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### Nephrogenic Diabetes Insipidus

This is a kidney disease and not Diabetes Mellitus.

#### **MUST HAVE EASY ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER AND TOILET**

- In any medical situation, check and follow electrolytes and plasma osmolality.
- High urinary water loss causes a water deficit – rehydrate orally with water when possible. Otherwise rehydrate intravenously with dextrose in water (e.g. D2W or D5W) or with quarter-normal saline (0.22%). Rehydration with normal saline (0.9%) may cause seizures or even death.
- Use normal saline (0.9%) only for fluid resuscitation of acute blood loss or shock, then switch to low salt solutions.
- Individual clinical situations differ. Contact a Nephrologist or Endocrinologist for assistance.