



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)

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

$$21 \text{ gtt/min}$$

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?

$$\frac{50}{30} \times 60 = 100$$

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)

$$\frac{1000 \text{ mg}}{250 \text{ mL}} = \frac{500 \text{ mg}}{X} = 125 \text{ mL} \quad \frac{125}{60} \times 15 = 31$$

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?

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

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?

$$\frac{1000 \text{ mL}}{8 \text{ hr}} = 125 \text{ mL/hr}$$

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

$$\frac{1000 \text{ mL}}{4 \text{ hr}} = 250 \text{ mL/hr}$$

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)

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

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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?

$$\frac{100 \text{ mcg}}{2 \text{ mL}} = \frac{75 \text{ mcg}}{x} = \boxed{1.5 \text{ mL}}$$

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)

$$\frac{20 \text{ mg}}{5 \text{ mL}} = \frac{5 \text{ mg}}{x} = \boxed{1.25 \text{ mL}}$$

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?

$$\frac{10 \text{ mg}}{1 \text{ mL}} = \frac{2 \text{ mg}}{x} = \boxed{0.2 \text{ mL}}$$

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)

$$\frac{142 \text{ mL}}{x} = \frac{500 \text{ mL}}{50 \text{ mg}} \quad 14200 \quad \boxed{236.7 \text{ mcg}} \quad \boxed{3}$$

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)

$$\frac{1 \text{ mcg}}{1} = \frac{x}{70 \text{ kg}} \quad \frac{9200}{x} = \frac{250000}{500} \quad \boxed{8 \text{ mL/hr}}$$

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?

$$\frac{100 \text{ mg}}{250} = \frac{x}{12} \quad 4.8 \text{ mg} \quad 4800 \quad \boxed{80 \text{ mcg}}$$

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105-22-75

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)

$$\frac{2 \text{ mcg}}{1} = \frac{x}{75} = 150 \text{ mcg} \times 60 \quad \frac{9000 \text{ mcg}}{x} = \frac{800000}{500}$$

5.6

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)

$$\frac{290}{x} = \frac{64}{1} = \boxed{3.8 \text{ mL/hr}}$$

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)

$$\frac{50 \text{ mcg}}{1} = \frac{x}{15 \text{ mL}} = 750 \text{ mcg} \quad \boxed{12.5 \text{ mcg/min}}$$

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?

$$\frac{25000}{250 \text{ mL}} = \frac{500}{5} \quad \boxed{5 \text{ mL/hr}}$$

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.

$$\frac{100 \text{ units}}{250 \text{ mL}} = \frac{5}{x} \quad \boxed{13}$$

Burns (Parkland Formula) Do not round weights

4 ml / kg

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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)

$$4 \text{ mL} \times 90.9 \times 50 = 18180 \text{ mL} = 18 \text{ L}$$

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)

150 ÷ 2

$$4 \times \underline{75} \times 75 = 20250 \text{ mL}$$

key

20 L