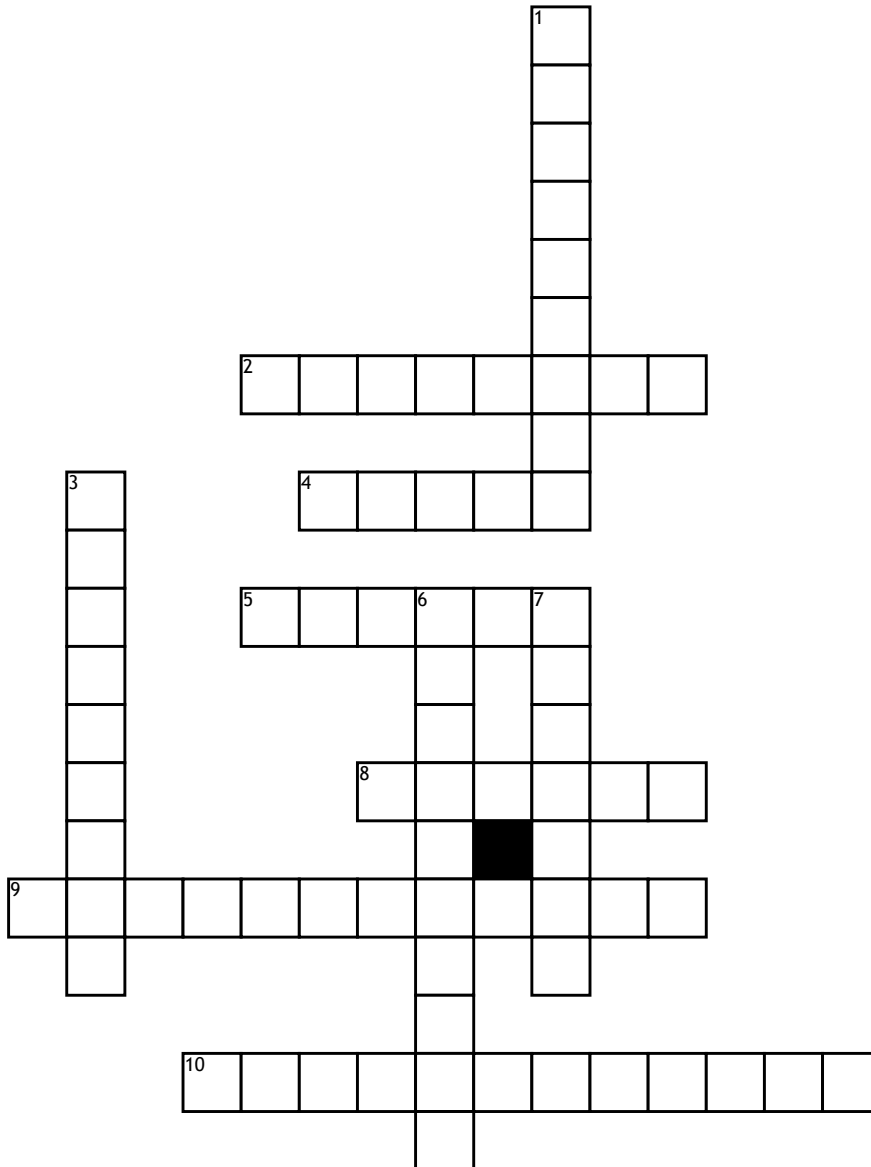


# Managing Fluid Input and Output



**Across**

- 2. Implementation this practice may \_\_\_\_\_ insulin resistance and support immune function.
- 4. 100ml/kg of body weight for the \_\_\_\_\_  
10kg=1000ml
- 5. 50ml/kg of body weight for the \_\_\_\_\_  
10kg=500ml
- 8. \_\_\_\_\_ can be markedly varied by improper perioperative fluid therapy.
- 9. Signs of water \_\_\_\_\_ are increased blood pressure, bradycardia, increased intracranial pressure, convulsion and coma.

- 10. The \_\_\_\_\_ is an osmoreceptor a sensory end organ that reacts to change in osmotic pressure and has an effect on the pituitary gland.

**Down**

- 1. This is why patient teaching is so \_\_\_\_\_ for the surgical patient.
- 3. 20ml/kg of body weight for the \_\_\_\_\_ = 1000ml
- 6. The sodium concentration indicates the \_\_\_\_\_ of body fluids.
- 7. In fluid volume \_\_\_\_\_ both fluid and electrolytes are lost in approximate proportion