁺ (AH)



$$K_A = \frac{[A^-][H^+]}{[AH]}$$

$$[H^+] = K_A \frac{[AH]}{[A^-]}$$

$$pH = pK + \log \frac{BASE (CO_3H^-)}{ACIDO (pCO_2)}$$

EFICACIA DE UN BUFFER:

- CONCENTRACION
- pk → pH con 50% AH y 50% A⁻
(pK = pH +/- 1)
- SISTEMA ABIERTO O CERRADO

PRINCIPALES BUFFERS DEL ORGANISMO

➤ $\text{CO}_3\text{H}^- / \text{CO}_3\text{H}_2$

➤ $\text{HbO}_2 / \text{HbH}$

➤ $\text{PROT}^- / \text{PROTH}$

➤ FOSFATOS ORGANICOS
($\text{AMP} / \text{ADP} / \text{ATP} / 2\text{-}3 \text{ DFG}$)

➤ APATITA

➤ $\text{PO}_4\text{H}^{2-} / \text{PO}_4\text{H}_2^-$

➤ $\text{NH}_3 / \text{NH}_4^+$

EXTRACELULAR

INTRACELULARES

OSEO

URINARIOS

BUFFER CO₃H⁻ / CO₃H₂



$$\text{CO}_2 (\text{d}) = \alpha \times \text{pCO}_2 = 0.0301 \times 40 = 1.2 \text{ mEq/L}$$

PULMON

$$K_A = \frac{\text{H}^+ \times \text{CO}_3\text{H}^-}{\text{CO}_2 (\text{d})} = \frac{\text{H}^+ \times \text{CO}_3\text{H}}{\alpha \times \text{pCO}_2}$$

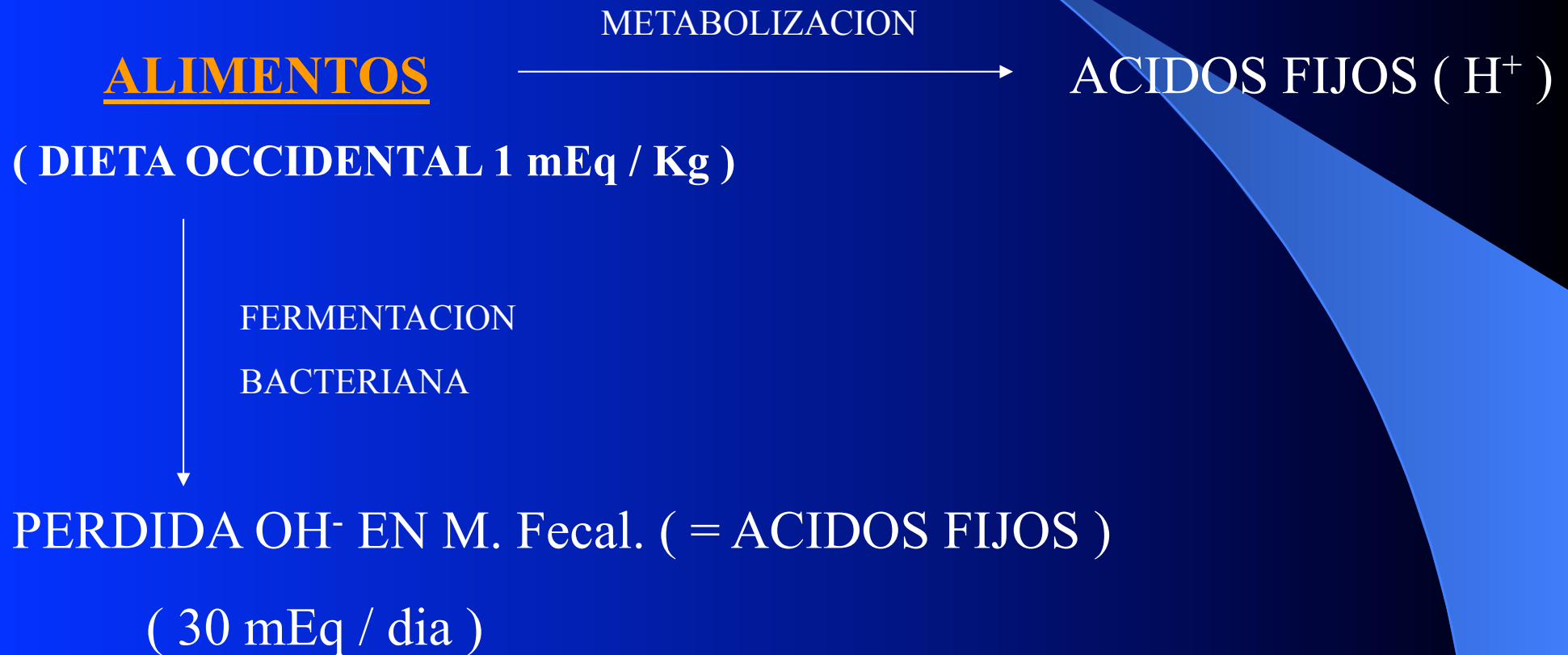
$$\text{H}^+ = \frac{24 \times \text{pCO}_2}{\text{CO}_3\text{H}^-}$$



pH = pK + log $\frac{[\text{A}^-]}{[\text{AH}]}$ **CO₃H⁻** calcular
 (medir) **pCO₂** (medir) x α

↑ H⁺ 10 nEq/L → 0.1 U pH ↓
 RANGO: 7.20 – 7.50 (7.28 – 7.45)
 pH = 7.40 H⁺ = 40 nEq/L

CARGA DE ACIDOS FIJOS DIARIA

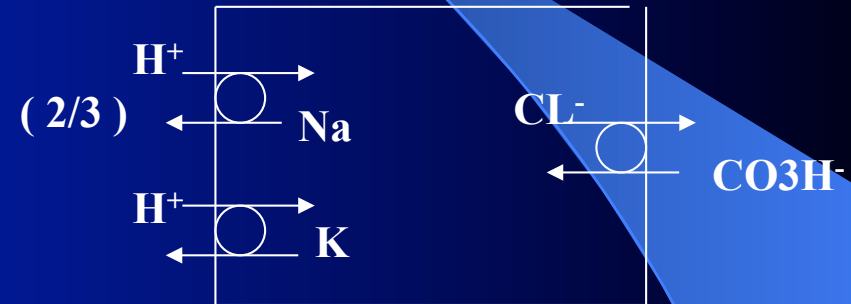


RESPUESTA INTEGRAL POR CARGA DE ACIDOS Y BASES FIJAS

➤ BUFFERS EXTRACELULARES: $\text{CO}_3\text{H}^- / \text{CO}_2$

➤ BUFFERS INTRACELULARES

↓ 0.10 U pH → ↑ 0.6 mEq/L K^+
(AC. METABOLICA x AC. INORG.)



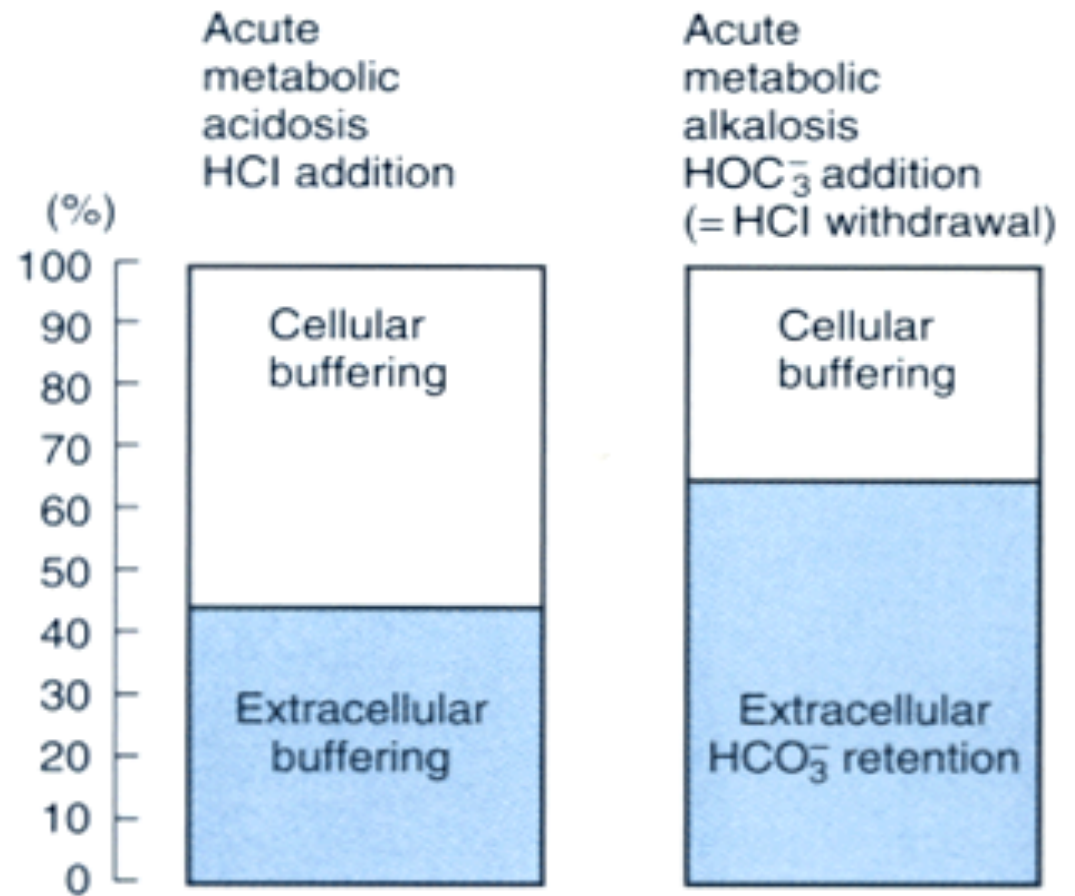
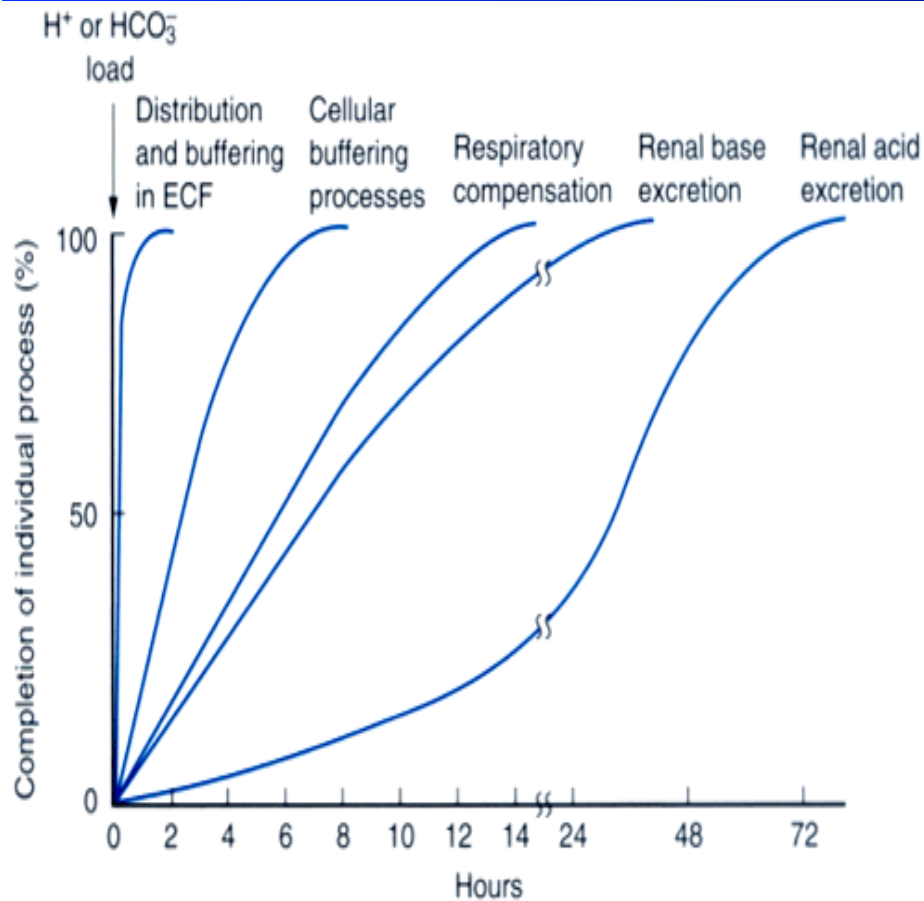
➤ ADAPTACIONES RESPIRATORIAS

