DOSAGE CALCULATION RN FUNDAMENTALS ASSESSMENT 3.0 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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1. **A nurse needs to administer 0.75 grams of a medication. How many milligrams will be given?**

   A. 500 mg

   B. 600 mg

   C. 700 mg

   D. 750 mg

2. **A liquid medication is prescribed at 5 mL. If the medicine comes in a measuring spoon that holds 15 mL, how much of the spoon should the patient take?**

   A. 1/3 of a spoon

   B. 1/2 of a spoon

   C. 2/3 of a spoon

   D. 1 full spoon

3. **If a patient is prescribed amoxicillin/clavulanate 250 mg t.i.d., how many days will a bottle containing 30 tablets last?**

   A. 5 days

   B. 8 days

   C. 10 days

   D. 12 days

4. **If an IV infusion is set at 70 mL/hr using tubing with a drop factor of 20 gtt/mL, what is the flow rate in gtt/min?**

   A. 20

   B. 25

   C. 30

   D. 35

5. **Which unit of measurement is used to express small volumes in a medical setting?**

   A. Liters

   B. Cubic meters

   C. Milliliters

   D. Cubic centimeters

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6. A physician orders 180 mg of medication from a vial containing 90 mg/5 mL. What volume should the nurse give?

A. 10 mL

B. 5 mL

C. 7.5 mL

D. 15 mL

7. How many mL are in a liter?

A. 500 mL

B. 1000 mL

C. 1500 mL

D. 2000 mL

8. How many centimeters are in 1 meter?

A. 50 cm

B. 75 cm

C. 100 cm

D. 125 cm

9. If vancomycin 1 g IVPB every 12 hours is sent in 200 mL 0.9% NS to infuse over 90 minutes, what is the mL/hr rate?

A. 100 mL/hr

B. 133 mL/hr

C. 150 mL/hr

D. 75 mL/hr

10. An order given is for 1800 mg of a drug where the available dosage strength is 600 mg/10 mL. How many mL should the nurse administer?

A. 20 mL

B. 10 mL

C. 30 mL

D. 15 mL

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Answers

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1. D
2. A
3. C
4. C
5. C
6. C
7. B
8. C
9. B
10. C

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Explanations

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1. A nurse needs to administer 0.75 grams of a medication. How many milligrams will be given?

A. 500 mg

B. 600 mg

C. 700 mg

D. 750 mg

To convert grams to milligrams, it is essential to remember the relationship between the two units. One gram is equal to 1,000 milligrams. Therefore, to convert 0.75 grams to milligrams, you multiply 0.75 by 1,000. 0.75 grams × 1,000 mg/g = 750 mg. This calculation shows that the correct amount to administer is 750 milligrams. Understanding this conversion process is fundamental in dosage calculations, ensuring that medication is given accurately and safely. This is especially important in nursing, as incorrect dosages can lead to adverse effects on patient health.

2. A liquid medication is prescribed at 5 mL. If the medicine comes in a measuring spoon that holds 15 mL, how much of the spoon should the patient take?

A. 1/3 of a spoon

B. 1/2 of a spoon

C. 2/3 of a spoon

D. 1 full spoon

To determine how much of the 15 mL measuring spoon should be filled to equal the prescribed 5 mL dose, you can use a simple fraction calculation. Since the measuring spoon holds 15 mL, you want to figure out what fraction of that spoon corresponds to the 5 mL dosage. By dividing the prescribed dose (5 mL) by the total capacity of the spoon (15 mL), you can calculate the fraction: 5 mL ÷ 15 mL = 1/3 This means that taking 1/3 of the spoon will provide the exact 5 mL dose that has been prescribed. Therefore, the correct option accurately describes the amount of the spoon that should be used to achieve the correct dosage. Understanding this principle is important in medication administration to ensure patients receive the correct amounts of their prescriptions, preventing underdosing or overdosing.

3. If a patient is prescribed amoxicillin/clavulanate 250 mg t.i.d., how many days will a bottle containing 30 tablets last?

A. 5 days

B. 8 days

C. 10 days

D. 12 days

To determine how many days a bottle containing 30 tablets of amoxicillin/clavulanate will last when prescribed at a dosage of 250 mg t.i.d. (three times a day), you first need to calculate the total daily dosage. With the prescription of 250 mg t.i.d., the total daily dosage amounts to: 250 mg x 3 = 750 mg per day. Now, to find out how many days the bottle will last, you divide the total number of tablets by the number of tablets taken per day. Since the patient is taking three tablets a day (one tablet for each of the three doses), here's how the calculation should look: 30 tablets ÷ 3 tablets per day = 10 days. This indicates that the supply of 30 tablets will sustain the patient for 10 days at the prescribed dosage of amoxicillin/clavulanate. Therefore, the correct response is that the medication will last for 10 days.

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4. If an IV infusion is set at 70 mL/hr using tubing with a drop factor of 20 gtt/mL, what is the flow rate in gtt/min?

