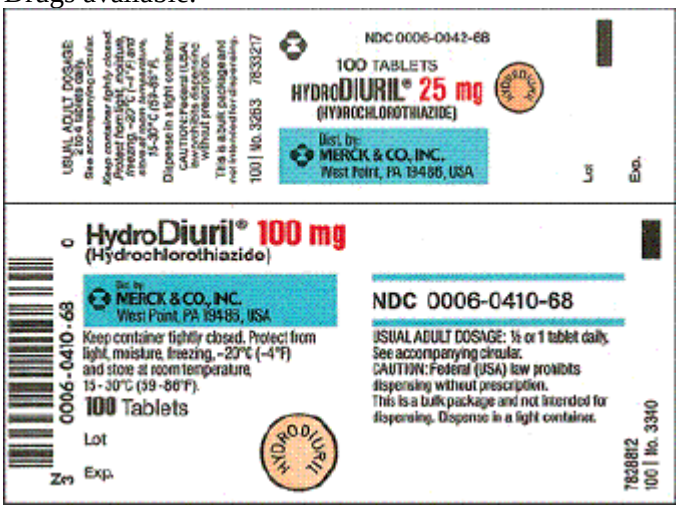
OTHER

1. Order: HydroDIURIL 50 mg, PO, daily
   Drugs available:



   a. Which bottle of HydroDIURIL would you use?
   b. How many tablets would you give? (Show your work.)

   ANS:
   a. HydroDIURIL 25 mg bottle. (You could use HydroDIURIL 100 mg bottle, but the tablet should be scored and broken in half.)
   b. BF: $\frac{D}{H} \times V = \frac{50}{25} \times 1$
   = 2 tablets
   OR
   FE: $\frac{H}{V} = \frac{D}{x} = \frac{25}{1} = \frac{50}{x}$
   Cross multiply: $25x = 50$
   $x = 2$ tablets

   OR

   RP: H : V :: D : x
   25 : 1 :: 50 : x
   $25x = 50$
   $x = 2$ tablets
   OR (using 100 mg bottle)
   DA: tab = $\frac{1 \times \cancel{50}\ \text{mg}}{{}_{2}\cancel{100}\ \text{mg} \times 1}$

   $= \frac{1}{2}$ tablet

2. Order: hydroxyzine pamoate 0.1 g, PO, q8h
   Drugs available:

a. Which bottle of hydroxyzine would you use? Explain.
b. How many tablets/capsules would you give?

ANS:
a. Vistaril is hydroxyzine pamoate.
Change 0.1 g to milligrams.

a. 500 mg = 0.5 g; move the decimal point 3 spaces to the left (500. g)

b. BF: $\frac{D}{H} \times V \frac{100\text{ mg}}{100\text{ mg}} \times 1$

$= 1\ \text{cap/tap}$

OR

FE: $\frac{H}{V} = \frac{D}{x} =$

$\frac{100}{1} = \frac{100}{x} =$

Cross multiply $100x = 100$
$x = 1$ cap/tab

OR

RP: H **:** V **::** D **:** x
100 mg **:** 1 tab **::** 100 mg **:** x tab
$100x = 100$
$x = 1$ cap/tab
OR (conversion needed)

DA: $\text{tablet} = \frac{1\text{ tab} \times \cancel{100}^{10}\text{mg} \times 0.1\text{ g}}{_1\cancel{100}\text{ mg} \times 1\text{g} \times 1}$

$\frac{10 \times 0.1}{1} = 1\ \text{cap/tab}$

3. Order: aspirin gr X, PO, bid
   Drug available:

   a. Gr X is equal to how many milligrams? (Use table if needed.)
   b. How many tablets would you give?

   ANS:
   a. Gr X = 650 mg
   b. 2 tablets of aspirin per dose

4. Order: amoxicillin clavulanate (Augmentin) 0.5 g, PO, q8h
   Drugs available:

   a. Which bottle would you use?
   b. How many tablets would you give?

   ANS:
   a. Either bottle; 0.5 g = 500 mg
   b. 2 tablets of Augmentin 250 mg; 1 tablet of Augmentin 500 mg

5. Order: megestrol acetate (Megace) 160 mg, PO, in four divided doses
   Drug available:

   a. How many milligrams should the patient receive per dose?
   b. How many tablets should the patient receive per dose?

   ANS:
   a. 160 mg ÷ 4 times a day = 40 mg per dose

b. BF: $\frac{D}{H} \times V = \frac{40\text{ mg}}{20\text{ mg}} \times 1\text{ tab} = 2\text{ tablets}$

OR

FE: $\frac{H}{V} = \frac{D}{x} = \frac{20}{1} = \frac{40}{x} =$

Cross multiply $20x = 40$

$x = 2$ tablets

OR

RP : H : V :: D : x

20 mg : 1 tab :: 40 mg : x tab

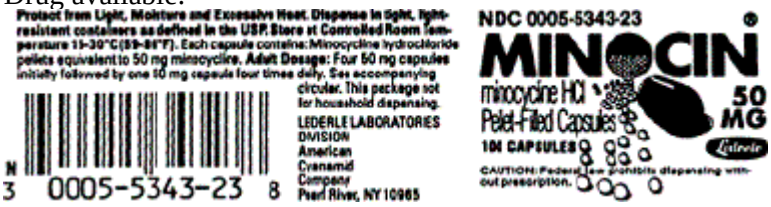
$20x = 40$

$x = 2$ tablets

OR (No conversion needed)

DA: tab $= \frac{1 \times 4\cancel{0}^{2}}{{}_{1}\cancel{2}\cancel{0} \times 1} = 2$ tablets

6. Order: minocycline HCl 100 mg, PO, q12h
   Drug available:



   How many capsules would you give per dose?

   ANS:
   2 capsules

7. Order: Nitrostat 0.6 mg, SL, stat
   Drugs available:

   a. Which bottle of Nitrostat would you use?
   b. How many tablets would you give?

   ANS:
   a. Nitrostat 0.3 mg sublingual (SL) tablet for Nitrostat tablets cannot be broken.
   b. 2 tablets SL

8. Order: Nitrostat gr 1/100, SL, stat
   Drug available:

   a. How many tablets would you give?
   b. Explain your answer.

   ANS:
   a. None from this bottle.
   b. SL tablet cannot be broken.

9. Order: carvedilol (Coreg) 12.5 mg, PO, bid
   Drug available:

   a. How many tablets should the patient receive per dose?
   b. How many milligrams should the patient receive per day?

   ANS:
   a. 2 tablets
   b. 25 mg per day

10. Order: acebutolol (Sectral), 200 mg, PO, bid (twice a day)
    Drugs available: acebutolol 100 mg, 200 mg, and 400 mg tablets
    a. Which acebutolol tablet you would select
    b. How many tablets would you give per dose per day?

    ANS:
    a. 200 mg tablet strength
    b. 1 tablet per dose; 2 tablets per day

11. Order: acyclovir (Zovirax) 200 mg, PO, 5 × a day
    Drugs available: Zovirax 200 mg capsule; and 400 mg and 800 mg tablets
    a. Which Zovirax would you select?
    b. How many milligrams should the patient receive per day?
    c. How many tablets/capsules of Zovirax should be administered per dose?

    ANS:
    a. 200 mg capsule
    b. 1000 mg per day

c. 1 Zovirax 200 mg capsule

12. Order: almotriptan (Axert) 12.5 mg PO, stat. May be repeated in 2 hours only.
Drug available: Axert 6.25 mg tablet
a. How many tablets would you administer?
b. If the dose is repeated in 2 hours, how many tablets should be given?