↓ CO_3H^- → p CO_2 ↓
↑ CO_3H^- → p CO_2 ↑

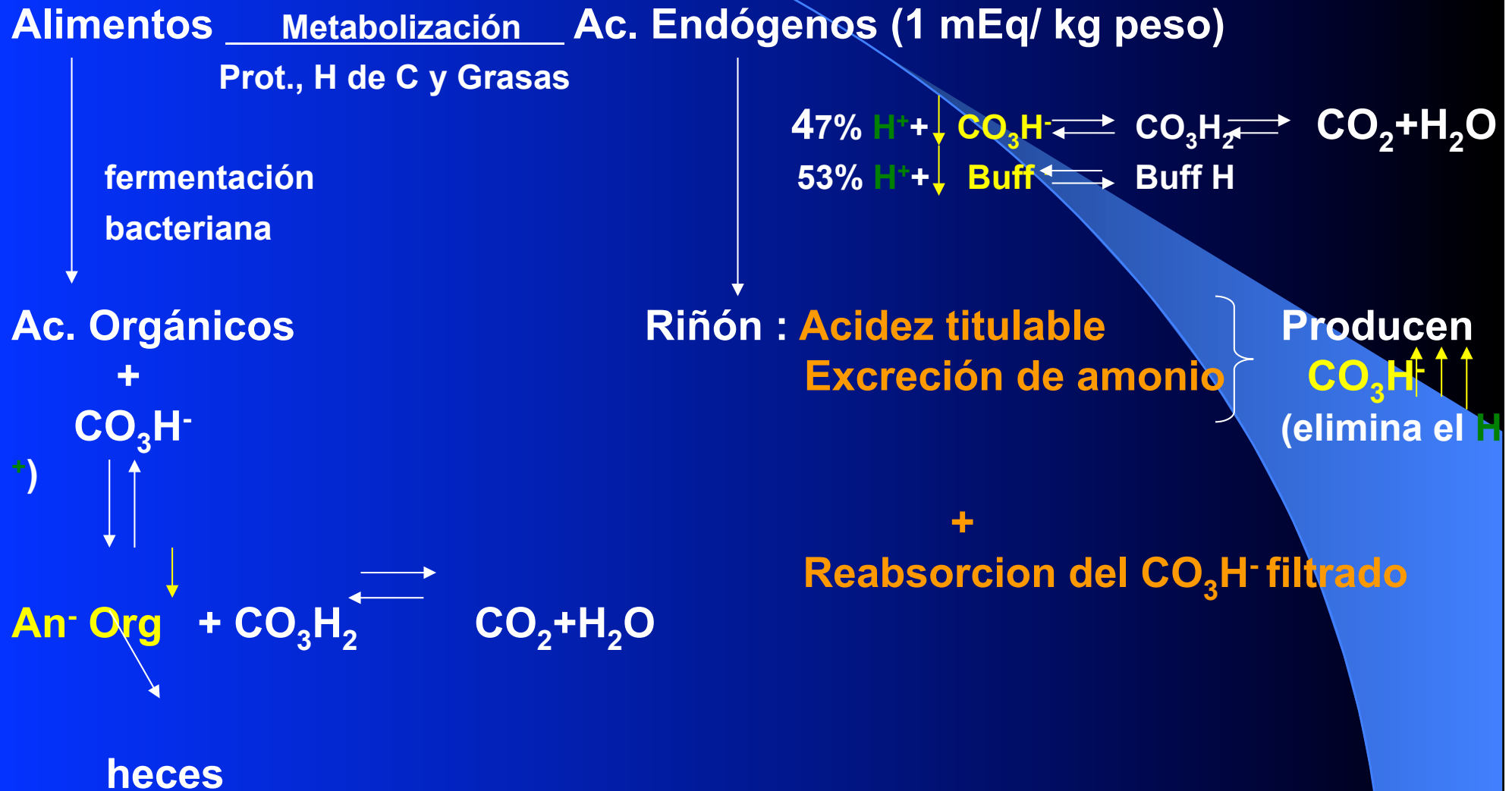
$$\text{H}^+ = 24 \times \frac{\text{pCO}_2}{\text{CO}_3\text{H}^-}$$

➤ AJUSTE RENAL

DISTRIBUCION DE LOS BUFFERS



TRANSPORTE Y ELIMINACION DE SUSTANCIAS FIJAS



REABSORCION RENAL DEL CO_3H^- FILTRADO

MANEJO RENAL DEL BICARBONATO

➤ FILTRACION GLOMERULAR

- IFG x CO_3H^- pl

$$180 \text{ L/ dia} \times 24 \text{ mEq/L} = 4000\text{-}4500 \text{ mEq/dia}$$

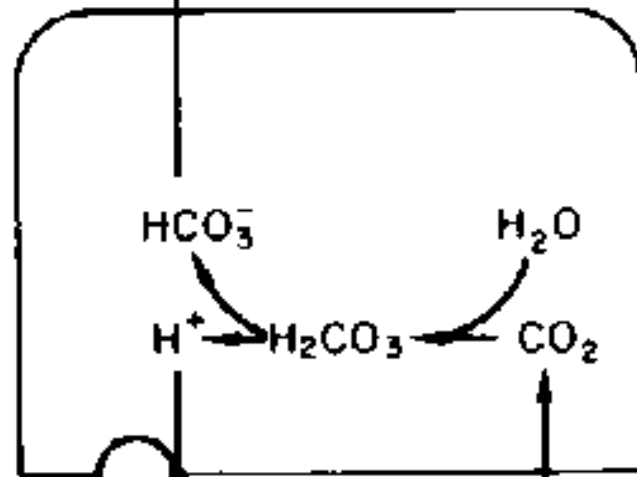
➤ REABSORCION RENAL

- **TUBULO CONTORNEADO PROXIMAL: 75 - 80 %**
- **ASA GRUESA DE HENLE: 10 - 20 %**
- **NEFRON DISTAL: 5 - 10 %**

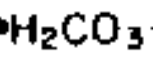
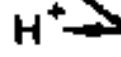
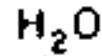
FORMAS DE REABSORCION PROXIMAL DE BICARBONATO

(a) PROTON SECRETION

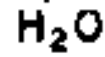
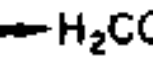
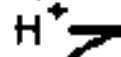
BLOOD



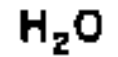
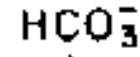
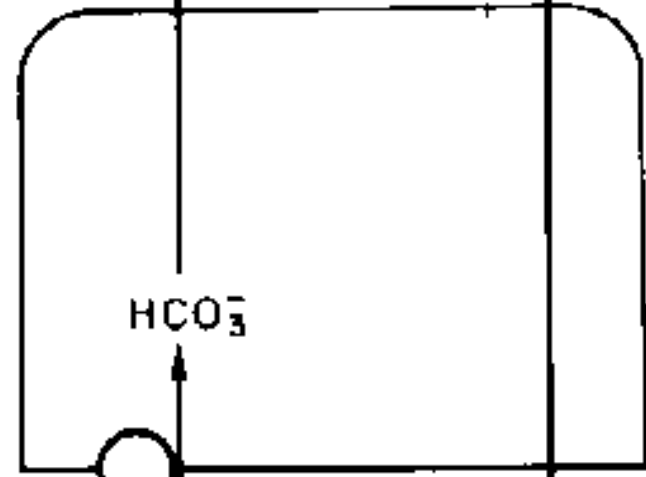
CELL