A. 20

B. 25

C. 30

D. 35

*To determine the flow rate in drops per minute (gtt/min) for an IV infusion, you first need to understand how to calculate the total number of drops being administered based on the given infusion rate and drop factor. In this scenario, the infusion rate is set at 70 mL per hour, and the tubing has a drop factor of 20 gtt/mL. To find the flow rate in gtt/min, you start by converting the infusion rate from mL/hour to mL/min: 1. **Convert mL/hour to mL/min:** \[70 \text{ mL/hr} \div 60 \text{ min/hr} = \frac{70}{60} \approx 1.1667 \text{ mL/min} \] 2. **Calculate drops per minute:** Next, you multiply the mL/min by the drop factor: \[1.1667 \text{ mL/min} \times 20 \text{ gtt/mL} = 23.334 \text{ gtt/min} \] Since flow rates are typically rounded to the nearest whole number when administering IV medications, 23.334 g*

5. Which unit of measurement is used to express small volumes in a medical setting?

A. Liters

B. Cubic meters

C. Milliliters

D. Cubic centimeters

The unit of measurement used to express small volumes in a medical setting is milliliters. This metric unit is particularly advantageous when dealing with medications, IV fluids, and other solutions that require precise dosing. The milliliter is commonly used because it allows healthcare professionals to measure and administer small quantities of liquid accurately, which is crucial for patient safety and effective treatment. Cubic centimeters are equivalent to milliliters, as 1 milliliter equals 1 cubic centimeter. However, milliliters are the more commonly used term in clinical practice, particularly when referring to medications. Liters and cubic meters are more suitable for larger volumes, and are not typically utilized for the small quantities often required in medical situations. Therefore, milliliters are the standard unit for expressing small volumes in a healthcare context.

6. A physician orders 180 mg of medication from a vial containing 90 mg/5 mL. What volume should the nurse give?

A. 10 mL

B. 5 mL

C. 7.5 mL

D. 15 mL

To determine the correct volume of medication to administer, we first need to understand how to calculate the required volume using the concentration of the medication available. The vial contains 90 mg of medication in 5 mL of solution. To find out how many milligrams are present in 1 mL, we can divide the amount of medication by the volume: 90 mg / 5 mL = 18 mg/mL Now, to find out how much volume is needed to administer 180 mg of medication, we can use the following formula: Volume (mL) = Desired Dose (mg) / Concentration (mg/mL) Substituting the values we have: Volume (mL) = 180 mg / 18 mg/mL = 10 mL It seems there has been a misunderstanding in the question, as the calculation indicates that 10 mL should be the answer, not 7.5 mL. Therefore, it's important to revisit how to interpret the dosage requirements and verify the calculations to ensure safe and accurate medication administration. In practical terms, ensuring that calculations are double-checked before administering medication can prevent medication errors and ensure patient safety.

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7. How many mL are in a liter?

A. 500 mL

B. 1000 mL

C. 1500 mL

D. 2000 mL

One liter is equivalent to 1000 milliliters. This is based on the metric system, where the prefix "milli-" denotes a factor of one-thousandth. Therefore, since there are 1000 milliliters in a liter, the correct answer reflects this standard measurement unit conversion. Understanding this relationship is fundamental in nursing and healthcare practice, as accurate dosage calculations often rely on these metric conversions to administer the correct amounts of medications and fluids.

8. How many centimeters are in 1 meter?

A. 50 cm

B. 75 cm

C. 100 cm

D. 125 cm

1 meter is equal to 100 centimeters because the metric system is based on powers of ten, which makes conversions straightforward. Each unit in the metric system is ten times larger or smaller than the one adjacent to it. Since "centi-" denotes one hundredth of a meter, when you convert meters to centimeters, you multiply by 100. Therefore, 1 meter comprises 100 centimeters, confirming that the correct answer is indeed the one that states there are 100 centimeters in 1 meter.

9. If vancomycin 1 g IVPB every 12 hours is sent in 200 mL 0.9% NS to infuse over 90 minutes, what is the mL/hr rate?

A. 100 mL/hr

B. 133 mL/hr

C. 150 mL/hr

D. 75 mL/hr

To determine the mL/hr rate for the vancomycin infusion, first, we need to know the total volume to be infused and the time over which it will be administered. In this case, there are 200 mL of 0.9% Normal Saline (NS) that contains the vancomycin. The infusion is to be given over a period of 90 minutes. To convert 90 minutes into hours, we divide by 60 (since there are 60 minutes in an hour): 90 minutes ÷ 60 = 1.5 hours Next, we can calculate the infusion rate by dividing the total volume by the total time in hours: 200 mL ÷ 1.5 hours = 133.33 mL/hr When rounding to a more commonly used infusion rate for clinical practice, this value is often approximated to 133 mL/hr. Thus, the correct mL/hr rate for the infusion is 133 mL/hr, which aligns with the answer provided.

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10. An order given is for 1800 mg of a drug where the available dosage strength is 600 mg/10 mL. How many mL should the nurse administer?

A. 20 mL

B. 10 mL

C. 30 mL

D. 15 mL

To determine how many milliliters the nurse should administer, you first need to understand the order and the available strength of the medication. The order is for 1800 mg of the drug, and the available strength is 600 mg per 10 mL. To find out how many milliliters of the available solution will provide the required 1800 mg, you can set up a proportion based on the concentration of the solution. 1. First, find out how many milligrams are in 1 mL of the solution. Since the concentration is 600 mg in 10 mL, you can calculate: \[\text{Concentration (mg/mL)} = \frac{600 \text{ mg}}{10 \text{ mL}} = 60 \text{ mg/mL} \] 2. Next, to find out how many mL are needed to achieve 1800 mg, you can divide the total required dosage by the concentration in mg/mL: \[\text{Volume (mL)} = \frac{Total \text{ dose (mg)}}{Concentration \text{ (mg/mL)}} = \frac{1800 \text{

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://dosagecalcrnfundassmt3.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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