Pickar - Math Quiz Chapter 1

Problem

Complete the following.

1. Arrange the following decimals from *largest* to *smallest:* 1.5, 0.25, 1.025.

2. Arrange the following decimals from *largest* to *smallest:* 0.33, 0.045, 0.7.

3. Arrange the following fractions from *smallest* to *largest:* $\dfrac{3}{16}, \dfrac{3}{20}, \dfrac{3}{4}$.

   Perform the indicated operations. Reduce fractions in answers to lowest terms.

4. $5\dfrac{5}{6} + 7\dfrac{1}{3}$

   Perform the following computations. If the questions do not have a whole number as the answer, compute to the third decimal place, and round to the second decimal place.

5. $16.7 + 53 + 5.85 + 0.028$

6. 2.7×0.02

7. $735 \div 1.05$

8. Convert the following fraction to a decimal and convert to lowest terms.

   0.175

9. Perform the indicated operation.
   $3\dfrac{1}{3} + 5\dfrac{2}{3}$

10. Perform the indicated operation.
    6.3×100

11. Perform the indicated operation and round the answer to the tenths place.

    52.7×14

12. Perform the indicated operation.

    $25 \div 0.4$

13. Perform the indicated operation and reduce to lowest term.

    $4\dfrac{1}{3} \div \dfrac{1}{3}$

14. Convert 0.45 to a fraction in the lowest terms.

15. Convert 0.125 to a fraction in the lowest terms.

16. Convert $\frac{4}{8}$ to a decimal.

17. Convert $\frac{5}{8}$ to a decimal and round to the nearest hundredths place.

18. Find the least common denominator for the following pair of fractions.

    $\frac{5}{6}, \frac{2}{5}$

19. Perform the indicated operation and reduce to the lowest terms.

    $\frac{4}{7} + \frac{5}{4} =$

20. After surgery, a patient drinks $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of clear liquids every 2 hours. How many ounces will the patient drink in 8 hours?

Problem

	Decimal	Fraction	Percent	Ratio
1.	0.05			
2.		$\frac{1}{8}$		
3.			45%	
4.				3 : 10

1. Complete row 1 in the table above.

    Compute the answers for the following word problems.

2. A class of students consists of 9 men and 51 women. Write a proper fraction to represent the part of the total class that is women. Reduce the fraction. Change the fraction to a percent.

    Reduced fraction: _____   Percent: _____

3. In order to pass a chapter test, a student must answer 80% or more of the questions correctly. If a chapter test has 25 questions, what is the smallest number of questions that the student must answer correctly in order to pass the test?

4. In order to pass a unit test, a student must answer 80% or more of the questions correctly. If a unit test has 75 questions, what is the largest number of questions that the student could answer incorrectly, but still pass the unit test?

5. Change the following ratio to a fraction. Reduce to lowest terms

    3 : 6

6. Change the following ratio to a fraction. Reduce to the lowest term

    5 : 35

7. Change the following ratio to a decimal. Reduce to the hundredths place.

    0.26 : 0.92

8. Change the following ratio to a decimal. Round to the hundredths place

    1.4 : 2.8

9. Change the following ratio to a percent. Round to the hundredths place

    0.7 : 2.8

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10. There are 240 children in the entire 5th grade class at Jefferson Avenue School. If $\frac{2}{3}$ are girls, calculate the number of boys at the school.

11. A client is to receive 1800 mL of fluid during a 24 hour period. The client is to receive $\frac{3}{4}$ of the fluid between 7 AM and 10 PM. Calculate how many mLs the client will drink during that time.

12. Determine what % one number is of another number.

    30 is what % of 100

13. Determine what % one number is of another number.

    5 is what % of 1500?

14. Convert as indicated.

    $\frac{7}{8}$ written as a ratio.

15. Find the value of X in the following equation.

    $$\frac{10}{500} = \frac{X}{75}$$

16. Convert the following decimal to a percent.

    0.0016

17. Convert the following decimal to a percent.

    0.99

18. Determine the percentage of a given number.

    25% of 40

19. Determine the percentage of a given number.

    40% of 80

20. Determine the percentage of a given number.

    75% of 50

Short Answer

Express in proper metric, apothecary, or household notation.

1. one and one-half ounces

2. two and one-half liters

3. three-tenths of a gram

4. 25 milliequivalents

5. two quarts

6. 15 drops

7. five-tenths of a milligram

8. three tablespoons

9. five grains

10. ten drops

Interpret the given notations.

11. 35 U

12. 3.5 mg

13. gr viiss

14. 12 gtt

15. 22 oz

16. 0.25 mg

17. 30 mEq

18. 50 mcg

19. 700 mL

20. 2 T

Completion

Complete each statement.

Convert each of the given quantities to the equivalent unit indicated. Your answers must be in the proper form for the metric, household, or apothecary system measurement requested in the question.

Convert each of the given quantities to the equivalent unit indicated.

