

► Cálculo de líquidos y electrolitos ◀

Método de Holliday Segar.

Paciente: 23 ~~kg~~ ^{kg} Na: 3 mEq K: 2 mEq

$$10 \times 100 = 1000$$

$$10 \times 50 = 500$$

$$3 \times 20 = 60$$

$$\hline 1560 \text{ Líquido total}$$

Sodio.

$$\begin{aligned} (560)(3 \text{ mEq}) / 100 \text{ ml} \\ (4680 \text{ ml/mEq}) / 100 \text{ ml} \\ = 46.8 \text{ mEq} \end{aligned}$$

Potasio.

$$\begin{aligned} (560)(2 \text{ mEq}) / 100 \text{ ml} \\ (3120 \text{ ml/mEq}) / 100 \text{ ml} \\ = 31.2 \end{aligned}$$

Para 8 h

$$\text{Líquido total: } 1560 / 3 = \underline{520}$$

$$\text{Na: } 46.8 / 3 = \underline{16}$$

$$\text{K: } 31.2 / 3 = \underline{10}$$

Cloruro de Sodio 0.9%

$$\begin{aligned} (16 \text{ mEq})(100 \text{ ml}) / 15.4 \text{ mEq} \\ (1600 \text{ mEq/ml}) / 15.4 \text{ mEq} \\ = \underline{104 \text{ ml}} \end{aligned}$$

Solución Glucosada 5%

$$520 - 104 \text{ ml}$$

$$= \underline{416 \text{ ml}}$$

- Metodo M2 Sc

Peso: 23 kg

$$SC: (23 \text{ kg})(4) + 7 / (40 + 23)$$

$$92 + 7 / 113$$

$$99 / 113$$

$$= \cancel{0.88} \text{ m2sc}$$

$$0.876$$

$$(1560)(0.876) = 1366 \text{ mL/24h}$$

$$10 \times 100 = 1000$$

$$10 \times 50 = 500$$

$$3 \times 20 = 60$$

$$\hline 1560$$

- Formula M

Peso: 23 kg

Liquido total: 1560 ml

$$1560 \text{ ml} / 3 = \underline{520} / 5 = \underline{104} \text{ ml} / 10 = \underline{10.4} (40) = \underline{416} \text{ m}$$

Solucion glucosada @ 9% = 416 ml

$$\text{NaCl } 0.9\% = \underline{104 \text{ ml}}$$

$$\text{KCl} = \underline{10.4}$$

$$\text{C} / 8 = \underline{520 \text{ ml}}$$

- Reposicion de Sangrada

	1h
RB	63
Ayuno	252
Sangrada	1200
Uresis	100

Peso 23 kg. Sangrada 1200
 $23 - 20 = 3 + 60 = \underline{63}$

PG:

$$\text{equis: } 1615 - 300 \text{ ml} = 1315 + 1800 \text{ ml} = \underline{3115}$$

$$1200 - 300 \text{ ml} = 900$$

NaCl 0.9%

$$900(2) = \underline{1800 \text{ ml}}$$

BHT

$$1615 - 3115 = 1500$$

ingreso.

Metodo Holliday Segar /
Paciente: 35 kg

Sodio.
(1800 ml) (3) / 100 ml
(5400 ml/mEq) / 100 ml
(54 mEq)

Potasio.
(1800 ml) (2) / 100 ml
(3600 ml/mEq) / 100 ml
(36 mEq)

Cloruro de sodio 0.9%
(18 mEq) (100 ml) / 15.4
(1800) / 15.4
(= 117)

Metodo M2SC | Peso: 35 kg

SC: (35 kg) (4) + 7 / (90 + 35)
140 + 7 / 125
147 / 125
1.17

(1800 ml) (1.17) = 2106 ml/24h

Na: 3
K: 2

Liquido total:

10 x 100 = 1000
10 x 50 = 500
15 x 80 = 300
1800 ml

Para 8

L. total: 1800 / 3 = 600

Na: 54 / 3 = 18

K: 36 / 3 = 12

Solucion Glucosada

600 ml - 117 ml
= 483

Formula M.

Peso: 35 kg

$1800\text{ml} / 3 = 600 / 5 = 120 / 10 = 12 (40) = 480\text{ml}$

Solución glucosada: 480ml

NaCl: 120ml

KCl: 12.

$C/8 = 600\text{ml}$

Reposición de sangrado.

Sangrado: 800

PG: 300.

RB	14
	75
Ayuno	300
Sangrado	800
uresis	100

$1275 - 300 = 975 + 1000\text{ml} = 1975$

$800 - 300 = 500(2) = 1000\text{ NaCl}$

2275.
Ingreso

$1275 - 2275 = 1000\text{cc}$

Metodo de Holliday Segar

Px = Peso 17 kg Na: 3 mEq K: 2 mEq

Sodio

$$\begin{aligned} & (1350)(3) / 100 \text{ ml} \\ & (4050 \text{ mEq}) / (100 \text{ ml}) \\ & \underline{40.5 \text{ mEq}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 10 \times 100 &= 1000 \\ 7 \times 50 &= \underline{350} \\ \text{Liquido total} & \underline{1350 \text{ ml}} \end{aligned}$$

Potasio

$$\begin{aligned} & (1350)(2) / 100 \text{ ml} \\ & (2700 \text{ mEq}) / (100 \text{ ml}) \\ & \underline{27 \text{ mEq}} \end{aligned}$$

Para 8 h

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Liquido total: } & 1350 / 3 = 450 \\ \text{Na: } & 40.5 / 3 = 13.5 \\ \text{K: } & 27 / 3 = 9 \end{aligned}$$

Cloruro de sodio
0.9%

$$\begin{aligned} & (13.5 \text{ mEq}) (100 \text{ ml}) / 15.4 \text{ mEq} \\ & (1350 \text{ mEq/ml}) / 15.4 \text{ mEq} \\ & = \underline{88 \text{ ml}} \end{aligned}$$

Solucion Glucosada 5%

$$\begin{aligned} & 450 \text{ ml} \mid 88 \text{ ml} \\ & = \underline{362 \text{ ml}} \end{aligned}$$

Metodo M2Sc

Peso: ~~17~~ kg

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SC: } & (17 \text{ kg})(4) + 7 / (90 + 17) \\ & 68 + 7 / 107 \\ & 75 / 107 \\ & = \underline{0.700} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (1350)(0.700) = \\ & \underline{945} \end{aligned}$$

Formula M | Paciente: 17kg | Líquido total 1350ml

$$1350\text{ml} / 3 = 450 / 5 = 90 / 10 = 9(40) = 360$$

solución glucosada 5% = 360ml

NaCl 0.9% = 90ml

KCl = 9

C/8 = 450.

Reposición Sangrado.

	1h
2B	57
uno	228
ingrado	700
resis.	100.

Sangrado: 700.

PG: 320.

$$\text{requerido } 1085 - 320 = 765 + 700 = 1525 + 320$$

$$1085 - 320 = 380(2) = 760. \text{ NaCl } 0.9\%$$

$$1085 - 1845$$

$$\text{BT17} = 760 \text{ CC}$$

$$\text{Ingreso} = 1845$$