


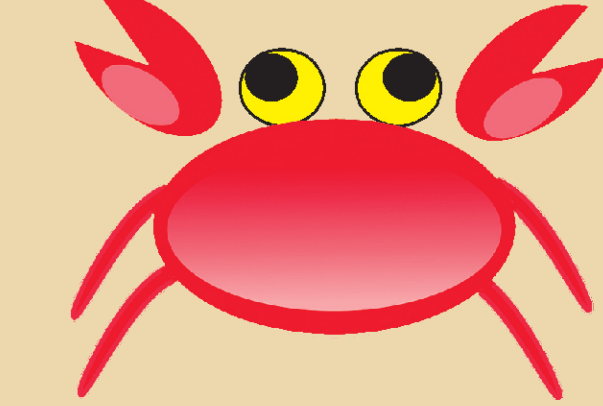
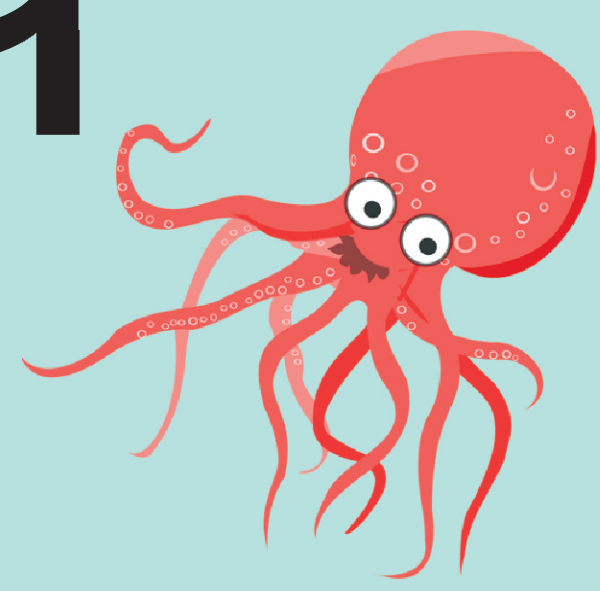
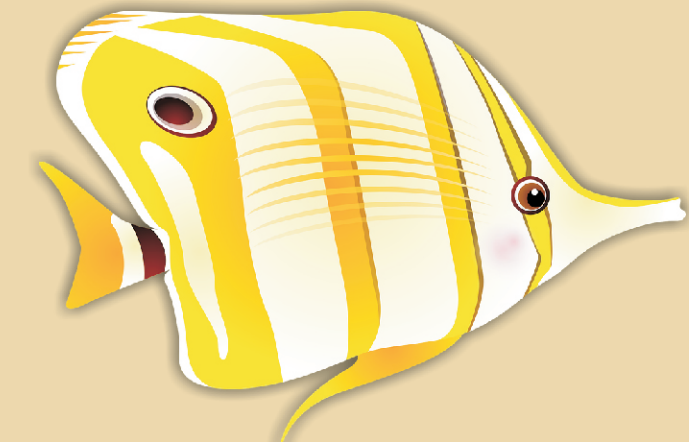


