COMMUNITY COLLEGE OF RHODE ISLAND
Nursing Program

Pharm I: Med Admin Competency Review
Adapted from HEAL 1060 MIDTERM & FINAL EXAM REVIEW

I. Review Calculations Using Fractions in Chapter 1, pp. 7-11

1. $1\frac{5}{6} + 2\frac{3}{8} =$ _____

2. $10\frac{1}{4} - 6\frac{1}{10} =$ _____

3. $4\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{5} =$ _____

4. $5\frac{1}{2} \div 1\frac{1}{8} =$ _____

Practice with Calculations Using Fractions, Ch. 1 Learning Activities: 1-1, 1-2, 1-3, 1-4, 1-5 and 1-6; Homework pp. 25-26.

II. Review Calculations with Decimals Chapter 1, pp. 11-15

5. 0.11 + 86 + 0.125 = _____

6. 0.7 - 0.007 = _____

7. 6.74 × 0.12 = _____

8. 0.11 ÷ 0.022 = _____

9. **Round decimal to the nearest tenth**

23.149 = _____

10. **Round decimal to the nearest hundredth**

3.2463 _____

Practice with Calculations with Decimals, Chapter 1 Learning Activities: 1-7, 1-8, 1-9, 1-10, 1-11, 1-12 and 1-13; Homework pp. 25-26.

III. Review Converting Fractions, Decimals, Ratios & Percentages in Chapter 1, pp. 15-17

11. Convert the fraction into a decimal and round to the hundredth place

$\frac{\mathbf{1}}{\mathbf{9}}$ = _____

12. Convert the decimal into a mixed number and reduce the fraction to lowest terms

2.38 = _____

Converting the quantity as indicated. Convert fractions and ratios to lowest terms. Round decimals to the hundredths, if necessary. Round percentages to the whole number.

13. _____ = _____ = **5%** = _____
decimal fraction **percent** ratio

14. _____ = $\frac{\mathbf{2}}{\mathbf{9}}$ = _____ = _____
decimal **fraction** percent ratio

Practice with Converting Fractions, Decimals Ratios and Percentages, Chapter 1 Learning Activities: 1-14, 1-15 and Homework pp. 25-26.

IV. Review Systems of Measurements in Chapter 2: Metric, Apothecary and Household Systems pp. 30 -43

15. 1 g = _____ mg = _____ mcg; 1 L = _____ mL

16. 1 T = _____ t

17. 1 cup = _____ fl oz

18. 1 qt = _____ pt = _____ cups

Practice with Systems of Measurement in Chapter 2 Learning Activities: 2-1, 2-2, 2-3, and 2-4: Homework pp. 57-58.

V. Review Converting between Systems of Measurement in Chapter 2: pp. 34-46

19. 65 kg = _____ lb 65 lb = _____ kg 6 in = _____ cm

20. 45 mL = _____ T 20 mL = _____ t 90 mL = _____ fl oz

21. 7 fl oz = _____ mL 1.5 L = _____ cups 2 T = _____ t

Practice with Systems of Measurement in Chapter 2 Learning Activities: 2-5, 2-6, 2-7,: Homework pp. 57-58.

VI. Review Converting between Centigrade and Fahrenheit Temperature Scales in Chapter 2: pp. 49-51

$$\frac{°F - 32}{1.8} = °C \qquad (°C \times 1.8) + 32 = °F$$

22. 107.6 °F = _____°C 41°C = _____ ° F

Practice with Centigrade & Fahrenheit Temperatures in Chapter 2 Learning Activities: 2-8: Homework pp. 57-58.

