1.Calculate how many micrograms per milliliter of phenylephrine (Neo-Synephrine).

60mcg/ml

2.Calculate the rate on the infusion pump of phenylephrine (Neo-Synephrine) 100 mcg/minute.

100ml/hr

3.Calculate how many micrograms per milliliter of norepinephrine (Levophed).

8mcg/ml

4.Calculate the rate on the infusion pump of norepinephrine (Levophed) 0.5 mcg/minute.

4ml/hr

5.Calculate the dose of heparin.

1080u/hr

6.Calculate the rate on the infusion pump of the heparin dose. When is the next PTT due?

22ml/hr . next ptt due in 6hrs.

7.Propofol (Diprivan) is mixed in 100 mL. How many milligrams are mixed to equal 10 mg/mL?

1000mg

8.Calculate the rate on the infusion pump of propofol (Diprivan)—calculate using the range of 5 to 50 mcg/kg/minute. (Hint: calculate using 5 mcg/kg/minute and then recalculate using 50 mcg/kg/minute.)

27ml/hr

Critical Thinking Questions

1.Do any of the client’s medical conditions warrant changes in the medication orders?

Renal failure may need a smaller dose.

2.Why would two vasopressors be given together?

They may have different mechanisms of action.

3.What is the reason for giving the client propofol (Diprivan)?

For sedation

4.What medication may help atrial fibrillation yet be contraindicated in this client?

A calcium channel blocker

5.What is a possible reason for the sinus tachycardia of 150/minute?

The use of two vasopressors.

6.What is the reason for giving a drug slow IV push, such as the pantoprazole (Protonix)?

To reduce the incidence of side effects.