LUMEN

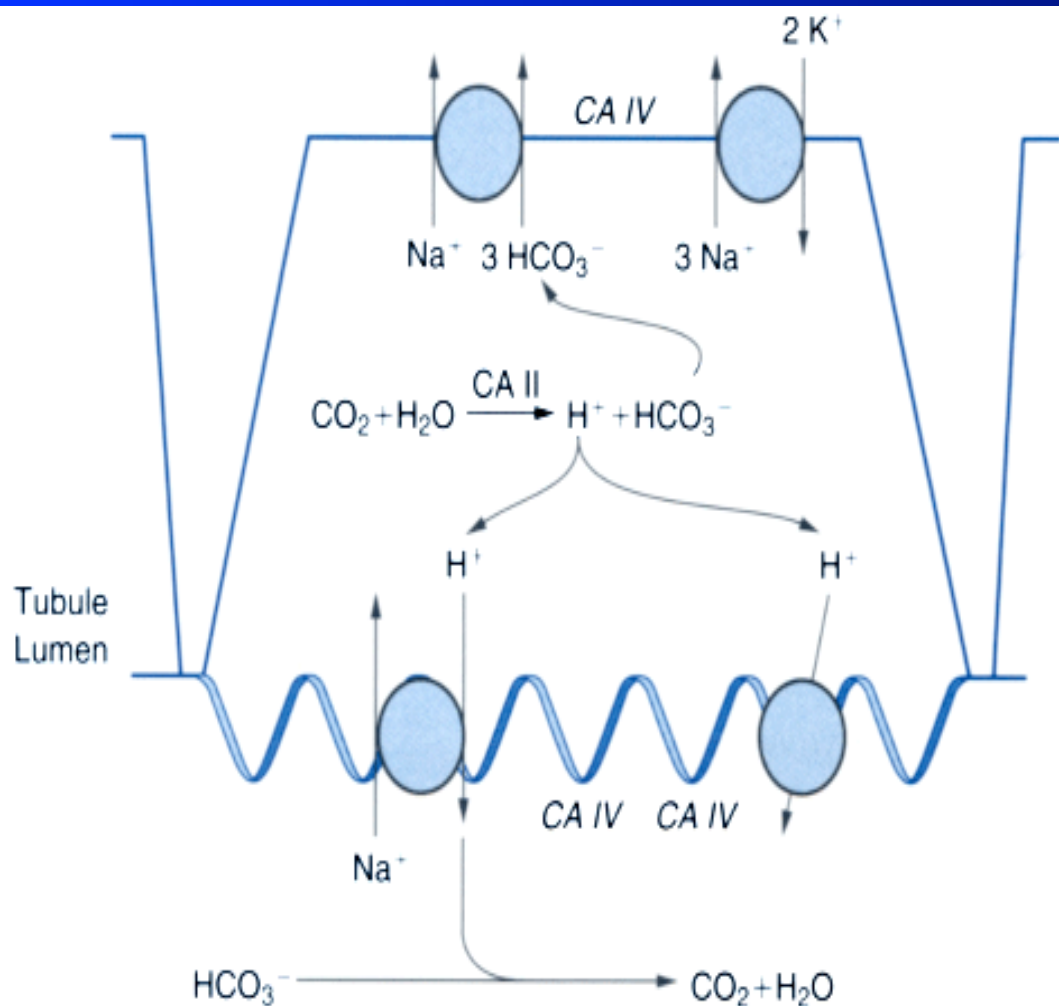


(b) DIRECT BICARBONATE ABSORPTION



MECANISMO REABSORCION PROXIMAL DE BICARBONATO

POR SECRECION DE H⁺

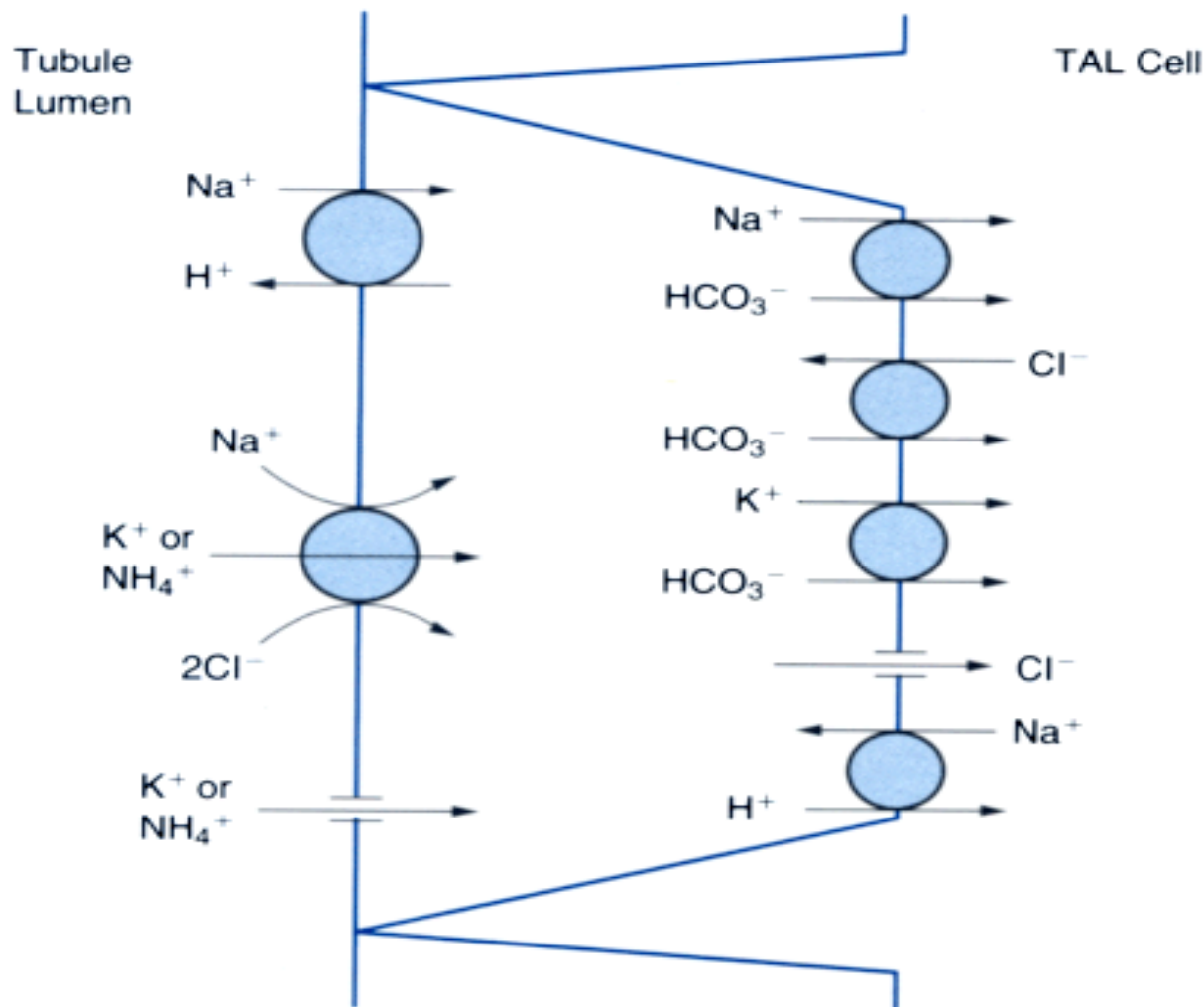


- AC II y IV
- Na/K ATPasa
- Na⁺/ H⁺ o NH₄⁺ 2/3(NHE3)
- H⁺/ ATPasa 1/3
- Na⁺/ 3 CO₃H⁻ (NBC1)

75 - 80 %

MECANISMO DE REABSORCION DE BICARBONATO EN AGH

POR SECRECION DE H⁺



• Na⁺/K⁺/ 2Cl⁻

• Na⁺/ H⁺ (NHE3)

(+) ACIDOSIS

• Na⁺/ CO₃H⁻ (NBC2)

(+) ACIDOSIS

• CL⁻/ CO₃H⁻ (AE2)

• AC II y IV

REABSORCION:

CO₃H⁻ luminal

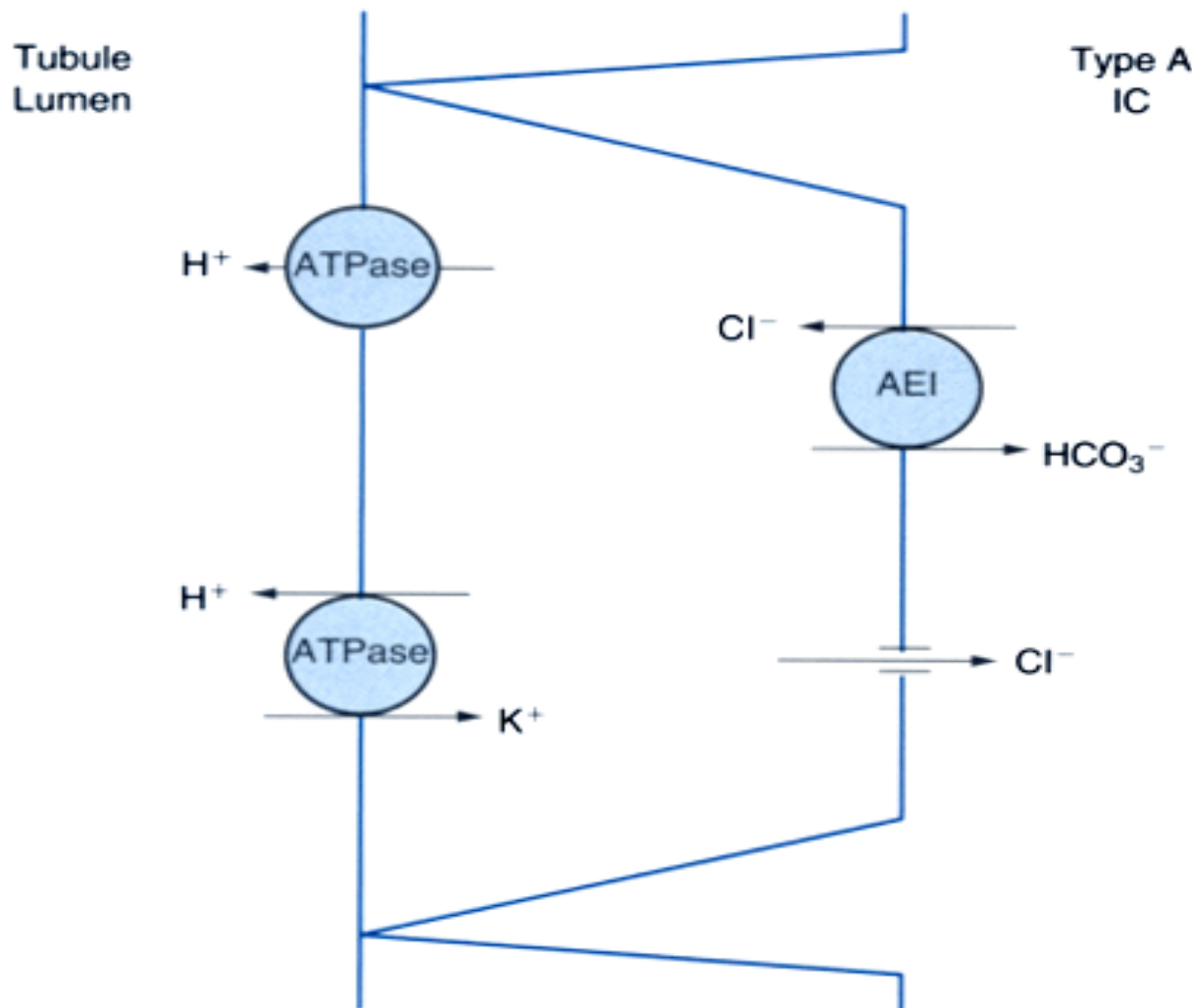
HIPOTONICIDAD

Na luminal

10 – 20 %

MECANISMO DE REABSORCION CO₃H⁻ EN NEFRON DISTAL

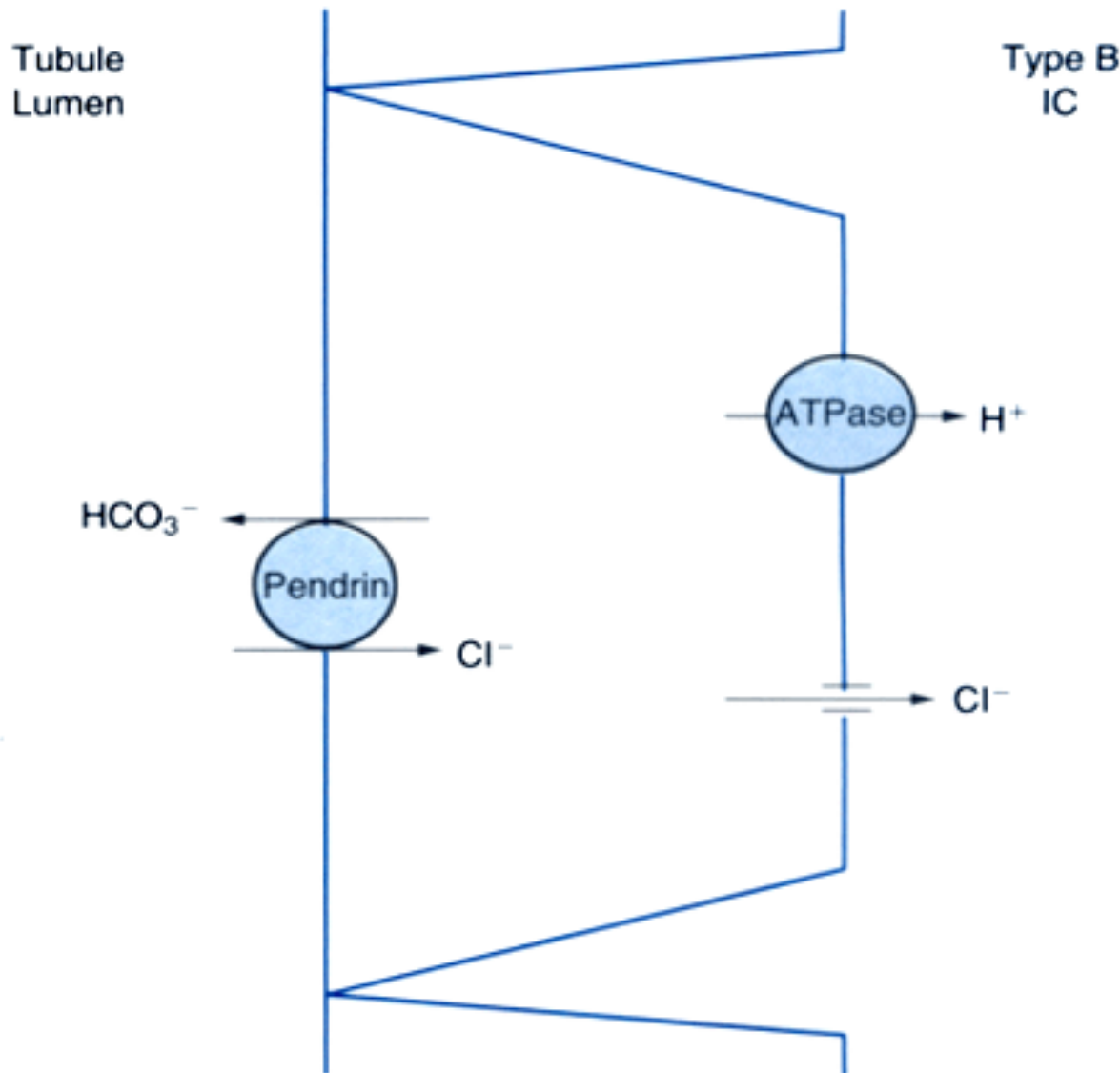
POR SECRECION DE H⁺



- H⁺ ATPase
- H⁺/K⁺ ATPase
(+) DEF. DE K CRONICA
CCMEi 35-70%
(reabsorcion CO₃H⁻)
- CL⁻ / CO₃H⁻ (AE1)
- AC II ABUNDANTE
- AC IV (TCME (i))

5- 10 %

MECANISMO DE SECRECION CO₃H- EN NEFRON DISTAL

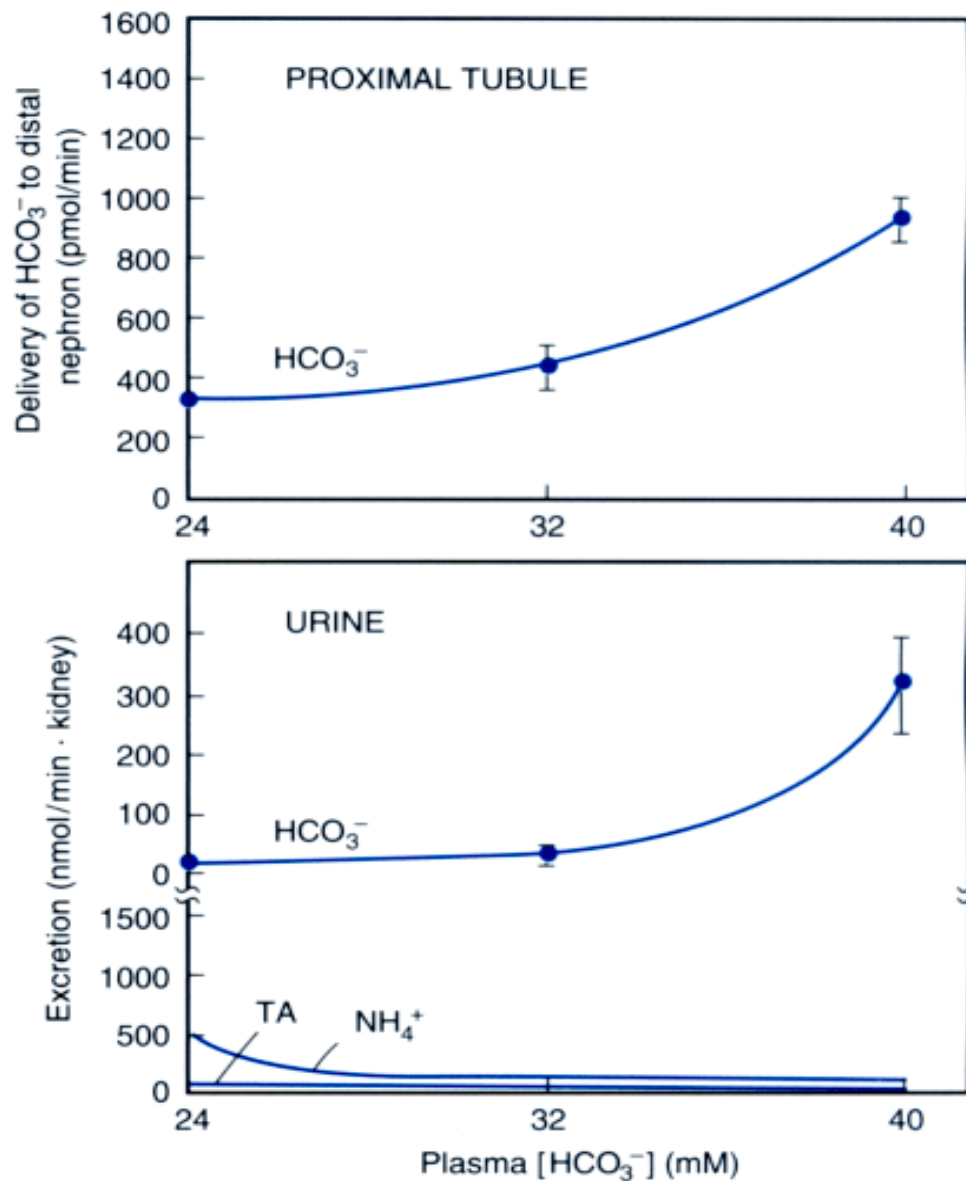


SECRECION DE CO₃H- (TCC y TC)

ESTIMULADA POR:

- CARGA ALCALINA
- MINERALOCORTIC.
- ISOPROTENEROL

RESPUESTA RENAL FRENTE A UNA CARGA ALCALINA



ADM. CO₃H-Na⁺ (aguda)

↑ CO₃H⁻_{pl}

↓ REABS. PROX. CO₃H⁻ (ABSOLUTA)

↑ VOL LEC

↑ LIBERACION DE CO₃H⁻ A NEFRON DISTAL

- LIMITADA CAPAC. SECRECION DE H⁺
- (+) SECRECION DE CO₃H⁻ EN TCC

BICARBONATURIA

FACTORES QUE MODIFICAN LA RESPUESTA RENAL



FACTORES QUE LA MODIFICAN: **AUMENTAN LA REABSORCION PROX. CO₃H⁻**
MEJORAN SECRECION DISTAL DE H⁺

- **DEPLECION DEL VOL LEC = DEPLECION DE CL⁻**: DISMINUCION DEL VOL. FG
- **HIPERALDOSTERONISMO**: (+) SECRECION DISTAL DE H⁺
AUMENTA LA DIF. DE POTENCIAL LUMEN (-)
- **HIPOKALEMIA**: DISMINUCION DEL VOL. FG
(+) NHE3 y NBC1
(+) AMONIOGENESIS
UP REGULATION H⁺ / K⁺ ATPasa
- **ANIONES NO REABSORBIBLES DISTALMENTE**:
AUMENTAN LA DIF. DE POTENCIAL LUMEN (-)
SUPRIMEN LA SECRECION DE CO₃H⁻

FACTORES DE REGULACION RENAL DEL BICARBONATO

TUBULO CONTORNEADO PROXIMAL

- BAJO pH PERITUBULAR (\downarrow CO_3H^- o \uparrow PCO_2)
- DEPLECION DE K
- DISMINUCION DEL VOL LEC
- DISMINUCION DE CARGA FILTRADA DE CO_3H^-
- HIPERCAPNIA CRONICA
- ANGIOTENSINA II

REABSORCION

ASA GRUESA DE HENLE

- ACIDOSIS
- HIPOTONICIDAD
- DIURETICOS DE ASA

NEFRON DISTAL

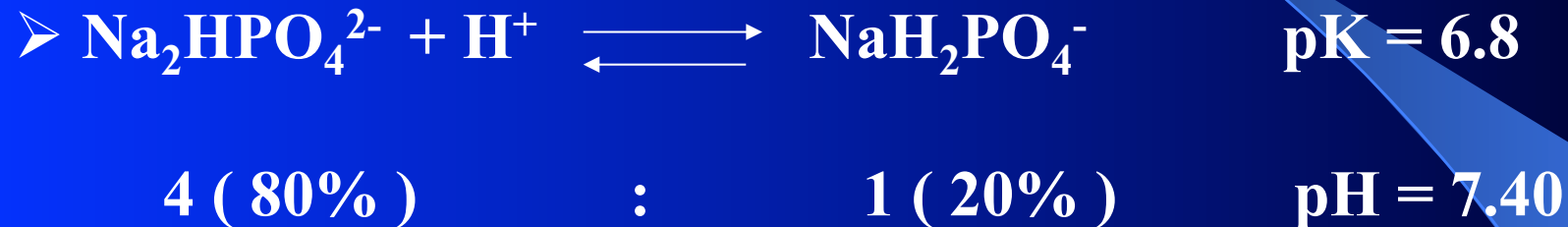
- ACIDOSIS
- VOLTAJE TRANSEPITELIAL (An^- acompañante Na)
- MINERALOCORTICOIDES



ACIDEZ TITULABLE

ACIDEZ TITULABLE

“ CANTIDAD DE H⁺ AGREGADA A LA LUZ TUBULAR A LO LARGO DEL NEFRON QUE TITULA BUFFERS URINARIOS ”



➤ REPRESENTA **1/3** DE LA EXCRECION DE ACIDOS FIJOS
(40 mmol/dia)

➤ OTROS AC. TITULABLES: CREATININA - AC. CITRICO – AC ORG.

