

IM 7 Math Module

Dropbox

Complete the required math problems and check your answers.

$\frac{D}{H}$

K g mg mcg

$\times 60 = 180 \text{ min?}$

Drop Factor Problems

1. Infuse 1.5 gram of a medication over 3 hours. The drug is supplied as 1.5 gram/250mL. The drip factor is 15. How many gtt/min will you infuse? (Round to the nearest whole number)

$$\frac{250\text{mL} \times 15 \text{ gtt}}{180 \text{ min}} = 21 \text{ gtt/min}$$

2. An order has been written to give 1 gram of a medication over 30 minutes. The drug is supplied as 1 gram/50mL. The gtt factor is 60. How many gtt/min will you infuse?

$$\frac{50\text{mL} \times 60 \text{ gtt}}{30 \text{ min}} = 100 \text{ gtt/min}$$

3. The nurse is to give 500mg IV of a medication over 1 hr. The drug is supplied as 1 gram/250mL. The gtt factor is 15. How many gtt/min will you infuse? (Round to the nearest whole number)

$$\frac{250\text{mL} \times 15 \text{ gtt}}{60 \text{ min}} = 63 \text{ gtt/min}$$

4. The patient is to receive 400 mg IV of a medication over 1 hour. You receive an IV bag from the pharmacy labeled 400 mg in 100 mL D5W. The IV tubing delivers 12 gtt/mL. How many drops per minute (gtt/min) will the nurse deliver?

$$\frac{100\text{mL} \times 12 \text{ gtt}}{60 \text{ min}} = 20 \text{ gtt/min}$$

mL/hr Infuse over time

5. The physician writes an order to give 1000mL of intravenous fluid over 8hrs. How many mL/hr will you infuse?

$$\frac{1000\text{mL}}{8 \text{ hrs}} = 125$$

6. Infuse 1000 mLs of intravenous fluid over 4 hrs. How many mL/hr will you set on the pump?

$$\frac{1000}{4} = 250$$

7. A physician orders 1000 mg of a medication to be given ~~every 6 hours~~ over 1.5 hours. The medication is delivered with 1000 mg in 250 mL. How many mL/hr will you set the pump? (Round to the nearest whole number)

$$\frac{250\text{mL}}{1.5 \text{ hr}} = 167$$

IV Push

8. An order is received for 75mcg IV push of a medication now. The drug is supplied as 100mcg/2mL. How many mL will you give?

$$\frac{75}{100} \times 2 = 1.5$$

9. The patient is to receive 5mg of a medication IV push. The drug is supplied as 20mg/5mL. How many mL will you give? (Do not round your final answer)

$$\frac{5}{20} \times 5 = 1.25$$

10. The order is to give 2mg IV push of a medication now. The drug is supplied as 10mg/1mL. How many mL will you give?

$$\frac{2}{10} \times 1 = 0.2$$

Mcg/kg/min or Mcg/min

k g mg mcg

11. The patient is receiving an intravenous medication currently infusing at 142 mL/hr. The IV bag of reads 50 mg in 500 mL D5W. The patient weighs 175 lbs. How many mcg/kg/min are infusing? (Round to the nearest tenth)

$$\frac{50\text{mg}}{500\text{ml}} = 0.1\text{mg} = 100\text{mcg}$$

$$\frac{100\text{mcg} \times 79.54\text{kg}}{142\text{ml/hr} \times 60\text{min}} = 3$$

$$\frac{\text{conc.} \times \text{infusion}}{\text{wt} \times 60\text{min.}}$$

Rate given

12. The physician has ordered a medication that states to start at 1 mcg/kg/min and titrate as needed. The IV bag of medication contains 250 mg in 500 mL D5W. The patient weighs 70 kg. How many mL/hr should the IV pump be set at to achieve the starting dose? (Round to the nearest whole number)

$$\frac{250\text{mg}}{500\text{ml}} = 0.5\text{mg} = \frac{70\text{kg} \times 60\text{min} \times 1\text{mcg}}{500\text{mcg}} = 8\text{mL/hr}$$

$$\frac{\text{wt} \times \text{dose} \times 60\text{min}}{\text{conc.}} = \text{infusion rate mL/hr}$$

13. The patient is currently receiving a medication at 12 mL/hr. The bottle reads 100 mg in 250 mL D5W. How many mcg/min is the patient receiving?

$$\frac{100}{250} = 0.4\text{mg} = 400\text{mcg} \quad \frac{400 \times 12}{60} = 80\text{mcg/min}$$

14. The physician has ordered a medication to start at 2 mcg/kg/min. The patient weighs 165 lbs. The IV bag reads 800 mg in 500 mL D5W. What rate would the nurse set on the infusion pump? (Round to the nearest tenth)

$$\frac{75\text{kg} \times 2\text{mcg} \times 60\text{min}}{800\text{mcg}} = 5.6\text{ml/hr}$$

15. The physician has written an order to increase the medication to 4 mcg/kg/min. The IV bag reads 64 mcg/mL. What rate would the nurse set on the IV pump? (Round to the nearest tenth)

$$\frac{4 \times 60}{64} = 3.8$$

16. The patient is on a medication drip infusing at 15 mL/hr. The label reads 50 mcg/mL. The patient weighs 65 kg. How many mcg/min is the patient receiving? (Do not round)

$$\frac{50 \times 15}{60\text{m}} = 12.5$$

Heparin/Insulin or mg/hr

17. The physician orders a heparin infusion at 500 units/hr. The IV bag of medication reads 25,000 units in 250 mL D5W. How many mL/hr should be showing on the IV pump?

$$\frac{25,000}{250} = 100 \quad \frac{500}{100} = 5\text{ml/hr}$$

18. The patient is on a regular insulin drip infusing at 5 units/hr. The bag is labeled 100 units in 250 mL NS. At what rate should the pump be infusing? Round to the nearest whole number.

$$\frac{100}{250} = 0.4 \quad \frac{5}{0.4} = 13$$

Burns (Parkland Formula) Do not round weights $4\text{ml} \times \% \times \text{wt}$

90kg

19. A 200-pound patient presents to the emergency department with 50% total body surface area (TBSA) burn. How many liters of fluid would be given in the first 24 hours? (Round to the nearest whole number)

$$4\text{ml} \times 90\text{kg} \times 50\% = 18000\text{mL} = 18\text{L}$$

20. A 150-pound patient presents to the emergency department with 75% total body surface area (TBSA) burn. How many liters of fluid would be given in the first 24 hours? (Round to the nearest whole number)

$$68.18 \times 75\% \times 4\text{ml} = 20\text{L}$$