

Chapter 4

Birthday Burns

$$\#1 \frac{1.5}{0.75} \times 1 = 2 \text{ tablets}$$

$$\#2 \frac{0.25}{0.5} \times 1 = 0.5 \text{ mg}$$

$$\#3 0.5\text{g} \times 1000 = 500$$

$$\frac{500}{250} \times 1 = 2 \text{ capsules}$$

$$\#4 \frac{10}{2.5} = 4 \quad 4 \text{ tablets}$$

$$\#5 \frac{650\text{mg}}{325\text{mg}} = 2 \text{ tablets}$$

$$\#6 \frac{20\text{mg}}{10\text{mg}} = 2 \text{ capsules}$$

$$\#7 \frac{10\text{mg}}{2.5} = 4 \text{ tablets}$$

$$\#8 \frac{200,000}{400,000} = 0.5 \text{ units}$$

$$\#9 \frac{0.5}{0.25} = 2 \text{ tablets}$$

$$\#10 \frac{18.75}{12.5} = 1.5 \text{ tablets}$$

HEINKE'S MED-MATH: DOSAGE CALCULATION, PREPARATION & ADMINISTRATION
1. Convert pounds to kilograms. Round to the nearest

$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 22 \overline{) 440} \\ \underline{44} \\ 0 \end{array}$

Child weighs 35.91 kg.
The safe dose range in milligrams per kilogram per day is 0.05-0.2 mg/kg every 6 hours.

High Dose
35.91 kg
 $\times 0.2 \text{ mg}$

7.182 mg

Child is 1.8 mg.
Child is safe.

Morphine (Fig. 8-9) comes 2 mg

Proportion
EXPRESSED AS TWO RATIOS
 $1 \text{ mL} : 2 \text{ mg} :: x : 1.8 \text{ mg}$

EXPRESSED AS TWO FRACTIONS
 $\frac{1 \text{ mL}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times \frac{x}{1.8 \text{ mg}}$