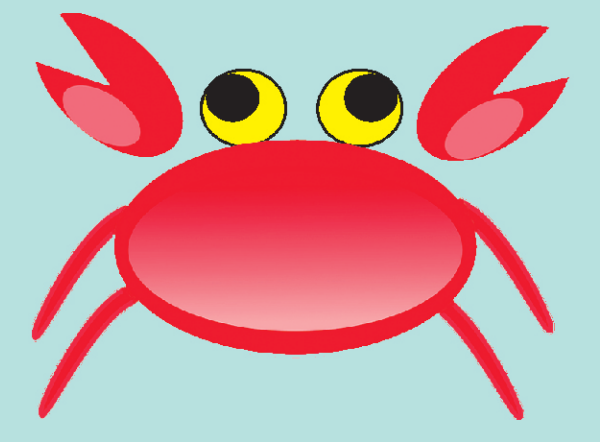
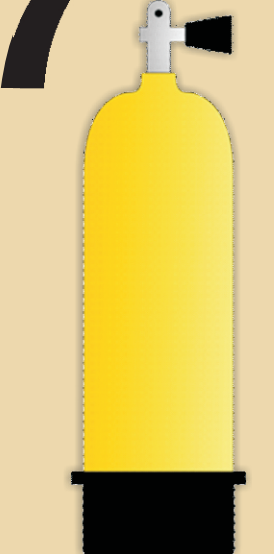
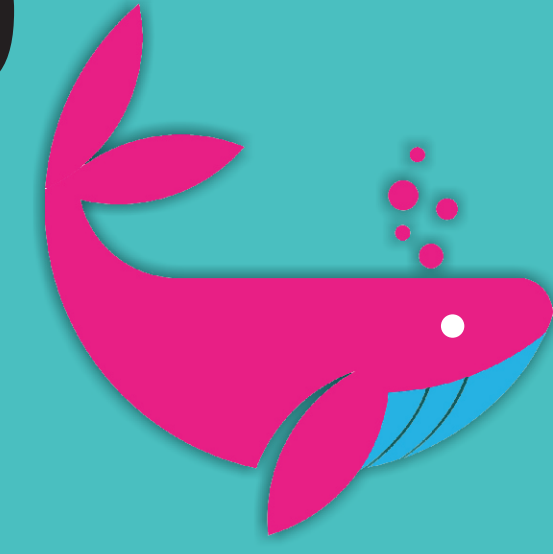
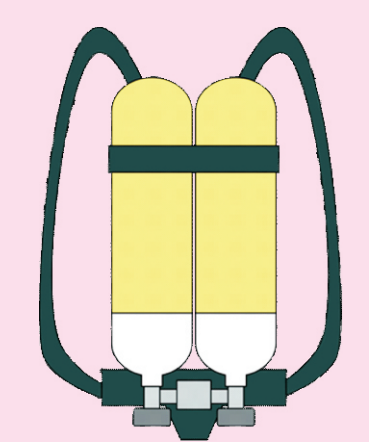

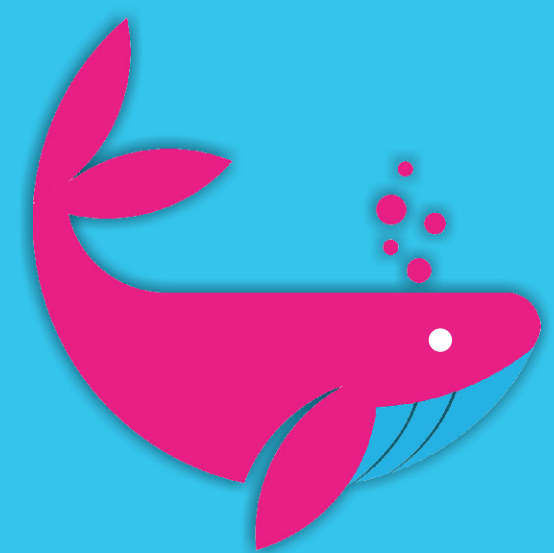



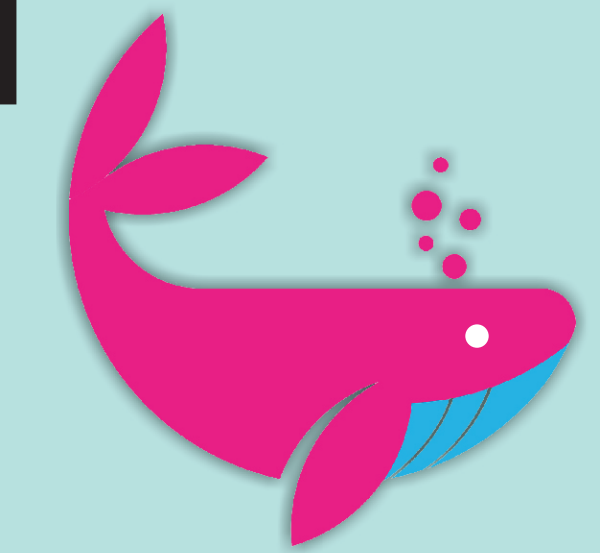
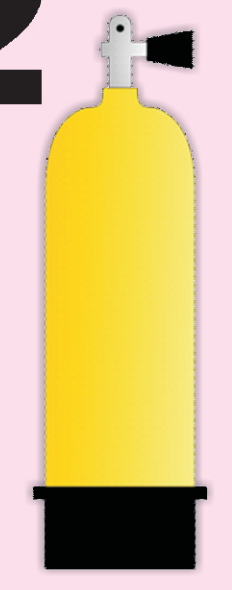

