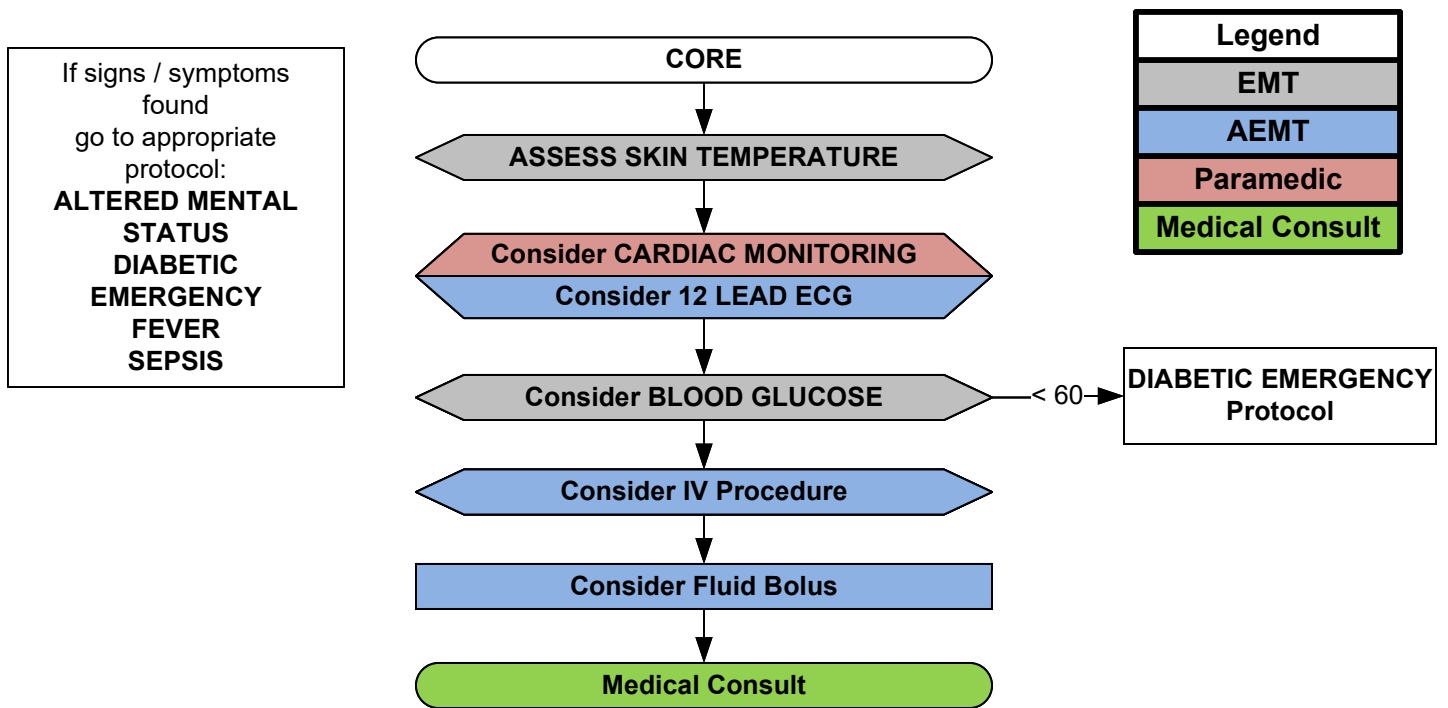


ABNORMAL LAB VALUES

History: ○ Age ○ Duration /Severity of fever ○ Identification of Specific Abnormal Lab Values ○ Immunocompromised (transplant, HIV, diabetes, cancer) ○ Last Acetaminophen or Ibuprofen ○ SAMPLE	Signs and Symptoms: ○ Fever ○ Altered Mental Status ○ Cardiac Abnormalities / Dysrhythmia ○ General malaise / weakness / fatigue ○ Malaise, cough, chest pain, headache, dysuria, abdominal pain, rash/petechiae, stiff neck, palpitations, dehydration	Differential: ○ Infections / Sepsis ○ Hypoglycemia / Hyperglycemia ○ Hypokalemia / Hyperkalemia ○ Calcium abnormalities (Hypo/ Hypercalcemia) ○ Kidney dysfunction (acute or chronic renal failure) ○ Liver dysfunction ○ Sodium abnormalities (Hypo/ Hyponatremia)
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Pearls:

- Recognize symptoms and EKG changes: These are crucial indicators in the absence of direct lab results.
- Focus on supportive care and transport: Most definitive treatment for abnormal lab values takes place in the hospital.
- Hyperkalemia: This can cause life-threatening arrhythmias and cardiac arrest. Assess for EKG changes (peaked T waves, wide QRS), generalized fatigue, weakness, paresthesia, and palpitations.
- Hypokalemia: Less common in the field, but can also cause cardiac issues. Assess for EKG changes, generalized weakness and fatigue.
- Calcium abnormalities (hypo/hypercalcemia): Can be associated with trauma and impact coagulation
- Kidney dysfunction (acute or chronic renal failure): Can lead to electrolyte imbalances and fluid overload.
- Liver dysfunction: Elevated liver enzymes can point towards liver damage.
- Sodium abnormalities (hypo/hyponatremia): Can cause neurological symptoms.