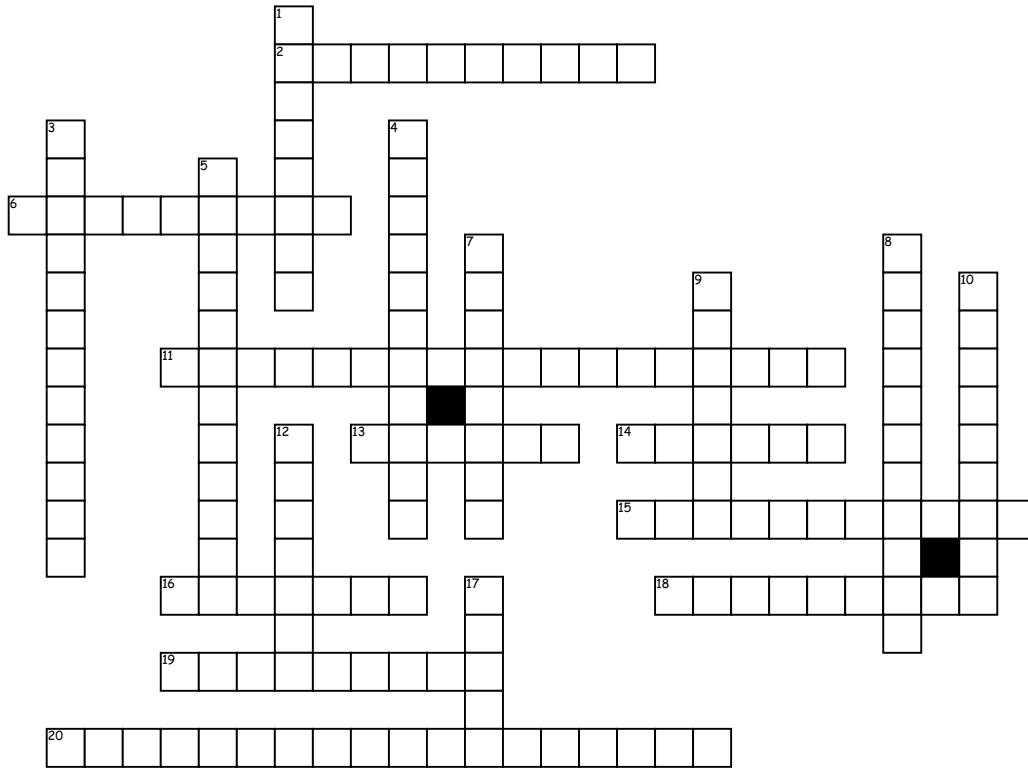


fluid and electrolytes



Across

2. fluid which shifts volume from ICF to ECF which expands
 6. fluid which expands ICF. used for cellular dehydration. used with caution.
 11. 2/3 of bodies fluid; found within cells
 13. largely controls & regulates water balance. most abundant in ECF. maintains blood volume.
 14. examples include chloride, phosphate, bicarbonate, and sulfate
 15. regulated by kidneys, cardiovascular, respiratory, and immune systems
 16. pressures that pulls fluid into its compartment "fluid pulling"

18. responsible for intracellular metabolism, ATP, DNA, and protein synthesis. ECF - neuromuscular & cardiac function (important for cardiac disorders)
 19. mainly in ICF, but in ECF, bones, skeletal muscle, & nerve tissue. Aids in muscle, nerve, RBC function & metabolism of protein, fat, and carbs.
 20. made up of intravascular, transcellular, & interstitial fluid. 1/3 of bodies fluid

Down

1. functions with and follows Na. regulates blood volume & osmolality. aids in acid-base balance. Buffer in O₂ & CO₂ exchange in RBCs.
 3. salts that dissolve in true solutions
 4. increases reabsorption of sodium by the distal tubule of nephron

5. shifting fluid and e⁻ from one component to another

7. large protein molecules which do not dissolve

8. pressure that pushes fluid out of its compartment "fluid pushing"

9. in skeletal system important for muscle contraction and relaxation, neuromuscular, & cardiac function. regulated by parathyroid

10. most abundant in ICF. important for skeletal, cardiac, & smooth muscle. involved in acid-base & intracellular enzyme reactions

12. examples include sodium, potassium, calcium, and magnesium

17. accumulation of body fluid in the interstitial space

Word Bank

magnesium

homeostasis

extracellular fluid

potassium

calcium

oncotic

cations

aldosterone

colloids

anions

hydrostatic

intracellular fluid

hypertonic

sodium

edema

hypotonic

crystalloids

compensation

chloride

phosphate