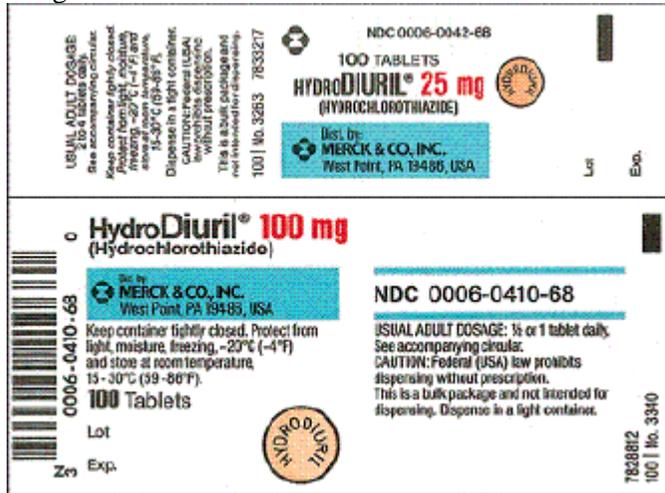


Chapter 8: Oral and Enteral Preparations with Clinical Applications

OTHER

- Order: HydroDIURIL 50 mg, PO, daily
Drugs available:



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

ANS:

- HydroDIURIL 25 mg bottle. (You could use HydroDIURIL 100 mg bottle, but the tablet should be scored and broken in half.)

$$\text{b. BF: } \frac{D}{H} \times V = \frac{50}{25} \times 1$$

$$= 2 \text{ tablets}$$

OR

$$\text{FE: } \frac{H}{V} = \frac{D}{x} = \frac{25}{1} = \frac{50}{x}$$

$$\text{Cross multiply: } 25x = 50$$

$$x = 2 \text{ tablets}$$

OR

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

$$25 : 1 :: 50 : x$$

$$25x = 50$$

$$x = 2 \text{ tablets}$$

OR (using 100 mg bottle)

$$\text{DA: } \text{tab} = \frac{1 \times 50 \text{ mg}}{200 \text{ mg} \times 1}$$

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

- Order: hydroxyzine pamoate 0.1 g, PO, q8h
Drugs available:

Store below 86°F (30°C).
 Contains initial, follow-up and
 over-the-counter (OTC)
INDICATION AND USE
 See accompanying prescribing
 information.
USUAL DOSAGE
 Adults: 25 mg t.i.d. to 100 mg
 q.i.d.
CHILDREN: Under 6 years -
 25 mg t.i.d. in divided doses.
 Over 6 years - 25 to 100 mg t.i.d.
 in divided doses.
 Each tablet contains 100 mg of
 hydroxyzine hydrochloride.
CAUTION: Federal law
 prohibits dispensing
 without prescription.
 Store below 86°F (30°C).
 Dispense in light, light-
 resistant containers (USP).
 TARTRAZINE DYE FREE.
DOSAGE AND USE
Adults: 25 mg t.i.d. to 100 mg q.i.d.
Children: Under 6 years - 25 mg
 t.i.d. in divided doses. Over 6 years -
 25 to 100 mg t.i.d. in divided doses.
 See accompanying prescribing
 information.
 Each capsule contains
 hydroxyzine pamoate equivalent to
 100 mg hydroxyzine hydrochloride.
CAUTION: Federal law prohibits
 dispensing without prescription.

NDC 0049-5030-66

100 Tablets

Atarax[®] 100
(hydroxyzine HCl)

100 mg

Pfizer Roerig
 Division of Pfizer Inc., NY, NY 10017
 NDC 0049-5430-66

100 Capsules

Vistaril[®] 100
(hydroxyzine pamoate)

100 mg*

Produced by
Pfizer Labs
 Division of Pfizer Inc., NY, NY 10017

4358

NDC 0049-5630-66

4377

NDC 0069-5630-66

- 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 cap/tab

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: tablet = $\frac{1 \text{ tab} \times 1000 \text{ mg} \times 0.1 \text{ g}}{100 \text{ mg} \times 1 \text{ g} \times 1}$
 $\frac{10 \times 0.1}{1} = 1 \text{ cap/tab}$

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

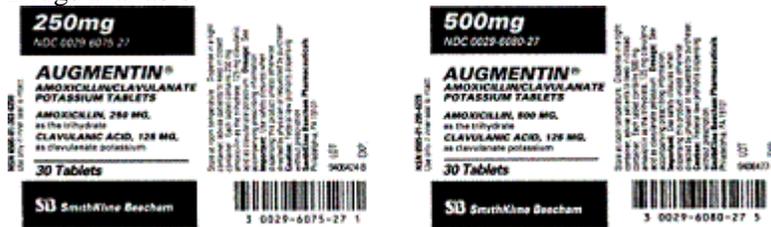


- a. Gr X is equal to how many milligrams? (Use table if needed.)
b. How many tablets would you give?

