

| <i>Fluid Therapy</i> | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|--|--|-------------------|-----------------|--|
| DRUGS | ACTIVE INGREDIENT | INDICATIONS | DOSAGE/CONCENTRATION & ROUTES OF ADMIN. | TOXIC/LETHAL DOSE | WITHDRAWAL TIME | CONTRADICTIONS |
| 8% Dextrose and 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection USP [1000ml] | Dextrose Sodium Chloride | Dextrose and Sodium Chloride Injection, USP solutions are sterile and nonpyrogenic. They are large volume parenteral solutions containing various concentrations and combinations of these drugs in water for injection intended for intravenous administration for parenteral replenishment of fluid, minimal carbohydrate calories, and sodium chloride as required by the clinical condition of the patient. | The dose is dependent upon the age, weight and clinical condition of the patient. https://nursing.flinders.edu.au/students/studyaids/drugcalculations/flash/PDF%20files/iv_dropspermin.pdf | - | - | Solutions containing sodium ions should be used with great care, if at all, in patients with congestive heart failure, severe renal insufficiency and in clinical states in which there exists edema with sodium retention. Excessive administration of potassium-free solutions may result in significant hypokalemia. In patients with diminished renal function, administration of solutions containing sodium ions may result in sodium retention. The intravenous administration of these solutions can cause fluid and/or solute overloading resulting in dilution of serum electrolyte concentrations, overhydration, congested states or pulmonary edema. The risk of dilutional states is inversely proportional to the electrolyte concentrations of administered parenteral solutions. The risk of solute overload causing congested states with peripheral and pulmonary edema is directly proportional to the electrolyte concentrations of such solutions. |
| Dextrose 50% [Injection, for glucose deficiencies] | Dextrose | Treatment of insulin hypoglycemia (hyperinsulinemia or insulin shock) to restore blood glucose levels. The solution is also indicated, after dilution, for intravenous infusion as a source of carbohydrate calories in patients whose oral intake is restricted or inadequate to maintain nutritional requirements. Slow infusion of hypertonic solutions is essential to insure proper utilization of dextrose and avoid production of hyperglycemia. | For peripheral vein administration: Injection of the solution should be made slowly. The maximum rate at which dextrose can be infused without producing glycosuria is 0.5 g/kg of body weight/hour. About 95% of the dextrose is retained when infused at a rate of 0.8 g/kg/hr. In insulin-induced hypoglycemia, intravenous injection of 10 to 25 grams of dextrose (20 to 50 mL of 50% dextrose) is usually adequate. Repeated doses and supportive treatment may be required in severe cases. | - | - | A concentrated dextrose solution should not be used when intracranial or intraspinal hemorrhage is present, nor in the presence of delirium tremens if the patient is already dehydrated. Dextrose injection without electrolytes should not be administered simultaneously with blood through the same infusion set because of the possibility that pseudoagglutination of red cells may occur. |

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| Cal-plus [Sterile injection: calcium, magnesium, phosphorus & Dextrose] | Calcium Borogluconate Sodium Hypophosphite Magnesium Chloride Hexahydrate Dextrose Monohydrate | As an aid in the treatment of milk fever and other calcium, glucose, magnesium and phosphorus deficiencies of cattle, sheep, horses and swine. | For intravenous, subcutaneous or intraperitoneal administration in cattle, sheep and swine and strictly intravenously in horses Adult Cattle and Horses 250-500 mL Adult Sheep and Swine 50-125 mL Repeat in several hours if required or as recommended by the treating veterinarian. | - | - | Should not be used in the following conditions: Allergic reactions High calcium levels Hypersensitivity Kidney disease Kidney stone Sarcoidosis |
| Aminolean | - Dextrose - Calcium - Chloride Dihydrate - Potassium Chloride - Magnesium Sulfate Trihydrate - Sodium Acetate Trihydrate - Thiamine Hcl - Nicotinamide - Pyridoxine Hcl - Vitamin B12 - Riboflavin 5-Phosphate Sodium - D-Panthenol - Casein Hydrolysate | Aid in the supportive treatment of debilitated animals and for supportive treatment of severe diarrhea in cattle, swine and horses. Aminolean aids in counteracting the protein, electrolyte and vitamin loss associated with these conditions. | Warm to body temperature prior to administration. Administer slowly by intravenous or intraperitoneal injection in cattle and swine. Administer by intravenous injection ONLY in horses. Mature Cattle, Horses & Swine: 2 mL/kg of body weight. Calves, Foals & Piglets: 5 mL/kg of body weight. Repeat if necessary as directed by a veterinarian. | - | - | Hypersensitivity to any ingredient in this product |