

## Preventing Infusion Errors Review of Infusion Calculations

Medication errors threaten patient safety and are associated with increased morbidity, mortality and healthcare costs. Infusion errors are among the most serious of all medication errors because of the immediate bioavailability of the drug when administered intravenously. In addition, IV medications are often considered "high alert" medications with narrow therapeutic ranges contributing to the seriousness of the error.

Often times we rely on technology to ensure that the medications or fluids we are delivering to our patients are infusing at the correct rate. But what if your pump fails or you have to start an infusion before the pump arrives? Or if you have to provide weight based dosing? Or you have to infuse a medication from the IV E-kit?

- ✓ Always perform calculations to verify the dose is correct.
- ✓ Always perform calculations to verify the electronic infusion device or rate flow control device (Dial-a-flow™) is infusing at the prescribed rate.
- ✓ Always have another nurse double check your math.

### A math error can be a deadly and costly mistake!

#### 1. CALCULATING AN HOURLY IV RATE

Example: 1000 ml 0.9% NS to infuse over 8 hours

Volume to be infused  
Total infusion time (in hours) = Hourly IV Rate

$$\frac{1000 \text{ mL}}{8 \text{ hrs}} = 125 \text{ mL/hr}$$

#### 2. CALCULATING DROPS PER MINUTE USING HOURLY RATE:

Example: 1000 ml Lactated Ringers at 125 ml/hr. Drop factor is 10 gtt/ml (this can be found on the packaging of your IV tubing)

Hourly rate x drop factor (gtts/mL)  
Time (in minutes) = gtt/minute

$$\frac{125 \text{ mL/hr} \times 10 \text{ gtt/mL}}{60 \text{ min.}} = 21 \text{ gtt/min.}$$

#### 3. CALCULATING DROPS PER MINUTE USING TOTAL INFUSION TIME

Example: 1000 ml 0.9% NS to infuse over 10 hrs. Drop factor is 10 gtt/ml.

Volume (mL's) x drop factor (gtts/mL)  
Total infusion time (in minutes) = gtt/minute

$$\frac{1000 \text{ mL} \times 10 \text{ gtt/mL}}{10 \text{ hr} \times 60 \text{ min.}} = 17 \text{ gtt/min.}$$

#### 4. CALCULATING AMOUNT NEEDED FROM VIAL OR AMPULE

Example: Vial contains 600 mg/4 ml. Order is for 300 mg every 8 hrs. What volume do you need?

Desired dosage (mg's) x Volume on hand (mL's)  
Dose on hand (mg's) = x mL's

$$\frac{300 \text{ mg} \times 4 \text{ mL}}{600 \text{ mg}} = \frac{1200}{600} = 2 \text{ mL's}$$

#### 5. CALCULATING WEIGHT BASED DOSAGES IN ML/HR

Example: Order is to Infuse 5mcg/kg/min. Resident is 170 lbs. Concentration is 2000 mcg/mL. Electronic infusion device delivers in mL/hr.

Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4
Convert lbs. to kg.	Multiply kg by dose	Calculate mcg/hr	Calculate mL/hr
$\frac{\text{lbs}}{2.2} = \text{kg} \quad \frac{170}{2.2} = 77 \text{ kg}$	$\text{kg} \times \text{dose} = \text{mcg/min}$ $77 \text{ kg} \times 5 \text{ mcg} = 385 \text{ mcg/min}$	$\text{mcg/min} \times 60 \text{ minutes/hr}$ $385 \text{ mcg/min} \times 60 \text{ min/hr} = 23100 \text{ mcg/hr}$	$\text{mcg/hr} \div \text{concentration} = \text{mL/hr}$ $23100 \text{ mcg/hr} \div 2000 \text{ mcg/mL} = 11.55 \text{ mL/hr}$