# HYPERNATREMIA

(Last updated 07/24/2019; Reviewers: Pramod K. Guru, MBBS)

## **IMMEDIATE CONSIDERATIONS**

## FINDINGS

- Signs & Symptoms
  - Due to osmotic disturbance of the neuronal cells of the brain and depend on the acuity and severity of the rise in serum sodium level

#### • Acute (minutes to hours) and severe (above 150 mEq/L)

- Altered mental status
- Headache
- Disorientation
- Drowsiness
- Lethargy
- Seizures
- Coma

#### • Chronic (>48 hr) and (>145 mEq/L)

- Lethargy
- Muscle weakness
- Confusion
- Seizure
- Coma
- Labs
  - $\circ$  Serum sodium value > 145 meq/l, with serum Osmolality > 295 mosm/L
- Predisposing Conditions
  - o Unavailability of water

- o Abnormality of thirst mechanism
- Difficulty in accessing water to drink for being sick
- $\circ$  Intubated
- Elderly or infants
- o Diarrhea

#### • Differential Diagnoses

- o Ingestion or infusion of large amount of concentrated salt
- Dialysis errors
- Osmotic diuresis
- o Recovery from hyponatremia and use of vasopressin antagonist
- Nephrogenic and neurologic diabetes insipidus
- o Diarrhea
- o Lactulose treatment

## **DIAGNOSTIC INTERVENTIONS**

#### • Labs

- o Serum osmolality
- o Urine osmolality
- o Sodium
- o Potassium
- o Chloride
- o Calcium
- o BUN/Creatinine
- Blood glucose levels
- Monitoring

- Monitor neurologic status
- o Monitor Serum Na, K, and blood glucose frequently until sodium level below 145 mEq/L
- Water deprivation test
  - In case of undiagnosed diabetes insipidus

#### • Imaging

• CT head to r/o acute intracranial pathology

#### THERAPEUTIC INTERVENTIONS

- Management
  - Severity of the symptoms dictates the pace of correction

#### • Treat the underlying cause

- o Fever
- o Hyperglycemia
- o Glycosuria
- Stop lactulose and diuretics
- Treat hypercalcemia and hypokalemia
- Correct feeding preparation
- Stop and replace ongoing water losses
- Severe symptomatic hypernatremia
  - Emergent situation
    - Seizure
    - Coma
    - Intracranial bleed
    - Sinus thrombosis
  - Rapid infusion of 5% dextrose in water 3-6 ml/kg/hour or emergent hemodialysis

- Aim for the immediate resolution of clinical signs and symptoms and restoration to normonatremia over time
- Desmopressin therapy in patients with diabetes insipidus
- Avoid excessively rapid correction

## • Symptomatic hypernatremia

- Nonemergent situation
- The aim is to slowly decrease sodium level by 0.5-1 mEq/L per hour until plasma sodium is <145 mEq/L</li>
- Consider to stop the ongoing water losses and replace as needed
- Options
  - Oral/enteral free water supplementation preferred
  - 5% dextrose in water
  - 0.2% or 0.45% saline
- Excessive correction should be avoided
  - Limit of lowering sodium level is 8-10 mEq/L per day in adults

## MANAGEMENT AFTER STABILIZATION

- Follow-Up
  - Monitor serum sodium
  - Adjust replacement according to the calculated water deficit and ongoing loss
  - Correct associated electrolyte abnormalities, particularly hypokalemia
  - Close watch on blood sugar level to avoid water losses from glycosuria/osmotic diuresis
- Further diagnostics
  - Investigate the underlying cause of water loss after initial stabilization
- Further Treatment

- Continue to replace water
- o Increase access to water
- Treat diabetes incipidus

#### • Manage Complications

- Anticonvulsants in case of seizure
- o Respiratory care

## **CAUTIONS**

#### • Complications

• Devastating complications mostly occur either due to severe hypernatremia itself or the mistake in the correction of the chronic hypernatremia

#### • Fatal Herniation

- Predominantly associated with rapid correction of chronic hypernatremia due to precipitous fall in plasma sodium level
- Causes cerebral edema and uncal herniation similar to rapid onset hyponatremia
- Higher risk among females, children, and underlying CNS pathology
- Seizure

## ALGORITHM



# **REFERENCES & ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

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