Borough of Manhattan Community College Department of Mathematics

MAT 104 DEPARTMENTAL FINAL EXAM REVIEW

Directions: Show all work. You may not use a calculator on the actual exam.

PART I. ARITHMETIC REVIEW

- 1. Simplify: $\frac{0.08}{0.1} * \frac{2.1}{1}$
- 2. If you have medication tablets whose strength is 0.1 mg and you need to give 0.3 mg, you will need (select one):
- a) 1 tab;

b) less than 1 tab;

- c) more than 1 tab.
- 3. Clear decimals, reduce fractions, then calculate. Round your answer to the nearest whole number: $\frac{1}{0.02} \times \frac{0.4}{1.6}$
- 4. How many milligrams is $\frac{1}{3}$ of a 300 mg-tablet?

PART II. CONVERSIONS

1. Perform the following conversions.

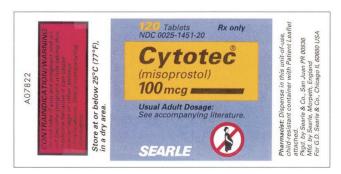
a) 39 Lb 4 Oz	kg; round your answer to the nearest tenth;
b) 0.2 g	mg;
c) 27 kg	Lb; round your answer to the nearest tenth;
d) 16 mcg	mg;
e) 3 tbs	mL;
f) 75 mL	Oz.

- 2. A nurse encouraged a client with diarrhea to drink 40 Oz of water per day. How many cups does this represent?
- 3. Convert 98.6 degrees Fahrenheit to Celsius.
- 4. A client weighs 99.2 kg. How many pounds does the client weigh? Round to the nearest tenth.
- 5. Convert 38.2 degrees Celsius to Fahrenheit.
- 6. An IV therapy started at 11:50 PM with an infusion time of 3 hr 30 min, what was the completion time in standard time?
- 7. If a client had IV therapy for 8 hours, ending at 1100, when on the 24-hour clock was the IV started?
- 8. A client had the following for lunch. Calculate client's fluid intake in mL.
- ½ cup of grape juice, 6 Oz of applesauce, ¾ Lb of fish sandwich, 1 ½ cups of water.

PART III. READING MEDICATION LABELS

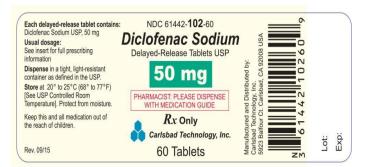
1. Read the label, and identify the information requested:





Each mL contains hydromorphone hydrochloride 2 mg, dedate disodium 0.5 mg, methylparaben 1.8 mg and propylparaben 0.2 mg in Water for Injection. pH 3.5-5.5; sodium hydroxide and/or hydrochloric acid added, if needed, for pH adiustment.





Label (i)

a) Trade Name: ____ b) Generic Name: _ c) Form: d) Dosage strength: e) Total in Container: Label (ii) a) Trade Name: _____ Generic Name: c) Form: d) Dosage strength: Total Volume: Label (iii) Trade Name: _____ Generic Name: c) Form: Dosage strength:

Label (iv)

f)

Total Volume:

a)	Trade Name:
b)	Generic Name:
c)	Dosage strength:
d)	Is it safe to store this medication in a

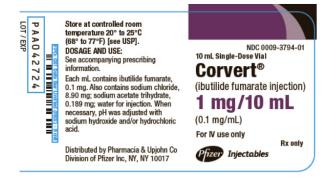
freezer? Justify.____

Directions for use

2. The medication with the label below is shipped in powdered form. How much diluent is needed for reconstitution?



- 3. Using Corvert label, answer the following questions:
- a) What is the total volume of the vial?
- b) What is the dosage strength?
- c) What is the route of administration?

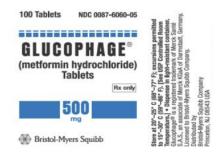


PART IV. DOSAGE CALCULATIONS

1. Calculate the following dosage:

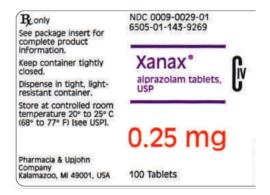
Order: Glucophage 0.5 g p.o. b.i.d.

Available:



2. Order: Xanax 500 mcg p.o. t.i.d. Available:

How many tablets will be need ed for one dose?



