

Module 9  
FINAL EXAMINATION

**MATCHING** Match the abbreviations in Column A with the appropriate phrase in Column B

<u>Column A</u>	<u>Column B</u>
___ 1. prn	a. at bedtime
___ 2. b.i.d.	b. before meals
___ 3. hs	c. every day
___ 4. po	d. every hour
___ 5. s	e. as needed
___ 6. qd	f. every 4 hours
___ 7. q 4 h	g. twice a day
___ 8. OU	h. by mouth
___ 9. q.i.d.	i. both eyes
___ 10. qh	j. four times a day
___ 11. ac	k. without
___ 12. OS	l. left eye

**DRUG  
CALCULATIONS**

Express the following equivalents.

1. 750 mg = \_\_\_\_\_ Gm
2. 0.3 Gm = \_\_\_\_\_ mg
3. 30 ml. = \_\_\_\_\_ cc
4. 2.5 L. = \_\_\_\_\_ ml
5. 102 mg = gr \_\_\_\_\_
6. 2.2 lb. = \_\_\_\_\_ kg

Calculate the following:

1. Order reads: "Lanoxin 0.25 mg po q day."  
On hand: Lanoxin 0.125 mg tablets  
How many tablets will you give?
  
2. Order reads: "Vitamin K. 0.5 mg IM."  
On hand: Vitamin K. 2 mg/1 cc  
How many will you give?
  
3. Order reads: "Keflin 500 mg IV."  
On hand: Keflin 1 Gm/5 cc  
How many cc will you give?

4. Order reads: "Codeine gr  $\frac{1}{4}$  po q 4 h prn."  
On Hand: Codeine tablets 30 mg  
How many tablets will you give?
  
5. Order reads: "Milk of Magnesia 30 cc po."  
How many ml. would you give?
  
6. Order reads: "Penicillin V-K Suspension 100 mg t.i.d."  
On hand: Penicillin V-K Suspension 125 mg/5 cc  
How many cc would you give?
  
7. Rachel weighs 44 lb. and the recommended pediatric dosage for the drug ordered is 3 mg/kg/24 hours. What is a safe dosage for Rachel over a 24-hour period?

**MULTIPLE  
CHOICE**

Select the **one** best answer.

1. The patient is eating dinner when you bring in his po medication. He says, "Leave it on the table, I'll take it later." You would
  - a. leave the medication with the patient and check back in 30 minutes
  - b. take the medication with you and chart "patient refused medication"
  - c. take the medication with you and tell the patient you will be back in 15 minutes with the medication
  - d. leave the medication and tell the patient to call when he has taken it.
  
2. You are preparing a liquid medication for one of your patients. In order to obtain the correct dosage, you would
  - a. take the reading at the top of the meniscus as you hold the medicine cup at eye level
  - b. take the reading at the base of the meniscus on a level surface at eye level

- c. take the reading at the base of the meniscus as you hold the medicine cup at eye level
- 3. Sublingual medication is
  - a. placed between the teeth and cheek and held there until it is absorbed
  - b. swallowed with only a small amount of water
  - c. placed under the tongue until it is absorbed
- 4. When administering eye drops, the medication is placed
  - a. in the lower conjunctival sac, towards the inner canthus
  - b. in center of lower conjunctival sac
  - c. in the center of the upper conjunctival sac
- 5. As you are preparing to administer a vaginal suppository, the patient tells you she has developed a “burning sensation” in the vaginal area. On examination, you note redness and excoriation of that area. Your best action would be
  - a. withhold the medication until the next scheduled time and chart the reason
  - b. withhold the medication and notify the physician
  - c. instruct the patient that this is probably why she is receiving the medication and proceed to administer it
- 6. You have a needle with a gauge of 22. You have decided that you need a larger needle to administer a thick medication. You should choose
  - a. an 18 gauge needle
  - b. a 26 needle
- 7. Upon entering a patient’s room to administer medications, the patient informs you that he is quite nauseated. Your actions would be
  - a. administer his oral medications with only sips of water. Offer dry crackers after he takes the medication
  - b. recheck the MAR to determine which drug must be taken right now and withhold the others until later
  - c. recheck the MAR and determine if these drugs can be taken by another route. Contact his physician for an order.
- 8. When administering ear drops to an adult, you should gently pull the auricle

- a. up and back
  - b. down and back
9. The outer aspects of arms and anterior aspects of thighs, scapular areas of upper back, and the lower abdomen, above the iliac crest are acceptable sites for \_\_\_\_\_ injections
- a. intradermal
  - b. subcutaneous
  - c. intramuscular
10. To establish the correct site for an IM injection in the dorsogluteal site, you could
- a. palpate the posterior iliac spine and then draw an imaginary line through the gluteus maximus. The injection site would be lateral and superior to this line
  - b. palpate the posterior iliac spine and draw a line to the greater trochanter of the femur. The injection site would be lateral and superior to this line
  - c. visually divide the buttocks into four quadrants. The injection site should be in the upper inner quadrant of the landmarks established.

**MATCHING**

Match the parenteral route column A with the needle sized in column B

- Column A
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. intradermal
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 12. subcutaneous
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 13. intramuscular

- Column B
- a. 1"-3" length  
19g-23g
  - b. 3/8"-5/8" length  
25g-26g short bevel
  - c. 3/8"-5/8" length  
24g-26g medium bevel