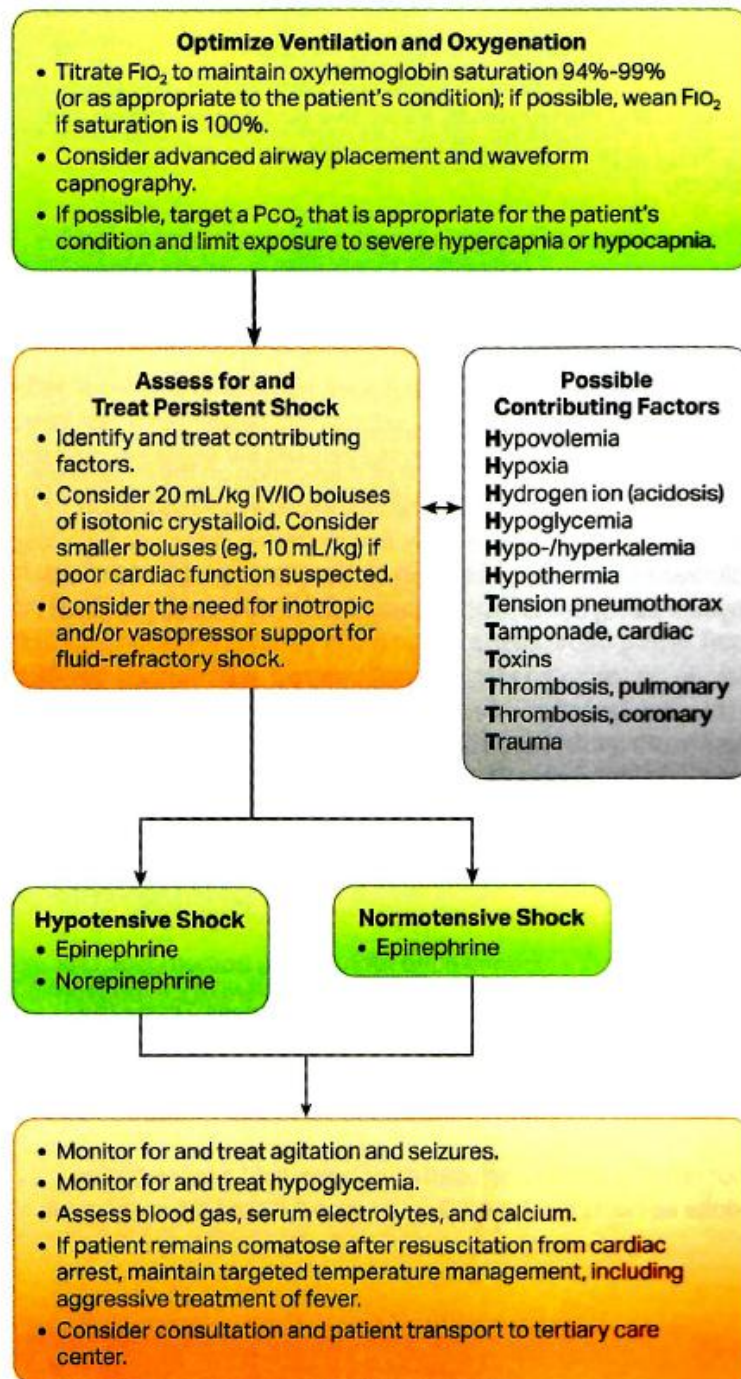


Figure 59. Cardiovascular Management After ROSC Algorithm.



Estimation of Maintenance Fluid Requirements

- **Infants <10 kg:** 4 mL/kg per hour
Example: For an 8-kg infant, estimated maintenance fluid rate
 $= 4 \text{ mL/kg per hour} \times 8 \text{ kg}$
 $= 32 \text{ mL per hour}$
- **Children 10-20 kg:** 40 mL per hour + 2 mL/kg per hour for each kg above 10 kg
Example: For a 15-kg child, estimated maintenance fluid rate
40 mL per hour
 $+ (2 \text{ mL/kg per hour} \times 5 \text{ kg})$
 $= 50 \text{ mL per hour}$
- **Children >20 kg:** 60 mL per hour + 1 mL/kg per hour for each kg above 20 kg
Example: For a 28-kg child, estimated maintenance fluid rate
60 mL per hour
 $+ (1 \text{ mL/kg per hour} \times 8 \text{ kg})$
 $= 68 \text{ mL per hour}$

After initial stabilization, adjust the rate and composition of intravenous fluids based on the patient's clinical condition and state of hydration. In general, provide a continuous infusion of a dextrose-containing solution for infants. Avoid hypotonic solutions in critically ill children; for most patients, use isotonic fluid such as normal saline (0.9% NaCl) or lactated Ringer's solution with or without dextrose, based on the child's clinical status.