

QUESTION

1. A patient with a long-standing diagnosis of type 2 diabetes mellitus presents to the emergency department with symptoms of altered mental status and polyuria. Arterial blood gas analysis reveals a pH of 7.35, a bicarbonate level of 12 mEq/L, and a pCO₂ of 38 mmHg. Serum glucose is 300 mg/dL. What is the most likely acid-base disturbance?

A. Anion gap metabolic acidosis
 B. Respiratory alkalosis
 C. Metabolic alkalosis
 D. Respiratory acidosis

E. Normal acid-base balance

F. Anion gap metabolic alkalosis
 G. Anion gap metabolic acidosis with respiratory alkalosis
 H. Anion gap metabolic acidosis with respiratory acidosis
 I. Anion gap metabolic alkalosis with respiratory acidosis

J. Anion gap metabolic acidosis with metabolic alkalosis
 K. Anion gap metabolic alkalosis with metabolic acidosis
 L. Anion gap metabolic acidosis with metabolic alkalosis and respiratory acidosis
 M. Anion gap metabolic alkalosis with metabolic acidosis and respiratory acidosis

N. Anion gap metabolic acidosis with metabolic alkalosis and respiratory alkalosis
 O. Anion gap metabolic alkalosis with metabolic acidosis and respiratory alkalosis

P. Anion gap metabolic acidosis with metabolic alkalosis, respiratory acidosis, and respiratory alkalosis
 Q. Anion gap metabolic alkalosis with metabolic acidosis, respiratory acidosis, and respiratory alkalosis

R. Anion gap metabolic acidosis with metabolic alkalosis, respiratory acidosis, respiratory alkalosis, and metabolic alkalosis
 S. Anion gap metabolic alkalosis with metabolic acidosis, respiratory acidosis, respiratory alkalosis, and metabolic alkalosis

ANSWER

Correct answer: A. Anion gap metabolic acidosis

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