ANS:
a. 2 tablets
b. 2 tablets

13. Order: amiloride (Midamor) 10 mg, PO, in two divided doses and may increase to 15 mg per day.
Drug available: amiloride 5 mg tablet
a. How many tablets should the patient receive per dose?
b. If the dose is increased, how many tablets should the patient receive per day?

ANS:
a. 1 tablet per dose
b. 3 tablets per day

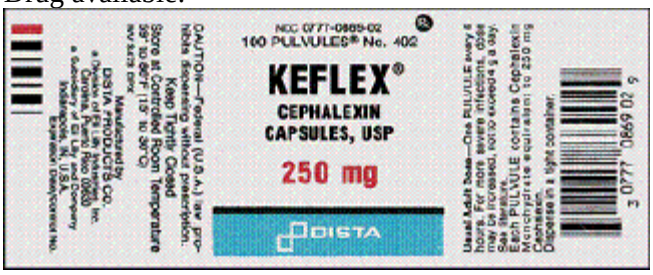
14. Order: aripiprazole (Abilify) 30 mg, PO, daily for 2 weeks; then 15 mg, PO, daily
Drugs available: Abilify, 10 mg, 15 mg, 20 mg, 30 mg tablets
a. Which Abilify tablet would you select? Explain.
b. How many tablet(s) daily would you give during the first 2 weeks?
c. How many tablet(s) would you give daily after the first 2 weeks?

ANS:
a. Either the 15 mg or 30 mg tablet. By selecting the 15 mg tablet, the same strength could be used after the first 2 weeks.
b. 2 tablets of Abilify 15 mg or 1 tablet of the Abilify 30 mg tablet
c. 1 tablet of Abilify 15 mg or $\frac{1}{2}$ tablet of the Abilify 30 mg tablet

15. Order: captopril (Capoten) 75 mg, PO, bid
Drugs available: Capoten 12.5 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg tablets
a. Which Capoten strength would you select? Why?
b. How many milligrams should the patient receive per day?
c. If selecting the 25 mg strength, how many tablets should the patient receive per dose?

ANS:
a. Select 25 mg strength OR select 25 mg and 50 mg strength.
b. 150 mg per day
c. 3 tablets

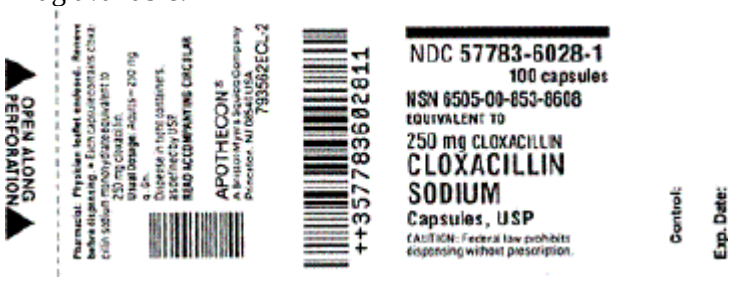
16. Order: cephalexin 0.5 g, PO, q6h
Drug available:



a. How many milligrams equal 0.5 g?
b. How many tablets would you give?

ANS:
a. 500 mg (0.500 mg)
b. 2 tablets

17. Order: cloxacillin 1 g/day, PO, in four divided doses, q6h
Drug available:



a. How many milligrams should the patient receive q6h?
b. How many capsules would you give per dose?

ANS:
a. 1 g = 1000 mg; 1000 mg ÷ 4 = 250 mg, q6h
b. 1 capsule of cloxacillin per dose

18. Order: Cardizem SR 120 mg, PO, bid
Drugs available:

a. Which bottle of Cardizem would you use?
b. How many milligrams per day should the patient receive?
c. How many tablets/capsules per dose would you give?

ANS:
a. Cardizem SR
b. 240 mg per day (bid means twice a day)
c. 2 capsules of Cardizem SR per dose

19. Order: Decadron 0.5 mg, PO, tid
Drug available:

a. How many milligrams should the patient receive per day?
b. How many tablets would you give per dose?

ANS:
a. 1.5 mg of Decadron per day (tid means three times per day)

b. BF: $\frac{D}{H} \times V$

$$= \frac{0.5\text{ mg}}{0.25\text{ mg}} \times 1\text{ tab}$$

$$= 0.\underline{25}\overline{)0.\underline{50}}^{\,2.}$$

$$= 2\text{ tablets}$$

OR

FE: $\frac{H}{V} = \frac{D}{x} = \frac{0.25}{1} = \frac{0.5}{x}$

$= 2$ tablets

OR

RP : H : V :: D : x

$25 : 1 :: 0.5 : x$

$0.25x = 0.5$

$x = 2$ tablets

OR (No conversion needed)

DA: tablet $= \frac{1 \times \cancel{5}\cancel{0}^{2}}{{}_{1}\cancel{0} \div \cancel{2}\cancel{5} \times 1} = 2$ tablets

20. Order: Cipro 0.5 g, PO, q12h
Drug available:

a. How many tablets would you give per dose?
b. How many milligrams would you give per day?

ANS:
a. 1 tablet
b. 1000 mg of Cipro per day

21. Order: carbidopa-levodopa, 50 mg carbidopa/200 mg levodopa, PO, bid
Drug available: 25 mg carbidopa/100 mg levodopa ER tablet
How many ER tablets should the patient receive per dose?

ANS:
2 ER tablets per dose

22. Order: chlorzoxazone (Paraflex) 750 mg, PO, tid
Drugs available: chlorzoxazone 250 mg and 500 mg tablet
a. How many milligrams should the patient receive per day?
b. Which chlorzoxazone strength would you select? Explain

ANS:
a. 250 mg per day
b. Select the 250 mg strength; give 3 tablets OR give one 250 mg tablet and one 500 mg tablet.

23. Order: colesevelam (Welchol) 1250 mg, PO, bid with meals
Drug available: colesevelam 625 mg tablet
How many tablets should the patient receive per dose?

ANS:
2 tablets

24. Order: doxazosin (Cardura) 0.5 mg, PO, at bedtime; increase as needed
Drugs available: doxazosin 1 mg, 2 mg, 4 mg, and 8 mg tablets
a. Which doxazosin strength would you select?
b. How many tablets would you give?

ANS:
a. 1 mg doxazosin tablet strength
b. $\frac{1}{2}$ tablet

25. Order: procainamide (Procan) SR 0.5 g, PO, q6h
Drug available:

a. How many grams should the patient receive per day?
b. How many tablets of Procan will you give per dose?

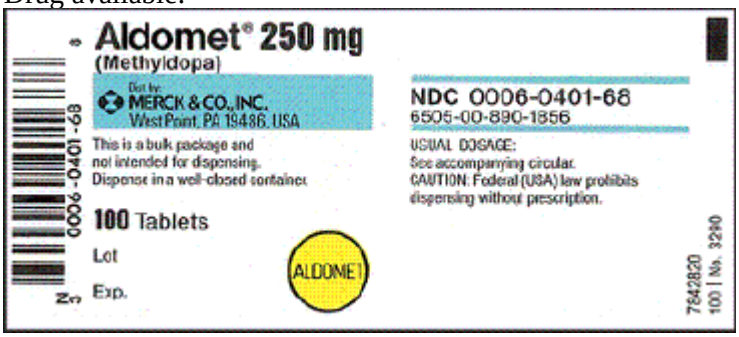
ANS:
a. 2 g per day
b. 1 tablet of Procan SR per dose

26. Order: Mandelamine 1 g, PO, q12h
Drug available:

How many tablets would you give?

ANS:
2 tablets of Mandelamine 0.5 g

27. Order: methyldopa (Aldomet) 0.75 g, PO, bid
Drug available:



a. How many grams of Aldomet should the patient receive per day?
b. How many milligrams per day?
c. How many tablets would you give per dose?