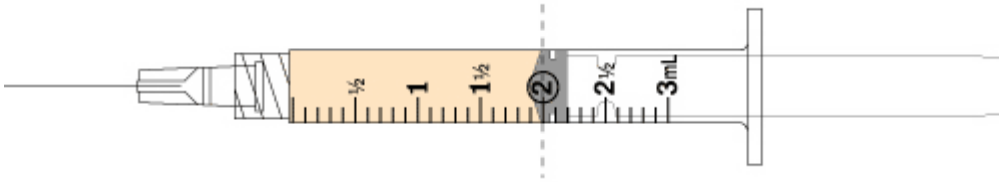
VII. Review Converting between Traditional and International Time in Chapter 2, pp. 51 -53

23. 6:25 AM = _____ 6:25 PM = _____

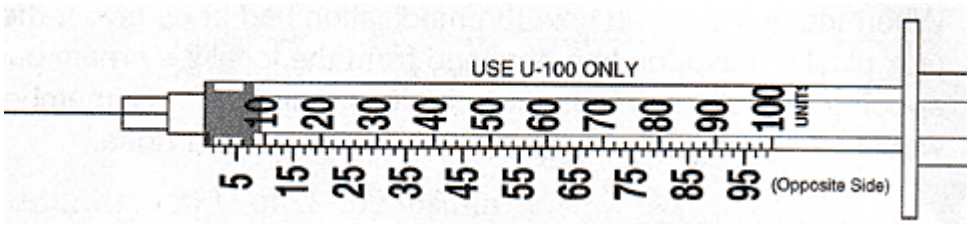
24. 1919 = _____ 0330 = _____

Practice with International & Traditional Time in Chapter 2 Learning Activities: 2-9: Homework pp. 57-58.

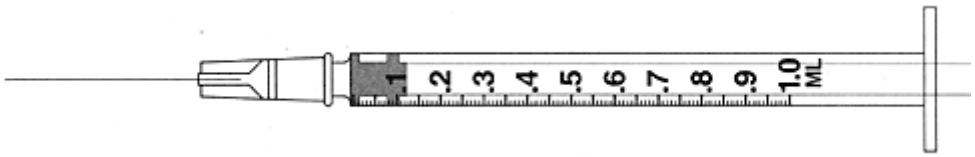
VIII. Review Medication Administration Equipment in Chapter 3, pp. 61-85



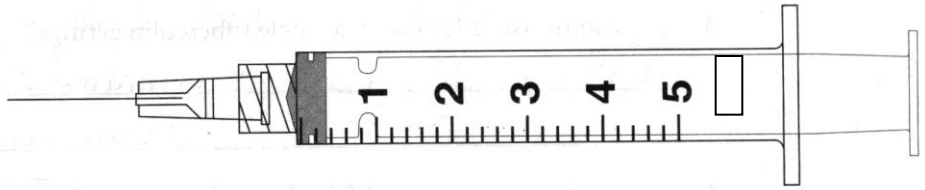
25. The syringe pictured above is calibrated in _____ and contains _____ mL.



26. The syringe pictured above is calibrated in _____



27. The syringe pictured above is calibrated in _____



28. The syringe pictured above is calibrated in_____

Practice with Medication Administration Equipment in Chapter 3 Learning Activities: 3-1. 3-2, and 3-3: Homework pp. 86-89.

IX. Review Medication Abbreviations & Error prone Documentation in Chapter 4, pp. 93 - 102

29. Provide the abbreviation or symbol for the following terms:

Nothing per mouth _____

Subcutaneous _____

Under the tongue _____

Four times a day _____

As desired _____

After meals _____

30. Interpret the medical abbreviations listed below:

NG _____

ID _____

q4h _____

prn _____

NKDA _____

Practice with Medication Abbreviations & Error prone Documentation in Chapter 4, Learning Activities: 4-1 and 4-2: Homework pp. 110-112.

X. Review Components of a Medication Order & Verbal Orders in Chapter 4, pp. 103 - 109

31. The components of a complete medication order include:

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

f. _____

g. _____

32. Describe the Joint Commission guidelines for the person accepting a verbal order.

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

Practice with Components of a Medication order & Verbal orders in Chapter 4, Learning Activities: 4-4, 4-4 and 4-5: Homework pp. 110-112.

XI. Review Interpretation of Medication Labels & Package Inserts in Chapter 5, pp. 115 - 130

33. Refer to the label above for this question

What is the generic name for this medication? _____

What is the trade or brand name for this medication? _____

What is the dosage strength?_____

Total amount in vial? _____

How many 10 mEq doses are in this vial? _____

Practice with Interpretation of Medication Labels & Package Inserts in Chapter 5, Learning Activities: 5-1: Homework pp. 131-133.