1. 1.5 mg = _____ mcg

2. 3500 g = _____ kg

3. 125 mg = _____ g

4. 250 mcg = _____ mg

5. 0.4 mg = gr _____

6. gr $\frac{1}{4}$ = _____ mg

7. 15 cm = _____ in

8. 50 inches = _____ cm

9. 30 kg = _____ lbs

10. pt ii = _____ mL

11. 15 t = _____ mL

12. 150 mL = ℥ _____

13. 10 in = _____ cm

14. 0.4 g = _____ mg

15. 220 lb = _____ kg

16. 5 kg = _____ g

17. 0.56 mcg = _____ mg

18. The total fluid intake of the below is _____ mL.

    1 ounce = 30 mL

coffee	3 ounces
ginger ale	10 ounces
water	6 ounces
broth	4 ounces

19. The patient is to receive 5 mL of a drug, which is the equivalent of _____ teaspoons.

20. At an annual physical, a patient weighs 198 pounds, which is the equivalanet of _____ kilograms.

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Pickar - Math Quiz Chapter 5 DO NOT WRITE ON EXAM USE ANSWER SHEET

Short Answer

Complete the following questions by converting between traditional time and international time.

1. Convert 10:45 AM to international time.

2. Convert 2:30 PM to international time.

3. Convert 8:00 AM to international time.

4. Convert 4:50 PM to international time.

5. Convert 12:15 PM to international time.

6. Convert 1825 to traditional time.

7. Convert 0450 to traditional time.

8. Convert 1525 to traditional time.

9. Convert 2220 to traditional time.

Convert between international and traditional time or between Fahrenheit and Celsius temperatures as requested.

10. A patient's outpatient surgery is scheduled to begin at 1500. The patient is to be instructed to register at the outpatient surgery desk two hours before the scheduled time for the surgery. Using traditional time, state the time at which the patient should arrive for registration.

11. A patient's outpatient surgery is scheduled to begin at 1500. The physician estimates that the patient will be in the surgery room for an hour and a half, and then in the recovery room for an hour. After that, the family may visit with the patient. At what time would the family members expect to be able to visit with the patient? Answer using traditional time.

12. A nurse who was assisting with the delivery of a baby noticed that the child was delivered at 12:10 PM. How should she note that time in the medical records if she is supposed to report the time using international time?

13. The emergency room nurse administered a medication to a patient at 3:25 AM. He is supposed to record the time using international time. What should he record as the time of administration?

14. A patient arrived in the emergency room with a fever of 38.5°C, which was reduced to 37.8°C by the time she was admitted to a hospital room. Change those temperatures to Fahrenheit temperatures.

15. A mother called the pediatrician's office, reporting that her infant son had a temperature of 102.6°F. The nurse is to record the information as a Celsius temperature. What should the nurse write down as the temperature reported by the mother?

16. Convert 8:25 PM to international time

17. Convert 7:45 AM to international time

18. Convert 11:20 AM to international time

19. Convert between Fahrenheit and Celsius temperatures as requested.

    101.5°F

20. Convert between Fahrenheit and Celsius temperatures as requested.

36.5°C

Completion

Complete each statement.

1. The medicine cup calibrations indicate that 1 teaspoon is approximately _____ mL.

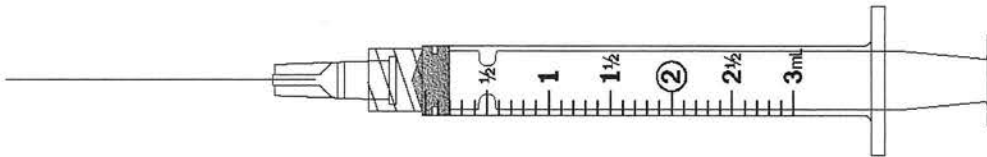2. The medicine cup calibrations indicate that 1 tablespoon (1 T) is approximately _____ mL.

