



## Stop Triggers

### Stop-sign Trigger

The first step in managing nephrogenic diabetes insipidus is to stop triggers. These include drugs such as lithium and electrolyte imbalances (e.g., hypokalemia and hypercalcemia).

## Thiazide Diuretics

### Tarzan Die-Rocket

Thiazide diuretics are used to trigger hypovolemia. This will induce aldosterone secretion from the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system, promoting the water and sodium reabsorption. As a result, less water will be delivered to the collecting duct where ADH should act.

## Amiloride

### Amelia-rider

Amiloride may be used to treat lithium-induced nephrogenic diabetes insipidus. It acts by blocking epithelial sodium channels (ENaCs) in the nephron.

## Indomethacin

### Indigo-moth-man

Indomethacin is an NSAID that inhibits prostaglandin synthesis. As prostaglandins antagonize ADH, a decrease in prostaglandins will increase ADH.