① Px 17 Kg

10 x100 = 1000
7 x 50 = 350
Total = 1350 ml para 24 hrs.

$\frac{1350}{24}$ = 57 ml/hr

Na

(1350)(3 mEq) / 100 ml
4050 mEq / 100 ml
40.5 mEq para 24 hrs = 13.5 ml/8 hrs

mEq a ml:
(13.5 mEq)(100 ml) / 15.4 mEq
(1350 mEq/ml) / 15.4 mEq = 87.6 ml
Solución de ClNa 0.9 % 88 ml

LT 1350 ml/kg/día Na 3 mEq/kg/día
1K 2 mEq/kg/día Glucosa 2 gr/kg/día
LT 1350 - 264 ml = 1086 ml GLUCOSA

* 100 ml - 5 gr
1086 ml = X = 54.3 gr / 24 hrs. / 3 = 18.1 g/8 hrs
(2)(17 kg) = 34 / 3 = 11.3 g para 8 hrs

K

(1350ml)(2mEq) / 100ml

2700 mEq / 100ml = 27 mEq / 24hrs

27 mEq / 3 = 9 mEq / 8hrs

(2) Px 21 kg

10 x 100 = 1000

10 x 50 = 500

1 x 20 = 20

1520

$\frac{1520}{24} = 63.3$ ml/hr

LT 1520 ml/kg/día Na 3 mEq/kg/día

K 2 mEq / kg/día Glucosa 2g / kg / día

Na

(1520ml)(3mEq) / 100ml

(4560ml / mEq) / 100ml = 45.6 mEq / 24 hrs

$\frac{45.6 \text{ mEq}}{3} = 15.2$ mEq / 8 hrs

(mEq a ml)

(15.2 mEq)(100ml) / 15.4 mEq =

(1520 mEq / ml) / 15.4 mEq = 98.7 ml

(1 Na 0.9% 99 ml)

K

(1520 ml)(2 mfq) / 100 ml

(3040 ml / mfq) / 100 ml = 30.4 mfq / 24 hrs

$\frac{30.4}{3}$ = 10.13 mfq / 8 hrs

Solución glucosa 5% 100 ml - 5 g

LT 1520 ml - 2917 ml ClNa = 1223 ml - 61.15 g / 3 = 20.38

(2)(21) = 42 / 3 = 14 gr cada 8 hrs

(3) Px = 45 kg

10 x 100 = 1000

10 x 50 = 500

25 x 20 = 500

2000 ml para 24 hrs

$\frac{2000}{24}$ = 83.3 ml / 8 hrs

Na

(5000 ml)(3 mfq) / 100 ml

(6000 ml / mfq) / 100 ml

60 mfq para 24 hrs

$\frac{60}{3}$ = 20 mfq / 8 hrs

mEq a ml:

(20 mEq)(100ml) / 15.4 mEq
(1000 mEq / ml) / 15.4 mEq = 129.8 ml // 8hrs

K

(2000ml)(2 mEq) / 100ml
(4000 ml / mEq) / 100ml = 40 mEq / 24 hrs
40/3 = 13.3 mEq / 8hrs

Solución glucosa 5%.
LT 2000 ml - 389.4 ClNa = 1610.6 ml

100ml - 5g
1610.6 ml - x = 80.53g / 3 = 26.84g / 8hrs

(2)(45) = 90/3 = 30g para 8hrs.

Formula M. 30 kg 25 kg

75 – 1800 / 3 = 600 / 5

A 30 kg

10 x 100 = 1000
10 x 50 = 500
10 x 20 = 200
1700 ml

1700 ml / 3 = 566 ml cada 8 hrs
566 ml / 5 = 113.3 = 113 ml, NaCl 0.9 %
113 / 10 = 11.3 = 11 mEq KCl
11.3 x 40 = 452 ml SG5 %.

K40 = solución glucosa 5 %. : 452 ml
K5 = NaCl 0.9 %. 113 ml.
K10 = KCl = 11 mEq

25kg

10 x 100 = 1000
10 x 50 = 500
5 x 20 = 100
1600ml

1600/3 = 533.33
533.33/5 = 106.6
106.6/10 = 10.66
10.66 x 40 = 426.6 ml

KHO = SG 5-1. 426.6 ml ~~= 427 ml~~
K5 = NaCl 0.9%. ~~113 ml~~ 106.6 ml = 107 ml
K10 = KCl 10.66 = 11 mEq

Peso 50 Kg Sangrado 400 ml

50 - 20 = 30 + 60 = 90 ml - 100 ml

	1H
RB:	90/100
Ayuno	360/400
TQ:	—
U	100
S:	400
O:	—
	950/1000

Ingreso Hartmann 2 x 400 = 800 ml
+ 90 + 360 + 100 = 1350 ml

800 + 100 + 400 + 100 = 1400 ml

Ingresos:

1 1h
Hartmann/400 ml
+ 950
450 / 500 ml = BHT

Peso 70 kg Sangrado 600 ml

1 PG 320 ml

70 − 20 = 50 + 60 = 110 ml

	1 H
RB	110
Ayuno	440
TQ	
U:	100
SI	600 − 320 = 280 ml × 2 = 560 ml
O:	
	1250

560 + 110 + 440 + 100 = 1210

Ingresos:

1 H

PG: 320 ml

Hartmann. 1210

110 + 440 + 100 = 650

1250 − 320 = 930

930 − 600 = 330 } 1260

1530

− 1250

BHT = 280

Peso 100 kg Sangrado 900 ml

2 PG = 440 ml

100 - 20 = 80 + 60 = 140 ml

	1H
RO	140
Agua	560
TQ	——
U	100
S	900 - 440 = 460 ml x 2 = 920 ml
O	
	1700

1260
+460

Ingresos: 140 + 560 + 100 = 800 ml
+920
1720

PG 440 ml
Hartmann 1720 1260
2160 1700
-1700 -1700
460

60 kg

Sangrado: 300 ml

PG > 600ml

o hipotenso, taquicardico, hemodinamicamente desompensado

60 − 20 = 40 + 60 = 100ml

RB : 1H 100

Aguno: 400

S : 300 x2 = 600

U : 100

O : —

900 −300 = 600+600 = 1200

Ingresos

	1h
NaCl	1200 ml

BMT = 300

Balance hidrico total

SF 300 x2 = 600 + 100 + 400 +100 = 1200

Ingresos T − Egresos T

① Peso 50kg sangrado 400 ml

② Peso 70 kg sangrado 600 ml 1PG = 320ml

③ peso 100 kg sangrado 900ml PG : 2 = 440ml

305 PG: 500 ml sangrado

Hartmann 1000 ml

	1h
RB	110
Aguno	440
S:	800
V:	70

Egresos 1420

+500

Ingresos

1 paquete global 300 ml

	1H
PG	300 ml
Hartmann	1700 ml

~~+500 ml~~

2000 ml

− 1420

+580

Hartmann 1420 − 300 = 1120 = 1200

Acidosis lactica ? 2000 ml

solo si es diabetico ponces ~~CHN~~ Nacl

110 + 440 + 70 = 1120 ~~+500~~ =

1420 − 300 = 1120

1120 − 500 = 620

1740 = 1700

Cardiopata, nefropata, hepatopata, embarazo 1=1 liquidos.