

Scenario 1

A 21-day-old female neonate presents with a 2 day history of worsening fever, fast breathing, and vomiting. The infant was previously well and born vaginally at term to a healthy mother (who had an uncomplicated pregnancy), and was exclusively breast feeding before the current illness. Her current weight is 2.5 kg. On examination, her vital signs are as follows: pulse 160 beats per minute, blood pressure 75/45 mm Hg, respiratory rate 55 breaths per minute, and her temperature is 38.5 °C. Her oxygen saturation is 95% in room air and her initial reagent strip glucose is 8.5 mmol/L. She is lethargic, and has clinical signs suggesting 10% dehydration. However, there are no other abnormal clinical findings. A preliminary diagnosis of septicaemia is made, and she is started on broad spectrum antibiotics after a septic work-up is performed. Her initial venous gas analysis reveals a Na level of 155 mmol/L. Her formal urea and electrolyte results are expected in the next 4-6 hours. Her free water deficit (to correct to target Na 145 mmol/L over the next 24 hours) is approximately 100 mL. During the next 24 hours, assume that she receives only crystalloid intravenous fluids. She is able to pass urine, and assume that her potassium levels remain normal throughout therapy.

Supplementary Table 1

Variable	Overall	Experience			Sector			Province			Post-graduate training						
	n= (%)	Paediatrician (≥ 10 years) n= (%)	Paediatrician (<10 years) n= (%)	p-value	Public n= (%)	Private n= (%)	p-value	Gauteng n= (%)	Western Cape n= (%)	p-value	University of the Witwatersrand n= (%)	University of Cape Town n= (%)	University of Pretoria n= (%)	University of Free State n= (%)	p-value		
Intravenous solution	105	35	37		73	23		46	29		34	20	17	13			
Neonatalyte	29 (27.6%)	5 (14.3%)	14 (37.8%)	0.016	21 (28.8%)	8 (34.8%)	0.819	19 (41.3%)	3 (10.3%)	0.003	12 (35.3%)	1 (5.0%)	9 (52.9%)	6 (46.2%)	0.011		
*5% Dextrose	1 (1.0%)	1 (2.9%)	-		1 (1.4%)	-		-	-		-	1 (2.9%)	-	-		-	
*10% Dextrose	-	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-
Pure water	-	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-
*Half-strength Darrow's dextrose solution	17 (16.2%)	9 (25.7%)	4 (10.8%)		13 (17.8%)	2 (8.7%)		4 (8.7%)	7 (24.1%)		4 (11.8%)	6 (30.0%)	2 (11.8%)	2 (15.4%)			
*Half-normal (0.45%) saline with 5% dextrose	20 (19.1%)	7 (20%)	7 (18.9%)		11 (15.1%)	5 (21.7%)		5 (10.9%)	10 (34.5%)		2 (5.9%)	7 (35.0%)	4 (23.5%)	1 (7.7%)			
†Normal (0.9%) saline with 5% dextrose	13 (12.4%)	7 (20%)	3 (8.1%)		8 (11.0%)	2 (8.7%)		5 (10.9%)	6 (20.7%)		2 (5.9%)	5 (25.0%)	1 (5.9%)	1 (7.7%)			
†Ringer's lactate	-	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-
†Balsol® (or Plasmalyte B) with 5% dextrose	5 (4.7%)	-	3 (8.1%)		4 (5.5%)	1 (4.4%)		4 (8.7%)	-		4 (11.8%)	-	1 (5.9%)	-			
Modified solution containing bicarbonate	13 (12.4%)	3 (8.6%)	3 (8.1%)		11 (15.1%)	2 (8.7%)		3 (6.5%)	2 (6.9%)		3 (8.8%)	1 (5.0%)	-	2 (15.4%)			
Modified solution containing hypertonic sodium chloride	3 (2.9%)	-	3 (8.1%)	2 (2.7%)	1 (4.4%)	3 (6.5%)	-	3 (8.8%)	-	-	-						
