Adam's perioperative fluid balance. (Assumes weight of 21 kg; surface area =0.75) From Dr Savage (058-035-133)

Adam's usual daily intake (known)	Enteral intake = [2100] ml
Adam's usual daily output (estimated)	Urine output = [1875] ml; insensible perspiration loss = [225] ml; dialysis loss = [0] ml; faecal loss = [ ] ml. **Total** = [2100] ml

	Time between ward admission & start of preoperative fasting 2200-0500 = 7 h	**Time between start of preoperative fasting period & anaesthesia** 0500-0700 = 2 h	**Time between induction of anaesthesia & start of surgery** 0700-0800 = 1 h
Fluid losses			
a) Insensible losses	[ ] ml/kg/h = [70] ml (300ml/day/m2)	[ ] ml/kg/h = [20] ml	[ ] ml/kg/h = [10] ml
b) Urine output	[ ] ml/kg/h = [547] ml	[ ] ml/kg/h = [156] ml	[ ] ml/kg/h = [78] ml
c) Blood loss	[0] ml	[0] ml	[0] ml
d) Dialysis loss	[0] ml	[0] ml	[0] ml
Total fluid losses	**[617] ml**	**[176] ml**	**[88] ml**
Actual fluid input	**[970] ml**	**[0] ml**	**[750] ml**
Estimated fluid excess	**[353] ml**	**[-176] ml**	**[662] ml**
Comments + relevant information regarding Na^+ content of : **a) input fluids** **b) losses**	Comments: Na^+ content of fluids given: 0.18NaCl/4% Glucose= 30mmol/l Dioralyte= 35 mmol/l Na^+ content of losses: Urine estimate= 30-40 mmol/l Insensible Loss= 0 mmol/l	Comments: Na^+ content of fluids given: None given Na^+ content of losses: Urine estimate= 30-40 mmol/l Insensible Loss= 0 mmol/l	Comments: Na^+ content of fluids given: 0.18NaCl/4% Glucose= 30mmol/l Na^+ content of losses: Urine estimate =30-40 mmol/l Insensible Loss= 0 mmol/l

Reasons why planned fluid infusion (content or infusion rate) should change due to change in estimated loss	Fluid input exceeded estimated loss due to the fact that urine losses had occurred during the day prior to admission and would normally have been replaced by giving 1500 mls of feed overnight.		I had planned to correct fluid deficit and increase the circulating blood volume at this stage.

Adam's perioperative fluid balance. (Assumes weight = 20 kg; surface area = 0.8 m^2)

	Time from start of surgery until vascular clamps on (0800-1000)	Time while vascular clamps applied (1000-1030)	Time from when clamps released until end of surgery (1030-1130)	Time from end of surgery until arrival in ICU (1130-1215)
Fluid losses				
a) Insensible losses	[2- 4] ml/kg/h = [84-168] ml	[2-4] ml/kg/h = [21-42] ml	[2-4] ml/kg/h = [42-84] ml	[ ] ml/kg/h = [7.5] ml
b) Urine output	[ ] ml/kg/h = [156] ml	[ ] ml/kg/h = [39] ml	[ ] ml/kg/h = [78] ml	[ ] ml/kg/h = [59] ml
c) Blood loss	[approx 800] ml	[approx 200] ml	[approx 211] ml (1211 total)	[0] ml
Total fluid losses	**[1040-1124] ml**	**[260-281] ml**	**[331-373] ml**	**[66.5] ml**
Actual fluid input	**[1950] ml** **400ml 0.18NaCl/4%Glucose** **500 ml Hartmanns** **800 ml HPPF** **250 ml Blood**	**[100] ml** **100ml 0.18NaCl/4%Glucose**	**[400] ml** **150ml 0.18NaCl/4%Glucose** **250 ml Blood**	**[100] ml** **100ml 0.18NaCl/4%Glucose**
Estimated fluid excess	**[910 - 826] ml**	**[-160 - -181] ml**	**[69-27] ml**	**[43.5] ml**
Comments + relevant information regarding Na^+ content of : **a) input fluids** **b) losses**	Comments: Na^+ content of fluids given: 0.18NaCl/4% Glucose= 30mmol/l Hartmanns=130 mmol/l HPPF=130-150 mmol/l Blood= 135-145 mmol/l Na^+ content of losses: Urine estimate= 30-40 mmol/l	Comments: Na^+ content of fluids given: 0.18NaCl/4% Glucose= 30mmol/l Na^+ content of losses: Urine estimate= 30-40 mmol/l	Comments: Na^+ content of fluids given: 0.18NaCl/4% Glucose= 30mmol/l Blood= 135-145 mmol/l Na^+ content of losses: Urine estimate= 30-40 mmol/l	Comments: Na^+ content of fluids given: 0.18NaCl/4% Glucose= 30mmol/l Na^+ content of losses: Urine estimate= 30-40 mmol/l

Reasons why planned fluid infusion (content or infusion rate) should change due to change in estimated loss	I had planned to increase the circulating blood volume at this stage. There were insensible operative losses of approximately 4 ml/kg/hr during open abdominal surgery. Blood transfusion given at this stage to increase the haemoglobin.		This was done to maintain the circulating blood volume at this stage following releasing the clamps. Blood transfusion given at this stage.	