➤ AT. DEPENDE DEL pH URINARIO - BUFFERS URINARIOS - PTH

ACIDEZ TITULABLE

Segment	pH	$\text{HPO}_4(2-)$, mmol	HPO_4- , mmol	Amount buffered by $\text{HPO}_4(2-)$, mmol
Filtrate	7.40	40	10	0
Proximal tubule	6.80	25	25	15
Final urine	4.80	0.5	39.5	39.5

pH dependence of titratable acid excretion Effect of tubular fluid pH on the degree of buffering by phosphate [$\text{HPO}_4(2-)$] if 50 mmol of phosphate is excreted.

EXCRECION DE AMONIO

AMONIACO - AMONIO



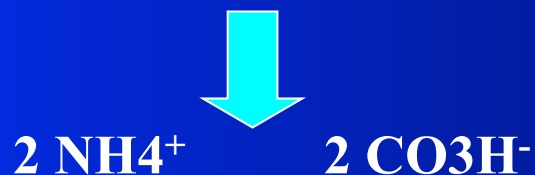
1% : 99% $\text{pH} = 7.0$

➤ REPRESENTA **2/3** EXCRECION DE ACIDOS FIJOS

➤ AUMENTA EL % FRENTE A UNA CARGA ACIDA

➤ PRODUCCION:

- PPAL/ EN TUBULO PROXIMAL
- A PARTIR DE GLUTAMINA



- ESTIMULADA POR: ACIDOSIS AGUDA Y CRONICA
HIPOKALEMIA CRONICA
ANGIOTENSINA II

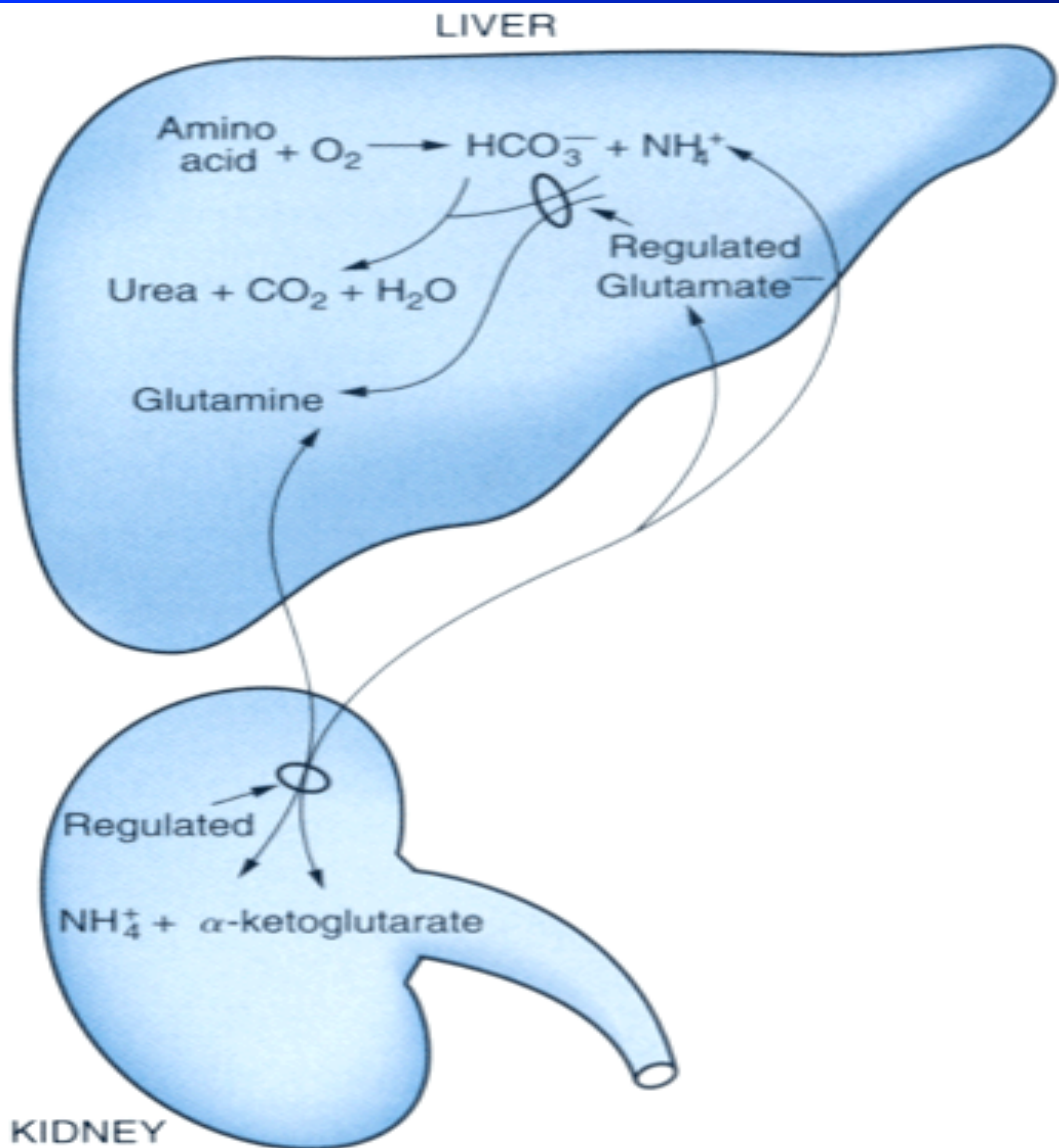
MANEJO RENAL DEL AMONIO

➤ AMONIOGENESIS

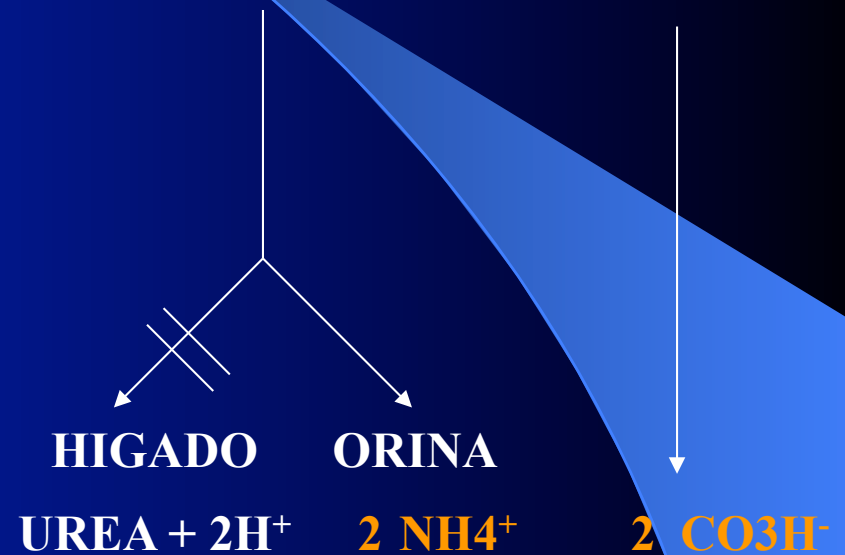
➤ TRANSPORTE ESPECIFICO RENAL

- REABSORCION
- SECRECION
- CONTRACORRIENTE Y MULTIPLICACION

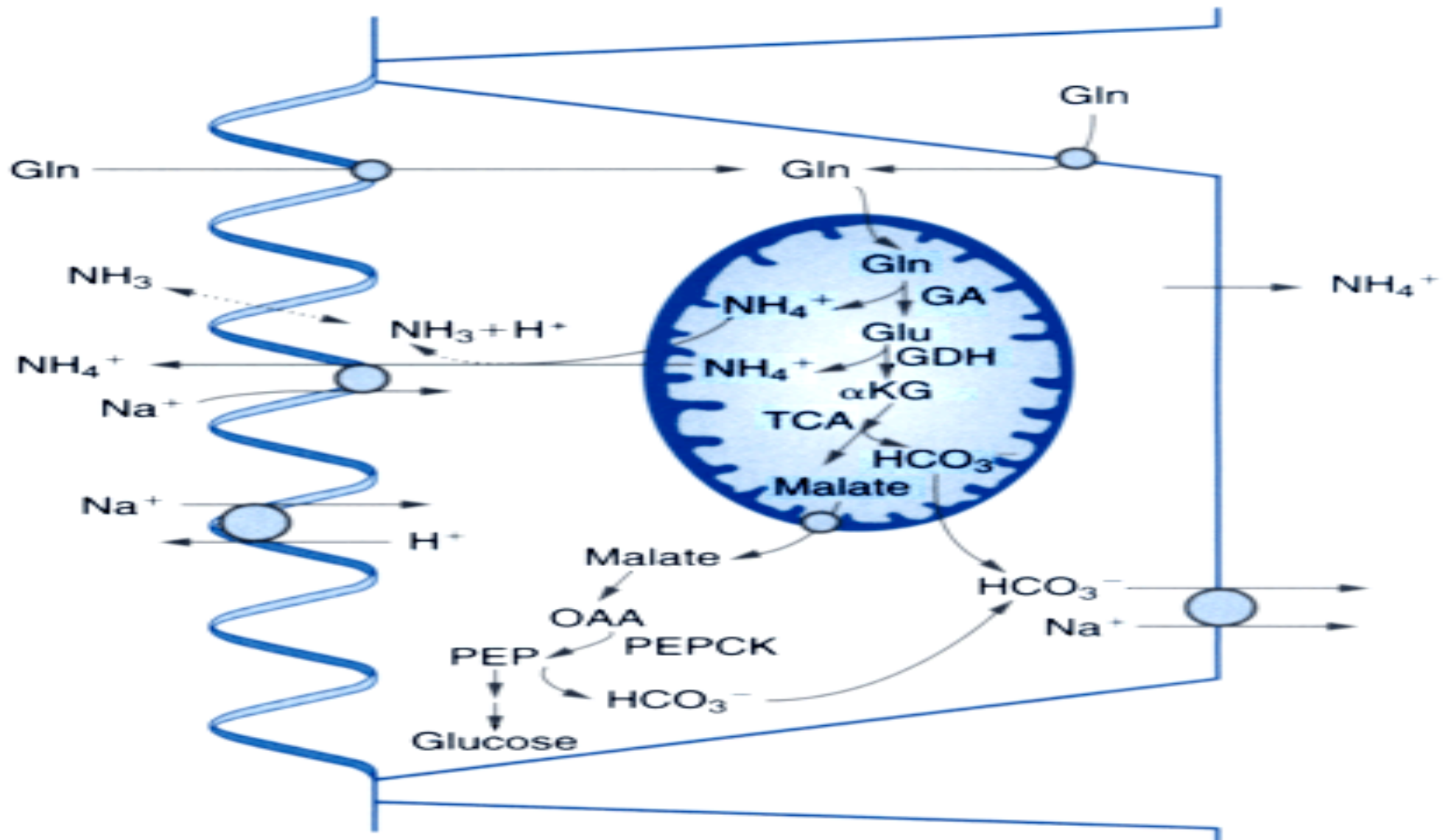
VIA METABOLICA DEL AMONIO



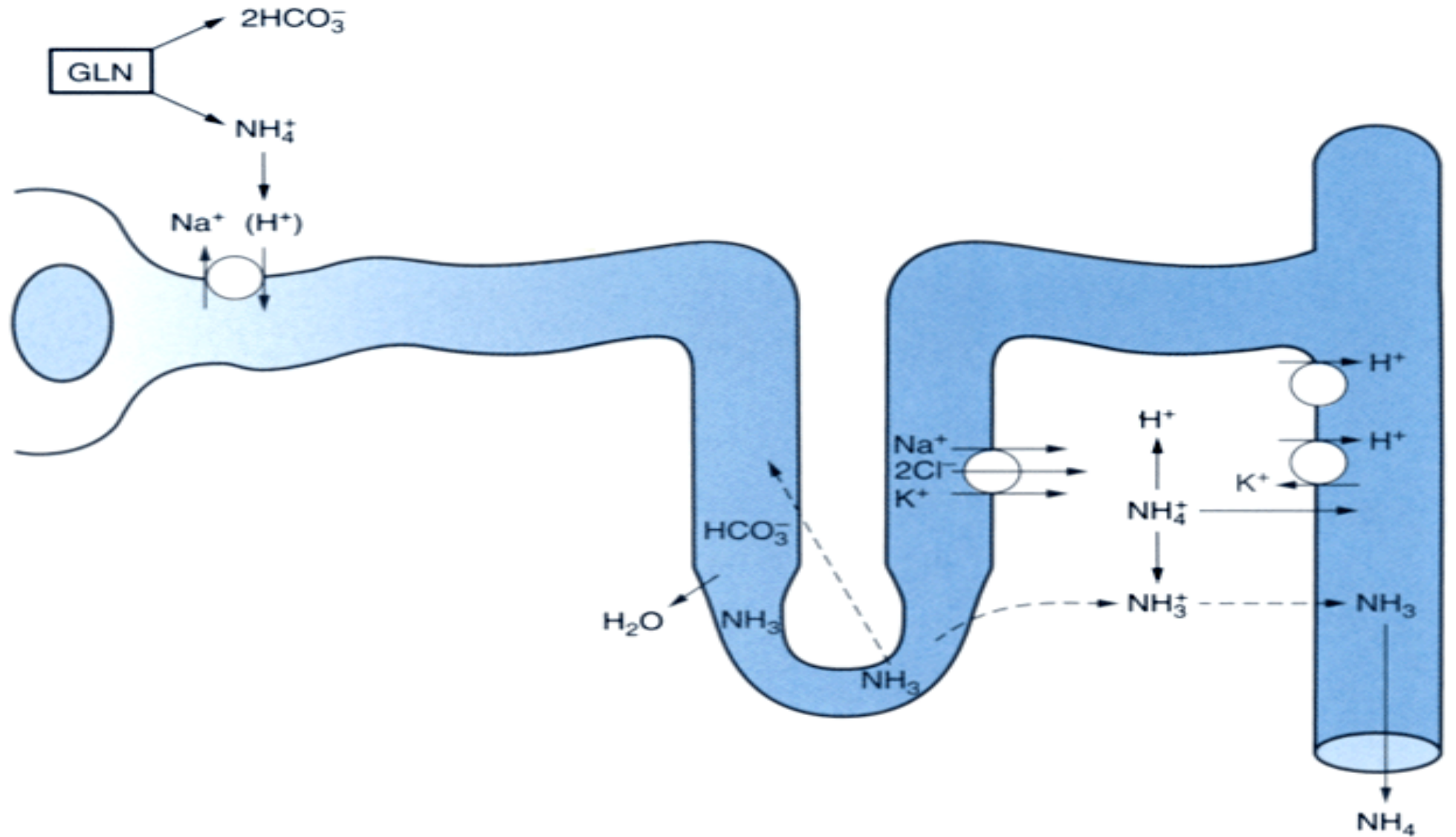
2 NH_4^+ + **CETOGLUTARATO**



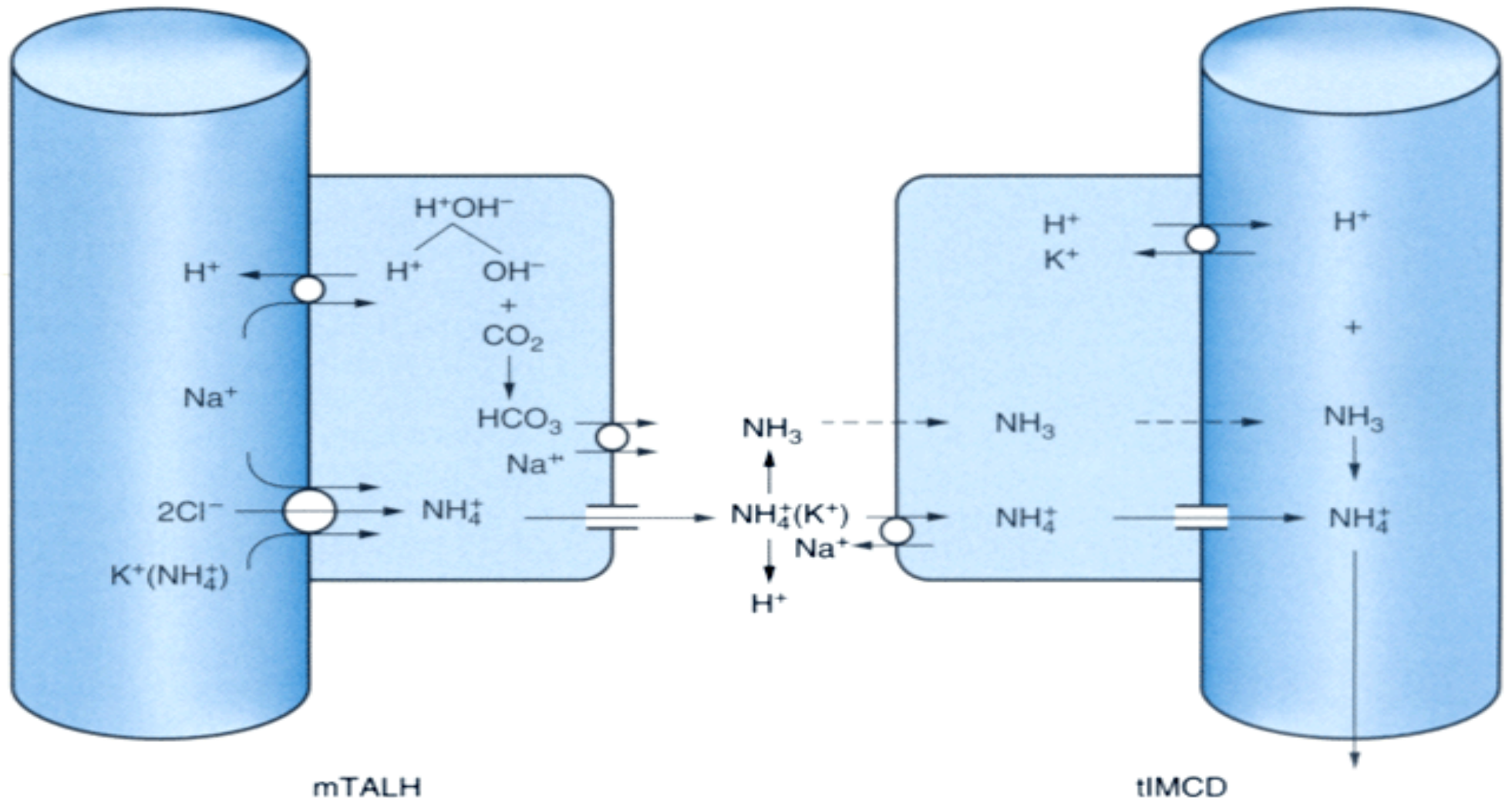
PRODUCCION Y SECRECION EN TCP. DE AMONIO



