

Bethel College
Fundamentals of Nursing
Math/Drug Proficiency Fall Review 2 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. Asulfidine 250 mg is ordered. You have Azulfidine 500 mg tablets available.
Give _____ **0.5** _____ tab.

$$\mathbf{X \text{ tab} = 1 \text{ tab}/500 \text{ mg} \times 250 \text{ mg}/1}$$

2. Synthroid 0.15 mg is ordered. You have Synthroid 150 mcg tablets available.
Give _____ **1** _____ tab.

$$\mathbf{X \text{ tab} = 1 \text{ tab}/150 \text{ mcg} \times 1000 \text{ mcg}/1 \text{ mg} \times 0.15 \text{ mg}/1}$$

3. Procan SR 1.5 g is ordered. You have Procan SR 750 mg tablets available.
Give _____ **2** _____ tab.

$$\mathbf{X \text{ tab} = 1 \text{ tab}/750 \text{ mg} \times 1000 \text{ mg}/1 \text{ g} \times 1.5 \text{ g}/1}$$

4. Ceclor 374 mg is ordered. You have Ceclor 187 mg in 5 mL available.
Give _____ **10** _____ mL.

$$\mathbf{X \text{ mL} = 5 \text{ mL}/187 \text{ mg} \times 374 \text{ mg}/1}$$

5. A dosage of Heparin 7500 units has been ordered. The strength available is 10,000 units in 1.0 mL. Give _____ **0.75** _____ mL.

$$\mathbf{X \text{ mL} = 1 \text{ mL}/10,000 \text{ units} \times 7500 \text{ units}/1}$$

6. The order is gr 1/6 Morphine subcutaneous. You have Morphine 10 mg in 1 mL available. Give _____ **1** _____ mL.

$$\mathbf{X \text{ mL} = 1 \text{ mL}/10 \text{ mg} \times 60 \text{ mg}/\text{gr} \ 1 \times \text{gr} \ 1/6 /1}$$

7. The order is for Gentamycin 60 mg. You have Gentamycin 80 mg in 1.4 mL available. Give _____ **1.1** _____ mL.

$$X \text{ mL} = 1.4 \text{ mL}/80 \text{ mg} \times 60 \text{ mg}/1$$

8. The dosage strength is 240 mcg in 5 mL. Prepare a 0.2 mg dose. Give _____ **4.2** _____ mL.

$$X \text{ mL} = 5 \text{ mL}/240 \text{ mcg} \times 1000 \text{ mcg}/1 \text{ mg} \times 0.2 \text{ mg}/1$$

9. The order is for Morphine gr 1/8. You have Morphine gr 1/6 in 1 mL available. Give _____ **0.75** _____ mL.

$$X \text{ mL} = 1 \text{ mL}/\text{gr } 1/6 \times \text{gr } 1/8 /1$$

10. The order is for Atropine 0.3 mg. You have Atropine 0.4 mg per mL available. Give _____ **0.75** _____ mL.

$$X \text{ mL} = 1 \text{ mL}/0.4 \text{ mg} \times 0.3 \text{ mg}/1$$

11. Penicillin G powder 1 million units requires the addition of Normal Saline prior to its IM administration. The Penicillin G vial label includes directions which could result in three different concentrations of medication.

<i>Amount Saline Added</i>	<i>Resulting Dosage Strength</i>
18.8 mL	250,000 units/mL
10.2 mL	400,000 units/mL
8 mL	500,000 units/mL

a. It is up to the nurse to determine how to prepare this medication. If the order is for 200,000 units as a single IM injection, which of the three strengths would you prepare? _____ **250,000, 400,000, 500,000** _____ units/mL.

b. How much saline would you need to add to the powder in order to result in this dosage strength? _____ **18.8, 10.2, 8** _____ mL.

c. How many mL of reconstituted medication would you need to draw up from this vial to provide your client with the 200,000 unit dosage? _____ **0.8, 0.5, 0.4** _____ mL.

$$X \text{ mL} = 1 \text{ mL}/250,000 \text{ units} \times 200,000 \text{ units}/1$$

$$X \text{ mL} = 1 \text{ mL}/400,000 \text{ units} \times 200,000 \text{ units}/1$$

$$X \text{ mL} = 1 \text{ mL}/500,000 \text{ units} \times 200,000 \text{ units}/1$$

