THE RENAL REGULATION OF ACID BASE BALANCE
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE MECHANISM
FOR ACIDIFYING THE URINE1

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Large quantities of acid are continuously produced in the body by the metabolism of the various foodstuffs, yet in health the hydrogen ion concentration of the body fluids is maintained remarkably constant. This regulation of balance between the acidic and basic constituents of the body fluids is dependent upon both respiratory and renal homeostatic mechanisms. In a quantitative sense the rate of production of carbonic acid, amounting to about 20 mols per day, far exceeds the rate of production of other metabolic acids. But because of the volatility of its anhydride, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid is readily and rapidly eliminated by the lungs. Less than one one-hundredth of this quantity of phosphoric and sulfuric acid is produced each day, yet the excretion of these acids, which is effected largely by the kidneys, is in some ways a greater problem than is the excretion of the much larger quantities of carbonic acid. Rarely does any disease process lead to a disturbance of acid base balance because it interferes with the elimination of carbonic dioxide in the lungs.

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