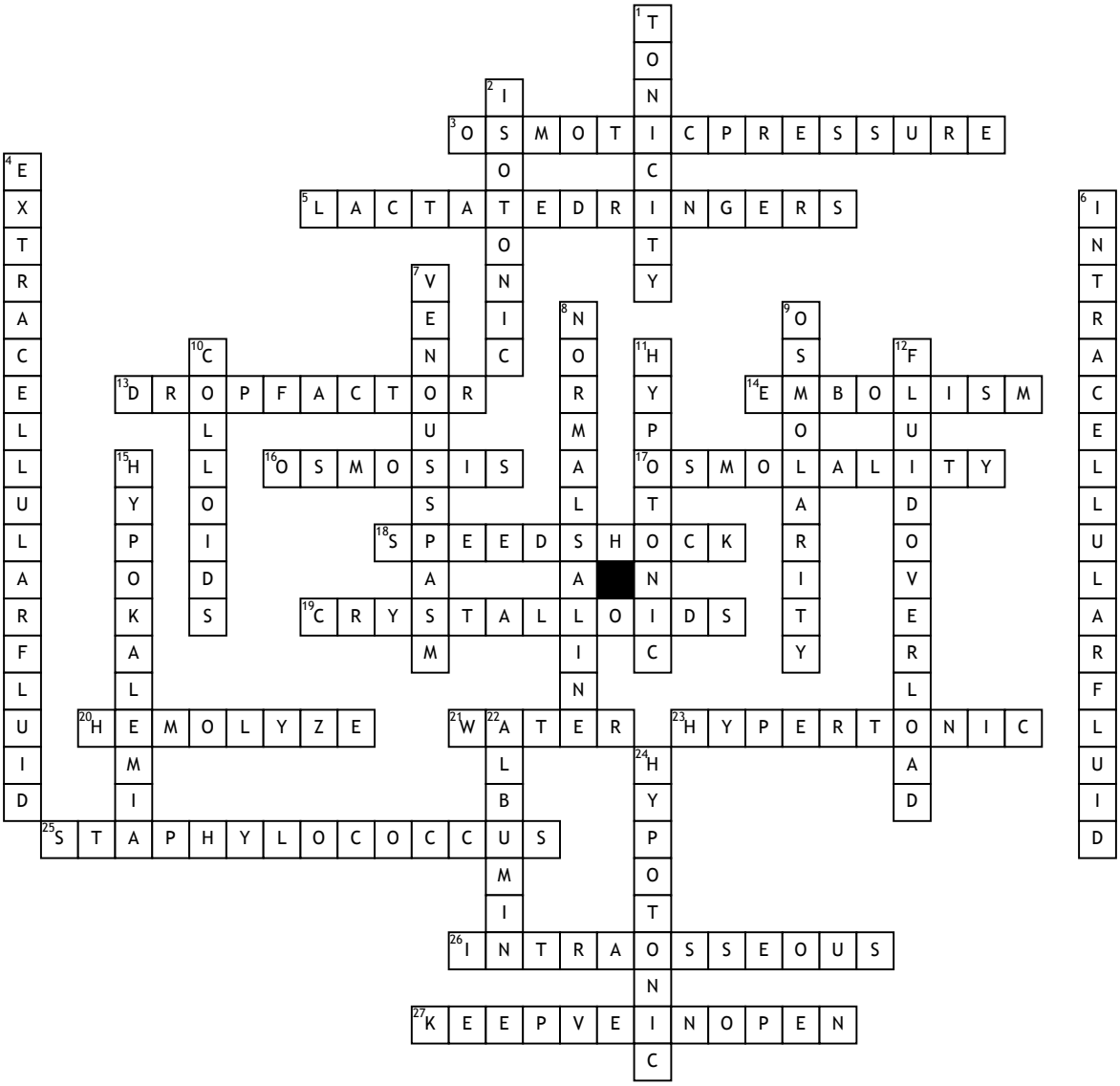
Name: _____ Date: _____

IV Therapy



Across

3. The amount of pressure needed to draw a solvent across a membrane

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

Down

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 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