

Formula Method

$$\frac{15 \text{ mg/hour}}{125 \text{ mg}} \times 125 \text{ mL}$$

= 15 mL/hour on a pump

Proportion

EXPRESSED AS TWO RATIOS

$$125 \text{ mL} : 125 \text{ mg} :: x \text{ mL} : 15 \text{ mg/hour}$$

EXPRESSED AS TWO FRACTIONS

$$\frac{125 \text{ mL}}{125 \text{ mg}} \times \frac{x \text{ mL}}{15 \text{ mg/hour}}$$

SOLUTION FOR BOTH PROPORTION METHODS

$$125 \times 15 = 125x$$

$$\frac{1875}{125} = x$$

15 mL/hour = x

Dimensional Analysis

Set up the equation. You are solving for milliliters per hour.

$$\frac{125 \text{ mL}}{125 \text{ mg}} \times \frac{15 \text{ mg}}{1 \text{ hour}}$$

Cancel "mg." Reduce the fraction. Solve.

= 15 mL/hour

How many hours will the IV run?

$$\frac{\text{Number of milliliters}}{\text{Number of milliliters per hour}}$$

$$\frac{125 \text{ mL}}{15 \text{ mL/hour}} = 8.3 \text{ (8 hours 18 minutes)}$$

SELF-TEST 1 Infusion Rates

Solve the following problems. Answers appear at the end of this chapter. Round the rate to the nearest whole number.

- Order: heparin 800 units/hour IV
Supply: infusion pump, standard solution of 25,000 units in 250 mL D5W
 - What is the rate? 8 mL/hour
 - How many hours and minutes will the IV run?
 $\frac{250}{8} = 31.25 \text{ hours}$
- Order: acyclovir 500 mg in 100 mL D5W IV over 1 hour
Supply: infusion pump, acyclovir 500 mg in 100 mL D5W
What is the rate?
 17 gtt/min $\frac{100 \times 10}{60 \text{ min}} = 17$
- Order: aminocaproic acid 24 g over 24 hour IV
Supply: infusion pump, aminocaproic acid 24 g in 1000 mL D5W
What is the rate?
 $\frac{24}{1000} \times 24 = 24 \text{ gtt/min}$

SELF-TEST 1 Infusion Rates (continued)

4. Order: diltiazem 10 mg/hour IV
Supply: infusion pump, diltiazem 125 mg in 100 mL D5W
What is the rate?
 $\frac{10}{125} = .08 \times 100 = 8 \text{ mL/hr}$
5. Order: furosemide infuse 4 mg/hour
Supply: infusion pump, furosemide 100 mg in 100 mL D5W
What is the rate?
 $4 \text{ mg/hr} \left(\frac{100 \text{ mL}}{100 \text{ mg}} \right) = 4 \text{ mL/hr}$
6. Order: regular insulin 15 units/hour IV
Supply: infusion pump, standard solution of 125 units in 250 mL NS
- What is the rate?
 30 mL/hr
 - How many hours and minutes will this IV run?
 $\frac{15 \text{ units}}{1 \text{ hr}} \left(\frac{250 \text{ mL}}{125 \text{ units}} \right)$
7. Order: nitroglycerin 50 mg in 250 mL D5W over 24 hour via infusion pump
What is the rate?
 $\frac{250}{1440} \times 100 = 17 \text{ mL/hr}$
8. Order: heparin 1200 units/hour IV
Supply: infusion pump, standard solution of 25,000 units in 500 mL D5W
- What is the rate?
 1200 units/hr
 - How many hours and minutes will the IV run?
9. Order: regular insulin 23 units/hour IV
Supply: infusion pump, standard solution of 250 units in 250 mL NS
- What is the rate?
 $\frac{23 \times 100}{250} = 9.2 \text{ mL/hr}$
 - How many hours and minutes will the IV run?
5 hours 52 min
10. Order: streptokinase 100,000 international units/hour for 24 hour IV
Supply: infusion pump, standard solution of 750,000 international units in 250 mL NS
What is the rate?
 $\frac{100,000}{60 \text{ min}} \left(\frac{250 \text{ mL}}{750,000} \right) = 55 \text{ gtt/min}$

mg/minute—Calculation of Rate

The order will indicate the amount of drug added to IV fluid and also the amount of drug to administer. These medications are administered through an IV infusion pump in milliliters per hour.

Note: The dimensional analysis method will combine all of the calculation steps into one equation.

Name: _____

There are 14 questions related to IV and IVPB and enteral feeding calculations. Answers are given in Appendix A. Round the infusion rate/drip rate to the nearest whole number.

1. Order: 1000 mL D5NS; run 150 mL/hour IV
 Supply: IV bag of 1000 mL D5NS
 $1000 \div 150 = 6.66 \approx 7$ hours
 $1000 \times 60 = 60000$ gtt
 $60000 \div 150 = 400$ gtt/hr
 a. Approximately how many hours and minutes will the IV run?
 b. How many drops per minute (macrodrop 10 gtt/mL or microdrop 60 gtt/mL)?
 c. What size tubing will you use?

2. Order: 100 mL LR 12 NOON-6 PM IV
 a. What are the drops per minute (macrodrop 10 gtt/mL or microdrop 60 gtt/mL)?
 b. What size tubing will you use?

3. Order: 150 mL NS IV over 3 hours
 Supply: bag of 250 mL NS for IV and macrotubing, 15 gtt/mL; microtubing, 60 gtt/mL
 a. What would you do to obtain 150 mL NS?
 b. What are the drops per minute?
 c. What size tubing will you use?

4. Order: 500 mL D5W IV KVO. Solve for 24 hours. An infusion pump is available. What should be the setting on the infusion pump?
 $500 \div 24 = 21$ ml/hr

5. Order: doxycycline 100 mg IVPB daily
 Supply: 125 mL/D5W to infuse over 1 hour. Macrodrop tubing, 10 gtt/mL
 a. How many drops per minute?
 b. What is the rate on an infusion pump?
 $125 \times 10 = 1250$ gtt
 $1250 \div 60 = 21$ gtt/min

6. Order: aminophylline 500 mg in 250 mL D5W to run over 8 hours IV
 Available: vial of aminophylline labeled 1 g in 10 mL; microdrip tubing
 a. How much aminophylline is needed?
 b. What is the drip rate?
 $250 \div 8 = 31$ ml/hr
 $500 \times 10 = 5000$ mg
 $5000 \div 1000 = 5$ ml

7. A client is receiving a primary IV at the rate of 125 mL/hour. The doctor orders cefoxitin 1 g in 75 mL D5W q6h to run over 1 hour. Calculate the 24-hour parenteral intake.

8. Order: 1000 mL D5 1/2 NS to run at 90 mL/hour; infusion pump available
 a. What will be the pump setting?
 b. Approximately how many hours and minutes will the IV run?
 $1000 \div 90 = 11$ hours

9. A healthcare provider orders aminophylline 0.5 g in 500 mL. How many mg of aminophylline is in 1 mL? (Hint: Convert g to mg; take fluid and divide by amount of drug.)
 $500 \text{ mg} \div 1000 \text{ mL} = 0.5 \text{ mg/mL}$

10. Order: trimethoprim and sulfamethoxazole 5 mL IVPB q6h
 Supply: vial of 5 mL; one 5-mL vial per 75 mL D5W run over 60 to 90 minutes.
 The main IV line is connected to an infusion pump. What will you do?
 a. State the type and amount of IV fluid you would use and the time for infusion.
 b. How would you program the infusion pump?
 $75 \times 60 = 4500$ mL
 $4500 \div 90 = 50$ ml/hr