

Table II. Differential diagnosis of metabolic alkalosis	
Chloride responsive ($UCl^- < 20 \text{ mEq/L}$)	Chloride resistant ($UCl^- > 20 \text{ mEq/L}$)
<u>Gastro-intestinal causes</u> Vomiting or gastric drainage Villous adenoma of the colon Chloride diarrhea	<u>Hypertensive causes</u> Primary aldosteronism Cushing's syndrome Renal artery stenosis
<u>Renal causes</u> Diuretic therapy Posthypercapnia Poorly reabsorbable anions (penicillins) Liddle syndrome	<u>Normotensive causes</u> Gitelman syndrome Bartter syndrome Recent diuretic use Severe K^+ depletion
<u>Exogenous alkali administration or ingestion</u> Bicarbonate administration Milk alkali syndrome Massive blood transfusions Plasmapheresis	<u>Electrolyte abnormalities</u> Magnesium deficiency