



# TEST YOURSELF IV LIQUIDS

## Structure of pamphlet

Test your own knowledge on the subject IV LIQUIDS - solve a few assignments.

Find background knowledge in "Medical Guide for Seafarers" pp 33-34 and in the videos related to the book.

Find the correct answers at the end of the pamphlet.

However, test your knowledge, before you read the answers.

**Stay up-dated**

**Find all self-training  
assignments at our  
webpage  
[www.dma.dk](http://www.dma.dk)**

**You may ask us  
questions at  
[cms@dma.dk](mailto:cms@dma.dk)**

**You may phone us at  
**+45 7219 6004****

**You may want to read chapter 12 in “Medical Guide for Seafarers” and “Inventory, Control Document and User Instruction” and watch video number 5 & 6.**

**Assignment 1**

Which infusions liquids do you carry onboard?

When should you use these?

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**Assignment 2**

Which types of shock would prompt you to start an IV infusion?

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**Assignment 3**

How do you check, that the infusion is actually running/functioning as intended?

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*This is how you assemble an IV-line:*

*Check expire date on liquid and line and open both.  
Close the clamp on the line.*

*Remove protective covers, press tip of infusion line  
firmly up, into the bag.*

*Squeeze chamber on infusion line, and fill chamber  
half with liquid*

*Fill infusion line with liquid – avoid bubbles of air in  
the line.*

## **Did you know ?**

Infusion liquids = IV liquids,  
for intravenous use via an IV  
needle.

The speed of the drip  
depends on, what is wrong  
with the patient – Ask Radio  
Medical Denmark

If you decide to connect the  
IV liquid to an IV-needle  
before contact to Radio  
Medical Denmark – drip  
speed may not exceed 20-30  
drops/min.

40 drops/min corresponds to  
3 liters per 24 hours, which  
equals our basic daily need  
for fluid.

## Answers to the assignments:

### Assignment 1

Which infusions liquids do you carry onboard?  
When should you use these?

#### A-chest:

- 16.1 Sodium Chloride (blood loss, fluid loss and prevention of shock).
- 16.2 Glucose + Sodium Chloride (nutrition replacement and fluid loss).
- 16.3 Hydroxyethyl Amyloid (shock caused by heavy bleeding).

#### B-chest:

- 16.2 Glukose + Sodium Chloride (nutrition replacement and fluid loss).
- 16.3 Hydroxyethyl Amyloid (shock caused by heavy bleeding).

#### B-MFAG:

Group 16 is equal to A-chest.

#### C-chest C-MFAG:

- 16.1 Sodium Chloride (blood loss, fluid loss and prevention of shock).

#### C-chest:

Does not carry any infusion liquids = group 16

### Assignment 2

Which types of shock would prompt you to start an IV infusion?

- Blood loss
- Fluid loss
- Allergy
- Cardiac

"Medical Guide for Seafarers", p 85

### Assignment 3

How do you check, that the infusion is actually running/functioning as intended?

- Make sure there is no bump under the skin where IV needle is supposed to enter the vein.
- If you lower the bag with the IV-liquid under level of the person's heart, blood should emerge in IV-line. (reflux)

"Medical Guide for Seafarers", p 32