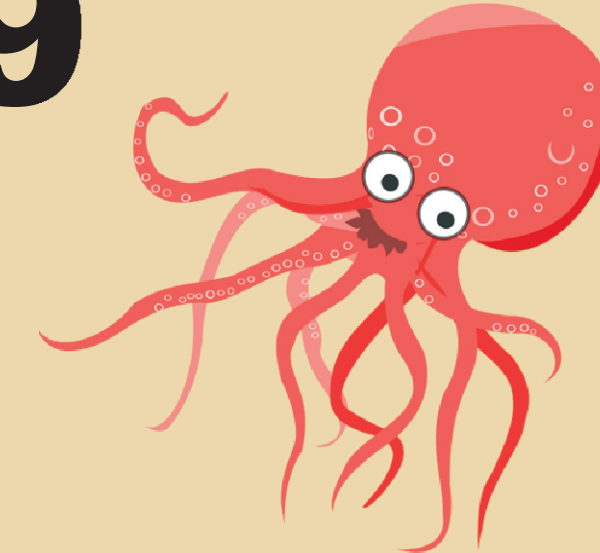
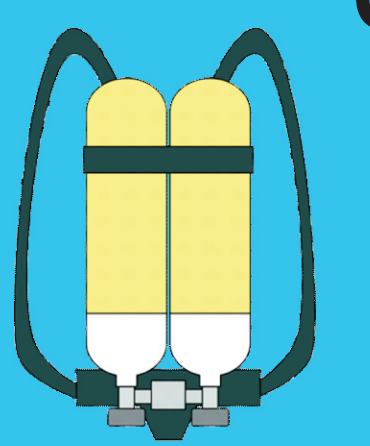

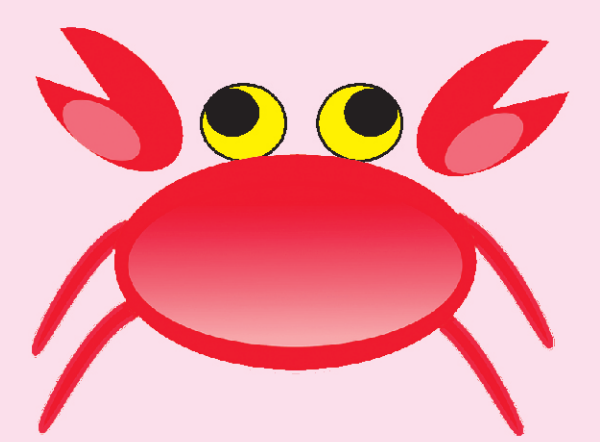
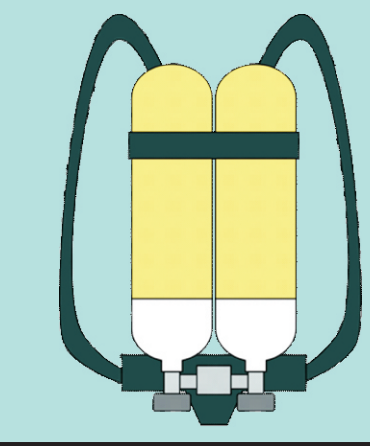