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 $20x = 40$

$x = 2 \text{ tablets}$

OR

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

$20 \text{ mg} : 1 \text{ tab} :: 40 \text{ mg} : x \text{ tab}$

$20x = 40$

$x = 2 \text{ tablets}$

OR (No conversion needed)

DA: $\text{tab} = \frac{1 \times 40^2}{1 \times 20 \times 1} = 2 \text{ tablets}$

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:

Warning—To prevent loss of potency, keep these tablets in the original container. Close tightly immediately after each use. Keep this and all drugs out of the reach of children. Store at controlled room temperature 15°-30°C (59°-86°F). Protect from moisture.

N 0071-0570-13
Nitrostat®
 (Nitroglycerin Tablets, USP)
0.4 mg (1/150 gr)

Caution—Federal law prohibits dispensing without prescription.
 Usual Dosage—See package insert.

25 Sublingual Tablets

PARKE-DAVIS © 1993
 Div of Warner-Lambert Co
 Morris Plains, NJ 07960 USA
0570G014

- How many tablets would you give?
- Explain your answer.

ANS:

- None from this bottle.
- SL tablet cannot be broken.

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

Drug available:

6.25mg
 NDC 0017-4140-20

COREG®
 CARVEDILOL TABLETS

100 TABLETS

Store below 20°C (68°F). Keep away from light. Light resistant container. Protect from moisture. Each 6.25 mg tablet contains carvedilol, 6.25 mg. Dosage: See accompanying prescribing information. **Important:** Use safety devices when operating this product. Always remove device to assist in removal of tablet from dispenser. Carvedilol is a beta-blocker. It may cause dizziness and orthostatic hypotension. **Each**

Mfd. and distributed by SmithKline Beecham Pharmaceuticals, Philadelphia, PA 19101. Copackaged with Roche Laboratories Inc., Nutley, NJ 07110.

- How many tablets should the patient receive per dose?
- How many milligrams should the patient receive per day?

ANS:

- 2 tablets
- 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

- Which acebutolol tablet you would select
- How many tablets would you give per dose per day?

ANS:

- 200 mg tablet strength
- 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

- Which Zovirax would you select?
- How many milligrams should the patient receive per day?
- How many tablets/capsules of Zovirax should be administered per dose?

ANS:

- 200 mg capsule
- 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
- How many tablets would you administer?
 - If the dose is repeated in 2 hours, how many tablets should be given?

ANS:

- 2 tablets
- 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
- How many tablets should the patient receive per dose?
 - If the dose is increased, how many tablets should the patient receive per day?

ANS:

- 1 tablet per dose
- 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
- Which Abilify tablet would you select? Explain.
 - How many tablet(s) daily would you give during the first 2 weeks?
 - How many tablet(s) would you give daily after the first 2 weeks?

ANS:

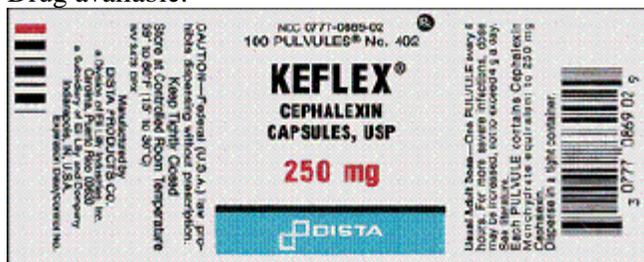
- Either the 15 mg or 30 mg tablet. By selecting the 15 mg tablet, the same strength could be used after the first 2 weeks.
- 2 tablets of Abilify 15 mg or 1 tablet of the Abilify 30 mg tablet
- 1 tablet of Abilify 15 mg or $\frac{1}{2}$ tablet of the Abilify 30 mg tablet

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

ANS:

- Select 25 mg strength OR select 25 mg and 50 mg strength.
- 150 mg per day
- 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:

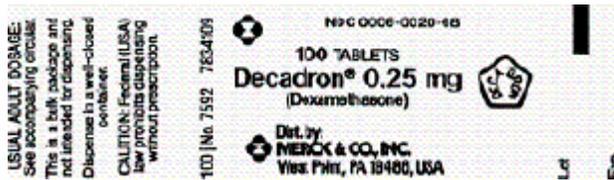


- a. Which bottle of Cardizem would you use?
- b. How many milligrams per day should the patient receive?
- c. How many tablets/capsules per dose would you give?

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:



- How many milligrams should the patient receive per day?
- How many tablets would you give per dose?

ANS:

- 1.5 mg of Decadron per day (tid means three times per day)

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

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

$$= 0.25 \overline{) 0.50}$$

$$= 2 \text{ tablets}$$

OR

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

$$= 2 \text{ tablets}$$

OR

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

$$25 : 1 :: 0.5 : x$$

$$0.25x = 0.5$$

$$x = 2 \text{ tablets}$$

OR (No conversion needed)

$$\text{DA: tablet} = \frac{1 \times 50^2}{100 \div 25 \times 1} = 2 \text{ tablets}$$

- 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: colessevelam (Welchol) 1250 mg, PO, bid with meals
Drug available: colessevelam 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:



Procan® SR
(Procainamide Hydrochloride Extended-release Tablets, USP)
500 mg
Caution—Federal law prohibits dispensing without prescription.
100 TABLETS

PARKE-DAVIS
People Who Care

PARKE-DAVIS
Div of Warner-Lambert Co.
Morris Plains, NJ 07950 USA

N 0071-0204-24

6505-01-104-5973

0204G017

© 1992, Warner-Lambert Co.

