Parkland Formula

The Parkland formula is used to calculate the amount of resuscitation fluid required in burn patients in the first 24 hours to ensure they remain hemodynamically stable. The amount of fluid in the first 24 hours is calculated by multiplying the total body surface area percentage burned (TBSA%) times the patient's mass in kg, times 4.



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Burn victims
Burned victims
The Parkland Formula is used to calculate the amount of fluid given to burn victims.

24 hours
24 hour clock
This formula is used to calculate the amount of fluid given in the first 24 hours.

TBSA% x Weight x 4 = Fluids

TBSA %
TBSA Agent
TBSA %, or total body surface area % burned, is approximated using the rule of 9's. This approximate percentage is then used in the Parkland formula.

x Weight (kg)
Kg Scale
The TBSA % is then multiplied against the patient's weight in kg.

x 4
(4) Fork
The patient's TBSA% x the patient weight in kg is then multiplied by 4.

= Fluid Requirement (in first 24 hrs)
Saline fluid
By multiplying the TBSA % x weight in kg x 4, we are able to calculate the burn victim's fluid requirement in the first 24 hours.

Fluids in first 8 hours

1/2 of fluid given in first 8 hours
Half of fluid drained from 8-bag
Of the total fluid which is calculated, the first ½ of the calculated fluid requirement is administered in the first 8 hours. The next ½ is then given over the period of 16 hours.

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