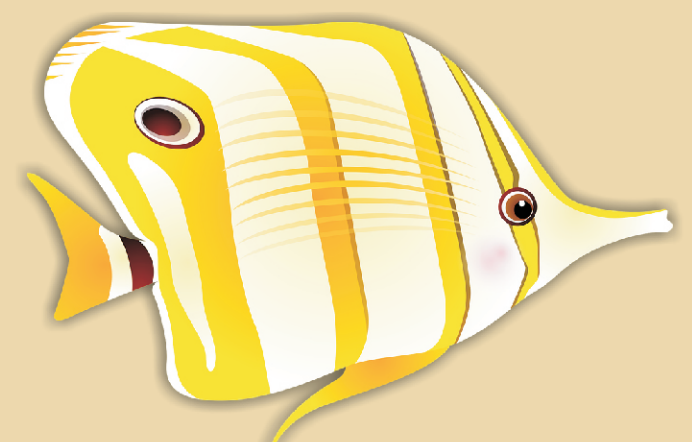

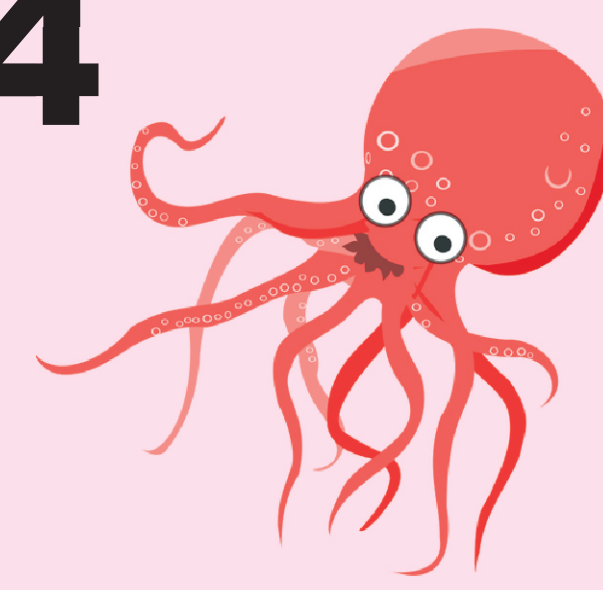
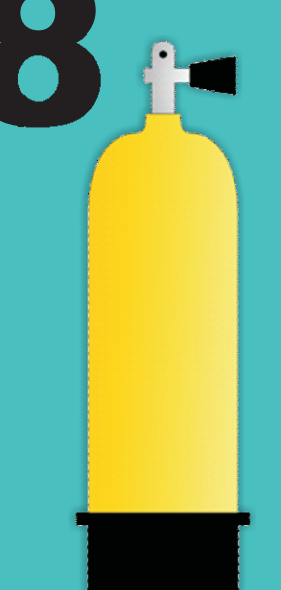
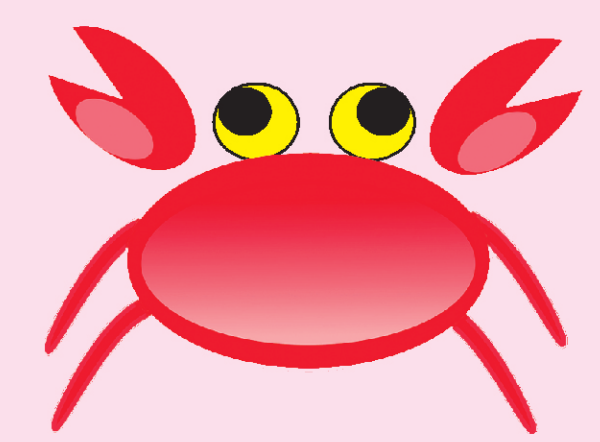
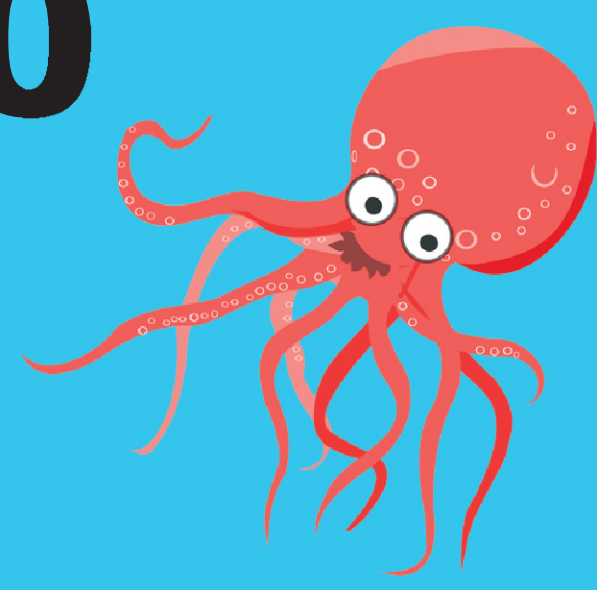

