



failure (HF) or renal insufficiency. Chloride is needed so the kidney can absorb sodium with chloride, leading to enhanced excretion of bicarbonate, and helping to normalize the alkalotic state.

### Replace Potassium (K<sup>+</sup>)

#### Replace Banana

Metabolic alkalosis can occur due to hypokalemic states, so it is important to replace the patient's potassium. This can be done with diuretic therapy modification, as well as dietary interventions and IV potassium administration.

## Considerations

### Monitor Respiratory Rate

#### Monitor and Lungs

Patients with metabolic alkalosis can compensate for this state by increasing their serum PaCO<sub>2</sub>, which manifests as them decreasing their respiratory rate. This decrease in respiratory rate can lead to hypoxia in the patient, however, leading to hypoxic injury to the brain and other organs in the body.

### Monitor Heart Rate

#### Monitor and Heart

There are numerous etiologies of metabolic alkalosis, some of which include electrolyte disturbances. These electrolyte abnormalities can cause atrial and ventricular ectopic beats, along with tachyarrhythmias.

### Seizure Precautions

#### Caesar Precaution-sign

Patients with metabolic alkalosis and its associated electrolyte issues are at risk of developing seizures. Changes in mentation and CNS or neuromuscular hyperirritability may result in patient harm, especially if tetany or convulsions occur.