Other	4 (3.8%)	3 (8.6%) ^{1,3,4}	-	2 (2.7%) ^{1,2}	2 (8.7%) ^{3,4}	3 (6.5%) ^{1,2,3}	1 (3.5%) ⁴	3 (8.8%) ^{1,2,3}	-	1 (5.9%) ⁴	-						
Description of other	1)I understand the instruction is that she receives only IV fluids, but, in my view, that is a major problem with the care such children receive. Oral/NGT feeds should be the default option once adequately fluid resuscitated (often not necessary). If forced to give IV fluids, then 1/2 DD (very reluctantly). 2)I would use a ringers lactate with 5% dextrose because we need a solution that contains at least 110mmol/L of sodium and that has less sodium compared to the patients serum one and R/L has 130mmol which is less by 25mmol compared to the patients one but because it's a neonate. We also need dextrose. 3)Neonatalyte plus added 5% sodium chloride to provide a sodium concentration of 70 mmol/litre 4)Normal Saline with 10% dextrose and 1ml KCL per 100ml fluid																
*Hypotonic †Isotonic																	
Maintenance fluids	105	35	37		73	23		46	29		34	20	17	13			
<100mL/kg/24 hours	4 (3.8%)	2 (5.7%)	2 (5.4%)	0.907	2 (2.7%)	2 (8.7%)	0.133	1 (2.2%)	3 (10.3%)	0.055	1 (2.9%)	2 (10.0%)	-	-	0.252		
100mL/kg/24 hours	20 (19.1%)	5 (14.3%)	8 (21.6%)		15 (20.5%)	3 (13.0%)		7 (15.2%)	10 (34.5%)		8 (23.5%)	6 (30.0%)	2 (11.8%)	-			
120-150mL/kg/24 hours	71 (67.6%)	25 (71.4%)	24 (64.9%)		46 (63.0%)	18 (78.3%)		31 (67.4%)	15 (51.7%)		20 (58.5%)	11 (55.0%)	14 (82.4%)	12 (92.3%)			
>150mL/kg/24 hours	10 (9.5%)	3 (8.6%)	3 (8.1%)		10 (13.7%)	-		7 (15.2%)	1 (3.5%)		5 (14.7%)	1 (5.0%)	1 (5.9%)	1 (7.7%)			
Replace fluid deficit	105	35	37		73	23		46	29		34	20	17	13			
0mL (i.e. deficit replacement not required)	10 (9.5%)	2 (5.7%)	4 (10.8%)	0.546	5 (6.9%)	4 (17.4%)	0.198	7 (15.2%)	1 (3.5%)	0.180	3 (8.8%)	1 (5.0%)	5 (29.4%)	-	0.024		
100mL (the free water deficit)	43 (41.0%)	10 (28.6%)	15 (40.5%)		35 (48.0%)	6 (26.1%)		20 (43.5%)	8 (27.6%)		15 (44.1%)	4 (20.0%)	7 (41.2%)	10 (76.9%)			
125mL (replacement at 50mL/kg)	16 (15.2%)	8 (22.9%)	4 (10.8%)		10 (13.7%)	5 (21.7%)		5 (10.9%)	5 (17.2%)		4 (11.8%)	4 (20.0%)	4 (23.5%)	1 (7.7%)			
188mL (replacement at 75mL/kg)	1 (1.0%)	-	1 (2.7%)		1 (1.4%)	-		-	1 (3.5%)		-	1 (5.0%)	-	-			
250mL (replacement at 100mL/kg)	30 (28.6%)	12 (34.3%)	11 (29.7%)		18 (24.7%)	8 (34.7%)		12 (26.1%)	12 (41.4%)		10 (29.4%)	9 (45.0%)	1 (5.9%)	2 (15.4%)			
313mL (replacement at 125mL/kg)	-	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	-	-			
Other	5 (4.8%)	3 (8.6%) ^{2,4,5}	2 (5.4%) ^{1,3}	4 (5.5%) ^{2,3,4,5}	-	2 (4.4%) ^{1,2}	2 (6.9%) ^{3,5}	2 (5.9%) ^{2,5}	1 (5.0%) ³	-	-						
Description of other	1)100 mls over 48 hours 2)100ml- free water deficit and titrate to clinical response 3)50 ml ie 100 ml over 48hrs 4)I would not keep her NPO. I would also only write up IV fluids for 4 hours until the Urea and UO is known 5)It is important to note that the initial fluid prescription can only be an estimate, and the response to therapy needs to be monitored with appropriate adjustment of the fluid therapy																

