1) Patients with burns 15-25% TBSA
   a) Adults and pediatric patients ≥ 30 kg
      i) Estimate resuscitation volume as 2ml/kg/%TBSA burn for 24 hours
         (1) One half total volume given over 8 hours
         (2) Give Pedialyte or equivalent oral electrolyte solution PO
             (a) Encourage oral intake to meet hourly volume goal
   b) Pediatric patients < 30 kg
      i) Estimate resuscitation volume using Galveston Formula
         (1) 5000ml/m^2 total body surface area burns (m^2) + 2000ml/m^2 total body surface area of patient (m^2) equals total 24-hour resuscitation volume
         (2) One half total volume given over 8 hours.
         (3) Give Pedialyte or equivalent oral electrolyte solution PO
             (a) Encourage oral intake to meet hourly volume goal
   c) If patient unable to take PO fluid in adequate volume
      i) Place nasogastric tube or Dobhoff feeding tube.
      ii) Administer oral electrolyte solution (i.e. Pedialyte or equivalent) at continuous hourly rate.
      iii) Advance to goal and check residual volumes per common practice at your institution
   d) Nurses to work closely with physicians to monitor progress of resuscitation.
      i) Monitor
         (1) Routine vital signs
         (2) Mental status
         (3) Urine output
      ii) Adjust PO fluid intake accordingly
      iii) Document accurate fluid inputs and outputs