ANS:
a. 1 g = 1000 mg; 1.5 g per day
b. 1500 mg per day

a. 500 mg = 0.5 g; move the decimal point 3 spaces to the left (500. g)

BF: $\frac{D}{H} \times V = \frac{750\text{ mg}}{250\text{ mg}} \times 1\text{ tab} = 3\text{ tablets}$

OR

FE: $\frac{H}{V} = \frac{D}{x} = \frac{250}{1} = \frac{750}{x}$

Cross multiply $250x = 750$

$x = 3$ tablets

OR

RP : H : V :: D : x

250 mg : 1 tab :: 750 mg : x tab

$250x = 750$

$x = 3$ tablets

OR (conversion needed)

DA: $\text{tab} = \frac{1\text{ tab} \times \cancel{1000}^{4}\text{ mg} \times 0.75\text{ g}}{{}_{1}\cancel{250}\text{ mg} \times 1\text{ g} \times 1}$

$= 4 \times 0.75 = 3$ tablets

28. Order: digoxin (Lanoxin) 0.5 mg, PO, daily
Drugs available:

a. Which bottle of digoxin (Lanoxin) would you use?
b. How many tablets would you give?

ANS:
a. Lanoxin 250 mcg (0.25 mg) bottle
b. 2 tablets (or 4 tablets of 125 mcg bottle)

29. Order: fenofibrate (Antara) 90 mg, PO, daily
Drugs available: Antara 45 mg, 87 mg, and 130 mg capsules
a. Which Antara strength would you select?
b. How many capsules would you give per day?

ANS:
a. Antara 45 mg strength
b. 2 capsules per day

30. Order: bisoprolol (Zebeta) 5 mg, PO, for 4 weeks; increase to 10 mg for the next 4 weeks and 15 mg after the last 4 weeks
Drug available:

a. How many tablets would you give for the first 4 weeks?
b. How many tablets would you give for the next 4 weeks?
c. How many tablets would you give during the third 4 weeks?

ANS:
a. 1 tablet
b. 2 tablets
c. 3 tablets

31. Order: kanamycin 0.5 g, PO, q12h
Parameter: 15 mg/kg/day in two or three divided doses
Patient weighs 68 kg
Drug available:

a. Is the patient's daily dose within safe dose parameters? Explain.
b. How many tablets would you give per dose?

ANS:
a. Parameter: 15 mg × 68 kg = 1020 mg per day. Ordered dose is 1 g or 1000 mg per day, which is within safe dose parameters.
b. 0.5 g = 500 mg; 1 capsule per dose

32. Order: cefuroxime (Ceftin) 0.25 g, PO, bid
Drug available:

a. How many milligrams equals 0.25 g?
b. How many tablets would you give per dose?

ANS:
a. 500 mg = 0.5 g; move the decimal point 3 spaces to the left (500. g)
b. 2 tablets of cefuroxime 125 mg per dose

33. Order: ethambutol (Myambutal) 15 mg/kg/day, PO
Drugs available: Myambutal 100 mg and 400 mg tablets
Patient weight: 67 kg
a. How many Myambutal should the patient receive per day?
b. Which strength Myambutal would you select?
c. How many tablets would you give?

ANS:
a. 15 × 67 kg = 1005 mg or 1000 mg
b. 400 mg strength
c. 2.5 tablets per day

34. Order: etodolac 1.2 g/day, PO, in three divided doses
Drug available: etodolac 200 mg capsules
a. How many milligrams should the patient receive per dose?

b. How many capsules would you give per dose?

ANS:
a. 1.2 g = 1200 mg; 1200 ÷ 3 = 400 mg per dose
b. 2 capsules of etodolac 200 mg per dose

35. Order: Compazine 10 mg, PO, qid
Drug available:

(Maximum dose is 40 mg/day.)
a. Is the dose per day within safe parameters? Explain.
b. How many tablets would you give per dose?

ANS:
a. Yes; 10 mg, qid = 40 mg per day (qid means 4 times a day)
b. 2 tablets of Compazine per dose

36. Order: glyburide 2.5 mg, PO, daily
Drugs available: Glyburide 1.25 mg and 5 mg
a. Which bottle of glyburide would you use?
b. How many tablets of glyburide would you give?

ANS:
a. Either bottle of glyburide is OK, but the 1.25 mg bottle is preferred because it prevents breaking a 5-mg tablet in half.
b. 2 tablets of glyburide 1.25 mg, or $\frac{1}{2}$ tablet of glyburide 5 mg

37. Order: prazosin 4 mg, PO, tid
Drugs available: prazosin 1 mg, 2 mg, and 5 mg caplets
a. Which bottle of prazosin would you use?
b. How many capsules would you give per dose?

ANS:
a. Prazosin 2 mg bottle

b. BF: $\frac{D}{H} \times V = \frac{4\text{ mg}}{2\text{ mg}} \times 1\text{ cap} = 2\text{ caps}$

OR

FE: $\frac{H}{V} = \frac{D}{x} = \frac{2\text{ mg}}{1} = \frac{4\text{ mg}}{x} = 2\text{ caps}$

OR

RP : H : V :: D : x

2 mg : 1 cap :: 4 mg : x cap

$2x = 4$

$x = 2$ caps

OR (No conversion needed)

DA: caps = $\frac{1\text{ cap} \times 4\,\cancel{\text{mg}}^{2}}{{}_{1}\,\cancel{2}\,\cancel{\text{mg}} \times 1} = 2\text{ caps}$

38. Order: levothyroxine 25 mcg, PO, daily
Drugs available: levothyroxine 0.025 mg and 0.05 mg tablet
Change micrograms (mcg) into milligrams. Move the decimal point three spaces to the *left*
a. 25 mcg = _____ mg
b. Which levothyroxine tablet would you select?
c. How many tablets would you give per day?

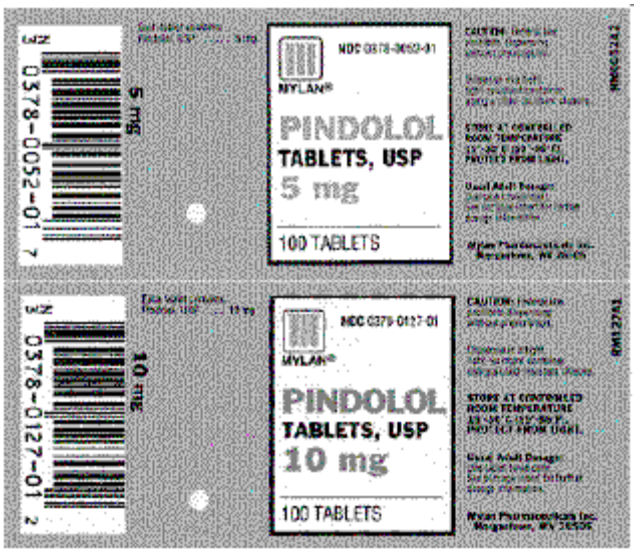
ANS:
a. 0.025 mg
b.0.025 mg tablet
c.1 tablet

39. Order: Nitrostat tablets
Drugs available:

a. Which of these nitroglycerin preparations is most potent?
b. How is Nitrostat SL administered? Why?

ANS:
a. Nitrostat 0.6 mg or 1/100 gr
b. SL (under the tongue); drug is absorbed by the sublingual vessels under the tongue because gastric juices destroy the drug.

40. Order: pindolol 5 mg, PO, bid; after 2 weeks increase dose to 20 mg/day in two divided doses
Drugs available:



a. How many tablets of pindolol should the patient receive per dose for the first 2 weeks?
b. How many tablets of pindolol should the patient receive per dose after 2 weeks?

