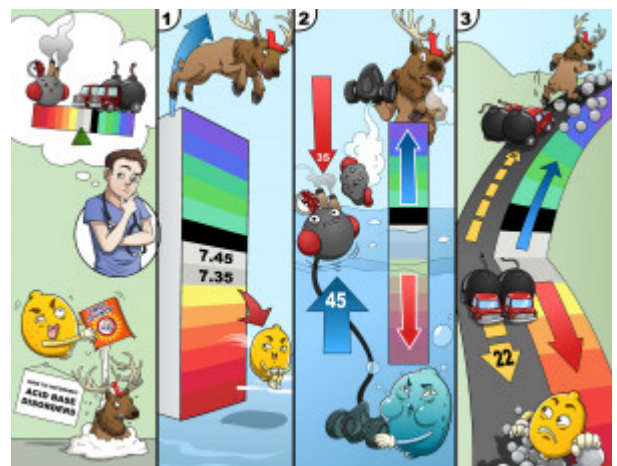


How to Interpret Acid Base Disorders

Interpreting Acid-Base disorders is an essential nursing skill that involves a three step process: checking the pH, partial pressure of carbon dioxide in the blood (pCO_2), and bicarbonate levels (HCO_3^-). These indicators will allow you to determine the type of disorder.



PLAY PICMONIC

pH, pCO_2 , HCO_3^- (Bicarbonate)

[pH-strip](#), [Partial-pressure-gauge \$CO_2\$](#) , and [Bi-car-bomb](#)

Mastering quick interpretation of acid base lab values is a key element to success of the Nurse. Three components are included in typical lab value assessment. pH, pCO_2 , HCO_3^- (Bicarbonate)

Step 1

pH

[pH-strip](#)

The first step to interpret this is to look at pH. Blood pH is normally 7.35-7.45. pH is determined by the amount of hydrogen ions contained in the blood.

Acidosis

[Acidic-lemon](#)

A pH of less than 7.35 is termed acidosis. Acidosis indicates a buildup of carbonic acid in the blood.

Alkalosis

[Elk-loser](#)

A pH higher than 7.45 is termed alkalosis. Alkalosis indicates a buildup of bicarbonate (bases) and/or a general decrease in carbonic acid in the blood.

Step 2

pCO_2

[Partial-pressure-gauge \$CO_2\$](#)

The second step is to examine the partial pressure of carbon dioxide in the blood, pCO_2 . pCO_2 is normally 35-45 mmHg. pCO_2 is regulated primarily through respiration.

Opposite Direction As pH

[Showing the Opposite Direction on pH-strip](#)

Opposite Respiratory and pH directions indicates a respiratory disorder. If the pCO_2 is not in the opposite direction of the pH then check the HCO_3^- next.

Respiratory Acidosis

[Respirator Acidic-lemon](#)

Respiratory acidosis is often indicated by a pH of less than 7.35 and a pCO₂ of higher than 45 mmHg.

Respiratory Alkalosis

[Respirator Elk-loser](#)

Respiratory Alkalosis is indicated by a pH of more than 7.45 and a pCO₂ of less than 35 mmHg.

Step 3

HCO₃ (Bicarbonate)

[Bi-car-bomb](#)

The normal value of bicarbonate is 22-26 mmol/L. The amount of the base HCO₃ and bicarbonate in the blood is regulated in the kidneys.

Same Direction As pH

[Showing the Same Direction as pH-strip](#)

If the HCO₃ (bicarbonate) is going in the same direction as pH then the problem is most likely a metabolic problem.

Metabolic Acidosis

[Metal-ball Acidic-lemon](#)

The patient with Metabolic acidosis can grossly be determined as Down, Down, Down (Decreased pH, Decreased pCO₂, Decreased HCO₃)

Metabolic Alkalosis

[Metal-ball Elk-loser](#)

Metabolic alkalosis can grossly be determined as UP, UP, UP (Increased pH, Increased pCO₂, Increased HCO₃)