

# Injectable Medications & IV Fluids

## mMole, mEq, mOsm

Part I

Chapter 12

Please review chapter 9

# Objectives

- Calculate the concentration in millimols, milliequivalents & milliosmols.
- Calculate the electrolyte weight required to prepare a solution with a desired millimols, milliequivalents or milliosmols.
- Convert from mg% to millimols and milliosmols and vice versa.

# Milliequivalent

- What is the concentration in milligrams/mL of a solution containing 10 mEq of KCl / 5mL
- MW<sub>t</sub> of KCl 74.5

# Milliequivalent

- What is the concentration in mg/mL of a solution containing 4 mEq of calcium chloride ( $\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ )/mL.
- Mwt of  $\text{CaCl}_2$  di-hydrate is 147
- Mwt of  $\text{CaCl}_2$  is 111

# Osmolarity and Osmolality /

- What is the osmolarity of 0.9% NaCl solution (MW<sub>t</sub> 58.5)?

# Osmolarity and Osmolality

- 2 common ways of expressing Osmol **concentration** are osmolarity and osmolality.
- Osmolarity = # of Osm / L of solution
- Osmolality = # of Osm / Kg of water
- At very diluted solutions  
osmolarity = osmolality

# Osmolarity and osmolality

## Osmolarity or Osmolality?

- 30 mOsm in 100 mL solution 300 mosmol<sup>ar</sup>
  - 43 mOsm in 10 mL water 4300 mOsmolal
  - 0.67 mOsm /mL solution ..... mosmolar
  - 1 mOsm /gram water mOsmolal
- 
- To convert from osmolarity to osmolality you need to know specific gravity.

## Extra problem

- How many milliequivalents of  $\text{Na}^+$  are there in 50 mL dose of the following solution?

| Rx                                                  |         | Mwt |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------|-----|
| $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ | 20 gram | 268 |
| $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  | 40 gram | 138 |
| Water qs ad                                         | 100 mL  |     |

Atomic weight: Na =23, P= 31, O=16, H=1



## Extra problem

- How many milliequivalents of  $\text{Na}^+$  are there in 50 mL dose of the following solution?

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| $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ | 20 gram | 10 g  | 268 |
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| Water qs ad                                         | 100 mL  | 50 ml |     |

$$\text{mEq} = (10000\text{mg} / 268) \times 2 = 74.6 \text{ mEq}$$

$$\text{mEq} = (20000\text{mg} / 138) \times 1 = 144 \text{ mEq}$$

$$\text{Total mEq} = 218.6$$

Atomic weight: Na =23, P= 31, O=16, H=1

# Application 1

- Calculate the milliequivalents of sodium, potassium and chloride, the millimoles of dextrose and the osmolarity of the following parenteral solution:

Rx

Dextrose 50 g

Sodium Chloride 4.5g

Potassium Chloride 1.49 g

SWFI ad 1000 mL

MWt

180

58.5

74.5

## Extra problems

1. How many mEq/Liter are present in a solution containing 10 mg% of  $\text{CaCl}_2$  ions?
2. How many grams of magnesium chloride should be used to prepare 120 mL of a solution intended to contain 3 mEq of magnesium ion / 10 mL ( MWt 95)?
3. What is the percentage strength of 200 mOsmolar potassium chloride solution?

# Extra problem

- You prepared 10 mL of 10% solution of magnesium acetate ( $\text{C}_4\text{H}_6\text{MgO}_4$ ) for a patient.

1-How many millimols, milliequivalents (of  $\text{Mg}^{+2}$ ) will the patient receive?

2- What is the # mOsmol?

(MWt 142).

# Application 2

- Calculate the number of mOsmols in a 700 mL of normal saline solution.
- Calculate the number of mOsm/L in a solution of 5% dextrose (MWt 198 ) and 0.2% sodium chloride.

# Common mistakes

mEq, versus mOSm. ( valence or # of species).

Calculate the # or Osm, mOsm versus osmolarity.

Calculating the molecular weight of anhydrous and hydrates.