Short Answer

Draw an arrow to point to the volume that corresponds to the dose to be administered with the given equipment.
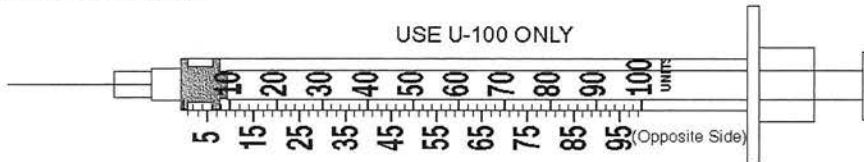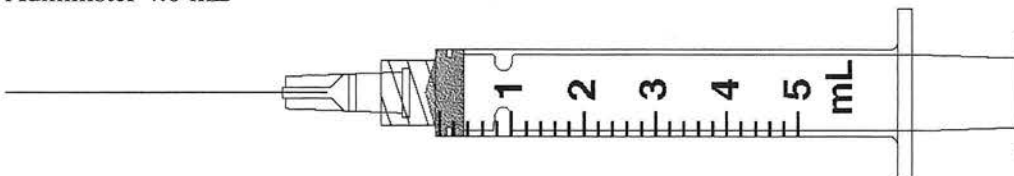
3. Administer 0.75 mL
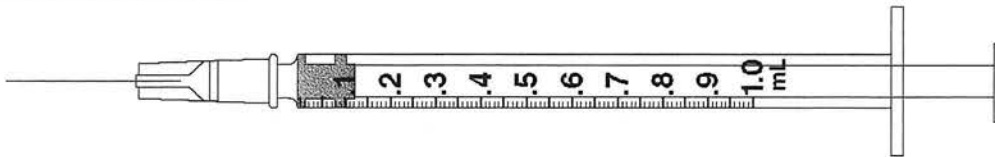
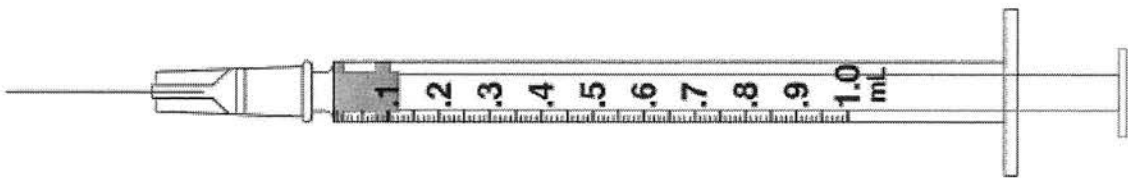4. Administer 1.2 mL

5. Administer 68 U
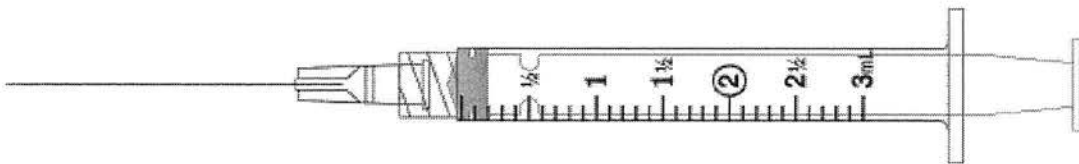
6. Administer 4.6 mL
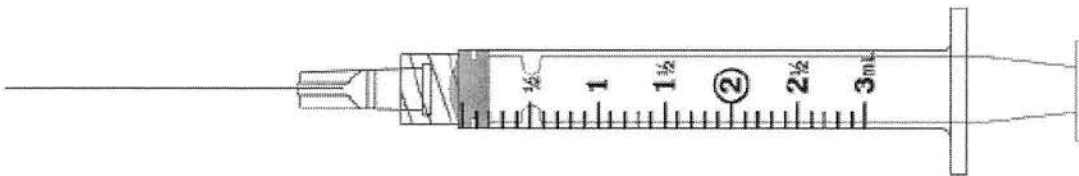
7. Administer $\bar{3}$ ss

