



 **Current Issue**

 **Browse Issues**

 **Search**



 **About this Journal**

 **Instruction to Authors**

 **Online Submission**

 **Subscription**

 **Contact Us**



 **RSS Feed**

Acta Medica Iranica

2009;47(4) : 50-54

"Oral rehydration therapy in 140 infants suffering from hypernatremic diarrheal dehydration "

Rafii M



Abstract:

140 hypernatremic dehydrated infants aged 2-24 months, were hospitalized during at 21 month period. They were treated with oral electrolyte solutions A and B in which the concentration of sodium and potassium was equal (50 mmol/L sodium and 30 mmol/L potassium) but the sodium bicarbonate content differed. The serum sodium concentration returned to normal 48 hours after treatment. Seven cases became hypernatremic and in two cases hyponatremia became symptomatic on admission, 8 cases were hypokalemia, that were corrected 12 hours after treatment. Convulsions occurred in 18 patients (12.8%). Serum bicarbonate concentrations, 12 and 48 hours after treatment were not significantly different in those who received solution A and B (containing 30 mmol/L and 40 mmol/L respectively). Oral rehydration solution consumed in 72 cases was incorrectly prepared in 29 cases (40.27%). No mortality was recorded. Mean increase in weight was 4.5%, 48 hours after admission and duration of hospitalization was 5.6 days. Hydration, hypernatremia, hypokalemia, hyponatremia, acidosis and improvement in general condition all occurred in a period of 48 hours

Keywords:

Hypernatremia

TUMS ID: 1263

Full Text HTML  Full Text PDF  1025 kB

top ▲

[Home](#) - [About](#) - [Contact Us](#)

TUMS E. Journals 2004-2009
Central Library & Documents Center
Tehran University of Medical Sciences

Best view with Internet Explorer 6 or Later at 1024*768 Resolutions