

## **CASE DEFINITION FOR INTRAVENOUS FLUID-RELATED SYMPTOMATIC ACUTE HYPONATREMIA**

Report all children and youth less than 18 years of age, receiving IV fluid, who develop symptomatic acute hyponatremia during their hospitalization, including those who receive IV fluids from a referring hospital, during transfer, in the emergency department or operating room.

**Symptomatic acute hyponatremia** is defined as:

- 1) A fall in serum sodium from the normal range (135–145 mmol/L) to <130 mmol/L within 48 hours. (In the case of a previously healthy child hospitalized for elective reasons, in whom baseline laboratory values were not drawn, a serum sodium <130 mmol/L, within 48 hours of IV fluid initiation, will be accepted.)

### **AND**

- 2) Temporally accompanied by one or more of the following manifestation(s):
  - Seizures
  - Decreased level of consciousness
  - Loss of consciousness
  - Respiratory arrest
  - Cardiac arrest
  - Death

### **Exclusion criteria**

- 1) Preterm infants < 37 weeks
- 2) Patients on diuretic therapy
- 3) Patients with severe gastrointestinal losses (e.g., diarrhea, nasogastric or ostomy output > 50% of total enteric intake or >15 mL/kg/day if NPO)
- 4) Patients with cardiac or renal failure
- 5) Patients with known diabetes insipidus
- 6) Patients with diabetic ketoacidosis
- 7) Patients with chronic hyponatremia due to other etiologies