3. Order: Phenobarbital 90 mg p.o. at bedtime.

Available: Phenobarbital 15 mg tablets and 30 mg tablets.

- a) Which strength tablet is best to administer?
- b) How many tablets of which strength will you prepare to administer?
- c) State why.
- 4. Order: Augmentin 0.25 g p.o. q8h

Available:



5. Order: Reglan 5 mg IM b.i.d. $\frac{1}{2}$ hour a.c.

Available:

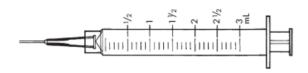


6. Calculate the following dosage:

Order: Cefaclor 0.18 g p.o. q4h

Available: Cefaclor labeled 375 mg per 5 mL

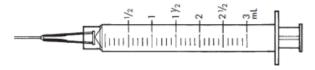




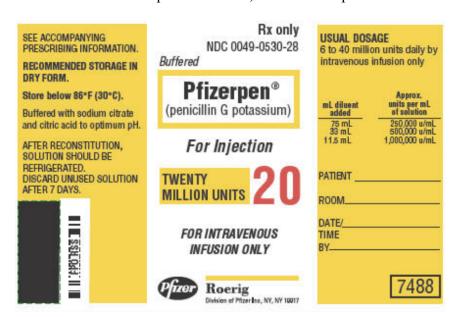
7. Order: Penicillin G potassium 300,000 units IV q6h.



- a) Which dosage strength would be appropriate to use?
- b) How many milliliters of diluent will you add to receive the dosage strength in (a)?
- c) How many milliliters will you administer?
- d) Shade the dosage calculated on the syringe provided.

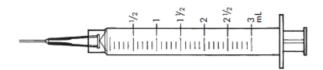


8. Order: Penicillin G potassium 700,000 units IV q6h.



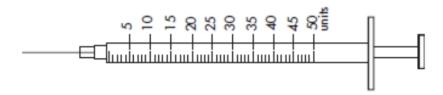
- a) Which dosage strength would be appropriate to use?
- b) How many milliliters of diluent will you add to receive the dosage strength in (a)?

- c) How many milliliters will you administer?
- d) Shade the dosage calculated on the syringe provided.

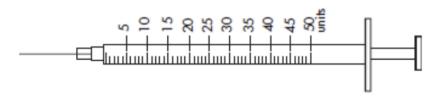


9. Shade on the syringe:

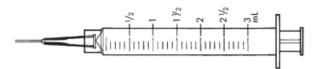
Order: Novolin R U-100 41 units subcut subcut daily at 7:30 am.



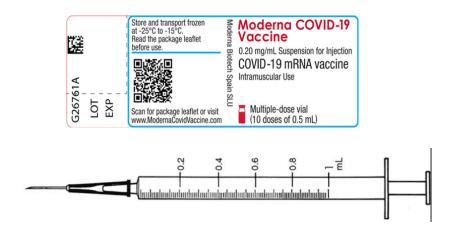
10. Use the syringe calibrations provided to measure the dosage 22 units of regular insulin.



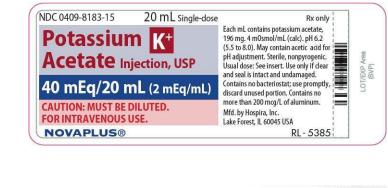
11. Prepare a 0.3 g dosage from medication labeled 900 mg per 6 mL. Show the amount of medication on the syringe.

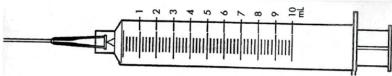


12. According to the instructions on the Moderna Covid-19 mRNA vaccine, a health worker has to fill a syringe with 0.5 mL of the medicine. You have a 1 mL syringe. How many mL do you need to fill the syringe with?



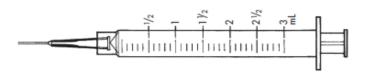
13. Order: Potassium acetate 16 mEq for IV. Calculate the dosage in mL to the nearest hundredth. Shade the dosage on the syringe provided.





14. Order: Cyanocobalamin 800 mcg. Calculate the dosage in mL. Shade the dosage on the syringe provided.





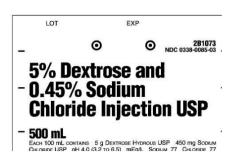
15. Order: Biaxin 1 g p.o. daily. How many tablets do you give?