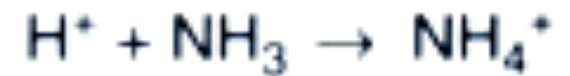
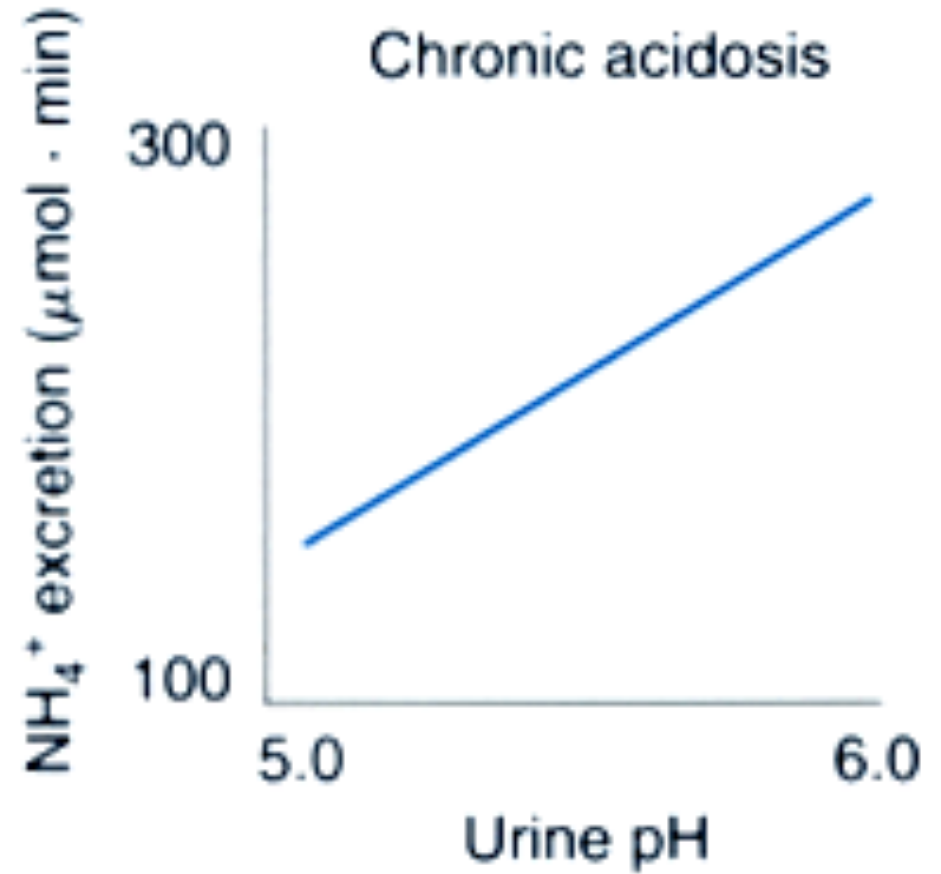
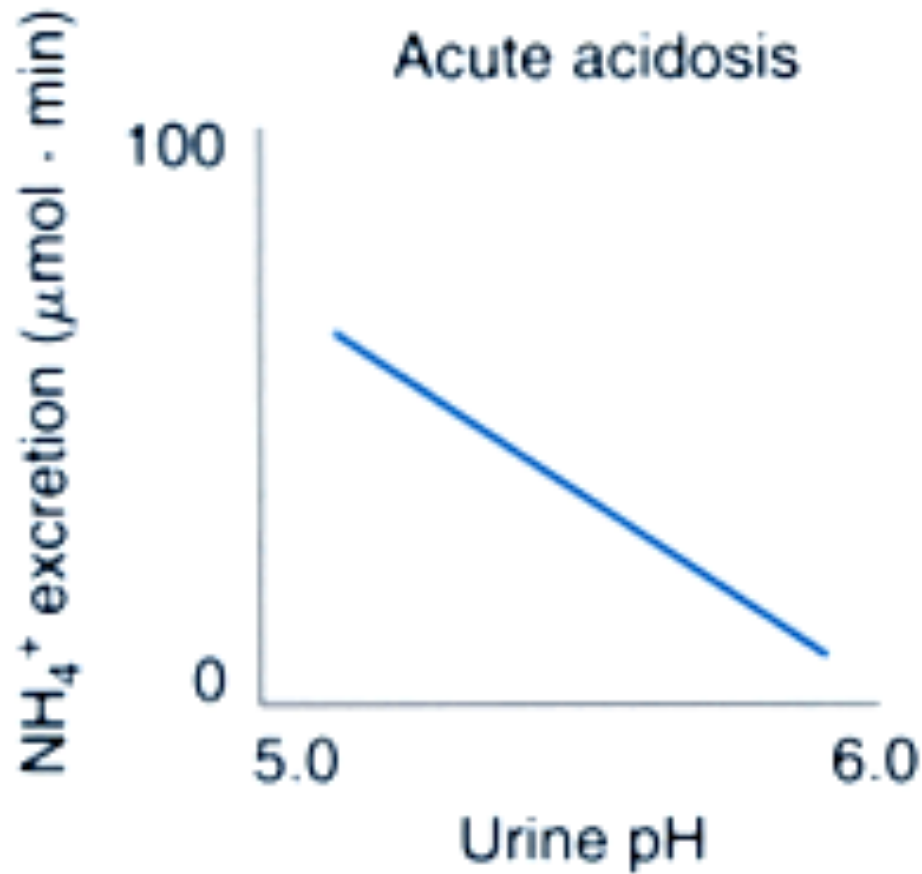
MANEJO RENAL DEL NH₃ – NH₄⁺



MECANISMO DE CONCENTRACION RENAL DEL AMONIO



RELACION pH - AMONIO URINARIOS



CARGA NETA URINARIO o ANION GAP URINARIO

PPIO DE ELECTRONEUTRALIDAD:

$$\Sigma \text{ Cationes} = \Sigma \text{ Aniones}$$

$$\Sigma \text{ Cat.}_m + \text{Cat.}_{nm} = \Sigma \text{ An.}_m + \text{An.}_{nm}$$

$$\Sigma \text{ Cat.}_m - \text{An.}_m = \Sigma \text{ An.}_{nm} - \text{Cat.}_{nm}$$

$$\text{Na}^+ + \text{K}^+ - \text{CL}^- = (\text{SO}_4^{3-} + \text{PO}_4^{3-} + \text{An}^- \text{ Org}) - (\text{Ca}^{2+} + \text{Mg}^{2+}) - \text{NH}_4^+$$

CONSTANTE

$$\text{AG}_U = \text{Na}_u^+ + \text{K}_u^+ - \text{CL}_u^-$$

ACIDOSIS METABOLICA: ADECUADA EXCRECION DE NH_4^+

$$\text{AG}_U = (-) \quad \text{CL}_u^- > \text{Na}_u^+ + \text{K}_u^+$$

ANION GAP URINARIO = CARGA NETA URINARIA

CAUSAS DE ERROR: “ PRESENCIA DE UN ANION NO HABITUAL EN ORINA ”

- CUERPOS CETONICOS: CETONURIA DE AYUNO
CETOACIDOSIS DIABETICA

- CIERTAS DROGAS: SALICILATOS
PENICILAINAS, ETC

- $\text{CO}_3\text{H}^-_{\text{u}}$

USAR GAP OSMOLAL = $\text{OSM}_{\text{u}} \text{ medida} - \text{OSM}_{\text{u}} \text{ calculada}$



Urea / 6 + glucosa / 18 + 2 ($\text{Na}^{++}\text{K}^{+}$)

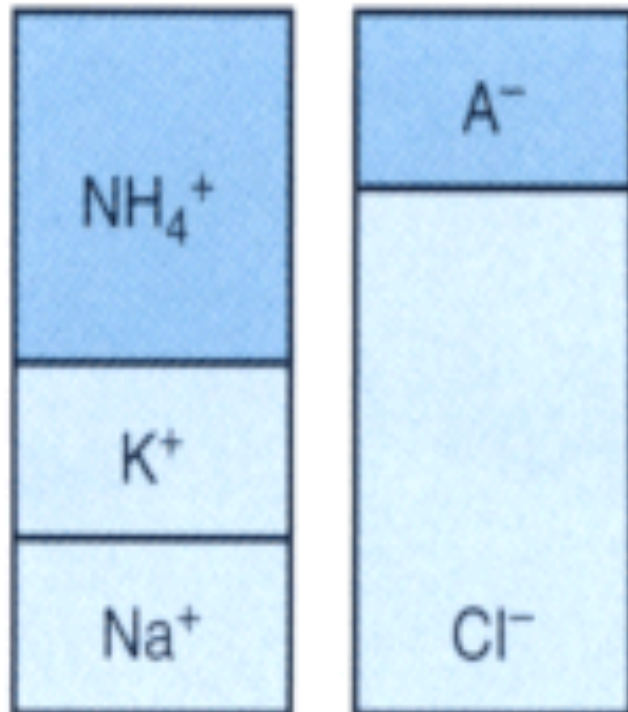
DIFERENCIA > 100 → Anion Gap no habitual complejo con NH_4^+

$$\text{NH}_4^+_{\text{U}} = 0.5 (\text{OSM}_{\text{MEDIDA}} - \text{OSM}_{\text{CALCULADA}})_{\text{U}}$$

- > 75 mEq/L EXCRECION NH_4 ADECUADA
- < 25 “ “ “ INAPROPIADA

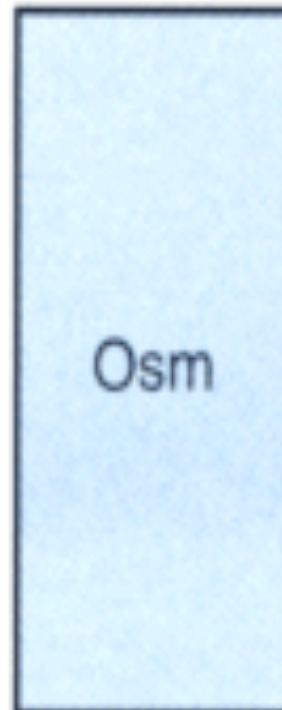
CARGA NETA URINARIO = ANION GAP URINARIO

