

CHILD

Write in CAPITAL LETTERS or use addressograph

Surname: _____
 First names: _____
 Consultant: _____ Ward: _____
 Hospital no: _____ DOB: _____
 Health and Care no: _____

Check Identity

Yesterday's Date

Grand total in	Grand total out	Balance

Recent Weight _____ kg Weighed / /
 Estimated

Date	Time	Weight (kg)	Na (mmol/L)	K (mmol/L)	Urea (mmol/L)	Creatinine (micromol/L)	Glucose (mmol/L)	Chloride (mmol/L)	Bicarbonate (mmol/L)

Indications - all that apply: Fluid **B**olus volume, **D**eficit, **O**n-going loss volume, **M**aintenance, Drug **P**rescription

Date	Time	Volume	Infusion Fluid/Type	Additives *	Rate ml/hr Range	Prescriber's Signature	Administered By	Checked By	Batch/Lot No. & Expiry Date	Pump Details **	Start Time	Finish Time	Volume given
			a										
			b										
			c										
			d										
			e										
			f										
			g										
			h										
			i										
			j										

REASSESSMENT	Date	Time	Is infusion prescription still suitable?	Doctors Signature
12 hour Reassessment			Yes or No	
			Yes or No	

Calculation guidance for intravenous therapy for children over 4 weeks & under 16 years

based on Parenteral Fluid Therapy Wallchart for children and young people - May 2014

RESUSCITATION = B
Fluid bolus volume for shocked patients = I Given over less than 15 minutes.
 Required bolus volume (ml) = body weight (kg) x 20 = I ml
 but if the setting is trauma or DKA x 10 = I ml
 Record this bolus volume I (ml) in prescription box below and identify this fluid bolus volume with letter **B**
 Use only sodium chloride 0.9% - repeat if necessary - **REASSESS** - call for senior help

For DKA / neonates, use separate prescription protocols.
REPLACEMENT: REDISTRIBUTION
Fluid deficit calculations (maximum 8%) = D
 % of dehydration _____ x bodyweight in kg _____ x 10 = II ml
 Amount given as fluid bolus volume = I ml
 Residual deficit (II minus I) = III ml
 Give residual deficit over 48 hours (III divided by 48) = IV ml/hr
 Prescribe the calculated Maintenance and Deficit fluids individually.

Additional ongoing losses volume (e.g. vomiting, diarrhoea, drainage) = O
 Calculate at least every 4 hours (unless otherwise instructed)
 Replace lost volume with an equal volume of fluid (usually 0.9% saline +/- KCL) = V ml

ROUTINE MAINTENANCE = M
Maintenance Fluid - in females > 40kg max 2000 ml/day, in males > 60kg max 2500 ml/day (equivalent to 80 & 100 ml/hour respectively)
 First 10kg; 4ml/kg/hr = VI ml/hr
 Second 10kg; 2ml/kg/hr = VII ml/hr
 For each kg over 20kg; 1ml/kg/hr = VIII ml/hr
 Maintenance total (VI + VII + VIII) = IX ml/hr
 Consider reducing maintenance volume to 2/3 if risk of hyponatraemia is high. = IX ml/hr
 Prescribe the calculated Maintenance and Deficit fluids individually.

* Medicines must be recorded in Drug Kardex ** Model name, Serial number.

Special Instructions:

Is patients hydration improving?
 Are oral fluids now appropriate?
 Is potassium needed?
 What about Urine output?