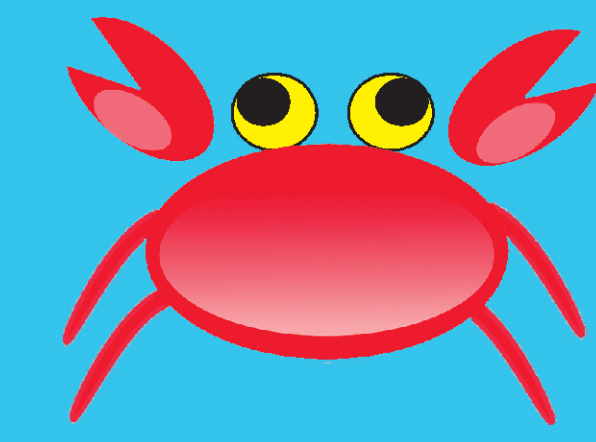
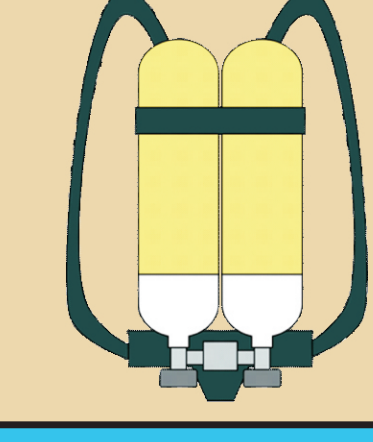






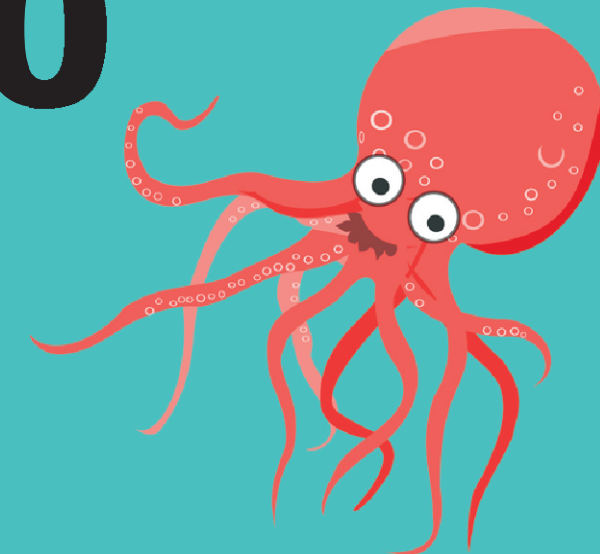
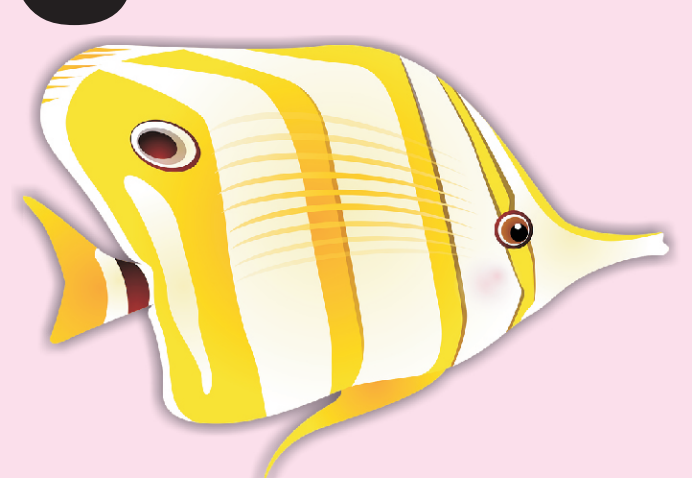