Note: The drug in Procan SR tablets is "held" in a wax core that has been designed to slowly release the drug into your system. When this process is completed, the empty wax core is eliminated from your body. Do not be concerned if you occasionally notice something that looks like a tablet in your stool.

Usual Dosage—See package insert for complete prescribing information.
Do not chew tablets. Keep this and all drugs out of the reach of children.
Dispense in a tight container as defined in the USP.
Store below 30°C (86°F).
Protect from moisture.
Exp date and lot

- 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:



Mandelamine®
Halfgrams.
(Methamphetamine Mandelate Tablets, USP)
0.5 gram
Film Coated
100 TABLETS

PARKE-DAVIS
People Who Care

N 0071-0166-24

01966180 LA15000/JHC

Manufactured by PARKE LABORATORIES, INC.
South Plainfield, NJ 07080
For PARKE-DAVIS
Div of Warner-Lambert Co.
Morris Plains, NJ 07950 USA
Manufacturers Code 53265

3 0071-0166-24 0

Lot No:
Exp. Date:

Note: Different tablet shape. Each tablet contains:
Methamphetamine 0.5 gm
Usual Dosage—ADULTS:
Two tablets 4 times a day.
Children 6-12: One tablet 4 times a day.
Each brown tablet bears the product code 16A.
For full prescribing information see package insert.
Keep this and all drugs out of the reach of children.
Dispense in a tight container as defined in the USP.
Reclose container tightly with cap.
Store at controlled room temperature 15°-30°C (59°-86°F).

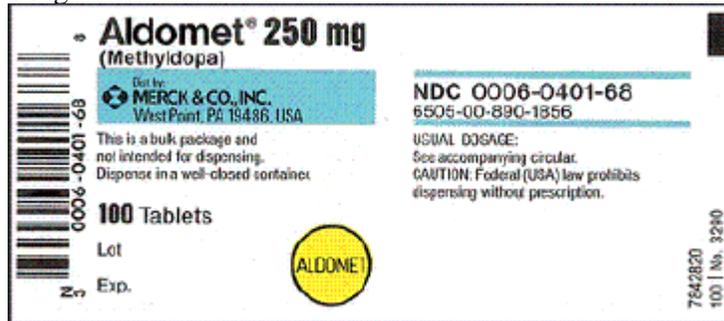
How many tablets would you give?

ANS:

2 tablets of Mandelamine 0.5 g

27. Order: methyl dopa (Aldomet) 0.75 g, PO, bid

Drug available:



Aldomet® 250 mg
(Methyldopa)

Div of
MERCK & CO., INC.
West Point, PA 19486, USA

NDC 0006-0401-68
6505-00-890-1856

USUAL DOSAGE:
See accompanying circular.
CAUTION: Federal (USA) law prohibits dispensing without prescription.

100 Tablets

Lot
Exp.

ALDOMET

7642820
100 | No. 3280

0006-0401-68

This is a bulk package and not intended for dispensing. Dispense in a well-closed container.

- 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)

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

OR

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

Cross multiply $250x = 750$

$$x = 3 \text{ tablets}$$

OR

RP: H : V :: D : x

$$250 \text{ mg} : 1 \text{ tab} :: 750 \text{ mg} : x \text{ tab}$$

$$250x = 750$$

$$x = 3 \text{ tablets}$$

OR (conversion needed)

$$\text{DA: tab} = \frac{1 \text{ tab} \times 1000^4 \text{ mg} \times 0.75 \text{ g}}{1250 \text{ mg} \times 1 \text{ g} \times 1}$$

$$= 4 \times 0.75 = 3 \text{ tablets}$$

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: $15 \text{ mg} \times 68 \text{ kg} = 1020 \text{ mg}$ per day. Ordered dose is 1 g or 1000 mg per day, which is within safe dose parameters.
- b. $0.5 \text{ g} = 500 \text{ mg}$; 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. $500 \text{ mg} = 0.5 \text{ g}$, move the decimal point 3 spaces to the left (500. g)
- b. 2 tablets of cefuroxime 125 mg per dose

33. Order: ethambutol (Myambutol) 15 mg/kg/day, PO
Drugs available: Myambutol 100 mg and 400 mg tablets
Patient weight: 67 kg

- a. How many Myambutol should the patient receive per day?
- b. Which strength Myambutol would you select?
- c. How many tablets would you give?

