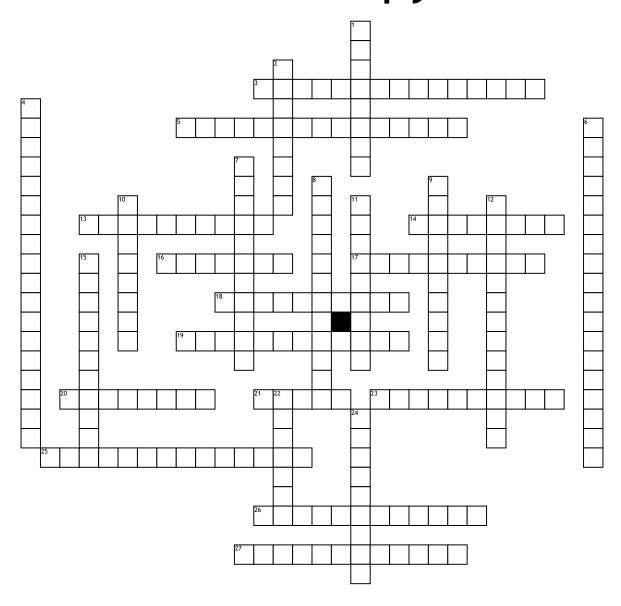
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IV Therapy



Across

- 3. The amount of pressure needed to draw a solvent across a membrane
- ${\bf 5.}$ An isotonic solution that contains Na, Cl, K, Ca, and lactate
- 13. gtts/mL; 10, 15, 20, and 60 are most common
- 14. A potential complication of IV therapy; may be in the form of air, blood clot, or catheter $\,$
- **16.** Movement of water across a semipermeable membrane from an area of lower concentration of particles to an area of greater concentration
- 17. The total number of solute particles in a unit weight of solvent; Normal is approximately 285 mOsm/kg $\,$
- **18.** A potential complication of IV therapy that can occur if an IV push dose of a medication is administered too rapidly
- 19. A type of IV solution capable of freely crossing capillary walls; administration results in quick, but short-term, plasma expansion; clear solutions that do not contain protein
- **20.** The rupturing of a cell; can result from rapid or over-administration of hypotonic solutions

- 21. The primary chemical component within the body; accounts for 50-70% of adult body weight
- 23. Tonicity of this type of IV fluid is greater than that of body fluids; administration results in fluid shifts out of the cell and into the intravascular space
- 25. A common bacterial source of cellulitis
- **26.** If peripheral IV access cannot be obtained in an emergency situation, this type of access should be attempted immediately

27. KVO

<u>Down</u>

- 1. Another term for osmolality, this can be thought of as a solution's "pulling power"; isotonic, hypotonic, or hypertonic
- 2. Tonicity of this type of IV fluid is the same as that of body fluids; these fluids expand intravascular space without causing fluid shifts
- **4.** Fluid in plasma (intravascular space) and interstitial spaces; constitutes approximately 1/4 to 1/3 of total body fluid
- **6.** Fluid within the cells; constitutes approximately 2/3 to 3/4 of total body fluid

- 7. A common cause of pain related to IV therapy; may be caused by administration of irritating or cold IV fluids
- 8. The only IV fluid compatible with blood transfusions
- 9. The concentration of solute particles contained in a unit volume of solvent; Normal range is 275 mOsm/L to 295 mOsm/l
- 10. COLLOIDS / A type of IV solution with particles too large to pass through semipermeable membranes; contain proteins, carbohydrates, and lipids; usually have a cloudy appearance
- 11. The tonicity of 5% Dextrose in Water (D5W) once the solution is infused and the dextrose is metabolized
- 12. Symptoms of this complication include acute dyspnea, moist rales, bounding pulses, hypertension, and $\ensuremath{\mathsf{JVD}}$
- 15. A patient receiving 5% Dextrose in Water (D5W) is at risk for developing this condition as potassium shifts from ECF to ICF during cellular use of glucose
- 22. A colloid that is derived from human blood
- **24.** Tonicity of this type of IV fluid is lower than that of body fluids; administration results in fluid shifts from the intravascular space into the intracellular and interstitial spaces