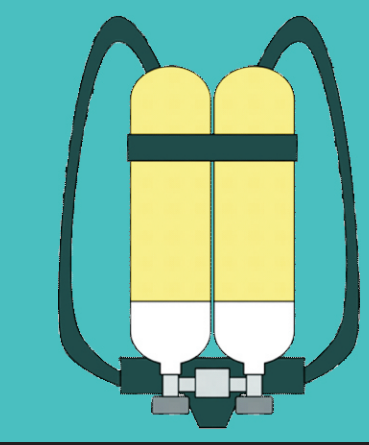

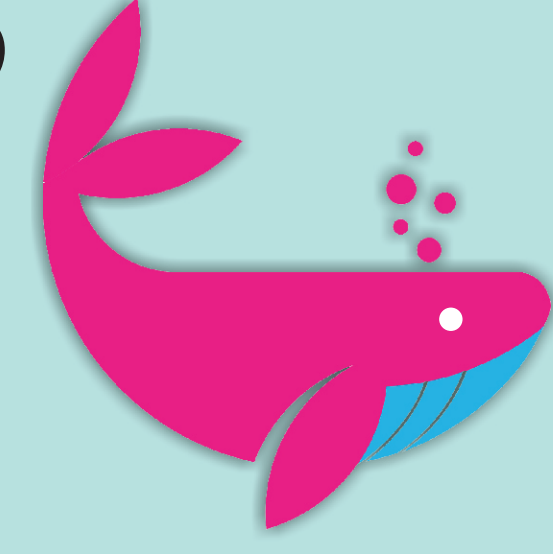

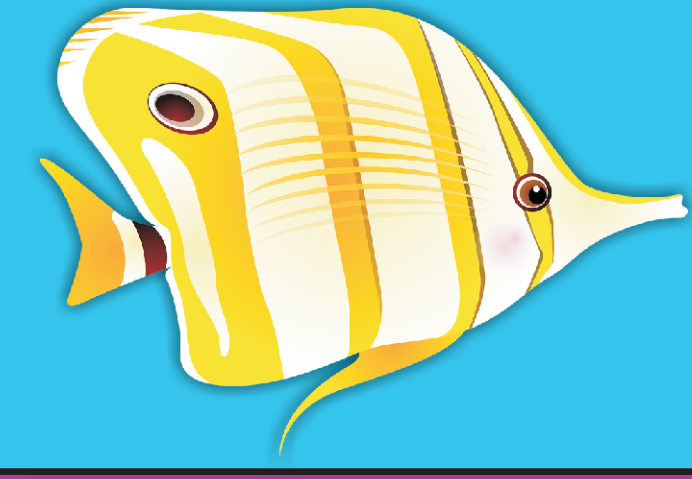



CARBGAME (CARD & Board GAMES in Medical Education) : ACID BASE BALANCE

100  SEA-PENDOUS! Get your Winning Card	99 When a patient with metabolic acidosis is treated with bicarbonates, continued hyperventilation is observed until CSF pH is restored. Reason out.	98 Uretersigmoidostomy can lead to which acid-base disturbance in the body?	97  YOU'RE STUCK IN THE ACIDPOOL! GO BACK BY 20 MOVES	96 ★ Name any two causes for chloride-responsive and chloride-resistant metabolic alkalosis	95 	94 How does Urine Anion Gap (UAG) get altered in metabolic acidosis and Renal Tubular Acidosis?	93 	92 How is gluconeogenesis affected during acidosis and why?	91 
81 	82  Roll the dice twice. Add up the numbers and Go in the backward direction	83  CHILL OUT!	84 Haemoglobin helps in maintaining the alkali reserve of the body through the generation of bicarbonate by the activity of which enzyme?	85 	86 ★ Reason out: Buffers act quickly but not permanently	87  1 SCUBA CYLINDER	88 Carbon monoxide poisoning produces which type of lactic acidosis?	89 How does the activity of carbonate dehydratase change in response to an increase and decrease in plasma pH?	90 
80 2 SCUBA CYLINDER 	79  NEXT THROW 1,2,3 - FORWARD 4,5,6 - BACKWARD	78 Name three drugs that can cause high anion gap metabolic acidosis	77 ★ Name the major tissues involved in cellular buffering	76 	75 Name the enzyme that is responsible for ammonia genesis in the tubular cells	74  YOU'RE STUCK IN THE ACIDPOOL! GO BACK BY 15 MOVES	73 	72 What is the fatal complication associated when correcting diabetic ketoacidosis with intravenous insulin?	71  CHILL OUT!
61 	62  1 SCUBA CYLINDER	63 How does plasma bicarbonate level change in continuous gastric aspiration?	64 What is the complication in the rapid correction of acidosis in a hypoxic patient?	65 What is the normal anion gap?	66 	67 ★ Which is the major titratable acid present in urine ?	68 In renal regulation, excretion of H ⁺ occurs at which site of the renal tubule?	69 	70 2 SCUBA CYLINDER 
60 Name the intracellular fluid buffers in the body	59 State True or False Heroin poisoning leads to an increase in pCO ₂ with increased/normal plasma bicarbonate level	58  CHILL OUT!	57 ★ Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease causes which disorder of acid-base regulation?	56 	55 2 SCUBA CYLINDER 	54 At what pH does acidosis become fatal by causing CNS depression and coma?	53 ★ Name the extracellular fluid buffers in the body	52  YOU'RE STUCK IN THE ACIDPOOL! GO BACK BY 10 MOVES	51 