ANS:

- a. $15 \times 67 \text{ kg} = 1005 \text{ mg}$ 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

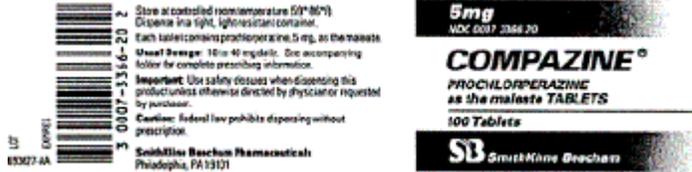
- a. How many milligrams should the patient receive per dose?

b. How many capsules would you give per dose?

ANS:

- a. $1.2 \text{ g} = 1200 \text{ mg}$; $1200 \div 3 = 400 \text{ mg}$ 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

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

$$2 \text{ mg} : 1 \text{ cap} :: 4 \text{ mg} : x \text{ cap}$$

$$2x = 4$$

$$x = 2 \text{ caps}$$

OR (No conversion needed)

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

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*
- 25 mcg = _____ mg
 - Which levothyroxine tablet would you select?
 - How many tablets would you give per day?

ANS:

- 0.025 mg
- 0.025 mg tablet
- 1 tablet

39. Order: Nitrostat tablets
 Drugs available:



- Which of these nitroglycerin preparations is most potent?
- How is Nitrostat SL administered? Why?

ANS:

- Nitrostat 0.6 mg or 1/100 gr
- 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:



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

ANS:

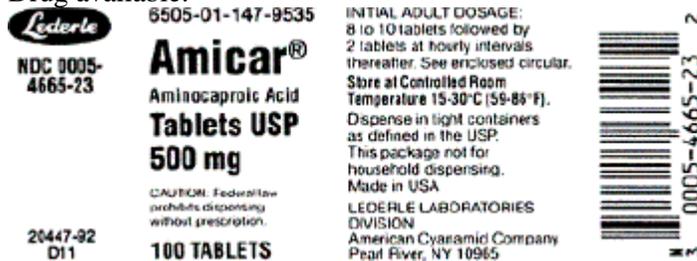
- 1 tablet (5 mg bottle)
- 2 tablets (5 mg bottle); 1 tablet (10 mg bottle) per dose

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

ANS:

- $121 \text{ lb} \div 2.2 \text{ kg} = 55 \text{ kg}$
- $15 \text{ mg} \times 55 \text{ kg} = 825 \text{ mg per day}$; dose is within safe dose parameter of 825 mg per day or 800 mg per day.
- Ethambutol 100 mg bottle
- 2 tablets from ethambutol 100 mg bottle per dose.

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



- How many milligrams are in 1.5 g?
- How many tablets would you give?

ANS:

a. $1.5 \text{ g} = 1500 \text{ mg}$ (1,500 mg)

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

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

ANS:

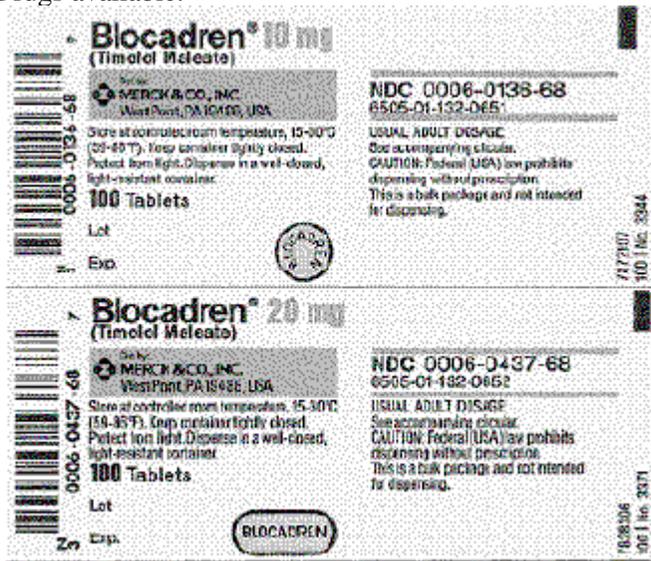
- BSA 1.8
- 4500 mg per day; 2250 mg per dose
- Select Xeloda 500 mg strength.
- $4\frac{1}{2}$ days per day using the 500 mg strength

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

ANS:

- 144 mg per day
- 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:



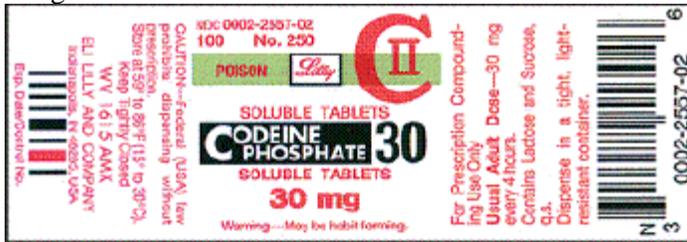
- Which bottle of Blocadren would you choose for the first 2 weeks?
- How many tablets should the patient receive per dose during the first 2 weeks?
- Which bottle of Blocadren would you choose after the first 2 weeks? Why?
- How many tablets should the patient receive per dose after the second week?