8. Administer 0.36 mL.

9. Administer 0.75 mL.
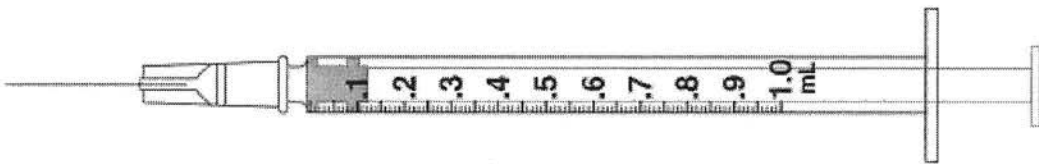
10. Administer 1.6 mL.

11. Administer 2.9 mL.

12. Administer 3.8 mL.
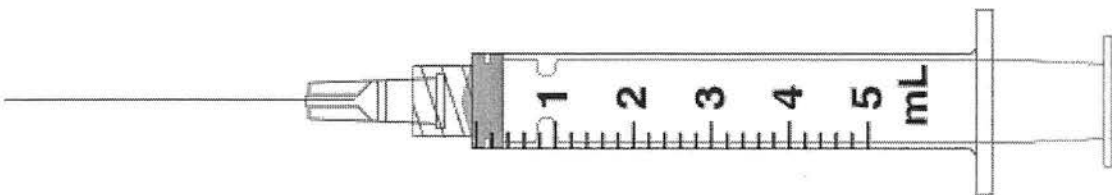
13. Administer 5.6 mL.

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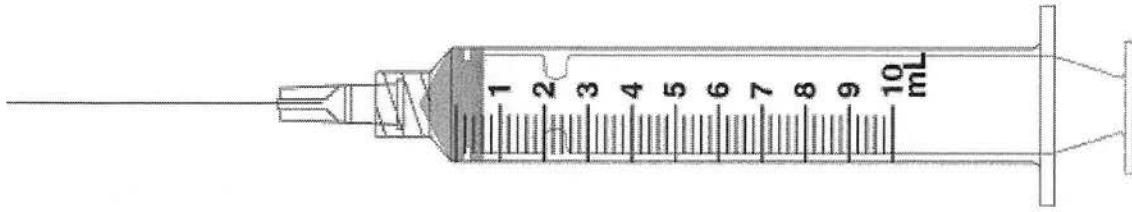
14. Administer 12 units of insulin.
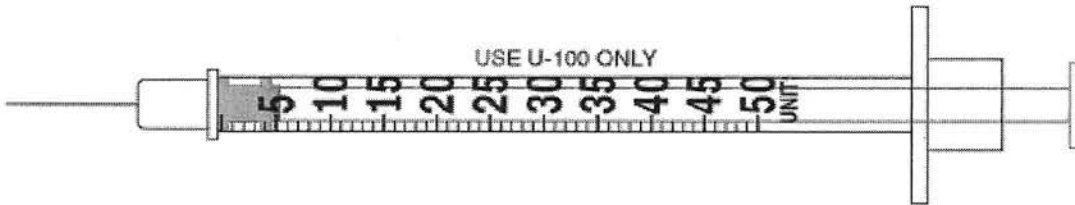
15. Can you measure 1.45 mL in a single tuberculin syringe? Explain.

16. In which syringe should 0.32 mL of a medication solution be measured?

17. Is it considered safe practice to exchange packaged droppers?

18. Will using a medicine cup to measure a liquid medication always give you an accurate amount of medication?

19. Can insulin syringes be used to measure any medication for parenteral use?

20. What are some examples for use of a 1 mL (tuberculin) syringe?

Short Answer

Answer the following questions by supplying either the medical abbreviation or the interpretation of the medical abbreviation.

1. q.i.d.

2. p.o.

3. lytes

4. when necessary

5. immediately

6. min.

7. h

8. q.h

9. capsule

10. intradermal

11. tablet

12. q

13. noct

14. IV PB

Interpret the following drug orders or write drug orders using correct medical abbreviations based on the supplied information.

The drug orders are presented for practice only, and actual prescribed dosages will vary according to a patient's age, condition, reaction, additional medications, and other factors.

15. Phenergan 25 mg IM q. 6h p.r.n., nausea.

16. atrophine sulfate gr $\frac{1}{300}$ SC stat.

17. Amoxicillin 500 mg p.o. t.i.d.

18. Morphine Sulphate 2 mg IV q.2h p.r.n., pain.

19. Give Lasix 20 mg orally twice a day.

20. Tylenol suppository 325 mg p.r q. 6h p.r.n, for temperature of 101°F or higher.

Completion
Complete each statement.

Identify the following, using the given label.
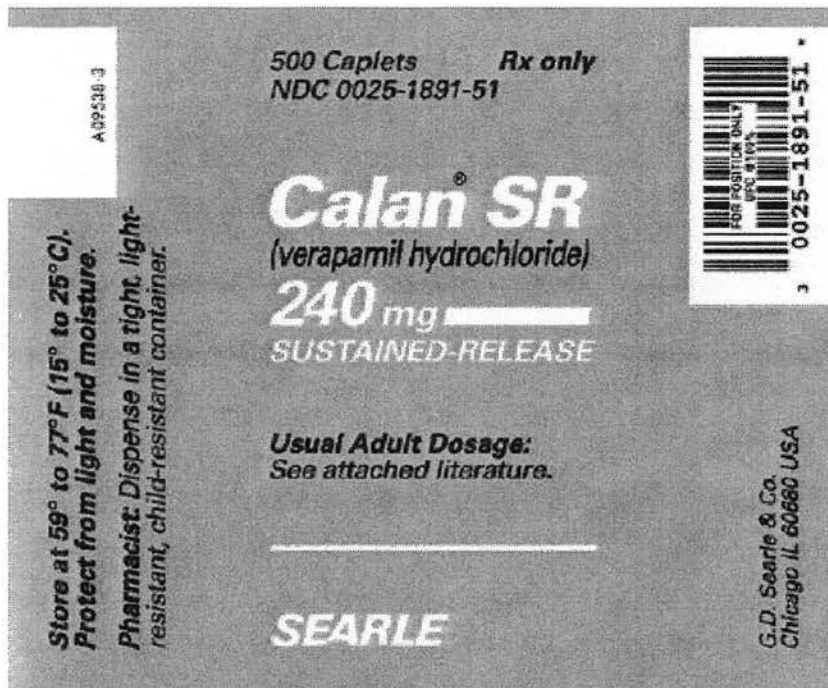
Label courtesy of Pharmacia Corporation, Peapack, New Jersey.

