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On the Cover
Model of sodium-based osmosis using pre-dilution continuous venovenous hemofiltration. The extracorporeal circuit is comprised of a hemofilter and replacement fluid. The hemofilter plasma inflow rate (QP) is advected by a sodium-adjusted-replacement fluid (NaRF2). The sodium concentration gradient, VNa(t), equals the [Na]-difference between NaRF2 and PNa(t). NaAR is defined by sodium ion dialysance (DNa), time (t), and total body water volume (V). Hemofilter effluent equals the sum of QRF2 and net ultrafiltration rate (QUF). Figure 1 from Sodium-Based Osmotherapy in Continuous Renal Replacement Therapy: A Mathematical Approach by Jerry Yee, Naushaba Mohiuddin, Tudor Gradinariu, Junior Uduman, and Stanley Frinak. KIDNEY360 1: 281–291, 2020. doi: KID.0000382019. Abbreviations:

[Na], sodium concentration; VNa(t), [Na]-gradient at time (t), or PNa(t)-to-NaRF2 difference; DNa, dialysance of sodium ion; NaAR, sodium concentration adjustment ratio; NaRF2, RF2-[Na]; Qp, plasma flow rate; QRF2, RF2 flow rate; QUF, net ultrafiltration flow rate; RF2, sodium-adjusted-replacement fluid 2; V, volume (Watson volume); and t, time.