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:

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

OR

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

Cross multiply $30x = 60$

$$x = 2 \text{ tablets}$$

OR

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

$$30 \text{ mg} : 1 \text{ tab} :: 60 \text{ mg} : x \text{ tab}$$

$$30x = 60$$

$$x = 2 \text{ tablets}$$

OR (conversion needed)

$$\text{DA: } \text{tab} = \frac{1 \text{ tab} \times 60^2 \text{ mg} \times 1 \text{ g}}{130 \text{ mg} \times 1 \text{ g} \times 1} = 2 \text{ tablets}$$

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

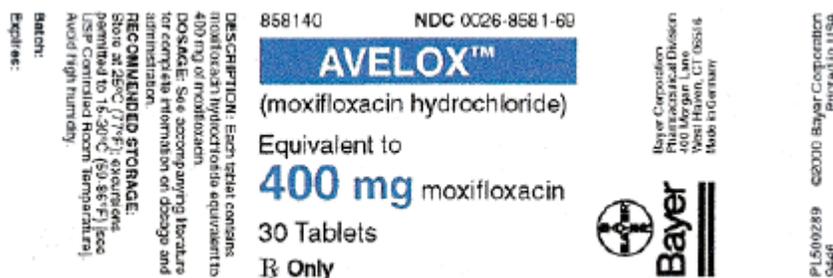
- a. Which bottle of captopril would you use?
b. How many tablets would the patient receive per dose?

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:

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

OR

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

Cross multiply: $0.6x = 2.4$

$x = 4 \text{ tablets}$

OR

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

$0.6 : 1 :: 2.4 : x$

$0.6x = 2.4$

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

$x = 4 \text{ tablets}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{DA: } \text{tab} &= \frac{1 \text{ tab} \times 2.4 \text{ mg}}{0.6 \text{ mg} \times 1} \\ &= \frac{2.4}{0.6} = 4 \text{ tablets} \end{aligned}$$

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

Drugs available:



- Which bottle of Decadron would you use?
- 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

- Which bottle of Dilantin would you use?
- How many capsules of Dilantin would you give?

ANS:

a. $500 \text{ mg} = 0.5 \text{ g}$; 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

- In 24 hours, three divided doses would be how often?
- How many milligrams would the patient receive per dose in 24 hours?
- Is the dose within safe parameters? Explain.
- How many capsules would you give per dose?

ANS:

- 8 hours (q8h)
- Per dose: (1) 300 mg, (2) 300 mg, and (3) 400 mg
- Yes, the dose is within safe dose parameters (900-1080 mg). Parameters: $15 \text{ mg} \times 60 = 900 \text{ mg}$; $18 \text{ mg} \times 60 = 1080 \text{ mg}$.
- (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

- How many milligrams would the patient receive per dose?
- Which bottle of meprobamate would you use?
- How many tablets would you give per dose?

ANS:

- $1.2 \text{ g} = 1200 \text{ mg}$; $1200 \div 3 = 400 \text{ mg}$ per dose
- Either bottle is OK, but meprobamate 400 mg bottle is preferred.
- 1 tablet per dose from meprobamate 400 mg bottle

59. Order: cyclophosphamide (Cytosan) 200 mg, PO, daily

Parameter: 1 to 5 mg/kg/day

Patient weighs 100 lb

Drug available:



- How many kilograms does the patient weigh?
- Is the dose of Cytosan within the parameter range? Explain.
- How many tablets would you give?

ANS:

- $100 \text{ lb} \div 2.2 = 45.5 \text{ kg}$
- $1 \text{ mg} \times 45.5 = 45.5 \text{ mg}$; $5 \text{ mg} \times 45.5 = 227.3$; Yes; dose is within safe parameters.
- 4 tablets of Cytosan per dose

60. Order: Dilantin 100 mg, PO, daily

Drug available: Dilantin 250 mg per 5 mL

How many milliliters would you give?

ANS:

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

OR

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

Cross multiply: $250x = 500$

$$x = 2 \text{ mL}$$

OR

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

$$250 \text{ mg} : 5 \text{ mL} :: 100 \text{ mg} : x$$

$$250x = 500$$

$$x = 2 \text{ mL}$$

OR

$$\text{DA: mL} = \frac{5 \text{ mL} \times 100 \text{ mg}}{500 \text{ mg}} = \frac{500}{500} = 1 \text{ mL}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$2x = 5$$

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

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:



NDC 0005-4440-65

Artane®
Trihexyphenidyl
Hydrochloride
Elixir

This package not for household dispensing.
EACH TEASPOONFUL (5 mL)

CONTAINS:
Trihexyphenidyl HCl 2 mg
Alcohol 5%

Preservatives:
Methylparaben 0.03%
Propylparaben 0.02%

AVERAGE DOSAGE:
3 to 5 teaspoonsfuls (15-25 mL)
daily for maintenance.

See Accompanying Literature.

CAUTION: Federal law prohibits dispensing without prescription.

Store at Controlled Room Temperature 15-30°C (59-85°F).
DO NOT FREEZE

Dispense in tight containers as defined in the USP.