ANS:
a. 1 tablet (5 mg bottle)
b. 2 tablets (5 mg bottle); 1 tablet (10 mg bottle) per dose

41. Order: ethambutol HCl 200 mg, PO, qid
Parameter: 15 mg/kg/day
Patient weighs 121 lb
Drugs available: ethambutol 100 mg and 400 mg
a. How many kilograms does the patient weigh?
b. What is the maximum dose the patient should receive per day?
c. Which bottle of ethambutol would you use?
d. How many tablets would you give?

ANS:
a. 121 lb ÷ 2.2 kg = 55 kg
b. 15 mg × 55 kg = 825 mg per day; dose is within safe dose parameter of 825 mg per day or 800 mg per day.
c. Ethambutol 100 mg bottle
d. 2 tablets from ethambutol 100 mg bottle per dose.

42. Order: aminocaproic acid (Amicar) 1.5 g, PO, stat, and may repeat in 1 hour
Drug available:

a. How many milligrams are in 1.5 g?
b. How many tablets would you give?

ANS:

a. 1.5 g = 1500 mg (1,500 mg)

b. 3 tablets of aminocaproic acid from Amicar 500 mg bottle

43. Order: capecitabine (Xeloda) 2500 mg/m^2/day in two divided doses
Patient height: 64 in; weight 160 lb
Drugs available: Xeloda 150 mg and 500 mg tablets
a. Using the nomogram, what is the BSA or m^2?
b. Patient should receive how many mg per day and per dose?
c. Which of the Xeloda strengths would you use?
d. How many tablets should the patient receive per dose?

ANS:
a. BSA 1.8
b. 4500 mg per day; 2250 mg per dose
c. Select Xeloda 500 mg strength.
d. $4\frac{1}{2}$ days per day using the 500 mg strength

44. Order: mercaptopurine (6-MP), 80 mg/m^2/day, PO
Patient BSA (m^2) is 1.8
Drug available: mercaptopurine 50 mg tablets
a. How many milligrams should the patient receive per day?
b. How many tablets should the patient receive per day

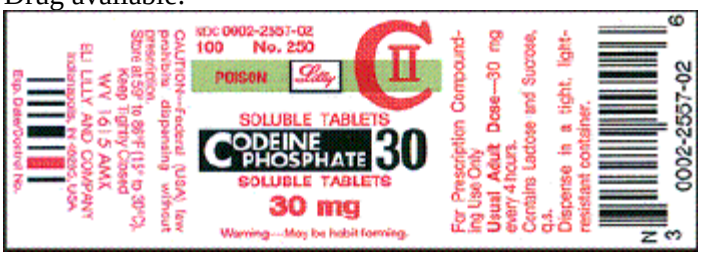
ANS:
a. 144 mg per day
b. 2.88 tablets or 3 tablets (round off) per day

45. Order: timolol maleate (Blocadren) 10 mg, PO, bid; then, after 2 weeks, the patient is to receive 40 mg in two divided doses
Drugs available:

a. Which bottle of Blocadren would you choose for the first 2 weeks?
b. How many tablets should the patient receive per dose during the first 2 weeks?
c. Which bottle of Blocadren would you choose after the first 2 weeks? Why?
d. How many tablets should the patient receive per dose after the second week?

ANS:
a. Blocadren 10 mg
b. 1 tablet of Blocadren of 10 mg
c. Blocadren 20 mg; fewer tablets to give
d. 1 tablet of Blocadren of 20 mg

46. Order: codeine gr 1, PO, stat
Drug available:



How many tablets of codeine would you give?

ANS:

BF: $\frac{D}{H} \times V = \frac{60\text{ mg}}{30\text{ mg}} \times 1\text{ tab} = 2\text{ tablets}$

OR

FE: $\frac{H}{V} = \frac{D}{x} = \frac{30}{1} = \frac{60}{x}$

Cross multiply $30x = 60$

$x = 2$ tablets

OR

RP : H : V :: D : x

30 mg : 1 tab :: 60 mg : x tab

$30x = 60$

$x = 2$ tablets

OR (conversion needed)

DA: tab = $\frac{1\text{ tab} \times \cancel{60}^{2}\text{mg} \times 1\text{g}}{{}_{1}\cancel{30}\text{ mg} \times 1\text{g} \times 1} = 2\text{ tablets}$

47. Order: propranolol (Inderal) 30 mg, PO, tid
Drugs available: propranolol 10 mg, 20 mg, 40 mg, 60 mg, and 80 mg
a. Which bottle(s) of propranolol would you use?
b. How many tablets would you give per dose?

ANS:
a. Propranolol 10 mg and 20 mg bottles

b. 1 tablet from each bottle per dose (could use the 60 mg bottle and give $\frac{1}{2}$ tablet)

48. Order: Tagamet 0.4 g, PO, bid, and 0.8 g, at hour of sleep
Drugs available:

a. Which bottle of Tagamet would you use?
b. How many tablets would you give per dose during the day? How many tablets at hour of sleep?

ANS:
a. 0.4 g = 400 mg; either bottle is OK, but Tagamet 400 mg is preferred.
b. Using a Tagamet 400 mg bottle, give 1 tablet per dose during the day and 2 tablets at night (hs).
Using a Tagamet 200 mg bottle, give 2 tablets per dose during the day and 4 tablets at night.

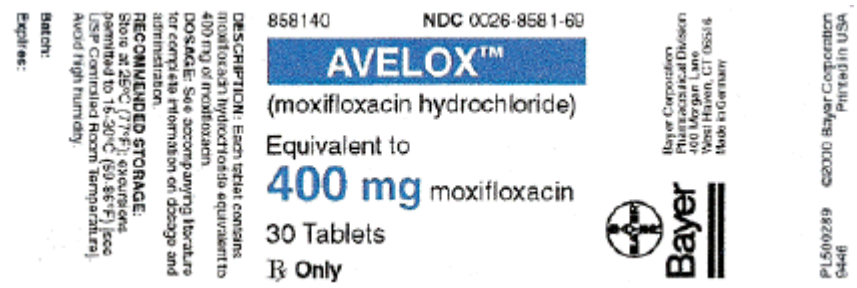
49. Order: cinoxacin 1 g/day, PO, in two divided doses
Drugs available: cinoxacin 250 mg and 500 mg capsules
a. What are the specific times for the patient to receive cinoxacin?
b. How many grams or milligrams per dose?
c. Which bottle of cinoxacin would you use?
d. How many capsules would you give?

ANS:
a. Two divided doses q12h
b. 0.5 g or 500 mg per dose
c. Either bottle is OK, but cinoxacin 500 mg is preferred.
d. Using the cinoxacin 500 mg, give 1 capsule per dose; using cinoxacin 250 mg, give 2 capsules per dose.

50. Order: captopril (Capoten) 50 mg, PO, bid
Drugs available: captopril 12.5 mg, 25 mg, and 37.5 mg tablets
a. Which bottle of captopril would you use?
b. How many tablets would the patient receive per dose?

ANS:
a. Captopril 25 mg bottle
b. 2 tablets of captopril per dose

51. Order: moxifloxacin (Avelox) 400 mg, PO, daily for 5 days; then 200 mg PO, daily for the next 5 days.
Drug available:



a. How many tablets would you give for the first 5 days?

b. How many tablets would you give for the next 5 days?

ANS:
a. 1 tablet of Avelox
b. $\frac{1}{2}$ tablet of Avelox

52. Order: amlodipine (Norvasc) 2.5 mg, PO, daily and increase to 5 mg daily.
Drugs available: Norvasc 5 mg and 10 mg tablets
a. Which Norvasc strength would you select?
b. How many tablets would you give for 2.5 mg?
c. With an increase dosage of 5 mg, how many tablets would you give?

