

Additional Math Practice 1

$$\frac{\text{mcg/kg/min}}{\text{con} \times \text{rate}} = \frac{\text{wt} \times 60}{\text{con}}$$

1. A patient is to receive dobutamine at a rate of 10 mL/hr. The drug is labeled 250 mg/250 mL. The patient weighs 82 kg. How many mcg/kg/min are infusing?

$$250/250 : 1000 \quad \frac{1000 \times 10}{82 \times 60} = \frac{10,000}{4920} : 2 \text{ mcg/kg/min}$$

$$\frac{\text{mcg/kg/min}}{\text{con} \times \text{rate}} = \frac{60}{\text{wt}}$$

2. If norepinephrine is infusing at 13 mL/hr, what would the nurse expect the dose to be in mcg/min? The bag is labeled norepinephrine 4 mg/250 mL. The patient weighs 94 kg. Round to the nearest tenth.

$$4/250 : 0.016 \text{ mg/mL} \\ \frac{16 \times 13}{60} = \frac{208}{60} : 3.5 \text{ mcg/min}$$

$$\frac{\text{mL/min}}{\text{rate} \times 100 \times \text{wt}} = \frac{\text{con}}{\text{con}}$$

3. A patient's blood pressure has decreased to 70/48 mmHg following a significant head injury. The primary healthcare provider writes an order to start a Dopamine infusion at 10 mcg/kg/min. Pharmacy sends a bag labeled Dopamine 400 mg/250 mL. The patient weighs 68 kg. What rate will the pump need to be set on to achieve the desired dose?

$$\frac{10 \times 60 \times 68}{1000} = 25.5 \text{ mL/hr}$$

$$\frac{\text{mL/hr}}{\text{rate} \times 100 \times \text{wt}} = \frac{\text{con}}{\text{con}}$$

4. The nurse receives an order to titrate propofol for sedation. The patient is currently receiving 8 mcg/kg/min. Determine the rate that is currently infusing in mL/hr. The bottled is labeled propofol 1 GM/100mL. The patient weighs 90 kg.

$$\frac{8 \times 60 \times 90}{10000} : 4.3 \quad 1000/100 : 10,000$$

5. The nurse receives an order to initiate a Cordarone infusion at 0.5 mg/min. The drug is labeled 450 mg/250mL. How many mL/hr should the pump be set on to deliver the correct dose?

$$\frac{\text{mL/hr}}{\text{rate} \times 100 \times \text{wt}} = \frac{\text{con}}{\text{con}}$$

$$\frac{0.5 \times 60}{1800} : \frac{30,000}{1800} : 16.7$$

$$450/250 : 1.8 \text{ mg/mL}$$

6. Nicardipine is to be given at a rate of 5 mg/hr. The drug is supplied as 50 mg/250 mL. How many mL/hr should the pump be set on to deliver the correct dose?

$$\frac{5}{50} \times 250 = 25 \text{ mL/hr}$$

7. Heparin is ordered at 800 units/hr. The drug is supplied as 25000 units/500 mL. What rate should the pump be set at?

$$\frac{d}{h} \times V \quad \frac{800}{25000} \times 500 = 16 \text{ mL/hr}$$

8. The patient is to receive 10 mcg/min of norepinephrine. The drug is supplied as 16 mg/250 mL. The patient weighs 83 kg. How many mL/hr will you place the pump on?

$$\frac{\cancel{Wt} \times \cancel{rate} \times 60}{\text{conc}} \quad \frac{10 \times 60}{16} = 37.5$$

$$37.5 \times 250 = 9375$$

$$9375 \div 83 = 113 \text{ mL/hr}$$

9. The patient is to receive Rocephin 1 GM over 90 minutes. The drug is supplied as 1 GM/100 mL. The drop factor is 20. How many gtt/min should be delivered?

$$\frac{\text{Volume} \times \text{gtts}}{\text{time}} \quad \frac{100 \times 20}{90} = 22.2 \text{ gtt/min}$$

10. The patient is to receive Cipro 400 mg IV over 1 hour. The bag of Cipro comes from the pharmacy labeled Cipro 400 mg in 100 mL D5W. The IV tubing delivers 12 gtt/mL. How many drops per minute (gtt/mL) will you deliver?

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