Control No. Exp. Date

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:

The image shows the packaging label for Minocin (Minocycline Hydrochloride) Oral Suspension. The label is white with black and red text. At the top left is the Lederle logo and NDC 0005-5313-56. The product name 'Minocin' is in large bold letters, followed by 'Minocycline Hydrochloride' and 'Oral Suspension'. The concentration is '50 mg per 5 mL (Custard Flavored)'. A caution states: 'CAUTION: Federal law prohibits dispensing without prescription. Usual Daily Dose for Children above 8 years of age: 4 mg/kg initially followed by 2 mg/kg every 12 hours.' The volume is '2 FL. OZ. (60 mL)'. On the right, it says 'SHAKE WELL' and 'WARNING: NOT FOR INJECTION'. Below that, it lists ingredients: 'Each teaspoonful (5 mL) contains Minocycline hydrochloride equivalent to 50 mg minocycline, Propylparaben 0.10%, Butylparaben 0.06%, Alcohol USP 5.0% v/v. See accompanying circular.' Storage instructions: 'Store at Controlled Room Temperature 15-30 °C (59-86 °F). DO NOT FREEZE.' Manufacturer: 'LEDERLE LABORATORIES DIVISION, American Cyanamid Company, Pearl River, NY 10965'. A barcode is present with 'Exp. Date' and 'Control No.' labels. The bottom right has 'N 3 0005-5313-56 9'.

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:

The image shows the packaging label for Principen (Ampicillin for Oral Suspension, USP). The label is white with black text. On the left, it says 'OPEN ALONG PERFORATION' with a triangle icon. Below that, it says 'Pharmacist: See base label for dispensing directions. Physician: See lot enclosed. Remove before dispensing.' The concentration is '125 mg per 5 mL when reconstituted according to directions.' The product name 'PRINCIPEN' is in large bold letters, followed by 'Ampicillin for Oral Suspension, USP'. A caution states: 'CAUTION: Federal law prohibits dispensing without prescription.' The manufacturer is 'APOTHECON A BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB COMPANY'. The label also includes 'NDC 0003-0969-61 200 mL', 'NSN 6505-01-038-4540', and 'EQUIVALENT TO'. A barcode is present with '79886001-2' and '+ + 300050969611' printed below it. The bottom right has 'APOTHECON A BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB COMPANY'.

How many milliliters of ampicillin would you give?

ANS:

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

OR

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

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

$$125x = 750$$

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

OR

$$\text{DA: mL} = \frac{5 \text{ mL} \times 150 \text{ mg}}{5 \text{ mg} \times 1}$$

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

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

Drug available:

- How many milliliters should the patient receive initially?
- How many milligrams should the patient receive per dose after the initial dose?
- How many milliliters should the patient receive per dose after the initial dose?

ANS:

- 20 mL initially
- 50 mg
- 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:

$$\text{BF: } \frac{D}{H} \times V = \frac{30^3}{220} \times 15 = \frac{45}{2} = 22.5 \text{ mL of potassium chloride per dose}$$

OR

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

Cross multiply: $20x = 450$

$$x = 22.5 \text{ mL}$$

OR

$$\text{DA: mL} = \frac{15 \text{ mL} \times 30^3 \text{ mEq}}{220 \text{ mEq} \times 1} = \frac{45}{2} = 22.5 \text{ mL}$$

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: $H : V :: D : x$

$$50 \text{ mg} : 5 \text{ mL} :: 200 \text{ mg} : x$$

$$50x = 1000$$

$$x = 20 \text{ mL}$$

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

Drug available:

FOR OIAL USE ONLY.
 Store dry powder below 86°F (30°C).
 PROTECT FROM FREEZING.
DOSEAGE AND USE:
 See accompanying prescribing information.
MICROBIAL DIRECTIONS:
 Tap bottle to loosen powder.
 Add 9 mL of water to the bottle.
 After mixing, store suspension at
 41° to 86°F (5° to 30°C).
 Once-dosed bottle provides intraspace
 for shaking.
 After mixing, use within 10 days. Discard
 after full dosing is completed.
 SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING.
 Contains 600 mg azithromycin.



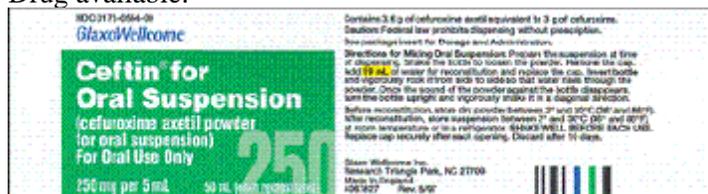
- a. How many milliliters should the patient receive the first day?
 b. How many milliliters should the patient receive per dose for the next 4 days?

