Pharmacy Dosing

Options for CHILDREN

Option A: **Clark’s Rule (Weight Based)**

Calculation: \( \frac{\text{Wt in lbs}}{150} \times \text{adult dose} = \text{child’s dose} \)

Example: child weighs 30 pounds and the adult dose is 600mg.

1 \( \frac{30}{150} = 0.2 \)

2 \( 0.2 \times 600mg = 120mg \)

Option B: **Young’s Rule (Age Based)**

(MNEUMONIC – Young refers to Age)

Calculation: \( \frac{\text{Age}}{\text{Age} + 12} \times \text{adult dose} = \text{child’s dose} \)

Example: 8 year old child needs Ampicillin and the adult dose is 15ml.

1 \( \frac{8}{8+12} = 0.2 \)

2 \( 0.2 \times 15 = 6ml \)

3 \( \frac{8}{20} = 0.4 \)

4 \( 0.4 \times 15 = 6ml \)

Practice

4 year old baby girl comes into the Emergency Department with a fever. Pt is to be treated with Ibuprofen suppository. The adult dose is 800mg. How many milligrams will the pharmacy compound into a suppository?

A preteen old boy comes in with a contusion to the head, and is ordered Acetaminophen. The adult dose is 1000mg. The child weighs 90 pounds. How much Acetaminophen would you administer?

A baby comes in with a Urinary Tract Infection, and is ordered a Sulfonamide (Bactrim) to treat the infection. The baby weighs 15 pounds. How much medication should be administered the baby? The adult dose is 800mg.

13 year old boy comes in with sore throat and is diagnosed with Uncomplicated Group A Beta Hemolytic Streptococcal Pharyngitis. He is to be treated with PCN VK, the adult dose is 1000mg.