- 16. You are to administer 3 tablets with a dosage strength of 0.04 mg each. What is the total dosage you need to administer?
- 17. Order: $\frac{1}{3}$ strength Ensure 1200 mL by NG tube over 8 hours. Calculate the amount of solute and solvent needed.

PART V. INTRAVENOUS (IV) CALCULATIONS

1. Use the label below to answer the following questions:



- a) What is the abbreviation for the given IV fluid?
- b) Calculate the amount of dextrose in the given IV fluid.
- c) Calculate the amount of sodium chloride in the given IV fluid.
- 2. Calculate the amount of dextrose and sodium chloride in 1000 mL of 5% dextrose and 0.9% normal saline.
- 3. Order: Lactated Ringer solution 1,000 mL to infuse at 80 mL/hr. The administration set delivers 15 gtt/mL. At what rate in gtt/min should the IV infuse?
- 4. An IV of 500 mL NS is to infuse at 60 mL/hr.
- a) Determine the infusion time expressed in traditional time (12-hour clock).
- b) The IV was started at 10: 00 PM. When would the IV infusion be completed? State time in (i) traditional (12-hour clock) and (ii) military (24-hour clock) time.

has infused.
a) Recalculate the rate in gtt/min for the remaining solution
b) Determine the percentage of change.
c) State your course of action.

5. An IV of 500 mL of 0.9% NS is to infuse in 6 hr at a rate of 14gtt/min (14 macrogtt/min). Drop factor: 10 gtt/ mL. The IV was started at 7 AM. You check the IV at 8 AM, and 200 mL

- 6. Order: 1 L of 0.9 % NS with 40,000 units heparin over 24 hours. Calculate the following:
- a) mL/hr
- b) units/hr
- 7. A dosage of 40 mg in 4 mL is diluted <u>to 50 mL</u> and administered in 90 minutes. Determine:
- (a) the number of diluent to be added and (b) the flow rate in mL/hr to set the pump.
- 8. A solution of 40,000 units in 1000 mL of heparin is to be used to infuse 1500 units/hr, calculate flow rate in mL/hr of the heparin. Round your answer to a whole number.
- 9. A solution of 400 mg in 250 mL and to infuse at 45 mL/hr. Calculate (a) mg/hr and (b)the mcg/min to infuse.
- 10. An infusion of 250 mL is started at 12: 20 pm to infuse at a rate of 20 mL/hr. Calculate (a) the infusion time and give the answer in hr and min; (b) the completion time using a 24-hour clock.
- 11. Administer 100 mL in 1 hr using a 15 gtt/mL set. Calculate the flow rate.
- 12. A client is to receive 1,800 mL of D5W in 24 hours with an infusion pump. At what flow rate will the pump deliver?
- 13. An IV of D5W and 1/2 NS 1,000 mL was ordered to infuse over 8 hours. Drop factor 15 gtt/mL. The IV was hung up at 7 am. At 11 am you check the IV, and noticed that 600 mL have infused.
- a) Recalculate the rate in gtt/min for the remaining solution.
- b) Determine the percentage of change in IV rate, and state your course of action.
- 14. a) Determine the infusion time for an IV of 500 mL NS is to infuse at 60 mL/hr and give the answer in hr and min;
- b) The IV started at 11PM, at what time would the infusion be completed? State time in traditional (12-hour clock).
 - c) Express your answer to part (b) in military time (24-hour clock).

PART VI. DOSAGE CALCULATIONS BASED ON WEIGHT AND BSA

- 1. Esmolol 1.5 g in 250 mL D5W has been ordered at a rate of 100 mcg/kg/min for a client weighing 102.4 kg. Determine the following:
- a) dosage in mcg/min;
- b) rate in mL/hr.
- 2. Order: Morphine sulfate 7.5 mg subcut q4h p.r.n. for a child weighing 84 Lb.

Available: Morphine sulfate 15 mg/mL subcutaneous injection.

The recommended maximum dose for a child is 0.1 to 0.2 mg/kg/dose.

- a) What is the child's weight in kilograms to the nearest tenth?
- b) What is the safe dosage range for this child? Round your answer to the nearest hundredths.
- c) Is the dosage ordered safe? Justify your answer.
- d) How many milliliters will you administer for one dosage?
- 3. The child's BSA is $0.52\ m^2$. The average child dosage for medication is $15\ mg/m^2$. What will the child's dosage be?
- 4. The label reads: Antibiotic, Pediatric Patients Age 2 to 6 years: 0.25 mg/kg/day or 8 mg per square meter of the patient body surface area. Calculate the daily dosage for a 5-year-old child whose BSA is 0.78 m².
- 5. A client with a weight of 187 Lb will receive a heparin infusion:

Heparin 28,000 units in 1,000 mL 0.9% sodium chloride.