ANS:
a. Select the Norvasc 5 mg strength.
b. $\frac{1}{2}$ tablet of Norvasc for 2.5 mg
c. 1 tablet of Norvasc

53. Order: pravastatin (Pravachol) 20 mg, PO, at bedtime
Drug available:

How many tablets would you give?

ANS:
2 tablets

54. Order: betamethasone (Celestone) 2.4 mg, PO, daily
Drug available: betamethasone 0.6 mg tablets
How many tablets would you give?

ANS:

BF: $\frac{D}{H} \times V = \frac{2.4\text{ mg}}{0.6\text{ mg}} \times 1\text{ tablet} = 4\text{ tablets}$

OR

FE: $\frac{H}{V} = \frac{D}{x} = \frac{0.6\text{ mg}}{1\text{ tab}} = \frac{2.4\text{ mg}}{x}$

Cross multiply: $0.6x = 2.4$

$x = 4$ tablets

OR

RP : H : V :: D : x

$0.6 : 1 :: 2.4 : x$

$0.6x = 2.4$

$x = \frac{2.4}{0.6}$

$x = 4$ tablets

DA: tab = $\frac{1\text{ tab} \times 2.4\ \cancel{\text{mg}}}{0.6\ \cancel{\text{mg}} \times 1}$

$= \frac{2.4}{0.6} = 4$ tablets

55. Order: dexamethasone (Decadron) 3 mg, PO, bid
Drugs available:

a. Which bottle of Decadron would you use?
b. How many tablets would you give per dose?

ANS:
a. Decadron 1.5 mg bottle
b. 2 tablets per dose (or if the 6.0 mg tablet is scored, you can break the tablet in half and give $\frac{1}{2}$ tablet)

56. Order: Dilantin 0.1 g, PO, daily
Drugs available: phenytoin (Dilantin) 30 mg and 100 mg capsules
a. Which bottle of Dilantin would you use?
b. How many capsules of Dilantin would you give?

ANS:
a. 500 mg = 0.5 g; move the decimal point 3 spaces to the left (500. g)
b. 1 capsule from phenytoin 100 mg bottle

57. Order: phenytoin (Dilantin) 1 g, PO, loading dose (LD) in three divided doses in 24 hours

Parameter: 15 to 18 mg/kg/LD
Patient weighs 60 kg
Drug available: Dilantin 100 mg capsule
a. In 24 hours, three divided doses would be how often?
b. How many milligrams would the patient receive per dose in 24 hours?
c. Is the dose within safe parameters? Explain.
d. How many capsules would you give per dose?

ANS:
a. 8 hours (q8h)
b. Per dose: (1) 300 mg, (2) 300 mg, and (3) 400 mg
c. Yes, the dose is within safe dose parameters (900-1080 mg). Parameters: 15 mg × 60 = 900 mg; 18 mg × 60 = 1080 mg.
d. (1) 3 capsules, (2) 3 capsules, and (3) 4 capsules

58. Order: meprobamate (Equanil) 1.2 g/day, in three divided doses
Drugs available: Equanil 200 mg and 400 mg tablets
a. How many milligrams would the patient receive per dose?
b. Which bottle of meprobamate would you use?
c. How many tablets would you give per dose?

ANS:
a. 1.2 g = 1200 mg; 1200 ÷ 3 = 400 mg per dose
b. Either bottle is OK, but meprobamate 400 mg bottle is preferred.
c. 1 tablet per dose from meprobamate 400 mg bottle

59. Order: cyclophosphamide (Cytoxan) 200 mg, PO, daily
Parameter: 1 to 5 mg/kg/day
Patient weighs 100 lb
Drug available:

a. How many kilograms does the patient weigh?
b. Is the dose of Cytoxan within the parameter range? Explain.
c. How many tablets would you give?

ANS:
a. 100 lb ÷ 2.2 = 45.5 kg
b. 1 mg × 45.5 = 45.5 mg; 5 mg × 45.5 = 227.3; Yes; dose is within safe parameters.
c. 4 tablets of Cytoxan per dose

60. Order: Dilantin 100 mg, PO, daily
Drug available: Dilantin 250 mg per 5 mL
How many milliliters would you give?

ANS:

BF: $\frac{D}{H} \times V = \frac{100 \times 5}{250}\text{ mL} = \frac{\cancel{500}^{2}}{{}_{1}\cancel{250}} = 2\text{ mL of Dilantin per dose}$

OR

FE: $\frac{H}{V} = \frac{D}{x} = \frac{250}{5} = \frac{100}{x}$

Cross multiply: $250x = 500$

$x = 2\text{ mL}$

OR

RP : H : V :: D : x

250 mg : 5 mL :: 100 mg : x

$250x = 500$

$x = 2\text{ mL}$

OR

DA: mL = $\frac{5\text{ ml} \times \cancel{100}^{2}\ \cancel{\text{mg}}}{{}_{5}\cancel{250}\text{ mg}} = \frac{10}{5} = 2\text{ mL}$

61. Order: escitalopram (Lexapro) 7.5 mg, PO in the AM daily
Drug available: Lexapro 5 mg/5 mL
How many milliliters would you give in the AM?

ANS:
7.5 mL in the AM

62. Order: famotidine (Pepcid) 40 mg, PO, bedtime for 4 weeks, then 20 mg at bedtime for the next 4 weeks
Drug available: Pepcid 40 mg/5 mL
a. How many milliliters should the patient receive at bedtime for the first 4 weeks?
b. How many milliliters should the patient receive at bedtime for the next 4 weeks?

ANS:
a. 5 mL for the first 4 weeks
b. $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 2.5 mL for the second 4 weeks

63. Order: fluphenazine HCl (Prolixin) 5 mg, PO, q6h
Drug available: fluphenazine HCl 2.5 mg/5 mL
a. How many milligrams should the patient receive per day?
b. How many milliliters should the patient receive per dose?

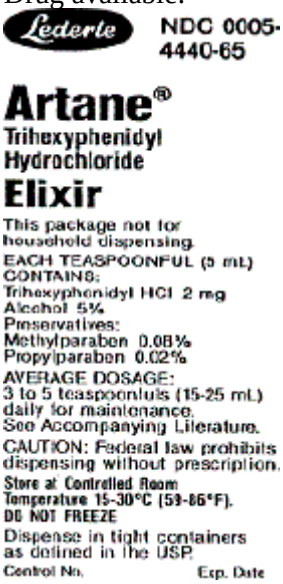
ANS:
a. 20 mg per day
b. 10 mL per dose

64. Order: amoxicillin 200 mg, PO, q8h
Drug available:

How many milliliters of amoxicillin would you give per dose?

ANS:
4 mL of amoxicillin per dose

65. Order: Artane 1 mg, PO initially
Drug available:



How many milliliters would you give initially?