Scenario 2

A 6-week-old male infant presents with a 4 day history of worsening vomiting, lethargy, respiratory distress and poor feeding. He was previously well and born vaginally at term to a healthy mother (who had an uncomplicated pregnancy). He is exclusively breast fed. His current weight is 3.5 kg. On examination, his vital signs are: pulse 180 beats per minute, blood pressure 50/30 mm Hg, respiratory rate 65 breaths per minute, and his temperature is 38.5 °C. His oxygen saturation is 85% in room air and his initial reagent strip glucose is 4.5 mmol/L. He is lethargic, and has clinical signs suggesting 10% dehydration. Apart from hyperinflation, there are no other abnormal clinical findings. A diagnosis of septicaemia is made. He is started on broad spectrum antibiotics after a septic work-up is performed. After oxygen therapy, his oxygen saturation improves to 95%. His initial venous gas analysis reveals a Na^+ level of 180 mmol/L, pH 7.0, $[\text{HCO}_3^-]$ 5 mmol/L and a standard base excess of -20 mmol/L. His urea and electrolyte results are expected in the next 4-6 hours. His free water deficit (to correct to target Na^+ 170 mmol/L over the next 24 hours) is approximately 125 mL. During the next 24 hours, assume that he receives only intravenous fluids. He is able to pass urine, and assume that his potassium levels remain normal throughout therapy.