Bolus with heparin sodium at 80 units/kg, then initiate drip at 18 units/kg/hr.

- (a) Calculate the initial heparin bolus dosage.
- (b) Calculate the infusion rate in units/hr, and determine the rate in mL/hr at which you will set the infusion device.

Answer Key

Part I. Arithmetic Review

- 1. 1.68
- 2. c) More than 1 tab
- 3. 13
- 4. 100 mg

Part II. Conversions

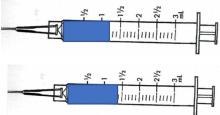
- 1. a) 17.8 kg; b) 200 mg; c) 59.4 Lb; d) 0.016 mg; e) 45 mL; f) 2.5 Oz
- 2. 5 cups
- 3. *37* °C
- 4. 218.2 Lb
- 5. 100.8 °F
- 6. 3:20 am
- 7. 0300
- 8. 660 mL

Part III. Reading Medication Labels

- 1. Label (i): a) CIPRO; b) ciprofloxacin hydrochloride/miles; c) tablet; d) 250 mg/tab; e) 100 tablets. Label (ii): a) Cytotec; b) misoprostol; c) tablet; d)100 mcg/tab; e) 60 tablets. Label (iii): a) no trade name stated; b)Hydromorphone: c) injectable liquid; d) 2 mg/mL; e) 20mL; f) Subcutaneous, Intramuscular or slow Intravenous use. Label (iv): a) No trade name stated; b) Diclofenac Sodium; c) 50 mg/tab; d) not safe. It is stated stored with controlled room temperature.
- 2. Reconstituted with 127 mL water.
- 3. a) 10 mL single-Dose Vial; b) 1 mg/10 mL; c) For IV use only.

Part IV. Dosage Calculations

- 1. 1 tab
- 2. 2 tabs
- 3. a) the "30 mg tablets" is best to administer; b) 3 tabs; c) the tablet consists of 30 mg of Phenobarbital, the order is 90 mg, so 30 mg*3=90 mg
- 4. 10 mL
- 5. 1 mL
- 6. 2.4 mL
- 7. a) 250,000 units/mL; b) 18.2 mL; c) 1.2 mL; d)
- 8. a) 500,000 units/mL; b) 33 mL; c) 1.4 mL; d)
- 9. Novolin R U-100: 41units.





10. Regular insulin: 22 units.

11. 2 mL



- 12. 0.5 mL
- 13. 8 mL
- 14. 0.8 mL
- 15. 2 tab
- 16. 0.12 mg
- 17. Solute: 400 mL, solvent: 800 mL

Part V. Intravenous (IV) Calculations

- 1. a) D5 and $\frac{1}{2}$ NS; b) 25 g; c) 2.25 g
- 2. Dextrose: 50 g; Sodium Chloride 9 g
- 3. 20 gtt/min
- 4. a) 8 hr 20 min; b) (i) traditional time 6:20 am hours, (ii) military time 0620 hours
- 5. a) 10 gtt/min; b) -29%; c) This percent change is beyond +/- 25% range; notify a prescriber
- 6. a) 42 mL/hr; b)1680 units/hr
- 7. a) added 46 mL; b) 33 mL/hr
- 8. 38 mL/hr
- 9. a) 72 mg/hr; b) 1200 mcg/min
- 10. a) 12 hr 30 min; b) 00:50 am
- 11. 25 gtt/min
- 12. 75 mL/hr
- 13. a) 25 gtt/min; b) -19%. This percent change is within +/- 25%; change the flow rate without notifying a prescriber.
- 14. a) 8 hr 20 min; b) 7:20 am; c) 0720

Part VI. Dosage Calculations Based on Weight and BSA

- 1. a) 10,240 mcg/min; b) 102.4 mL/hr
- 2. a) 38.2kg; b) 3.82-7.64 mg/kg/dose; c) Yes; d) 0.5 mL
- 3. 7.8 mg
- 4. 6.24 mg
- 5. a) 6800 units; b) 1530 units/hr; 55 mL/hr