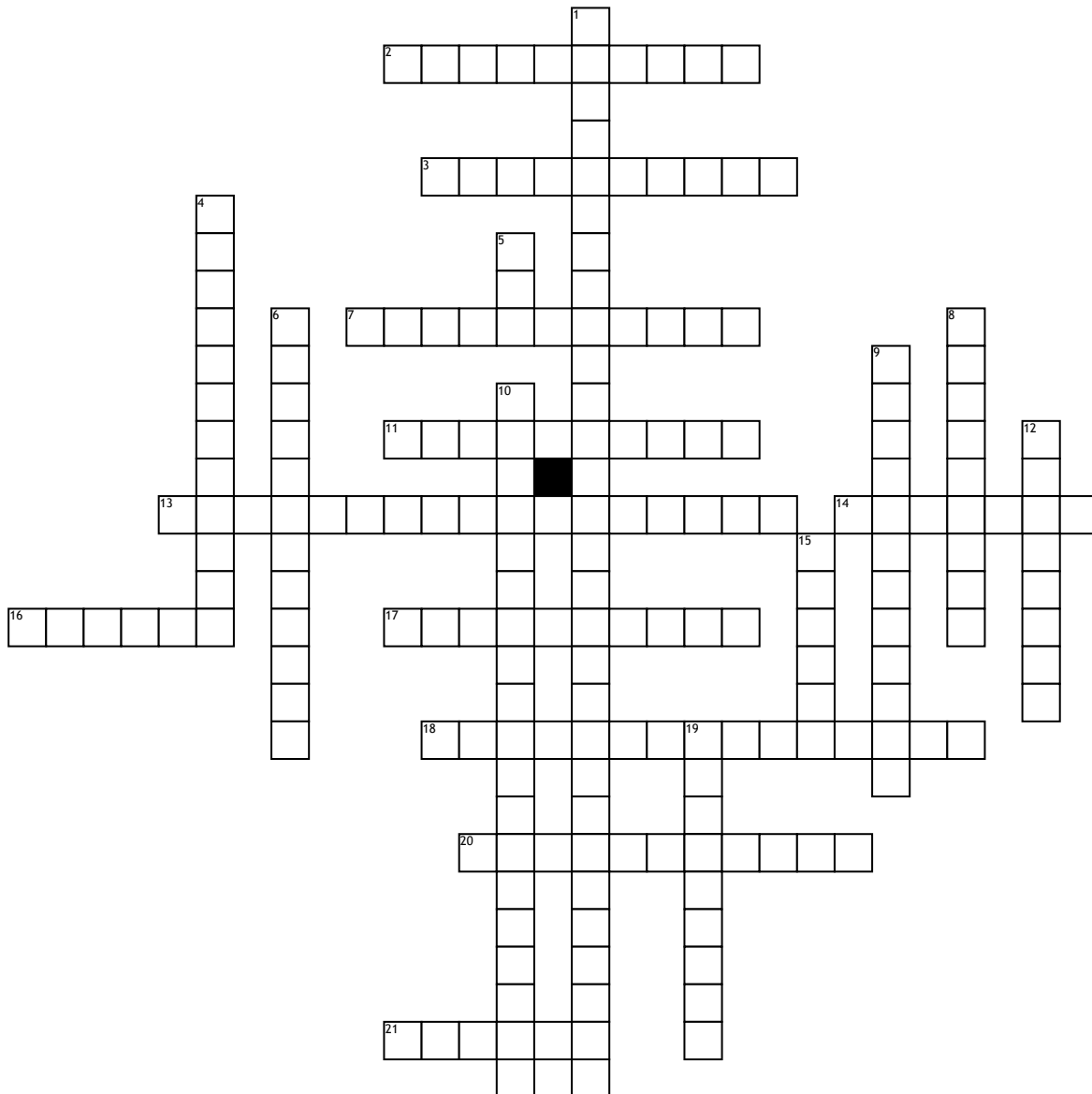


Renal disease and diagnostic tests



Across

- 2. Urine _____ is measurement of the number of dissolved particles in the urine
- 3. Byproduct of muscle breakdown, increased in renal disease
- 7. Decreased _____ due to acid-base imbalance found in kidney disease
- 11. Noninvasive test, used to visualize renal calculi, cysts, malformations etc.
- 13. Acid-base imbalance found in renal disease
- 14. BUN = byproduct of _____ breakdown, increased in renal disease
- 16. Results due to decreased erythropoiesis of the kidneys

- 17. Obtain 1st void of the morning and send to lab asap
- 18. Result becomes fixed in renal disease
- 20. Contrast dye used in (above answer) test causes increased _____ risks in renal impaired client
- 21. Test that may require the use of contrast dye

Down

- 1. Released in response to answer above, causes bone demineralization
- 4. Electrolyte imbalance resulting due to inability of kidneys to activate vitamin D
- 5. Best indicator of kidney function

- 6. Electrolyte imbalance caused by fluid retention
- 8. Nursing intervention post use of contrast dye is to increase _____, unless contraindicated
- 9. Electrolyte imbalance leading to cardiac dysrhythmias
- 10. Test used to measure the above answer
- 12. Urine output less than 400mL per 24 hours
- 15. Excessive amounts of urea and other nitrogenous waste products in the blood
- 19. Test used as a good indicator of pre-clinical kidney dysfunction