SOLUTION FOR BOTH PORTION METHODS
 $1.8 = 2x$
 $\frac{1.8}{2} = x$
 $L = x$

Amount in syringe for the

FIGURE 8-9

$$\#11 \quad \frac{300 \text{ mg}}{200 \text{ mg}} = 1.5 \text{ mg}$$

$$\#12 \quad \frac{0.3 \text{ mg}}{0.1 \text{ mg}} = 3 \text{ tablets}$$

$$\#13 \quad \frac{6.25 \text{ mg}}{25 \text{ mg}} = 0.25 \text{ tablets}$$

$$\#14 \quad \frac{400 \text{ mg}}{1000} = 0.4 \text{ mg}$$

$$\frac{0.4}{0.2} = 2 \text{ tablets}$$

$$\#15 \quad \frac{7.5 \text{ mg}}{5 \text{ mg}} = 1.5 \text{ tablets}$$

$$\#16 \quad \frac{0.625 \text{ mg}}{1.25 \text{ mg}} = 0.5 \text{ tablets}$$

$$\#17 \quad 0.5 \text{ g} \times 1000 = 500$$

$$\frac{500}{250} = 2 \text{ tablets}$$

$$\#18 \quad \frac{37.5 \text{ mg}}{25 \text{ mg}} = 1.5 \text{ tablets}$$

$$\#19 \quad 1g \times 1000 = 1000 \text{ mg}$$

$$\frac{1000 \text{ mg}}{500 \text{ mg}} = 2 \text{ tablets}$$

$$\#20 \quad \frac{25 \text{ mg}}{10 \text{ mg}} = 2.5 \text{ tablets}$$

Chapter 5 Proficiency test #1

$$\#1 \quad 0.1 \text{ g} \times 1000 = 100 \text{ mg}$$

$$\frac{100 \text{ mg}}{200 \text{ mg}} \times 3 = 1.5 \text{ mL}$$

$$\#2 \quad \frac{5 \text{ mg}}{15 \text{ mg}} \times 1 = 0.\overline{333}$$

↳ 0.3

$$\#3 \quad \frac{25 \text{ mg}}{50 \text{ mg}} \times 2 = 1 \text{ mL}$$

$$\#4 \quad 15 \text{ units} + 5 \text{ units} = 20 \text{ units}$$

$$\#5 \quad \frac{20 \text{ mEq}}{40 \text{ mEq}} \times 10 = 5 \text{ mL}$$

$$\#6 \quad \frac{0.6 \text{ mg}}{0.4 \text{ mg}} \times 1 = 1.5 \text{ mL}$$

$$\#7 \quad \frac{0.8 \text{ mg}}{0.4 \text{ mg}} \times 1 = 2 \text{ mL}$$

$$\#8 \quad 0.25 \text{ g} \times 1000 = 250$$

$$\frac{250}{250} \times 1 = 1 \text{ mL}$$

$$\#9 \frac{200\text{mg}}{500\text{mg}} \times 2\text{mL} = 0.8\text{mL}$$

$$\#10 \frac{7.5}{1000} = 0.75\text{mL}$$

$$\#11 \frac{10\text{mg}}{5\text{mg}} \times 1 = 2\text{mL}$$

$$\#12 \frac{25}{100} \times 2 = 0.5$$

$$\#13 \frac{50\text{mg}}{25\text{mg}} = 2\text{mL}$$

$$\#14 \frac{0.5\text{mg}}{1\text{mg}} \times 1 = 0.5\text{mL}$$

$$\#15 0.2\text{g} \times 1000 = 200$$

$$\frac{200}{200} \times 2 = 2\text{mL}$$

Chapter 8 Self test

#1 $20/2.2 = 9.09$ SAFE

low \swarrow 20 \times 40 \searrow High

181.81

363.6

$\frac{60\text{mg}}{125\text{mg}} \times 5\text{mL} = 2.4\text{mL}$

#2 $29/2.2 = 13.18 = 13.2$

$13.2 \times 40 = \frac{527.27}{125} \times 5\text{mL} = 21.09$

SAFE

$21.1 / 3 = 7.03$
 $\textcircled{7}$

#3 $\frac{200\text{mg}}{125\text{mg}} \times 5\text{mL} = 8\text{mL} = \text{SAFE}$

#4 $80\text{mg} \times 4 = 320$

Not SAFE to low check w/ provider

Convert pounds to kilograms. Round to the nearest...
35.91 kg

High Dose
35.91 kg
x 0.2 mg
7.182 mg

is 1.8 mg.
is safe.
Morphine (Fig. 8-9) comes 2 mg

Proportion
EXPRESSED AS TWO RATIOS
 $1 \text{ mL} : 2 \text{ mg} :: x : 1.8 \text{ mg}$

EXPRESSED AS TWO FRACTIONS
 $\frac{1 \text{ mL}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times \frac{x}{1.8 \text{ mg}}$

SOLUTION FOR BOTH PORTION METHODS
 $1.8 = 2x$
 $\frac{1.8}{2} = x$
 $0.9 = x$

on syringe for

FIGURE 8-9

#5 $\frac{1 \text{ mL}}{5 \text{ mg}} \times 1 = 0.2 \text{ mL}$
 $\times 3 = 0.6 \text{ mL}$

$\frac{0.2}{x 4} = 0.8 \text{ mL}$

Can give 1st dose Q3 but show ask the provider for clarification for 2nd

#6 $0.25 \text{ mg} \times 14 \text{ kg} = 0.7 \text{ mg}$

$0.2 \text{ mg} \times 14 \text{ kg} = 2.8 \text{ mg}$

SAFE

#7 $0.1 \text{ mg} \times 30 \text{ kg} = 3 \text{ mg}$

$0.2 \text{ mg} \times 30 = 6 \text{ mg} ?$

SAFE

#8 $48 / 2.2 = 21.82$

SAFE dose $\rightarrow 0.5 \text{ g} \times 1000 = 500 \text{ mg}$

NOT SAFE

$100 \times 21.82 = 2182 / 4 = 545.5$

$200 \times 21.82 = 4364 / 4 = 1091$

$$\#9. 30\text{kg} \times 10\text{mg} = \frac{300\text{mL}}{100} \times 5 = \text{SAFE} \\ = 15\text{mL}$$

$$\#10 \quad 8/16 = 0.5 + 12 = 12.5$$

$$12.5/2.2 = 5.68$$

$$22.72 \quad \swarrow \quad \searrow \quad \times 8 \quad \downarrow \\ 45.44$$