

Holliday Segur

Paciente de 25 kg 3 sodio 2 potasio

1 = $10 \times 100 = 1000$ $(1600)(3\text{meq})/100$ $(1600)(2\text{meq})/100$

2 = $10 \times 50 = 500$ $4900/100$ $3200/100$

3 = $5 \times 20 = 100$ R = 43 meq R = 32 meq

LT = 1600 ml 2 dhr

CONVERSION

$(16\text{ meq})(100\text{ ml})/15.4$

$(1600\text{ meq}/15.4)$

R = 103.8 ml

104 ml

Paciente de 21 kg 3 sodio 2 K

1 = $10 \times 100 = 1000$ $(1520)(3\text{meq})/100$ $(1520)(2\text{meq})/100$

2 = $10 \times 50 = 500$ $4560/100\text{ ml}$ $3040/100$

3 = $1 \times 20 = 20$ R = 45.6 meq R = 30.4 meq

LT = 1520 ml 24hr

CONVERSION

$(15.2\text{ meq})(100\text{ ml})/15.4$

$1520\text{ meq}/15.4$

R = 98.7 ml (99 ml)

Paciente de 28 kg 3 sodio 2 K

1 = $10 \times 100 = 1000$ $(1660)(3\text{meq})/100$ $(1660)(2\text{meq})/100$

2 = $10 \times 50 = 500$ $4980 \div 100$ $3320 / 100$

3 = $8 \times 20 = 160$ R = 49.8 (50) R = 33.2

LT = 1660 ml 24hr

CONVERSION

$(16.6\text{ meq})(100)/15.4$

$1660 / 15.4$

R = 107.7 ml (108 ml)

M2 Superficie Corporal

Paciente de 25 kg 1200 Lq

$$SC: (25 \text{ kg} \times 4 + 7) / (90 + 25 \text{ kg})$$

$$107 / 115 = 0.930 \text{ m}^2$$

$$(1200)(0.930) = 1116 \text{ ml} / 24 \text{ hr}$$

Paciente de 21 kg 1200 Lq

$$SC: (21 \text{ kg} \times 4 + 7) / (90 + 21 \text{ kg})$$

$$91 / 111 = 0.819 \text{ m}^2$$

$$(1200)(0.819 \text{ m}^2) = 982.8 \text{ ml} / 24 \text{ hrs}$$

$$983 \text{ ml} / 24 \text{ hrs}$$

Paciente de 28 kg 1200 Lq

$$SC: (28 \text{ kg} \times 4 + 7) / (90 + 28 \text{ kg})$$

$$119 / 118 = 1.008$$

$$(1200)(1.008) = 1209.6 \text{ ml} / 24 \text{ hrs}$$

Paciente: 80kg Sangrado: 1200 Uresis: 100

Ayuno: 8hrs PG: 300 + 310 = 610

$$80 - 20 = 60 + 60 = 120$$

RB: 120

Ayuno: 480

Sangrado: 1200

Uresis: 100

$$\text{Ayuno: } 120 \frac{(8)}{2} = 480$$

Solución

E 1900

$$1200 - 610 = 590$$

$$590 \times 2 = 1180$$

$$1900 - 610 = 1290$$

$$1180 - 1290 = 2470$$

$$2470 + 610 = 3080$$

Ingresos 3080

BHT: 1180

Reposicion

Peso 58 Kg
PG: 309

Sangrado: 800ml U: 100

Aycho: 2hrs

$$58 - 20 = 38 + 60 = 98$$

$$\text{Ayuno } 98 \frac{(2)}{2} = 196 / 2 = 98$$

HS

~~10 x 100000~~

RB: 98

Aycho: 98

Sangrado: 800

Uresis: 100

E: 1096

Solucion

$$800 - 309 = 491 (2)$$

$$491 \times 2 = 982$$

$$1096 - 309 = 787$$

$$982 + 787 =$$

$$\begin{array}{r} + 1769 \\ 309 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

BHT: 982

Ingresos: 2078

Peso 90 Kg

Sangrado: 1300

U: 60

PG: 320

$$90 - 20 = 70 + 60 = 130$$

$$\text{Ayuno: } 130 \frac{(6)}{2} = 780 / 2 = 390$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 300 \\ \hline 620 \end{array}$$

RB: 130

Aycho: 390

Uresis: 60

Sangrado: 1300

E: 1880

Solucion

$$1300 - 620 = 680 (2)$$

$$680 (2) = 1360$$

$$1880 - 320 = 1560$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1360 + 1260 = 2620 \\ + 620 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

BHT: 1360

Ingresos
3240

3240

Metodo M M J

Paciente de 25 Kg

Holliday Segar: 1600 24hr

$1600 / 3 = 533.3 \text{ ml Turnos C/8hrs}$

$533.3 / 5 = 106.6 (107) \text{ ml NaCl}$

$(107) / 10 = 10.7 \text{ KCl}$

$10.7 \times 40 = 428 \text{ ml SG 5\%}$

Paciente de 21 Kg

HS: 1520 ml 24hr

$1520 / 3 = 507 \text{ ml Turnos C/8hrs}$

$507 / 5 = 101.4 \text{ ml NaCl}$

$101.4 / 10 = 10.14 \text{ KCl}$

$10.14 \times 40 = 405.6 \text{ ml SG 5\%}$

Paciente de 28 K

HS: 1660 24hrs

Turnos C/8hrs: 553.3 ml

NaCl: 110.6 ml (111)

KCl: 11.1

SG 5%: 440 ml