Renal Vignettes

Potassium Regulation- Response to Decreased Dietary K+ Intake

HUMAN vignettes are brief, highly targeted exercises aimed at reinforcing single basic physiological points. The student may then continue to explore by further modifying the experimental design as they wish.

Final K+ balance is largely achieved by regulation of the K+ secreting aldosterone sensitive principal cells of the late distal and cortical collecting tubules. These cells reabsorb Na+ in exchange for K+ secretion and are under aldosterone regulation

Below we decrease dietary K+ intake by severely and then monitor the K+ excretion response to determine the effectiveness of excretory response. [Further discussion of this topic can be found in Guyton 365-71 and accompanying figs.].

Below please find the experimental protocol to carry out this investigation. [Note well that *you should understand each of the variables employed*; use Help info on: or from a Help screen pick the View summary of <u>all variables</u> link.]

View Output: EXK EXNA as: graph graph text text graph			
Experiment Controls			Help
Change Variable	Enter New Value	Info on Variable	Help info on: DIETK
Choose Run Experiment: for 24h minutes at 1h minute intervals.			View Variable Value: Choose 🗘 Patient Charts or Lab tests: Choose One
Go (Start Over)			Graph Style Size: 600 🛟

Characterize how well the kidney is handling the severely decreased K+ intake (EXK, PK). Account for the changes in EXNA and ALDO. What percentage of the mass flow into the nephrons of K (GFR*PK) is being eliminated? How much is therefore being secreted? Has it fallen from that of the baseline value? Note: you could extend this experiment to > 24 hour period to evaluate the effectiveness of the longer term response. Also note that EXBIC can be used as an indicator of H+ excretion/retention provided PCO2 remains fairly constant. A decrease indicates MORE acid is being excreted.