1. The name of the manufacturer is _____ .

2. The form of the drug is _____ .

Identify the following, using the given label.
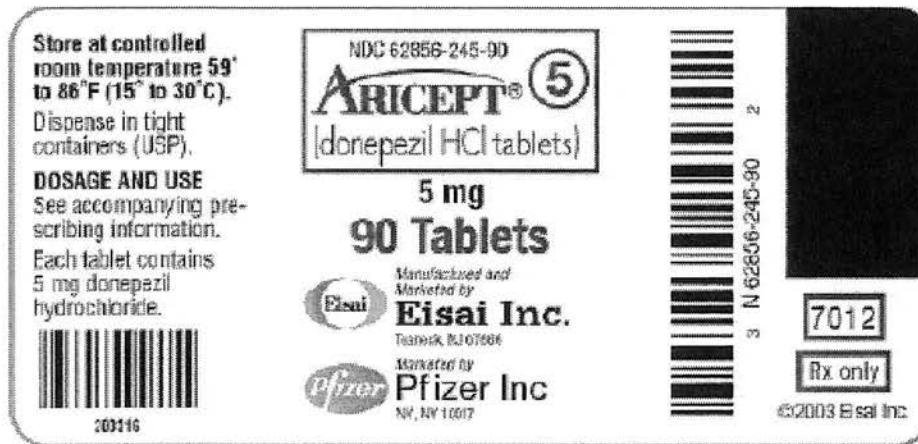
Label courtesy of Pfizer Inc., New York, New York.

3. The route of administration is _____.

4. The brand name of the drug is _____.

Short Answer

Identify the following, using the given label.
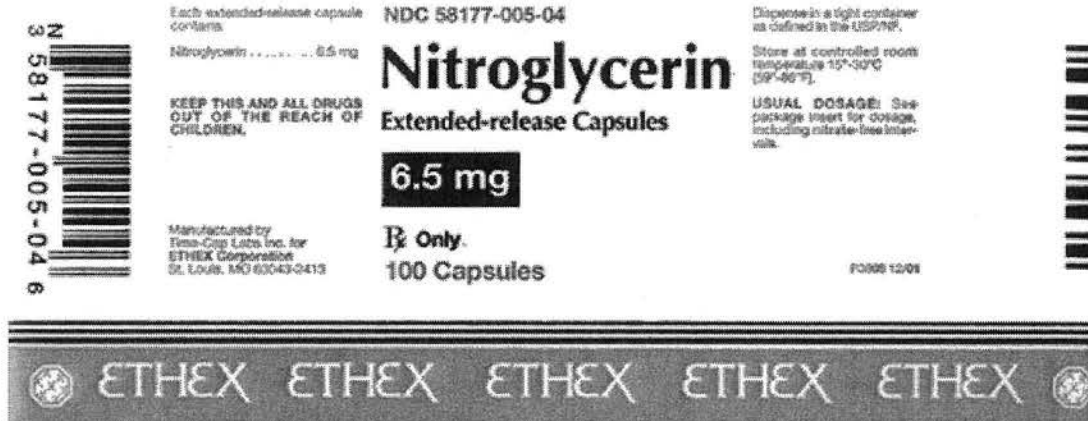
Label courtesy of KV Pharmaceutical Co., St., Louis, Missouri.

5. Manufacturer: _____

6. Brand name: _____

7. Generic name: _____

8. Dosage strength: _____

9. Form: _____

10. Administration route: _____

11. National Drug Code number: _____

12. UPC code bars: _____

13. Total number of capsules: _____

Identify the following, using the given label.

NDC 63323-280-02   28002

FUROSEMIDE

INJECTION, USP

20 mg/2 mL

(10 mg/mL)
For IM or IV Use   Rx only
2 mL Single Dose Vial
Preservative Free
Discard unused portion.
PROTECT FROM LIGHT.
Do not use if discolored.
**American Pharmaceutical
Partners, Inc.**
Los Angeles, CA 90024

401803A

LOT 0666060

EXP 8/XX

Label courtesy of American Pharmaceutical Partners, Inc., Schaumburg, Illinois.

14. Lot number: _____

15. Expiration date: _____

Identify the following, using the given label.

NDC 10019-019-56

Lidocaine **2%**
HCl Injection, USP

(20 mg/mL)   Rx only
FOR INFILTRATION AND NERVE BLOCK
NOT FOR SPINAL OR EPIDURAL ANESTHESIA
30 mL Multiple Dose Vial

Baxter   ⊖SILEDERLE™
Mfd. for Baxter Healthcare Corporation affiliate
by: Elkins-Sinn, Cherry Hill, NJ 08003   400-745-01

Each mL contains lidocaine hydro-
chloride 20 mg, sodium chloride 6 mg
and methylparaben 1 mg in Water for
Injection. pH 5.0-7.0; sodium hy-
droxide and/or hydrochloric acid used,
if needed, for pH adjustment.

Usual Dosage: See package insert for
complete prescribing information.

Store at controlled room temperature
15°-30°C (59°-86°F).

Lot.:
Exp.:

Label courtesy of Baxter Healthcare Corporation, New Providence, New Jersey.

