

# Acid Base Online Tutorial



[Introduction Pearls](#)

[Acid Base Physiology](#)

[Acid Base Abnormalities](#)

[Cases](#)

[◀ Back](#)

## Renal Tubular Acidosis

[RTA I](#)

[RTA II](#)

[RTA IV](#)

[Diagnosis](#)

[Treatment](#)

Renal Tubular Acidosis (RTA) refer to a group of disorders intrinsic to renal tubules characterized by an impairment in urinary acidification which result in retention of H<sup>+</sup> ions, reduction in plasma [HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>] and a hyperchloremic metabolic acidosis with a normal serum anion gap. There are 3 distinct types of RTA, each having a different pathophysiology leading to decreased acid excretion. The urinary anion gap ( $[Na + K] - Cl^-$ ) is usually positive in RTA due to an inability to excrete H<sup>+</sup>. This distinguishes RTA from the other causes of normal anion gap metabolic acidosis such as diarrhea which will have a negative urinary anion gap.

Click next or submenu for a discussion on each type of RTA.

[NEXT >](#)

Produced and Designed by Timur Graham, MSIV, 2006

Faculty Advisor: Dr. Steven Angus