

SIADH, AKA [Schwartz-Bartter syndrome](#), was first described with [bronchogenic cancer](#) which is one cause of [SIAD](#). SIADH is the release of [antidiuretic hormone](#) (ADH), AKA [arginine vasopressin](#) (AVP), in the absence of physiologic (osmotic) stimuli. Result: elevated [urine osmolality](#), and expansion of the [extracellular fluid volume](#) leading to dilutional [hyponatremia](#) which can produce fluid overload ([hypervolemia](#)), but SIADH may also occur with [euvoemia](#). For unclear reasons, [edema](#) does not occur. The hyponatremia of SIADH must be differentiated from that due to [cerebral salt wasting](#) (CSW) due to differences in [hyponatremia treatment](#) recommendations.

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