ANS:

$$\text{BF: } \frac{D}{H} \times V = \frac{1}{2} \times 5\text{ mL} = \frac{5}{2} = 2.5\text{ mL of Artane per dose}$$

OR

$$\text{FE: } \frac{H}{V} = \frac{D}{x} = \frac{2}{5} = \frac{1}{x}$$

Cross multiply: $2x = 5$

$x = 2.5\text{ mL}$

OR

$$\text{RP} : \text{H} : \text{V} :: \text{D} : x$$

$$2 : 5 :: 1\text{ mg} : x$$

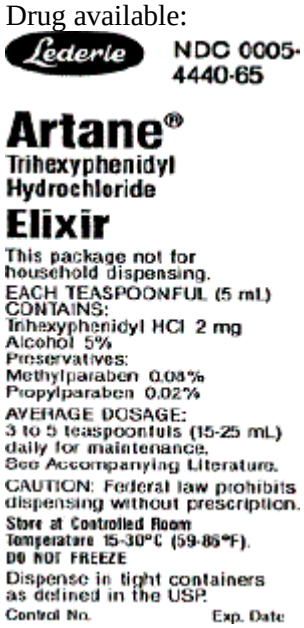
$$2x = 5$$

$$x = 2.5\text{ mL}$$

OR

$$\text{DA: mL} = \frac{5\text{ ml} \times 1\text{ mg}}{2\text{ mg} \times 1} = \frac{5}{2} = 2.5\text{ mL}$$

66. Order: Artane 5 mg, PO, bid
Drug available:



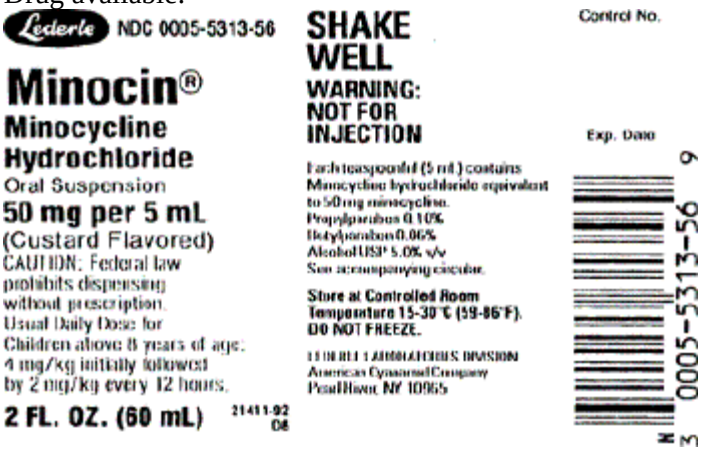
How many milliliters of Artane would you give per dose?

ANS:

$$\text{BF: } \frac{D}{H} \times V = \frac{5\text{ mg}}{2\text{ mg}} \times 5\text{ mL} = \frac{25}{2} = 12.5\text{ mL of Artane per dose}$$

$$\text{DA: mL} = \frac{5\text{ mL} \times 5\text{ mg}}{2\text{ mg} \times 1} = \frac{25}{2} = 12.5\text{ mL}$$

67. Order: minocycline (Minocin) 100 mg, PO, q12h
Drug available:



How many milliliters would you administer per dose?

ANS:
10 mL of minocycline per dose

68. Order: ampicillin (Principen) 150 mg, PO, q6h
Drug available:

How many milliliters of ampicillin would you give?

ANS:

$$\text{BF: } \frac{D}{H} \times V = \frac{\cancel{150}^{6}}{\cancel{125}_{5}} \times 5 = \frac{30}{5} = 6 \text{ mL of ampicillin per dose}$$

OR

$$RP : H : V :: D : x$$

$$125 \text{ mg} : 5 \text{ mL} :: 150 \text{ mg} : x$$

$$125x = 750$$

$$x = 6 \text{ mL}$$

OR

$$\text{DA: mL} = \frac{5 \text{ mL} \times \cancel{150}^{6} \cancel{\text{mg}}}{\cancel{125}_{5} \times 1}$$

$$= \frac{30}{5} = 6 \text{ mL}$$

69. Order: doxycycline monohydrate (Vibramycin) 100 mg, PO, initially; then 100 mg, PO, in two divided doses per day
Drug available:

a. How many milliliters should the patient receive initially?
b. How many milligrams should the patient receive per dose after the initial dose?
c. How many milliliters should the patient receive per dose after the initial dose?

ANS:
a. 20 mL initially
b. 50 mg
c. 10 mL

70. Order: potassium chloride 30 mEq, PO, daily with food
Drug available: potassium chloride 20 mEq/15 mL
How many milliliters of potassium chloride would the patient receive?

ANS:

$$\text{BF: } \frac{D}{H} \times V = \frac{\cancel{30}^{3}}{_{2}\cancel{20}} \times 15 = \frac{45}{2} = 22.5 \text{ mL of potassium chloride per dose}$$

OR

$$\text{FE: } \frac{H}{V} = \frac{D}{x} = \frac{20}{15} \times \frac{30}{x}$$

Cross multiply: $20x = 450$

$x = 22.5$ mL

OR

$$\text{DA: mL} = \frac{15 \text{ mL} \times \cancel{30}^{3}\cancel{\text{mEq}}}{_{2}\cancel{20}\cancel{\text{mEq}} \times 1} = \frac{45}{2} = 22.5 \text{ mL}$$

71. Order: docusate sodium (Colace) 200 mg, PO, daily per nasogastric tube
Drug available: Colace 50 mg/5 mL
How many milliliters of Colace would the patient receive?

ANS:
20 mL of Colace per day
RP: H : V :: D : x
50 mg : 5 mL :: 200 mg : x
$50x = 1000$
$x = 20$ mL

72. Order: azithromycin (Zithromax) 300 mg, PO, first day, then 160 mg, PO, per day for the second through the fifth days
Drug available:

a. How many milliliters should the patient receive the first day?
b. How many milliliters should the patient receive per dose for the next 4 days?

ANS:
a. 7.5 mL first day

b. $$\text{DA: mL} = \frac{5 \text{ mL} \times \cancel{160}^{4}\cancel{\text{mg}}}{_{5}\cancel{200}\cancel{\text{mg}} \times 1} = \frac{20}{5} = 4 \text{ mL}$$

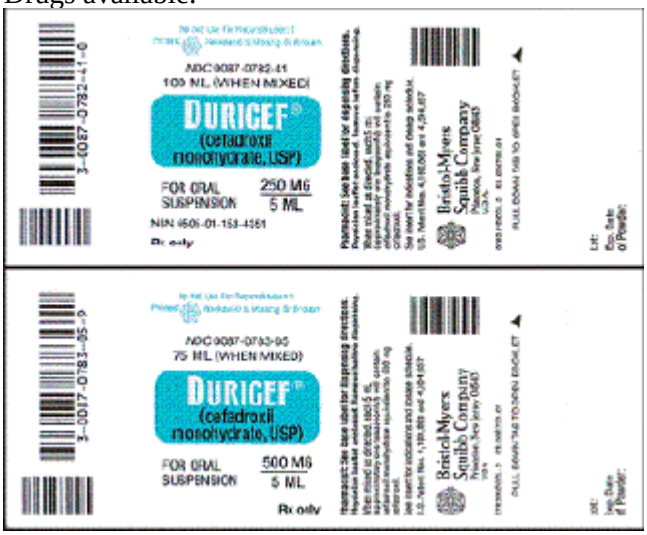
73. Order: cefuroxime axetil (Ceftin) 350 mg, PO, bid
Drug available:

a. How many milligrams should the patient receive per day?

b. How many milliliters should the patient receive per dose?

ANS:
a. 700 mg of Ceftin per day
b. 7 mL per dose

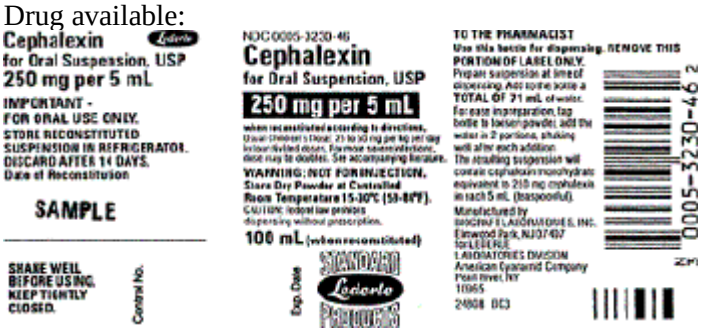
74. Order: cefadroxil (Duricef) 1 g/day, PO, in two divided doses
Drugs available:



a. How many milligrams would the patient receive per dose?
b. Which bottle of Duricef would you use?
c. How many milliliters would you give per dose?