Supplementary Table 2

Variable	Overall	Experience			Sector			Province			Post-graduate training				
	n= (%)	Paediatrician (≥ 10 years) n= (%)	Paediatrician (<10 years) n= (%)	p-value	Public n= (%)	Private n= (%)	p-value	Gauteng n= (%)	Western Cape n= (%)	p-value	University of the Witwatersrand n= (%)	University of Cape Town n= (%)	University of Pretoria n= (%)	University of the Free State n= (%)	p-value
Intravenous bolus solution	97	33	35		66	22		45	27		34	19	15	11	
Normal (0.9%) saline	47 (48.5%)	18 (54.6%)	18 (51.4%)	0.945	28 (42.4%)	13 (59.1%)	0.236	24 (53.3%)	13 (48.1%)	0.002	18 (52.9%)	8 (42.1%)	10 (66.7%)	2 (18.2%)	0.002
0.9% NaCl with added hypertonic NaCl (final solution contains 165-170mmol/L sodium)	8 (8.3%)	2 (6.1%)	3 (8.6%)		8 (12.1%)	-		7 (15.6%)	-		6 (17.6%)	-	1 (6.7%)	-	
0.9% NaCl with added sodium bicarbonate (final solution contains 165-170mmol/L sodium)	7 (7.2%)	1 (3.0%)	3 (8.6%)		5 (7.6%)	1 (4.5%)		5 (11.1%)	-		3 (8.8%)	-	-	-	
Ringer's lactate	29 (29.9%)	9 (27.3%)	9 (25.7%)		21 (31.8%)	6		6 (13.3%)	13 (48.1%)		5 (14.7%)	11 (57.9%)	2 (13.3%)	7 (63.6%)	
Balsol® (or Plasmalyte B)	5 (5.2%)	2 (6.1%)	2 (5.7%)		4 (6.1%)	1 (4.5%)		3 (6.7%)	1 (3.7%)		2 (5.9%)	-	2 (13.3%)	1 (9.1%)	
Other	1 (1.0%)	1 (3.0%)	-		-	1 (4.5%)		-	-		-	-	-	1 (9.1%)	
Description of other	Half DD														
Intravenous solution	98	33	35		67	22		45	27		34	19	15	11	*
*5% Dextrose	-	-	-	0.161	-	-	0.196	-	-	0.131	-	-	-	-	0.026
*10% Dextrose	-	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	-	-	
Pure water	-	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	-	-	
*Half-strength Darrow's dextrose solution	17 (17.4%)	9 (27.3%)	4 (11.4%)		9 (13.4%)	6 (27.3%)		7 (15.6%)	4 (14.8%)		5 (14.7%)	2 (10.5%)	5 (33.3%)	4 (36.4%)	
*Half-normal (0.45%) saline with 5% dextrose	16 (16.3%)	3 (9.1%)	8 (22.9%)		8 (11.9%)	5 (22.7%)		4 (8.9%)	7 (25.9%)		3 (8.8%)	6 (31.6%)	2 (13.3%)	2 (18.2%)	
†Normal (0.9%) saline with 5% dextrose	26 (26.45)	9 (27.3%)	10 (28.6%)		18 (26.8%)	5 (22.7%)		14 (31.1%)	8 (29.6%)		9 (26.5%)	7 (36.8%)	4 (26.7%)	-	
†Ringer's lactate	3 (3.1%)	1 (3.0%)	1 (2.9%)		2 (3.0%)	1 (4.5%)		3 (6.7%)	-		3 (8.8%)	-	-	-	
†Balsol® (or Plasmalyte B) with 5% dextrose	11 (11.2%)	1 (3.0%)	6 (17.1%)		11 (16.4%)	-		9 (20.0%)	1 (3.7%)		8 (23.5%)	1 (5.3%)	1 (6.7%)	1 (9.1%)	
Modified solution containing sodium bicarbonate	19 (19.4%)	8 (24.2%)	5 (14.3%)		15 (22.4%)	3		5 (11.1%)	5 (18.5%)		5 (14.7%)	3 (15.8%)	-	4 (36.4%)	
Modified solution containing hypertonic sodium chloride	3 (3.1%)	1 (3.0%)	-		2 (3.0%)	1 (4.5%)		2 (4.4%)	-		1 (2.9%)	-	1 (6.7%)	-	
Other	3 (3.1%)	1 (3.0%) ³	1 (2.9%) ²		2 (3.0%) ^{1,2}	1 (4.5%) ³		1 (2.2%) ²	2 (7.4%) ^{1,3}		-	-	2 (13.3%) ^{2,3}	1 (9.1%) ¹	
Description of other	1) Chloride free cocktail 2) Neonatalyte 3) Normal Saline with 10% dextrose and KCL 1ml per 100 m fluid														
*Hypotonic †Isotonic															
Maintenance fluids	98	33	35		67	22		45	27		34	19	15	11	
<100mL/kg/24 hours	11 (11.2%)	3 (9.1%)	6 (17.1%)	0.796	8 (11.9%)	3 (13.6%)	0.999	1 (2.2%)	8 (29.6%)	0.002	1 (2.9%)	6 (31.6%)	1 (6.7%)	2 (18.2%)	0.008
100mL/kg/24 hours	27 (27.6%)	9 (27.3%)	7 (20.0%)		19 (28.4%)	6 (27.3%)		13 (28.9%)	9 (33.3%)		12 (35.3%)	6 (31.6%)	3 (20.0%)	-	
120-150mL/kg/24 hours	56 (57.1%)	20 (60.6%)	21 (60.0%)		37 (55.2%)	12 (54.6%)		27 (60.0%)	10 (37.0%)		17 (50.0%)	7 (36.8%)	11 (73.3%)	9 (81.8%)	
>150mL/kg/24 hours	4 (4.1%)	1 (3.0%)	1 (2.9%)		3 (4.5%)	1 (4.5%)		4 (8.9%)	-		4 (11.8%)	-	-	-	
Replace fluid deficit	97	33	35		66	22		44	27		33	19	15	11	
0mL (i.e. deficit replacement not required)	5 (5.2%)	2 (6.1%)	1 (2.9%)	0.283	3 (4.5%)	2 (9.1%)	0.159	4 (9.1%)	1 (3.7%)	0.089	2 (6.1%)	1 (5.3%)	2 (13.3%)	-	0.040
125mL (the free water deficit)	34 (35.1%)	7 (21.2%)	16 (45.7%)		29 (43.9%)	4 (18.2%)		18 (40.9%)	4 (14.8%)		11 (33.3%)	1 (5.3%)	8 (53.3%)	7 (63.3%)	
175mL (replacement at 50mL/kg)	21 (21.7%)	8 (24.2%)	7 (20.0%)		11 (16.7%)	8 (36.4%)		7 (15.9%)	8 (29.6%)		7 (21.2%)	6 (31.6%)	4 (26.7%)	2 (18.2%)	
263mL (replacement at 75mL/kg)	3 (3.1%)	1 (3.0%)	1 (2.9%)		2 (3.0%)	-		1 (2.3%)	2 (7.4%)		2 (6.1%)	1 (5.3%)	-	-	
350mL (replacement at 100mL/kg)	31 (32.0%)	12 (36.4%)	10 (28.6%)		18 (27.3%)	8 (36.4%)		13 (29.5%)	12 (44.4%)		10 (30.3%)	10 (52.6%)	1 (6.7%)	2 (18.2%)	
438mL (replacement at 125mL/kg)	1 (1.0%)	1 (3.0%)	-		1 (1.5%)	-		-	-		-	-	-	-	
Other	2 (2.1%)	2 (6.1%) ^{1,2}	-	2 (3.0%) ^{1,2}	-	1 (2.3%) ¹	-	1 (3.0%) ¹	-	-	-				
Description of other	1) 125ml free water deficit and titrate to clinical response 2) I would feed the Pt. I would review fluids every 4 to 6 hours														

