METHOD

In this study the different biochemical parameters were estimated under the following methods:

**Blood lactic acid**

By Barkers and Summerson's (1941) method.

- Anticoagulant used: Sodium fluoride
- Colorimeter used: EEL portable colorimeter
- Patient No: 594497
- Colorimetric density: 650 m/A

**Blood pyruvic acid**

By Joiner, Macardle and Thomsom's (1950) method.

- Anticoagulant, colorimeter and colorimetric density used were same as for blood lactic acid estimation.

**Blood pH**

By modification of Astrup's (1964) method with micropipette.

Corning 161 manually controlled blood gas analyser was used. Temperature correction were then carried out by the formula:

\[
pH \text{ at } 38^\circ C = pH(t) - 0.0147 (38 - t)\]

where "t" is the room temperature in °C.
Serum electrolytes

Sodium and potassium - by the method described by Wootton (1964).
Chloride by titration method (indicator used 0.06 ml diphenyl carbazone and titrated with mercuric Nitrate solution) as described by Wootton (1964).
All blood samples for the estimation of serum electrolytes were collected anaerobically under neutral liquid paraphine cover.

Plasma bicarbonate

- By Vanslyke (1928) Titration method.

Haematocrit values

By Wintrobe's (1961) method.
For central haematocrit estimation blood samples were collected from major vein. Anticoagulant used - 0.2 mg of a mixture of ammonium oxalate and potassium oxalate (6 : 4) per 1 ml of blood.
For peripheral haematocrit values blood samples were collected by finger pricks. Some time it was not possible to collect blood by this process from the tip of one finger. In that case another attempt was made on the corresponding finger of the other hand. Even then collection of blood
Recording of Central Venous pressure.
was not possible in some occasions when further attempt was abandoned and the failure was recorded in the investigation charts.

**Central venous pressure**

By direct manometry with a "T" tube and intravenous polythine catheter (VYGON'S CATHETER INTRAV) of different diameters (1.5 x 2 mm - 1.2 x 1.7 mm).

For introducing the catheter sometimes venepuncture at cubital fossa or at posterior cervical triangle were sufficient. But in majority of cases, venesection were carried out over the cubital fossa or anterior aspect of the middle of the arm. Results were expressed in cm of normal saline.

**Temperature recording**

By direct contact with Sekunder electronic thermometer (battery operated) using skin and rectal leads. Temperatures were recorded from the readings obtained after keeping the respective leads in contact with the body for 30 seconds. Room temperature was also noted.
Measurement of urine secretion

Urine volumes were measured at one hour intervals after initial complete draining of the bladder with a self retaining catheter and leaving it in situ afterwards.