BODY FLUID & FLUID COMPARTMENTS Introduction

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- LIFE EVOLVED IN 'PRIMORDIAL SEA'
- CELLS ADAPTED TO A FLUID ENVIORNMENT
- CELLS HAVE FLUID BOTH IN AND AROUND THEM
- A FLUID MEDIUM IS NECESSARY FOR LIFE

- WE ARE 60% WATER
- IN A 70KG MAN = 42 L
- REST OF US:
 - **PROTEIN 18%**
 - FAT 15%
 - MINERAL 7%

IMPORTANCE OF WATER

- UNIVERSAL MEDIUM
- UNIVERSAL SOLVENT
- CONDUCTOR OF IONS
- OSMOTIC PRESSURE
- HIGH SPECIFIC HEAT CAPACITY
- END PRODUCT-OF METABOLISM $-C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2$ $6CO_2 + 6H_2O$

FLUID COMPARTMENTS

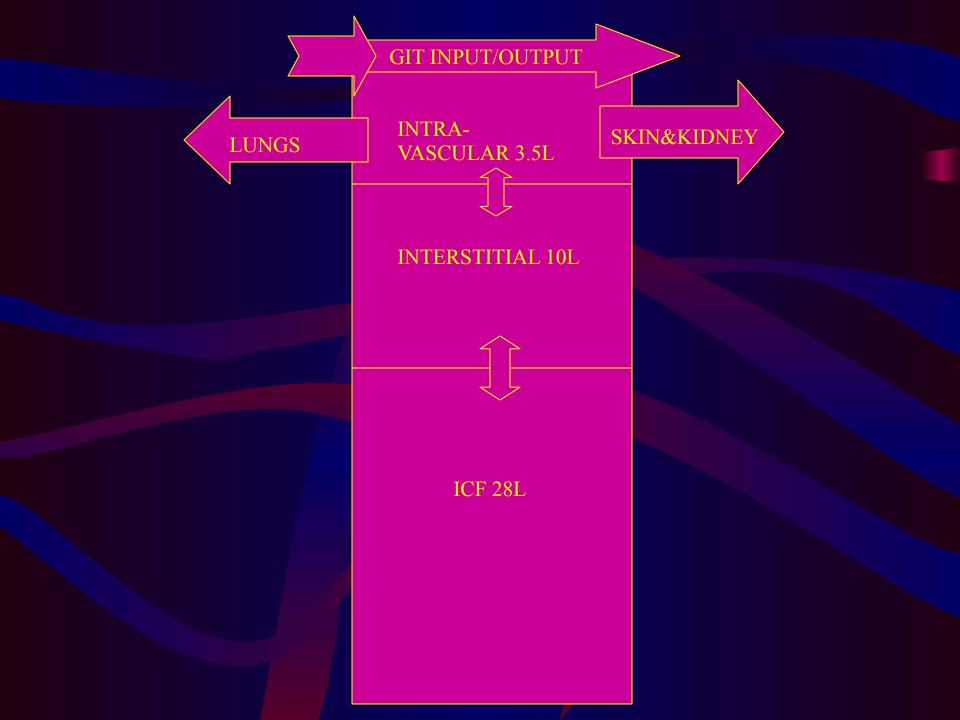
• TOTAL BODY WATER60% OF BODY WEIGHT
= 42 L

• 2/3 OF TBW IS INTRA- CELLULAR
= 28 L

• 1/3 OF TBW IS EXTRA- CELLULAR
= 14 L

FLUID COMPARTMENTS

- EXTRA- CELLULAR FLUID= 14 L
 - -3/4 IS INTERSTITIAL FLUID = 10.0 L
 - INTRA-VASCULAR = 3.5 L
 - REST IS TRANS-CELLULAR~ 0.5 L
 - CEREBROSPINAL FLUID
 - JOINTS
 - BLADDER
 - PLEURAL, PERICARDIAL, PERITONEAL SPACE



FLUID MOVEMENT

FILTERATION

• THIS IS THE MOVEMENT OF FLUID THROUGH A BARRIER FROM AN AREA OF HIGH PRESSURE TO AN AREA OF LOWER PRESSURE

OSMOSIS

THE MOVEMENT OF SOLVENT
THROUGH A SEMI-PERMIABLE
MEMBRANE FROM AN AREA OF LOW
TO HIGH SOLUTE CONCENTRATION

THE PRESSURE REQUIRED TO PREVENT SUCH A MOVEMENT IS OSMOTIC PRESSURE

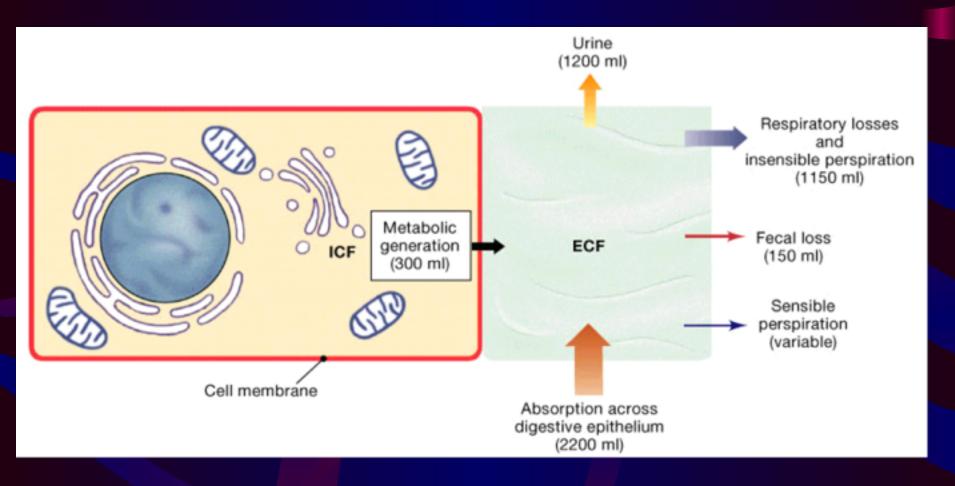
Fluid Balance

- External Flux
 - Source
 - Intake
 - Endogenous (200-500ml/24 hrs)
 - Loss
 - Urine- 500-600ml obligatory
 - Stool- 100-300 ml
 - Skin- 'insensible' 750 ml- 1L
 - Resp- 750ml

Fluid Balance II

- Internal flux
 - CVS
 - Renal- Filteration/ reabsorption
 - Lymphatics
 - GIT-
 - Secretions:6L
 - Reabsrption
 - Small int: >5L
 - Colon: 1L

Fluid Exchanges



Fluid Therapy

- Aim:
 - Blood volume and composition maintenance
 - Ensure survival
 - Restore fluid & electrolyte balance
 - Stop loss
- BODY'S OWN ABILITY MUST NOT BE UNDERESTIMATED