41 Mention how diabetic ketoacidosis affects the anion gap	42 	43 ★ State True or False Proximal renal tubular acidosis produced an increase in the anion gap	44 	45 What is the complication associated with administering diuretics except those belonging to the class as that of spironolactone?	46 Name three drugs that can cause low anion gap metabolic acidosis	47 A patient treated with carbonic anhydrase is likely to develop which disorders of acid-base regulation?	48  1 SCUBA CYLINDER	49 ★ Obstructive uropathy may lead to which type of renal tubular acidosis?	50 
40 	39 Poliomyelitis can cause which disorders related to acid-base regulation?	38 ★ What is the common electrolyte disturbance caused by alkalosis?	37 What is the change in hydrogen ion concentration when pH is raised by 2 units?	36  YOU'RE STUCK IN THE ACIDPOOL! GO BACK BY 10 MOVES	35 Name the mechanism by which bicarbonate re-enters the erythrocytes when the blood reaches the lungs	34 	33 2 SCUBA CYLINDER 	32 ★ In the case of an uncompensated respiratory acidosis, the plasma bicarbonate level is ____	31  CHILL OUT!
21  1 SCUBA CYLINDER	22 ★ How are the respiratory rate and depth affected in acidosis?	23 	24 Name the erythrocyte fluid buffers in the body	25 	26 Persistent vomiting may result in which disorder affecting the acid-base balance in the body?	27  NOMINATE A PERSON TO ANSWER THE NEXT QUESTION	28 State True/ False. Give Reason In the reabsorption of bicarbonates from PCT, there is no net excretion of H ⁺ but new bicarbonate is generated	29  NEXT THROW 4,5,6 - FORWARD 1,2,3 - BACKWARD	30 
20 	19  YOU'RE STUCK IN THE ACIDPOOL! GO BACK BY 15 MOVES	18 2 SCUBA CYLINDER 	17 FIND ME I am produced at nearly 20,000 mEq every day in the body through metabolism BACNACDORICI	16 What should be the concentration of salt and acid for buffers to be most effective?	15 What does a high bicarbonate level in the case of respiratory acidosis signify?	14  CHILL OUT!	13 	12  First tell a number from 1-6 aloud. Then throw the dice. Proceed only after you get the same number on dice	11 ★ At What pH does alkalosis become fatal by inducing neuromuscular hyperexcitability and tetany?
1 DIVE IN !! Mention the normal bicarbonate level in the plasma	2 Complete the sentence: Lower is the pK value, ____ is the pH of the solution	3 What is considered as the pH of interstitial fluid compared to plasma?	4 	5 How does plasma chloride value change in metabolic acidosis?	6  1 SCUBA CYLINDER	7 ★ How does acidosis due to renal failure alter the anion gap?	8 What does the Loss of potassium as seen in patients with diarrhoea lead to?	9 How does the pCO ₂ level change in fully compensated metabolic alkalosis?	10 