			contraindications
Normal Saline (NaCL) 0.9% Normal Saline	 volume replacement Hypovolemic shock Septic shock 	 [Na] = [Cl] = 154 mmol/liter total osmolarity = 308 mOsmol/liter vs. 285 m0sm/L plasma 25% remains in intravascular space 	 CHF CKD Liver cirrhosis
Half Normal Saline	Used as "maintenance fluids" 1. Replaces daily losses of sodium and wate 2. Hypernatremia 3. Severe DKA usually in combination with Potassium or dextrose.	 Na] = [CI] = 77 mmol/liter total osmolarity = 154 mOsmol/liter vs. 285 mOsm/L plasma does not remain intravascular. 0.45% Normal Saline 	
Lactated Ringer	 First-line replacement therapy in the perioperative period. Fluid resuscitation after a blood loss due to trauma, surgery, or a burn injury. Replace GI tract fluid losses. Metabolic acidosis 	 Sodium, chloride, potassium, calcium, and lactate. Isotonic: osmolarity 286 mOsm/L 25% remains in intravascular space Lactate metabolized to bicarbonate Acts as buffer in acidotic states Most common use: trauma resuscitation 	 Poor liver function. (affect lactate metabolism → Lactic acidosis) Hyperalkalosis Citrated blood transfusions (Clumping of red cells if it is co-administered with blood products)
Hypertonic Saline	 Elevated intracerebral pressure Severe hyponatremia 	 Hypertonic: ~900 mOsm/liter Draws fluid out of tissues into vascular space 	
Dextrose Solution 5%	 replacing water deficit patients with hypernatremia it is employed as a measure to prevent the catabolic state (i.e. hypoglycemia and ketosis) that follows prolonged fasting (e.g. keeping the patient NPO before surgery). 		These solutions are irritant to veins.