ANS:

a. 7.5 mL first day

$$\text{b. DA: mL} = \frac{5 \text{ mL} \times 160^4 \text{ mg}}{5200 \text{ mg} \times 1} = \frac{20}{5} = 4 \text{ mL}$$

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



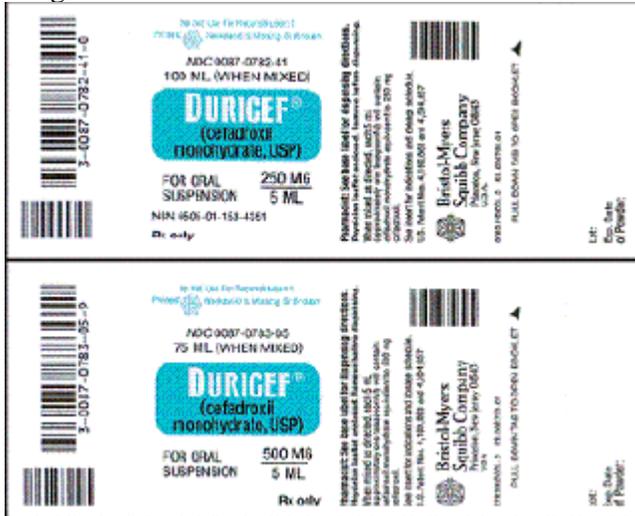
- a. How many milligrams should the patient receive per day?

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

ANS:

- a. 700 mg of Cefdin per day
- b. 7 mL per dose

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



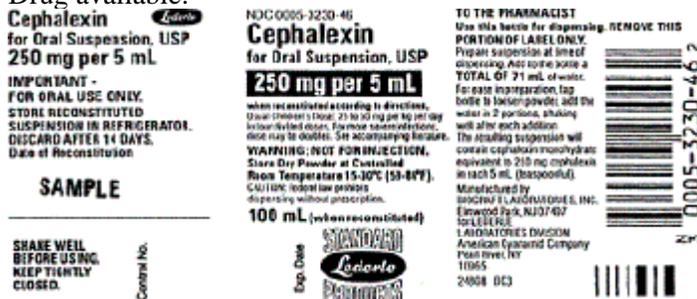
- a. How many milligrams would the patient receive per dose?
- b. Which bottle of Duricef would you use?
- c. How many milliliters would you give per dose?

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:



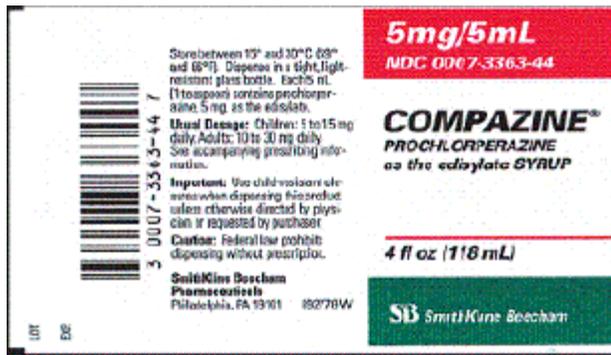
How many milliliters would the patient receive per dose? (Convert grams to milligrams.)

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:

MSN 6505-01-156-1640
 Store below 25°C (77°F). Dispense in a light, light-resistant glass bottle. Each 5 mL (1 teaspoon) contains chlorpromazine hydrochloride, 10 mg.

Usual Dosage: Children: 10 to 60 mg daily. Adults: 20 to 150 mg daily. See accompanying prescribing information.

Important: Use child-resistant closures when dispensing this product unless otherwise directed by physician or requested by purchaser.

Caution: Federal law prohibits dispensing without prescription.

Manufactured by
SmithKline Beecham Pharmaceuticals
 Philadelphia, PA 19101
 Marketed by SCOS NOWA INC.

10 mg/5mL

THORAZINE®
 CHLORPROMAZINE HCl SYRUP

4 fl oz (118 mL)

SB SmithKline Beecham

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

ANS:

$$\text{BF: } \frac{D}{H} \times V = \frac{25^5}{2+0} \times 5 = \frac{25}{2} = 12.5 \text{ mL of Thorazine per dose}$$

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.

$$5 \text{ mg} \times 55 \text{ kg} = 275 \text{ mg}$$

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

$$50 \text{ mg} : 5 \text{ mL} :: 275 \text{ mg} : x$$

$$50x = 1375$$

$$x = 27.5 \text{ mL}$$

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:

AUGMENTIN®
 125mg/5mL

125mg/5mL
 NDC 6039-4181-07

AUGMENTIN®
 AMOXICILIN/CLAVULANATE POTASSIUM FOR ORAL SUSPENSION

AMOXICILIN, 125 MG, as the trihydrate
 CLAVULANATE ACID, 125 MG, as clavulanate potassium

75mL (after reconstitution)

SB SmithKline Beecham

9405804-G

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:

NDC 0005-3589-46
Ampicillin
for Oral Suspension, USP
250 mg
ampicillin per 5 mL
1 bottle of powder
(5 g ampicillin anhydrous)
to make 100 mL liquid
USUAL DOSAGE:
Children - 50 to 100 mg/kg/day
in divided doses every 4 to 6
hours, not to exceed adult
recommended dose.
Adults - 250 to 500 mg every
6 hours. Higher doses may be
needed for severe infections.
See accompanying circular.
CAUTION: Federal law prohibits
dispensing without prescription.
100 mL when mixed
Manufactured by
WYETH LABORATORIES INC.
Philadelphia, PA 19101
for LEADER LABORATORIES
A Division of American Cyanamid Company
Pearl River, NY 10965
32 105-93 WTS 03589-46-3