16. The supply dosage is _____ g per _____ mL.

17. The supply dosage is _____ mg per mL.

Identify the following, using the given label.

Store at controlled room temperature 59° to 86°F (15° to 30°C).

Dispense in tight containers (USP).

DOSAGE AND USE
See accompanying pre-scribing information.

Each tablet contains 5 mg donepezil hydrochloride.

NDC 62856-245-90

ARICEPT® ⑤

[donepezil HCl tablets]

5 mg

90 Tablets

Manufactured and Marketed by

Eisai Inc.
Teaneck, NJ 07666

Marketed by

Pfizer Inc
NY, NY 10017

N 62856-245-90 2

7012

Rx only

©2003 Eisai Inc.

Label courtesy of Pfizer Inc., New York, New York.

18. What are the label alerts?

Problem

Complete the following based upon the directions. The problems and drug orders are presented for practice only, and actual prescribed dosages will vary according to a patient's age, condition, reaction, additional medications, and other factors.

1. Correct the medical notation of the following order.

   Lanoxin .125 mg q.o.d.

2. Correct the medical notation of the following order.

   Regular insulin 7.0 u every AM.

3. Correct the medical notation of the following order.

   Demerol 75.00 mg IM as needed for pain.

4. When receiving verbal orders, the nurse should _____ and _____ the order to ensure its accuracy.

5. Identify the six rights of medication administration.

6. The nurse should check the medication label how many times before administering the drug?

7. Identify the error in the following medical order.

   Dilacor XR 240 mg q.d. per nasogastric tube.

8. Correct the medical notation of the following order.

   Lasix 40.0 mg IV q.d.

9. Identify how the "right drug" is maintained by the nurse.

10. Documentation of medication administration should occur when?

11. What is one of the "main causes" of medication errors?

12. According to the JCAHO Official "Do Not Use" List of Medical Abbreviations, how should the abbreviation IU, now be written?

13. According to the JCAHO Official "Do Not Use" List of Medical Abbreviations, why should the RN not write a trailing zero on a medication dose?

14. Correct the medical notation of the following order.

   Fosamax 70 mg q.d.

15. Correct the medical notation of the following order.

   NPH Insulin 45.0 u SC every AM.

16. Correct the medical notation of the following order.

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Heparin 1000 u SC q.d.

17. Correct the medical notation of the following order.

Valium 2.0 mg p.o., daily, p.r.n., anxiety.

18. Do Registered Nurses have the legal authority to write patient orders and prescriptions?

19. What reference should a nurse use when validating the safety of the medication as ordered and transcribed?

20. How many ways does JCAHO require a patient to be uniquely identified to ensure the safe administration of medications.

Short Answer

Compute the amount of medication you will give to administer one dose of the following medication orders. Assume all tablets are scored, when necessary. The problems and drug orders are presented for practice only, and actual prescribed dosages will vary according to a patient's age, condition, reaction, additional medications, and other factors.

1.
Order:	furosemide 80 mg p.o. b.i.d.
Supply:	Bottle containing 50 tablets of Lasix (furosemide), 80 mg per tablet
Give:	_____ tablet(s)

2.
Order:	tamoxifen 0.02 g p.o. b.i.d., morning and evening
Supply:	Nolvadex (tamoxifen) 20 mg per tablet
Give:	_____ tablet(s)

3.
Order:	Depakene 375 mg p.o. b.i.d.
Supply:	Depakene 250 mg/5 mL
Give:	_____ mL or _____ teaspoons

4.
Order:	Amoxil 0.375 g p.o. q.8h
Supply:	80 mL bottle of reconstituted Amoxil oral suspension, 125 mg/5 mL
Give:	_____ mL or _____ Tablespoon

5.
Order:	cefalcor 0.3 g p.o. q.8h
Supply:	Celcor (cefalcor) reconstituted oral suspension, 375 mg per 5 mL
Give:	_____ mL

6.
Order:	Augmentin 0.5 g p.o. q.8h
Supply:	75 mL bottle or reconstituted Augmentin, 250 mg/5 mL
Give:	_____ mL or _____ teaspoons

7.
Order:	pediatric dose: Biaxin 100 mg p.o. q.12h
Supply:	100 mL of reconstituted Biaxin, 125 mg per 5 mL
Give:	_____ mL

8.
Order:	Axid 0.15 g p.o. b.i.d.
Supply:	Bottle containing 60 capsules of Axid, 150 mg per capsule
Give:	_____ capsule(s)

9.
Order:	Prozac 40 mg p.o. b.i.d., morning and noon
Supply:	Prozac 20 mg per tablet
Give:	_____ tablet(s)

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10.

    Order: hydrochlorothiazide 50 mg p.o. b.i.d.
    Supply: hydrochlorothiazide 100 mg tablets
    Give: _____ tab(s)

11. Decide which supply you would select and enter the number of tablets you would give.

    Order: codeine gr $\frac{1}{4}$ p.o. q.4h p.r.n., pain

    Supply: 15 mg, 30 mg, and 60 mg tablets
    Give: Select _____ mg tablets, and give _____ tablet(s).

