

IM 7 Math Module

Complete the required math problems and check your answers.

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)

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

$$100 \text{ gtt/min}$$
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)

$$163 \text{ gtt/min}$$
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?

$$20 \text{ gtt/min}$$

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?

$$125 \text{ mL/hr}$$
6. Infuse 1000 mLs of intravenous fluid over 4 hrs. How many mL/hr will you set on the pump?

$$250 \text{ mL/hr}$$
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)

$$167 \text{ mL/hr}$$

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?

$$1.5 \text{ mL}$$
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)

$$1.25 \text{ mL}$$
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?

$$0.2 \text{ mL}$$

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

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Mcg/kg/min or Mcg/min

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)

$$\frac{100 \times 142}{175 \times 60} = \frac{14200}{10500} = 1.35 \text{ mcg/kg/min}$$

mcg = 50mg / 500mL
Kg: 79.5
0.1 x 1000 = 100 mcg/mL

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)

$$\frac{250 \text{ mg}}{500 \text{ mL}} = 0.5 \text{ mg/mL} \times 1000 = 500 \text{ mcg/mL}$$

Con: 250/500 = 0.5 x 1000 = 500 mcg
W: 70 kg
8.4 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?

$$\frac{100 \text{ mg}}{250 \text{ mL}} = 0.4 \text{ mL} \times 1000 = 400 \text{ mcg}$$

Con - 100mg / 250mL = 0.4 mL x 1000 = 400 mcg
60 min = 180 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)

$$\frac{800 \text{ mg}}{500 \text{ mL}} = 1.6 \text{ mg/mL} \times 1000 = 1600 \text{ mcg/mL}$$

Con = 800/500 = 1.6
165 lbs = 75 kg
75 kg x 2 mcg/kg/min x 60 = 9000
9000 / 1600 = 5.625 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)

$$\frac{4 \text{ mcg/kg/min} \times 60 \text{ min}}{64 \text{ mcg/mL}} = \frac{240}{64} = 3.75 \text{ mL/hr}$$

4 x 60 = 240 / 64 = 3.8 mcg/min

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)

$$\frac{50 \text{ mcg/mL} \times 15 \text{ mL/hr}}{60 \text{ min/hr}} = \frac{750}{60} = 12.5 \text{ mcg/min}$$

mcg/mL x mL/hr
kg x min/hr
50 x 15 = 750
60 x 60 = 3600
750 / 3600 = 0.20833333333333333
0.20833333333333333 x 50 x 60 = 62.5 mcg/min

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?

$$\frac{25,000 \text{ units}}{250 \text{ mL}} = 100 \text{ units/mL}$$

25,000 ÷ 250 = 100
5 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.

$$\frac{100 \text{ units}}{250 \text{ mL}} = 0.4 \text{ units/mL}$$

100 units / 250 mL = 0.4
5 / 0.4 = 13 units/hr

Burns (Parkland Formula) Do not round weights

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)

$$200 \text{ lbs} = 91 \text{ kg} \times 50\% = 45.5 \text{ L}$$

200 lbs = 91 kg
50% = 45.5 L
45.5 x 50% x 91 kg = 2047.5 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)

$$150 \text{ lbs} = 68 \text{ kg} \times 75\% = 126 \text{ L}$$

150 lbs = 68 kg
4 mL x 75% x 68 = 20400
20400 / 10000 mL = 2.04 L