12. Your order: give Lasix 60 mg IV. The Lasix comes prepared as 40 mg/4 mL.
How much will you draw up to give? Give _____**6**_____mL.

$$\mathbf{X \text{ mL} = 4 \text{ mL}/40 \text{ mg} \times 60 \text{ mg}/1}$$

13. You have orders to give Codeine 30 mg. The tablets come prepared with gr 1/4 per 1 tablet. How many tablets will you give?
Give _____**2**_____tab.

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

14. You have orders to give Phenobarb gr 1/2 . The tablets come prepared with 15 mg per tablet. How many tablets will you give? Give _____**2**_____tab.

$$\mathbf{X \text{ tab} = 1 \text{ tab}/15 \text{ mg} \times 60 \text{ mg}/\text{gr } 1 \times \text{gr } \frac{1}{2}/1}$$

15. You have orders to give Digoxin 0.125mg. The Digoxin comes as 250 mcg per tablet. How many tablets will you give? Give _____**0.5**_____tab.

$$\mathbf{X \text{ tab} = 1 \text{ tab}/250 \text{ mcg} \times 1000 \text{ mcg}/1 \text{ mg} \times 0.125 \text{ mg}/1}$$

16. The order is for Aspirin gr 5 stat for a patient with chest pain. The tablets come prepared with 325 mg per tablet. How many tablets will you give?
Give _____**1**_____tab.

$$\mathbf{X \text{ tab} = 1 \text{ tab}/325 \text{ mg} \times 60 \text{ mg}/\text{gr } 1 \times \text{gr } 5/1}$$

17. Your patient has orders for Jevity bolus feedings 1 can (8oz) every 4 hours. Each feeding is followed with 60 mL of water. How much will you record for 1 feeding? _____**300**_____mL.

$$\mathbf{X \text{ mL} = 30 \text{ mL}/1 \text{ oz} \times 8 \text{ oz}/1 = 240 \text{ mL} + 60 \text{ mL}}$$

18. Tagamet 0.2 g is ordered for your patient at bedtime. The tablets have 400 mg per tablet. How many tablets will you give? Give _____**0.5**_____tab.

$$\mathbf{X \text{ tab} = 1 \text{ tab}/400 \text{ mg} \times 1000 \text{ mg}/1 \text{ g} \times 0.2 \text{ g}/1}$$

19. Your patient has KCL 35 mEq ordered bid. The medication comes prepared with 40 mEq in 20 mL. How much will you administer? Give 17.5 mL.

$$\mathbf{X \text{ mL} = 20 \text{ mL}/40 \text{ mEq} \times 35 \text{ mEq}/1}$$

20. The patient has orders for Atropine gr 1/150. The label reads Atropine 0.2 mg/mL. How much will you administer? Give 2 mL.

$$\mathbf{X \text{ mL} = 1 \text{ mL}/0.2 \text{ mg} \times 60 \text{ mg}/\text{gr} \times 1 \times \text{gr } 1/150 / 1}$$

21. The patient has orders for Thyroid elixir gr 1/4. The medication comes prepared with 25 mg per 5 mL. How much elixir will you give? Give 3 mL.

$$\mathbf{X \text{ mL} = 5 \text{ mL}/25 \text{ mg} \times 60 \text{ mg}/\text{gr} \times 1 \times \text{gr } 1/4 / 1}$$

22. gr 15 = 900 or 1000 mg.

$$\mathbf{X \text{ mg} = 60 \text{ mg}/\text{gr} \times 1 \times \text{gr } 15 / 1 \quad \text{OR} \quad \text{gr } 15 = 1000 \text{ mg}}$$

23. 2 tsp = 10 mL.

$$\mathbf{X \text{ mL} = 5 \text{ mL}/1 \text{ tsp} \times 2 \text{ tsp}/1}$$

24. 3 oz = 90 mL.

$$\mathbf{X \text{ mL} = 30 \text{ mL}/1 \text{ oz} \times 3 \text{ oz}/1}$$