12. Decide which supply you would select and enter the number of tablets you would give.

    Order: codeine gr ss p.o. q.4h p.r.n., pain
    Supply: 15 mg, 30 mg, and 60 mg tablets
    Give: Select _____ mg tablets, and give _____ tablet(s).

13.

    Order: Amoxil suspension 375 mg p.o. q.6h
    Supply: Amoxil suspension 250 mg/5mL
    Give: _____ mL

14.

    Order: Keflex 0.375 g p.o. b.i.d.
    Supply: Reconstituted Keflex oral suspension, 250 mg/5mL
    Give: _____ teaspoons

15.

    Order: Allopurinol 0.2 g p.o. daily
    Supply: Bottle containing 200 tablets Zyloprim (Allopurinol) 100 mg per tablet
    Give: _____ tablet(s)

16.

    Order: Mycostatin 400,000 units p.o. swish and swallow q.6h t.i.d.
    Supply: Bottle containing 473 mL Mycostatin oral suspension, 100,000 units per mL
    Give: _____ mL

17.

    Order: Tylenol 325 mg p.o. q.6h p.r.n.for temperature of 101°F or above
    Supply: Bottle containing 50 tablets of Tylenol 325 mg per tablet
    Give: _____ tablet(s)

18.

    Order: Synthroid 12.5 mcg p.o. daily
    Supply: Bottle containing 100 scored tablets of Synthroid, 25 mcg per tablet
    Give: _____ tablet(s)

19.

    Order: Potassium Chloride 30 mEq p.o. b.i.d
    Supply: Package containing 15 mL of Potassium Chloride Oral Solution 10%, 20 mEq
                     per 15 mL.
    Give: _____ mL

20.

    Order: Lasix 80 mg p.o. daily

Supply: Lasix 40 mg tablets
Give: _____ tablet(s)

Short Answer

Compute the amount of medication that will be given to administer one dose of the following medication orders. Round all parenteral administration orders that are over 1 mL to one decimal place. Round all parenteral administration orders under 1 mL to two decimal places. Do not include zeros at the end of decimal numbers. The problems and drug orders are presented for practice only, and actual prescribed dosages will vary according to a patient's age, condition, reaction, additional medications, and other factors.

1.
Order:	penicillin G procaine 1,200,000 units IM q.o.d.
Supply:	penicillin G procaine 600,000 units per mL
Give:	_____ mL

2.
Order:	Prostigmin 250 mcg SC q.6h
Supply:	Prostigmin 0.25 mg/mL
Give:	_____ mL

3.
Order:	diazepam 5 mg IM q.4h p.r.n., anxiety
Supply:	Valium (diazepam) 10 mg per 2 mL
Give:	_____ mL

4.
Order:	diphenhydramine 15 mg IM stat
Supply:	Benadryl (diphenhydramine) 10 mg/mL
Give:	_____ mL

5.
Order:	Valium 3 mg IM q.6h p.r.n., pain
Supply:	Valium 10 mg/2 mL
Give:	_____ mL

6.
Order:	penicillin G potassium 400,000 units IM q.i.d.
Supply:	penicillin G potassium 500,000 units per 2 mL
Give:	_____ mL

7.
Order:	heparin 3000 units SC b.i.d.
Supply:	heparin 20,000 units/mL
Give:	_____ mL

8.
Order:	Librium 30 mg IM q.6h p.r.n., anxiety
Supply:	Librium 100 mg/2 mL
Give:	_____ mL

9.
Order:	Cleocin 0.3 g IM q.i.d.
Supply:	Cleocin 300 mg per 2 mL

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Give: _____ mL

10.

Order: atrophine sulfate gr $\frac{1}{300}$ SC stat

Supply: atrophine sulfate 0.4 mg per mL

Give: _____ mL

11.

Order: Terramycin 0.1 g IM q.d.

Supply: Terramycin 100 mg/mL

Give: _____ mL

12.

Order: Tigan 0.1 g IM q.6h p.r.n., nausea

Supply: Tigan 100 mg/2 mL

Give: _____ mL

13.

Order: Vistaril 50 mg IM stat

Supply: Multidose vial labeled Vistaril 50 mg per mL

Give: _____ mL

14.

Ordered: Demerol 75 mg IM q.6h p.r.n, pain

Supply: Meperidine HCl Injection 100 mg per mL

Give: _____ mL

15.

Ordered: Morphine gr $\frac{1}{2}$ IM q.6h p.r.n., pain

Supply: Morphine 15 mg per mL

Give: _____ mL

16.

Ordered: Dilantin 500 mg IM stat

Supply: Dilantin 250 mg/5 mL

Give: _____ mL

17.

Ordered: Depo-Provera 400 mg IM every 3 months

Supply: Depo-Provera injection 400 mg per mL

Give: _____ mL

18.