URINE NET CHARGE

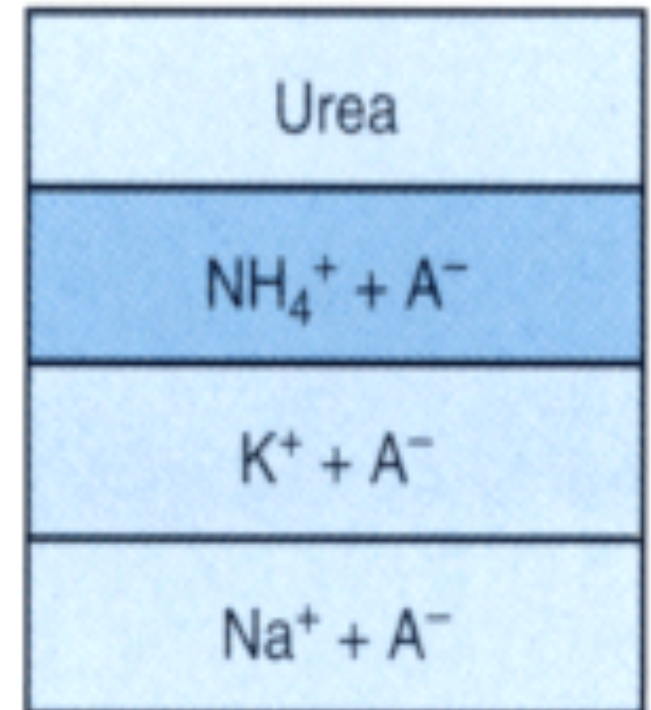


URINE OSMOLAL GAP

Measured



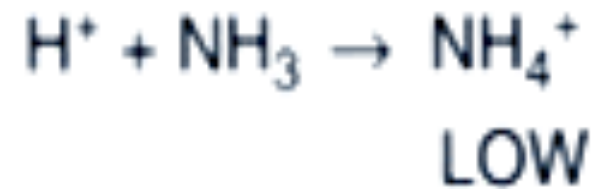
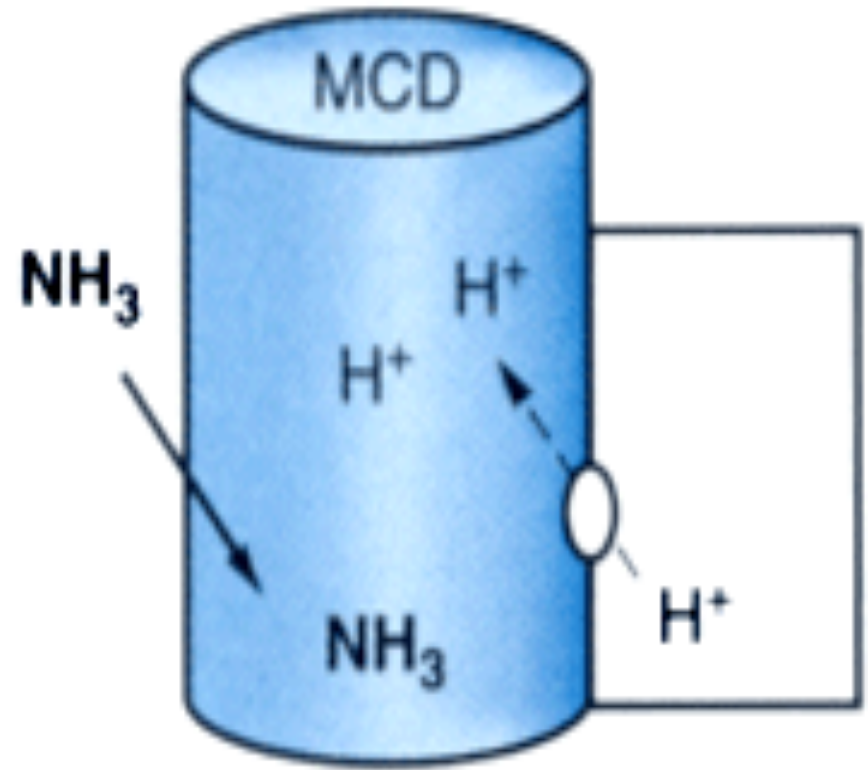
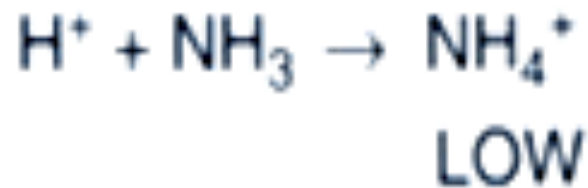
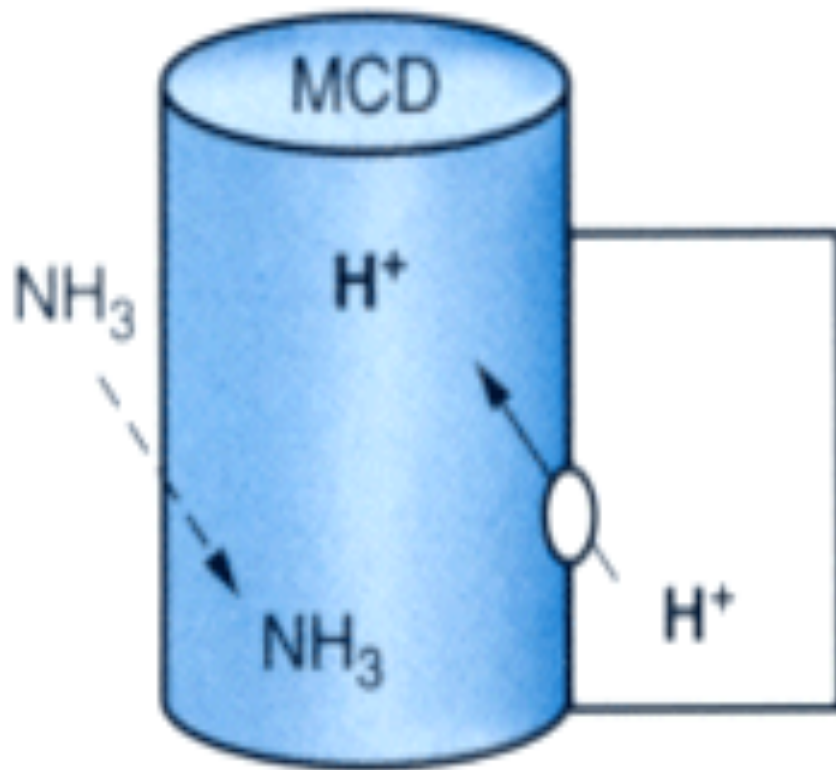
Urea + 2 (Na^+ + K^+)



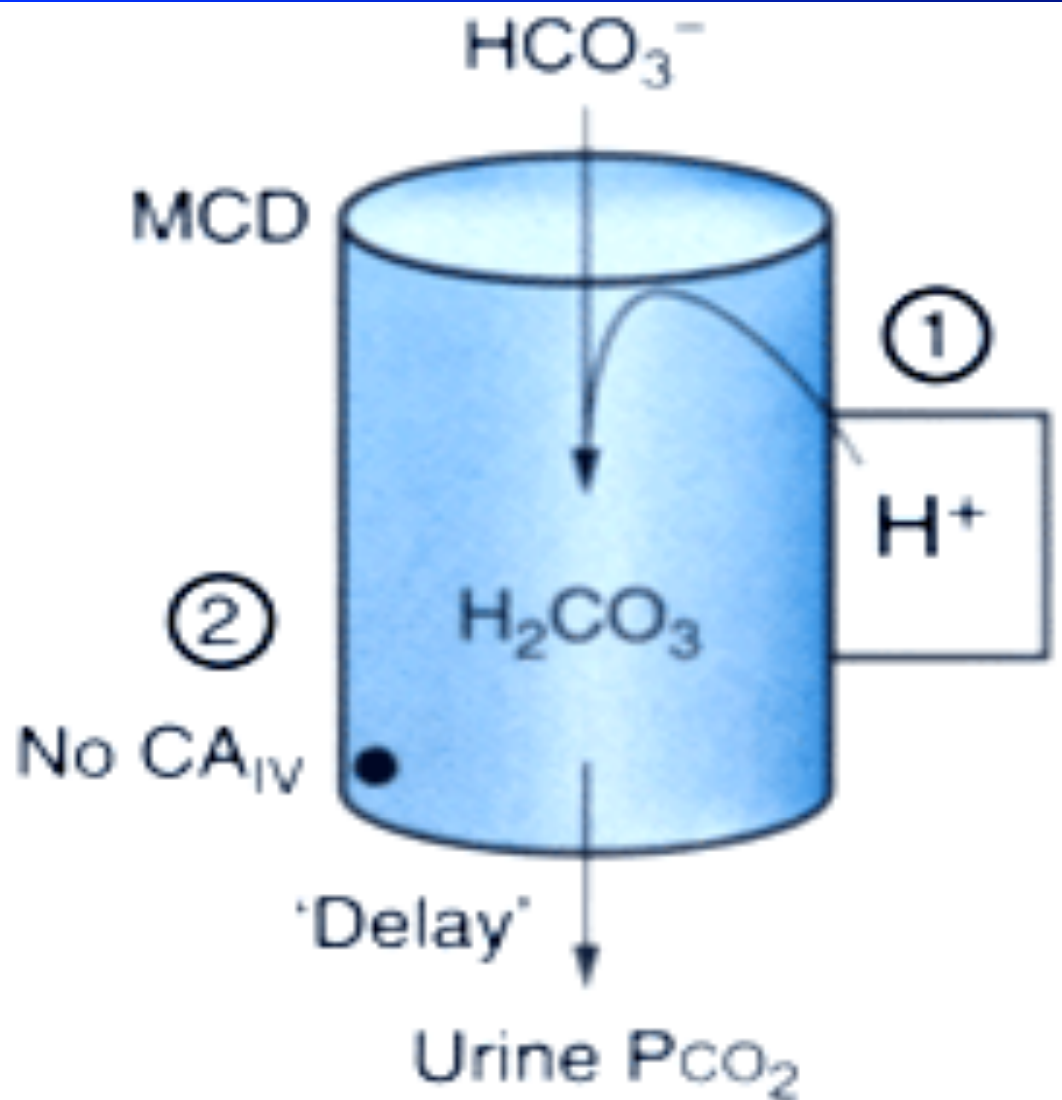
RELACION pH - AMONIO URINARIOS

pH = 5.0

pH = 7.0



EVALUACION DE LA SECRECION DISTAL DE H⁺



ADMINISTRAR CO₃HNa
(2 mEq/Kg via oral)

↑ CO₃H_U

pCO_{2U} > 70 mmHg

SECRECION DE H⁺ NORMAL

PARAMETROS ACIDO-BASE



$$\text{Kg} \times 0.4 = \frac{\text{CO3H}^- \text{ adm.}}{\text{CO3H}_t - \text{CO3H}_i}$$

↓

50% ACTUA COMO BUFFER
50% AUMENTA SU CONCENTRACION

OTROS PARAMETROS ACIDO - BASE

➤ CO_2 TOTAL

$\text{CO}_3\text{H}^- + \text{CO}_3\text{H}_2 + \text{CO}_2(\text{d}) + \text{COMP. CARBAMINICOS}$

➤ BASES BUFFER

$\Sigma \text{An}^- \text{ Buffer (CO}_3\text{H}^- + \text{Hb)} = 45 - 50 \text{ mEq/L}$

➤ EXCESO DE BASES BUFFER

Titulacion H^+ / OH^- de la sangre completa a

$\text{pH} = 7.40$ y $\text{PCO}_2 = 40 \text{ mmHg}$

➤ $\text{CO}_3\text{H}^-_{\text{STD}} = \text{CO}_3\text{H}^-$ a $\text{pCO}_2 = 40 \text{ mmHg}$

(separa componente metabolico de respiratorio)

VALORES DE LOS PARAMETROS DEL EAB

Parámetro	Sangre arterial	Sangre venosa	Val. compat. c/ la vida
pH	7.40 +/- 0.04	7.36 +/- 0.04	6.80 - 7.80
pCO ₂	40 +/- 4 mmHg	46 +/- 4 mmHg	8-10 - 140
CO ₃ H ⁻	24 +/- 2 mEq/l	26 +/- 2mEq/l	5 - 75
CO2 total	26 +/- 2 mEq/l	28 +/- 2 mEq/l	—
E.B.	0 +/- 2 mEq/l	2 +/- 2 mEq/l	—

INTRODUCCION AL E.A.B.

TIPO DE TRASTORO

ALTERACION 1^{ria}

RESPUESTA

METABOLICO

CO₃H⁻

RESPIRATORIA

RESPIRATORIO

pCO₂

METABOLICA

↓ **PRIMARIO CO₃H⁻ = ACIDOSIS METABOLICA**



HIPERVENTILACION —————> **HIPOCAPNIA: ↓ pCO₂**

↑ **PRIMARIO CO₃H⁻ = ALCALOSIS METABOLICA**



HIPOVENTILACION —————> **HIPERCAPNIA: ↑ pCO₂**