ANS:
a. 500 mg per dose
b. Either bottle is OK, but Duricef 500 mg/5 mL bottle is preferred.
c. Using Duricef 500 mg/5 mL bottle, give 5 mL per dose; using Duricef 250 mg/5 mL, give 10 mL per dose.

75. Order: Cephalexin 0.5 g, PO, q6h
Drug available:



How many milliliters would the patient receive per dose? (Convert grams to milligrams.)

ANS:
0.5 g = 500 mg; thus, give 10 mL of cephalexin per dose

76. Order: prochlorperazine (Compazine) 7.5 mg, PO, qid
Drug available:

How many milliliters of Compazine would the patient receive per dose?

ANS:
7.5 mL of Compazine per dose

77. Order: cyproheptadine 4 mg, PO, tid
Drug available: cyproheptadine 2 mg/5 mL syrup
a. How many milligrams should the patient receive per day?
b. How many milliliters should the patient receive per dose?

ANS:
a. Patient should receive 12 mg per day.
b. Cyproheptadine 10 mL per dose

78. Order: donepezil (Aricept) 5 mg, PO, daily at bedtime
Drug available: Aricept 1 mg/ mL oral liquid
How many milliliters should the patient receive at bedtime?

ANS:
5 mL of Aricept at bedtime

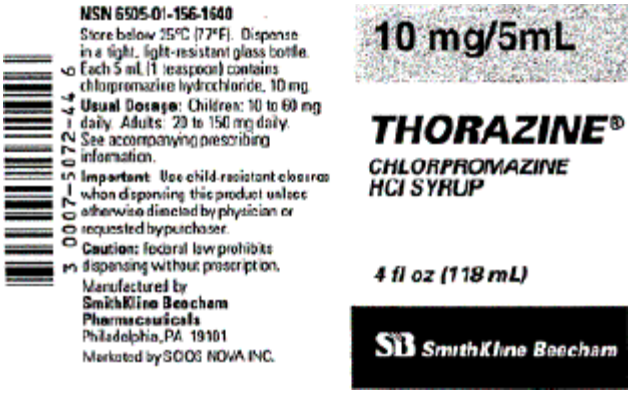
79. Order: esomeprazole (Nexium) 20 mg, PO, per day
Available: Nexium oral suspension powder, 40 mg, mixed with 10 mL
How many milliliters would you give the patient per day?

ANS:

$$\frac{D}{H} \times V = \frac{20\text{ mg}}{40\text{ mg}} \times 10\text{ mL} = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 = 5\text{ mL per day}$$

5 mL of Nexium oral solution per day

80. Order: chlorpromazine (Thorazine) 25 mg, PO, qid
Drug available:



How many milliliters of Thorazine would the patient receive per dose?

ANS:

$$\text{BF: } \frac{D}{H} \times V = \frac{\cancel{25}^{5}}{\cancel{2}_{1}} \times 5 = \frac{25}{2} = 12.5 \text{ mL of Thorazine per dose}$$

81. Order: theophylline 120 mg, PO, daily
Drug available: theophylline elixir 80 mg/15 mL
How many milliliters of theophylline would you give?

ANS:
Give 22.5 mL of theophylline per day.

82. Order: theophylline 5 mg/kg, PO, loading dose
Patient weight: 55 kg
Drug available: theophylline elixir 50 mg/5 mL
How many milliliters of theophylline would you give?

ANS:
Loading dose is 275 mg according to weight, so give 27.5 mL of theophylline as a loading dose.
5 mg × 55 kg = 275 mg
RP : H : V :: D : x
50 mg : 5 mL :: 275 mg : x
$50x = 1375$
$x = 27.5$ mL

OR

$$\text{DA: mL} = \frac{5 \text{ mL} \times 275 \text{ mg}}{50 \text{ mg} \times 1} = \frac{1375}{50} = 27.5 \text{ mL}$$

83. Order: amoxicillin/clavulanate (Augmentin) 0.25 g, PO, q8h
Drug available:

How many milliliters of Augmentin would you give per dose?

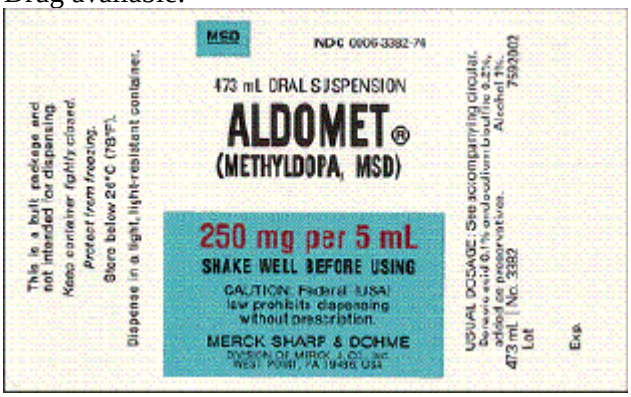
ANS:
0.25 g = 250 mg; thus, give 10 mL of Augmentin per dose.

84. Order: ampicillin 0.5 g, PO, q8h
Drug available:

How many milliliters of ampicillin would you give per dose?

ANS:
0.5 g = 500 mg; thus, give 10 mL of ampicillin per dose.

85. Order: methyldopa (Aldomet) 400 mg, PO, bid
Drug available:



How many milliliters would you give per dose?

ANS:
8 mL of Aldomet per dose

BF: $\frac{H}{V} = \frac{D}{x} = \frac{250}{5} = \frac{400}{x} = 250x = 2000$

$x = 8\text{ mL}$

OR

DA: $\text{mL} = \frac{5\text{ mL} \times 4\cancel{00}^{8}\cancel{\text{mg}}}{5\cancel{250}\cancel{\text{mg}} \times 1} = \frac{40}{5} = 8\text{ mL}$

86. Order: albuterol 4 mg, PO, tid
Drug available: albuterol 2 mg/5 mL

How many milliliters of albuterol would you give per dose?

ANS:

BF: $\frac{D}{H} \times V = \frac{4}{2} \times 5 = \frac{20}{2} = 10$ mL of albuterol per dose

OR

DA: $\text{mL} = \frac{5\text{ mL} \times \cancel{4}^{2}\cancel{\text{mg}}}{{}_{1}\cancel{2}\cancel{\text{mg}} \times 1} = 10\text{ mL}$

87. Order: cimetidine (Tagamet) 200 mg, PO, qid with meals
Drug available:

How many milliliters of Tagamet would you give?

ANS:

BF: $\frac{D}{H} \times V = \frac{\cancel{200}^{2}}{{}_{3}\cancel{300}} \times 5 = \frac{10}{3} = 3.3$ mL of Tagamet per dose

OR

RP : H : V :: D : x

300 mg : 5 mL :: 200 mg : x

$300x = 1000$

$x = 3.3$ mL

88. Order: potassium chloride (KCl) 15 mEq, PO, bid
Drug available: potassium chloride 10 mEq/15 mL
a. How many milliliters of KCl would you give per dose?
b. How many milliequivalents (mEq) of KCl would the patient receive per day?
c. How many milliliters of KCl per day?

ANS:
a. 22.5 mL of potassium chloride per dose
b. 30 mEq of KCl per day
c. 45 mL of KCl per day

89. Order: furosemide (Lasix) 30 mg, PO, bid
Drug available: furosemide 8 mg/mL
How many milliliters of furosemide would you give?