Ordered: Vistaril 25 mg IM q. 4h p.r.n, nausea

Supply: Vistaril 50 mg/mL, multidose vial of 10 mL

Give: _____ mL

19. How many doses of Heparin 5000 units are available in a multidose vial of 4 mL Heparin sodium injection 10,000 units/mL?

20. How many doses of Vistaril 25 mg IM are available in a 10 mL multidose vial of Vistaril 50 mg/mL?

Problem

Compute the amount of medication that will be given to administer one dose of the following medication orders using the Ratio-Proportion method to obtain your answers.

Assume all tablets are scored, when necessary. Round all parenteral administration orders that are over 1 mL to one decimal place. Round all parenteral administration orders under 1 mL to two decimal places. Do not include zeros at the end of decimal numbers.

The problems and drug orders are presented for practice only, and actual prescribed dosages will vary according to a patient's age, condition, reaction, additional medications, and other factors.

1.
   Order: Axid 0.3 g p.o. at h.s.
   Supply: Axid 150 mg capsules
   Give: _____ capsules

2.
   Order: Dilantin 25 mg p.o. t.i.d.
   Supply: Dilantin chewable 50 mg tablets
   Give: _____ tablet(s)

3.
   Order: Amoxil 125 mg p.o. q.8h
   Supply: Bottle of Amoxil (powdered medication) with the instructions to add 12 mL of
              water to obtain a pediatric oral suspension of 50 mg/mL
   Give: _____ mL

4.
   Order: Amoxil 0.25 g p.o. q.8h
   Supply: 80 mL bottle of reconstituted Amoxil oral suspension, 125 mg/5 mL
   Give: _____ mL or _____ teaspoons

5.
   Order: Augmentin 375 mg p.o. q.8h
   Supply: 75 mL bottle of reconstituted Augmentin, 250 mg/5 mL
   Give: _____ mL

6.
   Order: Biaxin 500 mg p.o. q.12h
   Supply: Biaxin oral suspension, reconstituted to 250 mg per 5 mL
   Give: _____ mL or _____ teaspoons

7.
   Order: Ceclor 300 mg p.o. q.8h
   Supply: Ceclor reconstituted oral suspension, 375 mg/5 mL
   Give: _____ mL

8.
   Order: phenobarbital gr ss p.o. b.i.d.

Supply: phenobarbital elixir 15 mg per 5 mL
Give: _____ mL

9.

Order: nitroglycerin gr $\frac{1}{100}$ SL stat

Supply: 0.4 mg and 0.6 mg tablets
Give: _____ tablet, give _____ tablet(s)

10.

Order: vitamin B_{12} 100,000 U IM q.d. for 3 days
Supply: 2 mL vial of vitamin B_{12} with 50,000 U/mL
Give: _____ mL

11.

Order: thiamine HCl 20 mg IM t.i.d.
Supply: 10 mL multiple dose vial of vitamin B_1 (thiamine HCl) 100 mg/mL
Give: _____ mL

12.

Order: ascorbic acid 150 mg IM q.d.
Supply: 2 mL ampule of vitamin C (ascorbic acid) 250 mg/mL
Give: _____ mL

13.

Order: heparin 7500 U SC q.8h
Supply: heparin 10,000 U/mL
Give: _____ mL

14.

Order: prednisolone acetate 35 mg IM q.d.
Supply: 10 mL multiple dose vial of prednisolone acetate with a supply dosage of 50 mg/mL
Give: _____ mL

15.

Order: methylprednisolone acetate 100 mg IM once per week
Supply: methylprednisolone acetate suspension, 80 mg/mL
Give: _____ mL

Compute the amount of medication that will be given to administer one dose of the following medication orders using the Dimensional Analysis method to obtain your answers.

Assume all tablets are scored, when necessary. Round all parenteral administration orders that are over 1 mL to one decimal place. Round all parenteral administration orders under 1 mL to two decimal places. Do not include zeros at the end of decimal numbers.

The problems and drug orders are presented for practice only, and actual prescribed dosages will vary according to a patient's age, condition, reaction, additional medications, and other factors.

16.

Order: Ceclor 0.375 g po. q.8h
Supply: Ceclor oral suspension 125 mg/5mL
Give: _____ mL

17.

    Order: Vistaril 0.1 g p.o. t.i.d
    Supply: Vistaril oral suspension 25 mg/5mL
    Give: _____ mL

18.

    Order: Pepcid 20 mg p.o. q. hs
    Supply: Famotidine 10 mg chewable tablets
    Give: _____tablets

19.

    Order: Augmentin 875 mg p.o.q.12
    Supply: Augmentin oral suspension 400 mg/5mL, 20 mL bottle
    Give: _____mL

20.

    Order: acyclovir 0.8 g p.o. q.4h
    Supply: acyclovir 400 mg tablets
    Give: _____tablets