

Name _____ Date _____

DOSAGE CALCULATION PRACTICE

1. A pediatric patient received 2 tsp of Robitussin for chest congestion. How many minims did the child receive?
2. A pediatric patient takes 75 Mx of dextromethorphan hydrobromide (Pertussin) for a cough. How many teaspoons will he take?
3. A patient is placed on a cooling blanket and a rectal probe is inserted. The patient's temperature is 39.4 C. What is the equivalent temperature in degrees Fahrenheit?
4. A patient was previously given acetaminophen (Tylenol) for a fever. The patient's temperature is now 98.2 Farenheit. What is the equivalent temperature in degrees Celsius?
5. A nurse is to administer 100 mg P.O. of furosemide (Lasix) to a patient returning from surgery with fluid overload. The tablets are labeled "40 mg/tablet". How many tablets should be administered?
6. A nurse prepares to give 150 mg of Robitussin to an adolescent patient with bronchitis and chest congestion. The bottle is labeled "100 mg/5ml". How many milliliters must the nurse administer?
7. A patient must receive 15 ml of potassium chloride q.i.d. for hypokalemia. The bottle is labeled "40 mEq/30 ml". How many milliequivalents should the patient received per dose?
8. A doctor's order5 is to give 6 mEq of potassium chloride P.O. to a patient with a potassium level of 3.4. Available potassium chloride solution contains 20 mEq/15 ml. How many milliliters should the nurse give?