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N322 – Professor Brassard

Med Math pg. 291-293

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Putting It Together: Clinical Case Studies Calculations

1. 60 mcg/mL

2. 100 mL/hour

3. 8 mcg/mL

4. 4 mL/hour

5. 1080 units/hour

6. 22 mL/hour & the next PTT will be due in 6 hours

7. 1000 mg

8. 3 mL/hour & set pump to run 27 mL/hour after recalculation

Putting It Together: Clinical Case Studies Critical Thinking Questions

1. The medications will need to be adjusted depending on how bad the patient's renal failure is.

2. Two vasopressors would be given together because they are different and therefore have different actions.

3. You would give a patient propofol when the client is currently intubated, and their condition becomes serious.

4. A medication that will help a-fib but be contradicted in this patient is a calcium channel blocker.

5. The usage of the two different vasopressors may be causing this patient tachycardia.

6. Giving Protonix slow in this situation is because you want the drug concentration to be given over a specific time and when pushing this medication fast it can cause nausea and other side effects.