

# Hyperchloremia

Hyperchloremia is defined as  $\text{Cl}^- > 105 \text{ mmol/l}$ .

## Pathogenesis

Hyperchloremia almost always accompanies sodium loss, water and bicarbonate and is associated with metabolic acidosis (MAC). The opposite may be iatrogenic-induced hyperchloraemia with over-infusion of 1/1 saline.

## Etiology

- increased chloride intake (most often together with sodium in infusion therapy NaCl);
- decreased chloride excretion usually together with decreased sodium excretion (cardiac insufficiency, renal insufficiency);
- hyperchloremic acidosis without change in the overall chloride balance.

**⚠ The finding of hyperchloraemic acidosis must always indicate the possibility of renal tubular acidosis and also occurs in diarrhea with hypernatremia and hypokalaemia (water loss predominates).**

## Clinical picture

An excess of chlorides does not have its own clinical manifestations.

## Therapy

Hyperchloremia is corrected by treating the underlying disorder, and the condition rarely requires a reduction in chlorine intake and an increase in excretion by diuretics.

## Links

### Source

- HAVRÁNEK, Jiří: Dysbalance of chlorine . (managed)

### Related article

- Hypochloraemia