

Bethel College
Fundamentals of Nursing
Math/Drug Proficiency Fall Review 1 KEY

Calculate the following problems. Unless indicated, all medications involving mL greater than 1 should be rounded to the nearest tenth. Answers in mL that are less than 1 should be rounded to the nearest hundredth. All answers involving tablets should be recorded in terms of # of tabs (or ½ tabs).

1. 15 mL = _____ **0.5** _____ oz.

X oz = 1 oz/30 mL x 15 mL/1

2. 60 mg = gr _____ **1** _____.

gr X = gr 1/60 mg x 60 mg/1

3. 4 t = _____ **20** _____ mL.

X mL = 5 mL/1 t x 4 t

4. Prepare 660 mg of Duroquin. The tablets available are 330 mg. Give _____ **2** _____ tab.

X tab = 1 tab/330 mg x 660 mg/1

5. Glubionate -Ca syrup has a strength of 300 mg per 15 mL. Prepare a 0.5 g dosage. Give _____ **25** _____ mL.

X mL = 15 mL/300 mg x 1000 mg/1 g x 0.5 g/1

6. Chloral hydrate capsules have a strength of gr 3 ¾. Prepare a 500mg dosage. Give _____ **2** _____ cap.

X cap = 1 cap/gr 3 ¾ x gr 1/60 mg x 500 mg/1

7. Prepare a 25 mEq dosage of KCL (Potassium chloride) from a strength of 40 mEq per 30 mL. Give 18.8 mL.

$$X \text{ mL} = 30 \text{ mL}/40 \text{ mEq} \times 25 \text{ mEq}/1$$

8. The heparin solution available is 2500 units per mL. Draw up 1500 units dosage. Give 0.6 mL.

$$X \text{ mL} = 1 \text{ mL}/2500 \text{ units} \times 1500 \text{ units}/1$$

9. Prepare a gr 3/4 dosage of IM codeine from a solution with a strength of gr 1/2 per ml. Give 1.5 mL.

$$X \text{ mL} = 1 \text{ mL}/\text{gr } \frac{1}{2} \times \text{gr } \frac{3}{4}/1$$

10. Ampicillin powder requires the addition of Saline prior to its IM administration. The label includes directions which could result in 3 DIFFERENT concentrations of this medication.

IT IS UP TO THE NURSE TO DETERMINE HOW TO PREPARE THIS MEDICATION FOR ADMINISTRATION.

<i>Amount Saline Added</i>	<i>Resulting Dosage Strength</i>
19.8 mL	100 mg/mL
16 mL	125 mg/mL
10.4 mL	300 mg/mL

- A. The order is for a single IM dose of 200 mg. Which of the three dosage strength would you prepare? 100, 125, 300 mg/mL.
- B. How much saline would you add in order to result in this dosage strength? 19.8, 16, 10.4 mL.
- C. How many mL of reconstituted medication would you need to draw up from this vial to provide your client with the 200 mg dose? 2, 1.6, 0.67 mL.

$$X \text{ mL} = 1 \text{ mL}/100 \text{ mg} \times 200 \text{ mg}/1$$

$$X \text{ mL} = 1 \text{ mL}/125 \text{ mg} \times 200 \text{ mg}/1$$

$$X \text{ mL} = 1 \text{ mL}/300 \text{ mg} \times 200 \text{ mg}/1$$

11. Aventyl 20 mg oral solution is ordered. Solution strength is 10 mg in 5 mL.
Give 10 mL.

$$\mathbf{X \text{ mL} = 5 \text{ mL}/10 \text{ mg} \times 20 \text{ mg}/1}$$

12. The order is for Atropine 0.4 mg subcutaneous on call to surgery. Available is Atropine gr 1/200 per 2 mL. How many mL will you give?
2.7 mL.

$$\mathbf{X \text{ mL} = 2 \text{ mL}/\text{gr } 1/200 \times \text{gr } 1/60 \text{ mg} \times 0.4 \text{ mg}/1}$$

13. The physician orders Keflex 1 gram stat, then 500 mg qid. The Keflex you have is Keflex 500 mg capsules. How many capsules will you give for the stat dose? 2 cap.

$$\mathbf{X \text{ cap} = 1 \text{ cap}/500 \text{ mg} \times 1000 \text{ mg}/1 \text{ g} \times 1 \text{ g}/1}$$

14. Codeine Tablets have a strength of 30 mg. Prepare a gr 1/4 dosage. Give 0.5 tab.

$$\mathbf{X \text{ tab} = 1 \text{ tab}/30 \text{ mg} \times 60 \text{ mg}/\text{gr } 1 \times \text{gr } 1/4/1}$$

15. The order is for Aminophyllin 300 mg PO. The stock Aminophyllin is 0.1 g tablets. How many tab will you need to give the client?
3 tab.

$$\mathbf{X \text{ tab} = 1 \text{ tab}/0.1 \text{ g} \times 1 \text{ g}/1000 \text{ mg} \times 300 \text{ mg}/1}$$

16. The physician has ordered Feosol Elixir 300 mg PO. You have Feosol Elixir 220 mg/5 mL. How many mL will you give? 6.8 mL.

$$\mathbf{X \text{ mL} = 5 \text{ mL}/220 \text{ mg} \times 300 \text{ mg}/1}$$

17. The physician ordered Erythromycin 150 mg PO. The label states: Erythromycin 0.75 g/5 mL. How many mL should be administered?
1 mL.

$$\mathbf{X \text{ mL} = 5 \text{ mL}/0.75 \text{ g} \times 1 \text{ g}/1000 \text{ mg} \times 150 \text{ mg}/1}$$

18. Your client has a gastrostomy tube and is receiving 4 oz feeding every 4 hours which is followed by 30 mL water flush each time. How many mL will this client receive in 1 feeding? _____**150**_____mL.

$$\mathbf{X \text{ mL} = 30 \text{ mL}/1 \text{ oz} \times 4 \text{ oz}/1 = 120 \text{ mL} + 30 \text{ mL}}$$

19. The order is for PenVeeK 600,000 units per os (per mouth). You have 250 mg (400,000 units) per 5 mL. How many mL will you give? _____**7.5**_____mL.

$$\mathbf{X \text{ mL} = 5 \text{ mL}/400,000 \text{ units} \times 600,000 \text{ units}/1}$$

20. Ceclor 175 mg PO is ordered q 8 hours. The label states: Ceclor 250 mg/5 mL. How many mL should be administered? _____**3.5**_____mL.

$$\mathbf{X \text{ mL} = 5 \text{ mL}/250 \text{ mg} \times 175 \text{ mg}/1}$$

21. You have orders to give Digoxin 0.125mg. The ampule comes labeled 500 mcg per 2 mL. How much will you administer? _____**0.5**_____mL.

$$\mathbf{X \text{ mL} = 2 \text{ mL}/500 \text{ mcg} \times 1000 \text{ mcg}/1 \text{ mg} \times 0.125 \text{ mg}/1}$$

22. You have orders to give Synthroid 0.3mg. The tablets come labeled 150 mcg. How many will you administer? _____**2**_____tab.

$$\mathbf{X \text{ tab} = 1 \text{ tab}/150 \text{ mcg} \times 1000 \text{ mcg}/1 \text{ mg} \times 0.3 \text{ mg}/1}$$