#### **Dosage Calculations Module Mastery Problem Answers**

### MASTERY PROBLEM 1

The doctor orders Zantac 75mg po q 6h for infection. The stock supply is Zantac 150mg tablets. How many tablet(s) will you administer for the correct dose?

- a. 0.25 tablet
- b. 0.5 tablet
- c. 1 tablet
- d. 2 tablets

Answer = 
$$\frac{75 mg}{1} \times \frac{1 tab}{150 mg} = 0.5 tablets$$

# MASTERY PROBLEM 2

The doctor orders Zovirax 1g. The stock supply is 200mg tablets. How many tablets will you give?

- a. 1 tablet
- b. 2 tablets
- c. 4 tablets
- d. 5 tablets

Answer = 
$$\frac{1g}{1} \times \frac{1tab}{200 mg} \times \frac{1000 mg}{1g} = 5 tablets$$

# MASTERY PROBLEM 3

The doctor orders Amoxicillin 325 mg po tid for infection. The stock supply is Amoxicillin 250mg/mL. How many milliliters will you administer for the correct dose?

- a. 1 mL
- b. 0.3 mL
- c. 1.3 mL
- d. 2 mL

Answer = 
$$\frac{325 mg}{1} \times \frac{1mL}{250 mg} = \underline{1.3} mL$$

## MASTERY PROBLEM 4

The doctor orders a drug dosed at 0.4g po tid. The stock supply for the drug is 150mg/mL. How many milliliters will you give for the correct dose?

- a. 2.7 mL
- b. 1.7 mL
- c. 2.4 mL
- d. 6.7 mL

Answer = 
$$\frac{0.4 g}{1} \cdot \times \frac{1mL}{150 mg} \times \frac{1000 mg}{1 g} = \underline{2.7} mL$$

## MASTERY PROBLEM 5

The doctor orders a drug 0.6g po tid. The stock supply of the drug is 200mg tablets. How many tablets will you administer for the correct dose?

- a. 1 tablet
- b. 6 tablets
- c. 12 tablets
- d. 3 tablets

Answer = 
$$\frac{0.6 g}{1} \times \frac{1tab}{200 mg} \times \frac{1000 mg}{1 g} = 3 tablets$$

## MASTERY PROBLEM 6

The doctor orders nitroglycerin 2 grains. The dose on hand is nitroglycerin 60 mg tablets. How many tablets will you administer for the correct dose? Note: When converting grains to milligrams when Nitroglycerin is concerned, use the conversion 1 grain = 60 mg.

- a. 30 tablets
- b. 2 tablets
- c. 3 tablets
- d. 1 tablet

Answer = 
$$\frac{2 grains}{1} \times \frac{1 tab}{60 mg} \times \frac{60 mg}{1 grain} = 2 tablets$$

### MASTERY PROBLEM 7

The doctor orders heparin 12000 units sub Q q8h. The dose on hand is heparin 5,000 units/mL. How many milliliters will you administer for the correct dose?

- a. 4.2 mL
- b. 4.8 mL
- c. 7.2 mL
- d. 2.4 mL

Answer = 
$$\frac{12,000 \text{ units}}{1} \times \frac{1mL}{5,000 \text{ units}} = \underline{2.4} mL$$

### MASTERY PROBLEM 8

The doctor orders Lanoxin 20mcg/kg q d. The stock supply is Lanoxin 0.125mg/mL. Patient weighs 150lbs. How many milliliters will you administer for the correct dose?

- a. 2 mL
- b. 10.9 mL
- c. 0.6 mL
- d. 0.2 mL

Answer =  $\frac{20 mcg}{1kg} \times \frac{1kg}{2.2lbs} \times \frac{150lbs}{1} \times \frac{1mL}{0.125 mg} \times \frac{1mg}{1000 mcg} = \underline{10.9} mL$ 

## MASTERY PROBLEM 9

Keflex 3g/4mL is your stock supply. The doctor orders Keflex 500mg q 8h IM. How many milliliters will you give for the correct dose?

- a. 0.7 mL
- b. 0.17 mL
- c. 0.51 mL
- d. 2.1 mL

Answer = 
$$\frac{500 \, mg}{1} \times \frac{4 \, mL}{3 \, g} \times \frac{1 \, g}{1000 \, mg} = \underline{0.7} \, mL$$

### MASTERY PROBLEM 10

The doctor orders methotrexate 3.5mg/kg IV. The dose on hand is methotrexate 50mg/mL. The patient weighs 160lbs. How many milliliters will you administer for the correct dose?

- a. 24.64 mL
- b. 616 mL
- c. 5.1 mL
- d. 2.41 mL

Answer = 
$$\frac{3.5 mg}{1kg} \times \frac{1 kg}{2.2 lbs} \times \frac{160 lbs}{1} \times \frac{1mL}{50 mg} = \underline{5.09} mL = 5.1mL$$