

Too much salt?

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09 Nov 2018

History

Michael, 3m boy presented on 23rd of July with 1 day history of:

- Abdominal distension, bilious vomiting (x2), poor feeding
 - AXR: dilated bowels loops
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- Weight 3.26kg (3.38 on 13/7/18)
 - Na 135, K 5.1, Ur 7.2, Cr 32, Hb 104, Hct 0.31
 - Gas Ph 7.46, Bic 26.3, lact 1.2, glu 6

BG

- ex 34/40
- BWt 2020 gms
- Trisomy 21
- DORV /VSD /pulmonary stenosis
- Duodenal atresia repaired on day 3
- Discharged at 6 weeks
 - fully feeding
 - spirolonactone and frusemide

Acute Management

- NGT, replacement of loss with 0.9% NaCl
- IV maintenance fluids (0.9%NaCl+5%dex)
- 2x Bolus (0.9% NaCl)
- Referred to Cardiff for bowel obstruction
- Diuretics stopped pre transfer
- OT on 25th in UHW
 - laparotomy and adhesiolysis
 - resection of terminal ileal stricture with primary end to end anastomosis

Fluids received

- Pre op (preceding 36 hrs) he received
 - 602 ml 0.9% NaCl
 - 62ml 0.45% NaCl
- =96 mmol Na over 36 hrs
- =64 mmol Na in 24hrs
- =19.6 mmol Na/kg/day

Date July	Na	K	U	Creat	Wt	Na intake mmol/kg/day	Urine Na mmol/l
23 rd presentation	135	5.1	7.2	32	3.26		
24 th Pre op	154	5.8	6.5	46		19.6	
25 th Post op	157	3.9	4.5	40	3.22	9.2	
27th	157	5.5	5.4	40	3.28	6.7	234
28th	145	6.0	2.8	37	3.30		156
29th	144	6.7	4.5	46	3.30		

Fluid issues

- NG losses
 - 23 July 281 ml replaced with 0.9% NaCl
- Urine output
 - 23 July 0.7ml/kg/hr
 - 24/25 July >2 ml/kg/hr

0.9% Saline + 5% Dextrose

- Contains 154 mmol of Na in 1000 ml
- Up to 10 kg child will receive Na
 - @ 150 ml/kg/day – 23.1 mmol/kg/day
 - @ 100 ml/kg/day – 15.4 mmol/kg/day
- 20 kg child will receive Na
 - on IV maint for 24h 11.5 mmol/kg/day
- 30 kg child will receive Na
 - on IV maint for 24h 8.7 mmol/kg/day
- Standard requirement = 3 mmol/kg/day

NICE GUIDELINES

- Maintenance- initial isotonic fluid containing Na⁺131–154 mmol/litre
- Measure U& E after 24 hours
- If hypernatremia –
 - No dehydration consider 0.45% NaCl +Glu
 - If dehydration – replace water deficit over 48 h with 0.9 % NaCl.
 - If uncertain measure Urine Na/osm
 - If hypernatraemia worsens or is unchanged after replacing the deficit-- 0.45% sodium chloride with glucose).

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- Did the excess Na in fluids lead to his hypernatraemia?
- Should 0.9% NaCl always be used or have we simply sacrificed hyponatremia for hypernatremia?
- Your thoughts please!