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:

MSD NDC 0006-3382-74
473 mL DRAL SJSENSION
ALDOMET®
(METHYLDOPA, MSD)
250 mg per 5 mL
SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING
CAUTION: Federal (USA)
law prohibits dispensing
without prescription.
MERCK SHARP & DOHME
DIVISION OF MERCK & CO.
WEST POINT, PA 19380 USA
USUAL DOSAGE: See accompanying circular.
Contains 0.1% and 0.01% benzalkonium chloride 0.2%,
and 0.1% methylparaben. Alcohol 1%.
473 mL (No. 3382) Lot 7502002 Exp.

How many milliliters would you give per dose?

ANS:

8 mL of Aldomet per dose

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

$$x = 8 \text{ mL}$$

OR

$$\text{DA: mL} = \frac{5 \text{ mL} \times 400 \text{ mg}}{5250 \text{ mg} \times 1} = \frac{40}{5} = 8 \text{ mL}$$

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:

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

OR

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

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



How many milliliters of Tagamet would you give?

ANS:

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

OR

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

$$300 \text{ mg} : 5 \text{ mL} :: 200 \text{ mg} : x$$

$$300x = 1000$$

$$x = 3.3 \text{ mL}$$

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:

- 22.5 mL of potassium chloride per dose
- 30 mEq of KCl per day
- 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

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

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

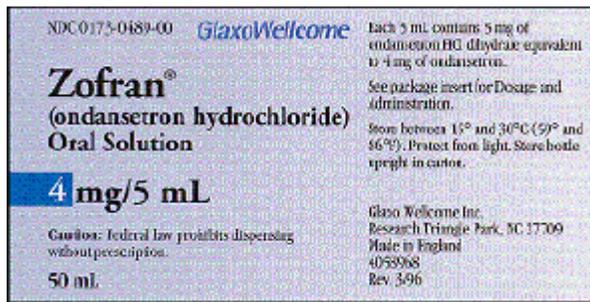
How many milliliters of guaifenesin would you give per dose?

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:

$$\text{BF: } \frac{D}{H} \times V = \frac{5}{4} \times 5 = \frac{25}{4} = 6.25 \text{ mL or } 6 \text{ mL (rounded off)}$$

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

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:

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

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:

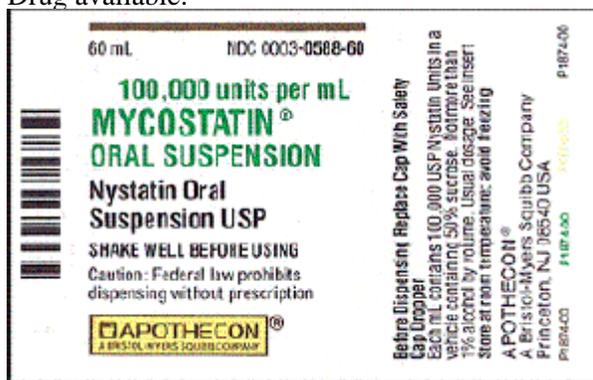
- a. 6 hours (q6h)
- b. $2\text{ g} = 2000\text{ mg} \div 4 = 500\text{ mg}$ per dose
- c. 10 mL of erythromycin per dose

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:

240 mL NDC 0173-0113-10

RETROVIR®
(zidovudine)
Syrup

Each 5 mL (1 teaspoonful) contains zidovudine 50 mg and sodium benzoate 0.2% added as a preservative.

CAUTION: Federal law prohibits dispensing without prescription.

U.S. Patent Nos. 4819538 (Product Patent); 4724232, 4833133, and 4837268 (Use Patents)

For indications, dosage, precautions, etc., see accompanying package insert.
Store at 15° to 25°C (59° to 77°F).

Made in U.S.A. Rev. 5/96 587023

GlaxoWellcome
Glaxo Wellcome Inc.
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

LOT
EXP

- 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:

NDC 0173-0471-00

GlaxoWellcome

Epivir™
Oral
Solution
(lamivudine
oral solution)

10 mg/mL

240 mL

Caution: Federal law prohibits dispensing without prescription.

See package insert for Dosage and Administration.
Store between 2° and 25°C (36° and 77°F) in tightly closed bottles. Contains 6% alcohol.

Glaxo Wellcome Inc.
Research Triangle Park,
NC 27709
Manufactured in England
under agreement from
BioChem Pharma Inc.
Laval, Quebec, Canada
Rev. 10/95



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

ANS:

- a. $500 \text{ mg} = 0.5 \text{ g}$, move the decimal point 3 spaces to the left (500. g)
- b. 15 mL per dose of lamivudine