Scenario 3

A 6-month-old male infant presents with a 5 day history of worsening watery (but non-bloody) diarrhoea. He passed ten watery stools in the previous 24 hours. He was previously well. His current weight is 8.0 kg. On examination, his vital signs are: pulse 125 beats per minute, blood pressure 75/45 mm Hg, respiratory rate 30 breaths per minute, and his temperature is 37.2 °C. His oxygen saturation is 95% in room air and his initial reagent strip glucose is 4.5 mmol/L. He has clinical signs suggesting 5% dehydration but is alert, able to feed and otherwise well-appearing. He has no other abnormal clinical findings. A preliminary diagnosis of acute gastroenteritis is made. Although he is able to tolerate oral fluids, he is hospitalised because his exhausted mother is unable to maintain his hydration with oral rehydration solution any longer. His initial venous gas analysis reveals a Na level of 165 mmol/L. His formal urea and electrolyte results are expected in the next 4-6 hours. His free water deficit (to correct to target Na⁺ 155 mmol/L over the next 24 hours) is approximately 310 mL. He is able to pass urine, and assume that his potassium levels remain normal throughout therapy.

Supplementary Table 3

Variable	Overall	Experience			Sector			Province			Post-graduate training						
	n= (%)	Paediatrician (≥ 10 years) n= (%)	Paediatrician (<10 years) n= (%)	p-value	Public n= (%)	Private n= (%)	p-value	Gauteng n= (%)	Western Cape n= (%)	p-value	University of the Witwatersrand n= (%)	University of Cape Town n= (%)	University of Pretoria n= (%)	University of the Free State n= (%)	p-value		
Replace existing fluid deficit	95	33	34		65	21		42	27		32	19	14	11			
Oral (or nasogastric fluids only)	47 (49.5%)	14 (42.4%)	18 (52.9%)	0.466	37 (56.9%)	8 (38.1%)	0.208	22 (52.4%)	15 (55.6%)	0.810	20 (62.5%)	11 (57.9%)	7 (50.0%)	5 (45.5%)	0.677		
Combination of oral and intravenous fluids	46 (48.4%)	19 (57.6%)	16 (47.1%)		26 (40.0%)	13 (61.9%)		20 (47.6%)	12 (44.4%)		12 (37.5%)	7 (36.8%)	7 (50.0%)	6 (54.5%)			
Intravenous fluids	2 (2.1%)	-	-		2 (3.1%)	-		-	-		1 (5.3%)	-	-	-			
Intravenous solution	81	29	30		54	18		37	22		29	14	12	9			
*5% Dextrose	1 (1.2%)	-	1 (3.3%)	0.016	1 (1.9%)	-	0.332	1 (2.7%)	-	0.007	-	-	1 (8.3%)	-	0.018		
*10% Dextrose	-	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-
Pure water	-	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-
*Half-strength Darrow's dextrose solution	32 (39.5%)	12 (41.4%)	11 (33.3%)		20 (37.0%)	8 (44.4%)		10 (27.0%)	11 (50.0%)		5 (17.2%)	8 (57.1%)	7 (58.3%)	5 (55.6%)			
*Half-normal (0.45%) saline with 5% dextrose	9 (11.1%)	3 (10.3%)	6 (20.0%)		5 (9.3%)	1 (5.6%)		1 (2.7%)	5 (22.7%)		2 (6.9%)	4 (28.6%)	1 (8.3%)	1 (11.1%)			
†Normal (0.9%) saline with 5% dextrose	13 (16.1%)	8 (27.6%)	3 (10.0%)		6 (11.1%)	5 (27.8%)		10 (27.0%)	3 (13.6%)		7 (24.1%)	1 (7.1%)	2 (16.7%)	-			
†Ringer's lactate	2 (2.5%)	-	1 (3.3%)		1 (1.9%)	1 (5.6%)		2 (5.4%)	-		2 (6.9%)	-	-	-			
†Balsol® (or Plasmalyte B) with 5% dextrose	10 (12.4%)	-	6 (20.0%)		10 (18.5%)	-		9 (24.3%)	-		9 (31.0%)	-	-	1 (11.1%)			
Modified solution containing sodium bicarbonate	9 (11.1%)	4 (13.8%)	1 (3.3%)		7 (13.0%)	2 (11.1%)		2 (5.4%)	1 (4.5%)		2 (6.9%)	-	-	1 (11.1%)			
Modified solution containing hypertonic sodium chloride	2 (2.5%)	-	1 (3.3%)		2 (3.7%)	-		1 (2.7%)	-		1 (3.4%)	-	-	1 (11.1%)			
Other	3 (3.7%)	2 (6.9%) ^{1,3}	-	2 (3.7%) ^{2,3}	1 (5.6%) ¹	1 (2.7%) ³	2 (9.1%) ^{1,2}	1 (3.4%) ³	1 (7.1%) ²	1 (8.3%) ¹	-						
Description of other	1) 0.9% Saline with 5% Dextrose and 1ml KCl per 100ml fluid 2) Administer oral feeds 3) Prefer oral/NGT, but if IV fluid unavoidable then Ringer Lactate																
*Hypotonic																	
†Isotonic																	

