Crystalloid resuscitation

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Hartmann’s solution or Ringer’s lactate is the most commonly used crystalloid as it most closely replicates the osmolality of plasma. It is considerably less expensive than colloid and can maintain intravascular volume. The modified Parkland formula is the most commonly used: TBSA% burn × weight (kg) × 4 = volume in mL The first half is given in 8 hours and the second over 16 hours to complete the 24-hour resuscitation time frame. In children maintenance fluid must also be given. This is normally dextrose–saline given as follo ws: /uni25CF 100 /uni00A0 mL/kg for 24 hours for the first 10 /uni00A0 kg; /uni25CF 50 /uni00A0 mL/kg for the next 10 /uni00A0 kg; /uni25CF 20 /uni00A0 mL/kg for 24 hours for each kilogram over 20 /uni00A0 kg body weight. Crystalloid resuscitation requires eight-fold greater vol umes than colloid which can result in increased tissue oedema. Crystalloid resuscitation

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