ANS:
3.75 mL of furosemide per dose

$$\text{DA: mL} = \frac{1\text{ mL} \times 30\text{ mg}}{8\text{ mg} \times 1} = \frac{30}{8} = 3.75\text{ mL or } 3.8\text{ mL}$$

90. Order: acyclovir (Zovirax) 400 mg, PO, bid
Drug available:

How many milliliters of Zovirax would you give per dose?

ANS:
10 mL of Zovirax per dose

91. Order: diphenhydramine 50 mg, PO, q6h
Drug available: diphenhydramine 12.5 mg/5 mL
How many milliliters of diphenhydramine would you give per dose?

ANS:
20 mL of diphenhydramine per dose

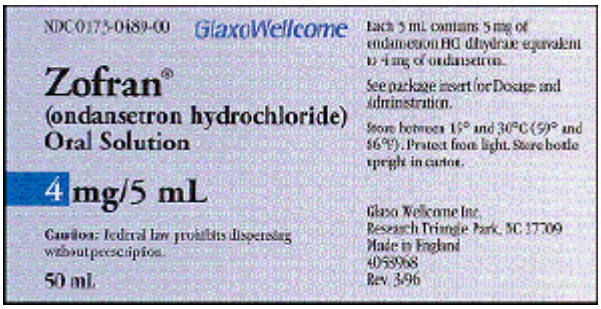
92. Order: lactulose 30 g, PO, tid
Drug available: lactulose 10 g/15 mL
How many milliliters of lactulose would you give per dose?

ANS:
45 mL of lactulose per dose

93. Order: guaifenesin 400 mg, PO, q4h × 5 days or until cough subsides
Drug available: guaifenesin 100 mg/5 mL
How many milliliters of guaifenesin would you give per dose?

ANS:
20 mL of guaifenesin per dose

94. Order: ondansetron (Zofran 5 mg, PO, 30 minutes before narcotic administration
Drug available:



How many milliliters would you give before narcotic administration?

ANS:

BF: $\frac{D}{H} \times V = \frac{5}{4} \times 5 = \frac{25}{4} = 6{,}25 \text{ mL or } 6 \text{ mL (rounded off)}$

FE: $\frac{H}{V} = \frac{D}{x} = \frac{4 \text{ mg}}{5 \text{ mL}} = \frac{5 \text{ mg}}{x} =$

Cross multiply $4x = 25$

$x = 6.25$ or 6 mL (rounded off) 30 minutes before narcotic

95. Order: paroxetine (Paxil) 20 mg, PO, daily
Drug available: Paxil oral suspension 10 mg/5 mL
How many milliliters would you give per day?

ANS:
10 mL of Paxil

96. Order: promethazine 25 mg, PO, bid
Drug available: promethazine 6.25 mg/5 mL
How many milliliters of promethazine would you give per dose?

ANS:

BF: $\frac{D}{H} \times V = \frac{25}{6.25} \times 5 = \frac{125}{6.25} = 20 \text{ mL of promethazine per dose}$

OR

RP : H : V :: D : x

$6.25 \text{ mg} : 5 \text{ mL} :: 25 \text{ mg} : x$

$6.25x = 125$

$x = 20 \text{ mL}$

97. Order: erythromycin 2 g/day in four divided doses
Drug available:

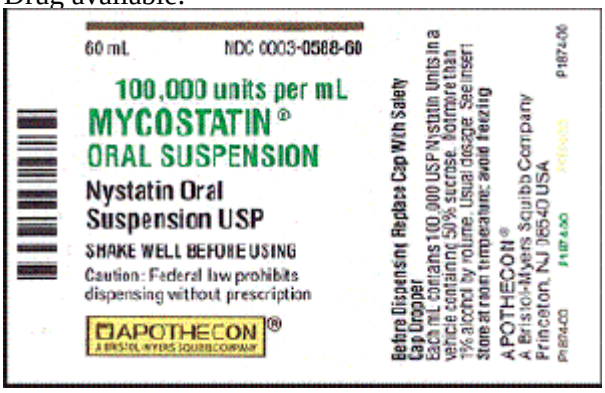
a. Four divided doses would be equivalent to every _____ hours.
b. How many milligrams would the patient receive per dose?
c. How many milliliters of erythromycin would you give per dose?

ANS:
a. 6 hours (q6h)
b. 2 g = 2000 mg ÷ 4 = 500 mg per dose
c. 10 mL of erythromycin per dose

98. Order: clindamycin 300 mg, PO, q8h
Drug available: clindamycin 75 mg/mL
How many milliliters of clindamycin would you give per dose?

ANS:
4 mL of clindamycin per dose

99. Order: nystatin (Mycostatin) 0.5 million units, qid, swish and swallow
Drug available:



How many milliliters of Mycostatin per dose would you pour?

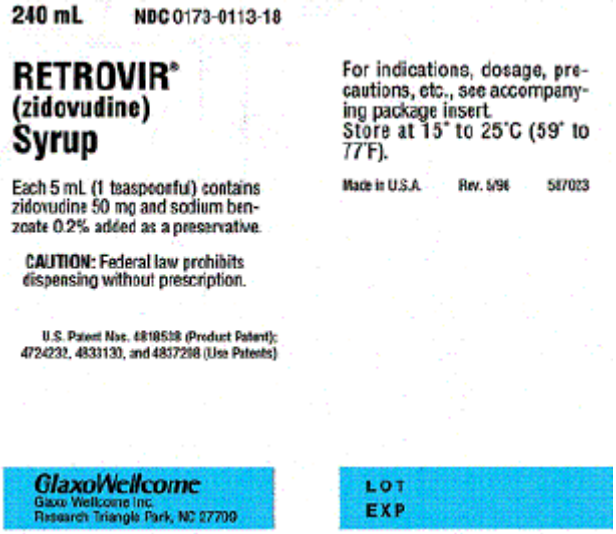
ANS:
0.5 million units = 500,000 units; thus, give 5 mL of Mycostatin per dose.

100. Order: Crestor 10 mg, PO, daily with evening meal
Drugs available:

a. Which Crestor bottle would you select?
b. How many tablets would you give?

ANS:
a. Either Crestor bottle could be selected; the Crestor 10 mg bottle is preferred.
b. Give 2 tablets of Crestor from the 5 mg bottle. If the Crestor 10 mg bottle is used, then give 1 tablet.

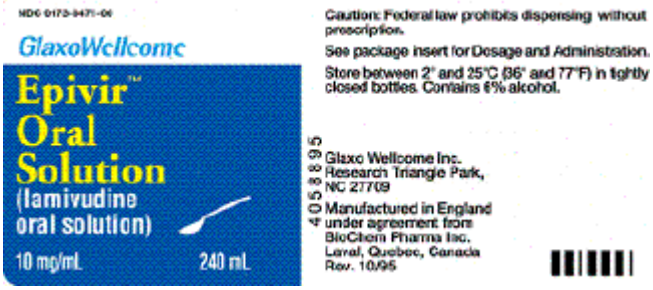
101. Order: zidovudine (Retrovir) 100 mg by nasogastric tube, q6h
Drug available:



a. How many milligrams should the patient receive per day?
b. How many milliliters would you give per dose?

ANS:
a. 400 mg per day of zidovudine
b. 10 mL per dose of zidovudine

102. Order: lamivudine (Epivir) 0.15 g, PO, bid
Drug available:



a. How many milligrams should the patient receive per day?
b. How many milliliters should the patient receive per dose?

ANS:

a. 500 mg = 0.5 g; move the decimal point 3 spaces to the left (500. g)

b. 15 mL per dose of lamivudine