Infographic of electrolyte imbalance leading to hypochloraemic alkalosis.

The diagram is divided into three sections, from top to bottom:

1. Stomach
2. Interstitial Fluid
3. Capillary / Blood

Step-by-step flow:

1. Stomach: Reduced levels of HCl due to electrolyte loss from intestinal resection.
2. Stomach: 2. Low Chloride ions.
3. Interstitial Fluid: Movement of Chloride ions from Interstitial Fluid to gastric fluid.
   Arrow showing Chloride ions moving into the stomach.
4. Interstitial Fluid: Chloride ions in plasma moves to Interstitial fluid
   Arrow shows Chloride ions entering interstitial fluid from the capillary.
5. Capillary: Bicarbonate ion moves out of blood cell to replace plasma Chloride ions. Arrow shows bicarbonate ions moving out of blood cell.
6. Capillary: Increased Bicarbonate ion in blood cell causes alkalosis.