

DOSAGE CALCULATION RN FUNDAMENTALS ASSESSMENT 3.0 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://dosagecalcrnfundassmt3.examzify.com>



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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.

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!

Questions

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1. How do you convert 4.5 kg to pounds?
 - A. 8.25 lbs
 - B. 9.92 lbs
 - C. 10.5 lbs
 - D. 12 lbs
2. An order is received for 900 mg of medication from a vial labeled 500 mg/5 mL. What is the correct volume to administer?
 - A. 5 mL
 - B. 10 mL
 - C. 15 mL
 - D. 20 mL
3. Calculate how many grams are in 2500 mg.
 - A. 1.5 grams
 - B. 2 grams
 - C. 2.5 grams
 - D. 3 grams
4. A nurse needs to convert a size of 16 oz into mL. What would be the total volume in mL?
 - A. 400 mL
 - B. 450 mL
 - C. 500 mL
 - D. 600 mL
5. When administering oral fluid, what is the minimum amount that should be given?
 - A. 5 mL
 - B. 10 mL
 - C. 15 mL
 - D. 20 mL

6. What is the formula for calculating the volume of drug needed for a patient based on body surface area (BSA)?
- A. $\text{Volume (mL)} = \text{Dose (mg)} / \text{BSA (m}^2\text{)}$
 - B. $\text{Volume (mL)} = \text{Dose (mg/m}^2\text{)} \times \text{BSA (m}^2\text{)}$
 - C. $\text{Volume (mL)} = \text{Dose (mg)} \times \text{BSA (m}^2\text{)}$
 - D. $\text{Volume (mL)} = \text{Dose (mg)} + \text{BSA (m}^2\text{)}$
7. 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
8. What is the desired dose to administer when preparing for cefaclor PO every 12 hours?
- A. 250 mg
 - B. 500 mg
 - C. 750 mg
 - D. 1000 mg
9. If a patient requires 20 mL of codeine oral solution, how many teaspoons should be administered?
- A. 2 tsp
 - B. 3 tsp
 - C. 4 tsp
 - D. 5 tsp
10. The nurse administers ibuprofen 30 mL. How many Tbsp was ordered?
- A. 1 Tbsp
 - B. 2 Tbsp
 - C. 3 Tbsp
 - D. 4 Tbsp

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How do you convert 4.5 kg to pounds?

- A. 8.25 lbs
- B. 9.92 lbs**
- C. 10.5 lbs
- D. 12 lbs

To convert kilograms to pounds, you can use the conversion factor where 1 kilogram is approximately equal to 2.20462 pounds. To find the equivalent weight in pounds, you multiply the number of kilograms by the conversion factor: $4.5 \text{ kg} \times 2.20462 \text{ lbs/kg} = 9.92 \text{ lbs}$. This calculation shows that 4.5 kilograms is approximately 9.92 pounds, making the answer correct. Understanding this conversion is important for accurately dosing medications or understanding weight in different measurement systems.

2. An order is received for 900 mg of medication from a vial labeled 500 mg/5 mL. What is the correct volume to administer?

- A. 5 mL
- B. 10 mL**
- C. 15 mL
- D. 20 mL

To determine the correct volume of medication to administer, it's essential to understand how to convert the ordered dose into the corresponding volume based on the concentration provided. The vial has a concentration of 500 mg in 5 mL. To find out how many milliliters contain the ordered 900 mg, you can set up a proportion based on the known concentration. 1. First, calculate the amount of medication in 1 mL by dividing the total milligrams by the volume in mL: $\frac{500 \text{ mg}}{5 \text{ mL}} = 100 \text{ mg/mL}$. 2. Next, determine how many milliliters are needed for 900 mg by dividing the ordered dose by the concentration: $\frac{900 \text{ mg}}{100 \text{ mg/mL}} = 9 \text{ mL}$. 3. The next step is to find out how much volume that represents from the vial. Since 900 mg is equal to 9 mL when using the established concentration, one can see that: If 100 mg is in 1 mL, then: $\frac{900 \text{ mg}}{100 \text{ mg/mL}} = 9 \text{ mL}$.

3. Calculate how many grams are in 2500 mg.

- A. 1.5 grams
- B. 2 grams
- C. 2.5 grams**
- D. 3 grams

To determine how many grams are in 2500 mg, it's important to understand the conversion factors between milligrams and grams. The conversion is established as follows: there are 1000 milligrams in 1 gram. To convert milligrams to grams, you can divide the number of milligrams by 1000. So, for this problem: $2500 \text{ mg} \div 1000 = 2.5 \text{ grams}$. This calculation reveals that 2500 milligrams is equivalent to 2.5 grams. Understanding this conversion is essential in nursing practice for accurate medication dosing and ensuring patient safety.

4. A nurse needs to convert a size of 16 oz into mL. What would be the total volume in mL?

- A. 400 mL
- B. 450 mL
- C. 500 mL**
- D. 600 mL

To convert ounces to milliliters, it's essential to know the conversion factor between these two units. The standard conversion is that 1 ounce is approximately equal to 29.57 milliliters. Therefore, to find the total volume in milliliters from ounces, the formula is: $\text{Total mL} = \text{Total oz} \times 29.57 \text{ mL/oz}$. In this case, if we take the size of 16 ounces and multiply it by 29.57 mL/oz, we calculate: $16 \text{ oz} \times 29.57 \text{ mL/oz} = 473.12 \text{ mL}$. When rounding this figure, it is common to round to the nearest commonly used milliliter measurement, which aligns with 500 mL. Hence, 16 oz converts to approximately 500 mL, confirming that the correct answer is indeed 500 mL. This reasoning underscores the significance of using the appropriate conversion factor to ensure accuracy in volume measurements within the clinical setting.