Maintenance fluids	93	33	33		63	21		40	27		30	19	14	11	
<100mL/kg/24 hours	12 (12.9%)	2 (6.1%)	6 (18.2%)	0.125	7 (11.1%)	4 (19.0%)	0.678	5 (12.5%)	7 (25.9%)	0.447	1 (3.3%)	4 (21.1%)	4 (28.6%)	-	0.126
100mL/kg/24 hours	48 (51.6%)	15 (45.5%)	18 (54.5%)		34 (54.0%)	11 (52.4%)		23 (57.5%)	13 (48.2%)		18 (60.0%)	10 (52.6%)	8 (57.1%)	5 (45.5%)	
120-150mL/kg/24 hours	32 (34.4%)	15 (45.5%)	8 (24.2%)		22 (34.9%)	6 (28.6%)		12 (30.0%)	7 (25.9%)		10 (30.3%)	5 (26.3%)	2 (14.3%)	6 (54.5%)	
>150mL/kg/24 hours	1 (1.1%)	-	1 (3.0%)		-	-		-	-		1 (3.3%)	-	-	-	
Replace fluid deficit	94	33	33		64	21		41	27		31	19	14	11	
0mL (i.e. deficit replacement not required)	5 (5.3%)	2 (6.1%)	2 (6.1%)	0.564	2 (3.1%)	3 (14.3%)	0.544	5 (12.2%)	-	0.001	1 (3.2%)	-	3 (21.4%)	-	<0.000
310mL (the free water deficit)	39 (41.5%)	12 (36.4%)	16 (48.5%)		29 (45.3%)	8 (38.1%)		20 (48.8%)	4 (14.8%)		13 (41.9%)	3 (15.8%)	9 (64.3%)	8 (72.7%)	
400mL (replacement at 50mL/kg)	43 (45.7%)	16 (48.5%)	14 (42.4%)		27 (42.2%)	10 (47.6%)		14 (34.1%)	21 (77.8%)		16 (51.6%)	14 (73.6%)	1 (7.1%)	2 (18.2%)	
600mL (replacement at 75mL/kg)	2 (2.1%)	-	-		2 (3.1%)	-		1 (2.4%)	1 (3.7%)		-	1 (5.3%)	1 (7.1%)	-	
800mL (replacement at 100mL/kg)	4 (4.3%)	3 (9.1%)	1 (3.0%)		3 (4.7%)	-		-	1 (3.7%)		-	1 (5.3%)	-	1 (9.1%)	
1000mL (replacement at 125mL/kg)	1 (1.1%)	-	-		1 (1.6%)	-		1 (2.4%)	-		1 (3.2%)	-	-	-	