XII. Review Elements of Safe Medication Administration in Chapter 6, pp. 138 - 150

34. Describe the three times that the nurse should check the medication label.

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

35. What are the seven procedural rights of safe medication administration?

Right _____

Right _____

Right _____

Right _____

Right _____

Right _____

Right _____

36. What are the two patient rights of safe medication administration?

Right _____

Right _____

Practice with Elements of Safe Medication Administration in Chapter 6, Learning Activities: 6-1, 6-2, 6-3 and 6-4: Homework pp. 151-152.

XIII. Review Dosage Calculations in Chapter 7, pp. 157 - 177

37. Describe the four steps of safe dosage calculation using the CASE approach.

C:_____

A:_____

S:_____

E:_____

38. Use ratio-proportion, formula method or dimensional analysis within the CASE Approach determine the amount to administer for the following order:
Order: Synthroid 0.3 mg PO daily
Supply: Synthroid 150 mcg tablets
Administer: _____ tablet(s)

CONVERT:

APPROXIMATE:

SOLVE:

EVALUATE:

Practice with Dosage Calculations in Chapter 7, Learning Activities: 7-1, 7-2, 7-3, 7-4, 7-5 and 7-: Homework pp. 178-181.

XIV. Review Enteral Medication Dosage Calculations in Chapter 8, pp. 193 - 213

39. Order: Keflex 0.5 g PO tid
Supply: Keflex 250 mg tablets Administer _____ tablet(s)

40. Order: Lanoxin 90 mcg PO daily
Supply: Lanoxin 0.05 mg/1mL Administer _____ mL

41. Order: Capoten 12.5 mg PO bid
Supply: Capoten 25 mg tablets Administer _____ tablet(s)

42. Order: Ceclor 0.3 g PO q6h
Supply: Ceclor 125 mg/5 mL Administer _____ mL

43. Order: Roxanol 40 mg PO q4h p.r.n. for pain
Supply: Roxanol 10 mg / 5 mL Administer _____ mL

44. Order: Naprosyn 375 mg PO bid
Supply: Naprosyn 250 mg tablets Administer _____ tablet(s)

45. Order: Flagyl 0.75 g PO daily
Supply: Flagyl 500 mg tablets Administer _____ tablet(s)

Practice with Enteral Medication Dosage Calculations in Chapter 8, Learning Activities: 8-1 and 8-2: Homework pp. 214-221.

XV. Review Chapter 9: Parenteral Medication Dosage Calculations

46. Order: Narcan 2 mg IV stat
Supply: Narcan 0.4 mg/mL Give _____ mL

47. Order: Heparin 3,500 Units subcut bid
Supply: 10 mL multidose vial with Heparin 10,000 Units/mL Give _____ mL

48. Order: Atropine 0.6 mg IM q6h
Supply: Atropine 0.4 mg/mL Give _____ mL

49. Order: Pipracil 225 mg IM q6h
Supply: 2g vial of Pipracil
Directions: Add 4 mL's of sterile water to yield 1g/2.3 mL
Give _____ mL

50. Order: Kefzol 375 mg IM q6h
Supply: 500 mg vial of Kefzol
Directions: Add 2 mL of sterile water for injection. Provides an approximate volume of 2.2 mL (225 mg per mL).
Give_____ mL

Practice with Parenteral Medication Dosage Calculations: Learning Activities 9-1, 9-2, 9-3, 9-4 & Homework pp. 264-278 (1-30).

XVI. DON'T FORGET!!

Use the word bank below to fill in the blanks.

leading zero	**hundredths**	**trailing zero**
trailing ring	**emphasize**	**tenths**
zero calibration	**thousandths**	**overlook**

a. Dosage volumes more than 1 mL should be rounded to _____.
b. Dosage volumes less than 1 mL should be rounded to _____.
c. The zero in the volume 0.5 mL is called a _____ and is used to _____ the decimal point.
d. To minimize the potential for overdose, when documenting dosage amounts, the _____ should be omitted.