5. When administering oral fluid, what is the minimum amount that should be given?

- A. 5 mL
- B. 10 mL
- C. 15 mL**
- D. 20 mL

The minimum amount of oral fluid typically recommended for administration is generally around 15 mL. This amount is considered effective for a few reasons. First, it is sufficient to ensure that medications are adequately dissolved or suspended. Medications require a certain volume of liquid to promote proper absorption in the gastrointestinal tract, and 15 mL provides a good balance to achieve this while being a manageable volume for a patient to take. Moreover, administering a volume below 15 mL may not be effective for certain medications that need more fluid for proper dispersion, which could affect their efficacy. By using an amount that is equal to or greater than 15 mL, healthcare providers can ensure that the patient receives the complete dose of medication while also facilitating better swallowing and digestion, especially in those who may have difficulty with smaller volumes of liquid. While options such as 5 mL, 10 mL, or even 20 mL may be appropriate in certain specific contexts or for particular medications, 15 mL represents a standard minimum that effectively meets the needs for most oral fluid administrations.

6. What is the formula for calculating the volume of drug needed for a patient based on body surface area (BSA)?

- A. $\text{Volume (mL)} = \text{Dose (mg)} / \text{BSA (m}^2\text{)}$
- B. $\text{Volume (mL)} = \text{Dose (mg/m}^2\text{)} \times \text{BSA (m}^2\text{)}$**
- C. $\text{Volume (mL)} = \text{Dose (mg)} \times \text{BSA (m}^2\text{)}$
- D. $\text{Volume (mL)} = \text{Dose (mg)} + \text{BSA (m}^2\text{)}$

The formula for calculating the volume of drug needed for a patient based on body surface area (BSA) is correctly represented as $\text{Volume (mL)} = \text{Dose (mg/m}^2\text{)} \times \text{BSA (m}^2\text{)}$. This approach is used in pharmacology to tailor medication dosages to the individual's body size, which is particularly important for certain medications that have a narrow therapeutic index or require precise dosing based on the patient's physical characteristics. In this formula, the dose is given in milligrams per square meter (mg/m^2), which accounts for the patient's size, and by multiplying this dose by the patient's BSA in square meters (m^2), you can accurately calculate the total volume of the drug needed, expressed in milliliters (mL). This ensures that the patient receives a dosage appropriate for their total body surface area, rather than a one-size-fits-all approach based solely on body weight or other factors. In contrast, the other options do not accurately represent the relationship needed to determine the volume based on BSA. One option suggests dividing the dose by BSA, which would not yield a volume calculation relevant for medication administration. Another option incorrectly implies multiplying the dose in milligrams directly by BSA without incorporating the correct unit scaling of the

7. 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. $0.75 \text{ grams} \times 1,000 \text{ mg/g} = 750 \text{ mg}$. 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.

8. What is the desired dose to administer when preparing for cefaclor PO every 12 hours?

- A. 250 mg
- B. 500 mg**
- C. 750 mg
- D. 1000 mg

The desired dose of 500 mg is important to understand in the context of cefaclor administration because it aligns with standard dosing guidelines for this antibiotic. Cefaclor is an oral cephalosporin antibiotic commonly used to treat infections such as respiratory tract infections, urinary tract infections, and skin infections, among others. Typically, the dosing for cefaclor can vary based on the specific condition being treated and the patient's age, weight, and kidney function. In many cases, a standard dose for adults is 500 mg taken every 12 hours, which allows for effective therapeutic levels to maintain efficacy while minimizing the risk of resistance or toxicity. This dosage regimen is designed to ensure adequate plasma drug concentrations are achieved, allowing for effective bacterial eradication while providing convenience for dosing schedules in outpatient settings. Administering doses below this amount may not provide sufficient therapeutic effect, while higher doses might increase the risk of adverse reactions without additional benefits. Therefore, 500 mg every 12 hours is often the target for effective treatment with cefaclor in many clinical scenarios.

9. If a patient requires 20 mL of codeine oral solution, how many teaspoons should be administered?

- A. 2 tsp
- B. 3 tsp
- C. 4 tsp**
- D. 5 tsp

To determine the correct number of teaspoons for 20 mL of codeine oral solution, it's important to know the conversion between milliliters and teaspoons. 1 teaspoon is equivalent to approximately 5 milliliters. To convert milliliters to teaspoons, you divide the number of milliliters by the number of milliliters in one teaspoon. So, for 20 mL: - You take 20 mL and divide it by 5 mL/tsp, which equals 4 teaspoons. This calculation aligns with the requirement for the patient and confirms that 20 mL corresponds to 4 teaspoons. Therefore, administering 4 teaspoons is accurate and supports proper dosing of the medication.

10. The nurse administers ibuprofen 30 mL. How many Tbsp was ordered?

- A. 1 Tbsp
- B. 2 Tbsp**
- C. 3 Tbsp
- D. 4 Tbsp

To determine how many tablespoons are in 30 mL of ibuprofen, it is important to understand the conversion between milliliters and tablespoons. There are approximately 15 mL in 1 tablespoon. To convert 30 mL to tablespoons, you divide the total milliliters by the number of milliliters per tablespoon: $30 \text{ mL} \div 15 \text{ mL/Tbsp} = 2 \text{ Tbsp}$. This calculation confirms that 30 mL of ibuprofen is equivalent to 2 tablespoons, making this the correct answer. Understanding these conversions is a key component in dosage calculations, ensuring that the medication is delivered in the correct amounts according to prescribed orders.

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:

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

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