

Med-Math Dosage Calculations Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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. A patient receives 750 mL of D5W over 6 hours with a drop factor of 15 gtt/mL. What is the flow rate in drops per minute?**
 - A. 28 gtt/min**
 - B. 31 gtt/min**
 - C. 33 gtt/min**
 - D. 36 gtt/min**

- 2. A clear liquid dinner includes 4 tablespoons of apple juice, 8 ounces of beef broth, 4 ounces of orange gelatin, and half a pint of tea. What is the total intake in milliliters?**
 - A. 520 mL**
 - B. 670 mL**
 - C. 720 mL**
 - D. 900 mL**

- 3. An order calls for 1200 mL of water by mouth daily. How many ounces is this?**
 - A. 20 oz**
 - B. 30 oz**
 - C. 40 oz**
 - D. 50 oz**

- 4. 1 teaspoon equals how many milliliters?**
 - A. 1 mL**
 - B. 5 mL**
 - C. 10 mL**
 - D. 0.5 mL**

- 5. Amantadine 150 mg PO every 12 hours. Available is Amantadine 50 mg/5 mL syrup. How many mL should the nurse administer per dose?**
 - A. 5 mL**
 - B. 10 mL**
 - C. 15 mL**
 - D. 20 mL**

- 6. How many milligrams are equal to 1000 micrograms?**
- A. 1 mg**
 - B. 1000 mg**
 - C. 0.001 mg**
 - D. 0.1 mg**
- 7. A nurse is infusing 1500 mL NS at 75 mL/hour with a drop factor of 15 gtt/mL. Approximately how many gtt/min will be delivered?**
- A. 16 gtt/min**
 - B. 18 gtt/min**
 - C. 19 gtt/min**
 - D. 20 gtt/min**
- 8. What is 670 mL expressed in liters?**
- A. 0.470 L**
 - B. 0.670 L**
 - C. 0.770 L**
 - D. 1.670 L**
- 9. Half a pint equals how many milliliters?**
- A. 125 mL**
 - B. 250 mL**
 - C. 500 mL**
 - D. 750 mL**
- 10. A physician orders 1500 mL of NS to infuse at 75 mL per hour. How many hours will this IV run?**
- A. 15 Hours**
 - B. 20 Hours**
 - C. 25 Hours**
 - D. 30 Hours**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. A patient receives 750 mL of D5W over 6 hours with a drop factor of 15 gtt/mL. What is the flow rate in drops per minute?

- A. 28 gtt/min
- B. 31 gtt/min**
- C. 33 gtt/min
- D. 36 gtt/min

Flow rate in drops per minute is found by turning the administered volume into drops and dividing by the total running time in minutes. Use the formula: rate (gtt/min) = (volume in mL \times drop factor in gtt/mL) \div (time in minutes). Compute: $750 \text{ mL} \times 15 \text{ gtt/mL} = 11,250$ drops total. The time is 6 hours, which is $6 \times 60 = 360$ minutes. So the rate is $11,250 \div 360 = 31.25$ gtt/min, which rounds to 31 gtt/min. This matches a practical IV rate, since you typically round to the nearest whole drop per minute when setting manual drip rates.

2. A clear liquid dinner includes 4 tablespoons of apple juice, 8 ounces of beef broth, 4 ounces of orange gelatin, and half a pint of tea. What is the total intake in milliliters?

- A. 520 mL
- B. 670 mL**
- C. 720 mL
- D. 900 mL

Convert every item to a single unit and then add. The key is turning all volumes into milliliters. Use 1 tablespoon = 15 mL, and 1 fluid ounce = 30 mL. For the half-pint, this context treats 1 pint as 500 mL, so half a pint is 250 mL. Compute each part: apple juice = $4 \times 15 = 60$ mL; beef broth = $8 \times 30 = 240$ mL; orange gelatin = $4 \times 30 = 120$ mL; tea = half a pint = 250 mL. Add them: $60 + 240 + 120 + 250 = 670$ mL. So the total intake is 670 mL.

3. An order calls for 1200 mL of water by mouth daily. How many ounces is this?

- A. 20 oz
- B. 30 oz
- C. 40 oz**
- D. 50 oz

Converting milliliters to ounces relies on a simple volume conversion. In clinical practice, 1 fluid ounce is treated as about 30 mL. So you take the total milliliters and divide by 30 to get ounces: $1200 \text{ mL} \div 30 \text{ mL/oz} = 40$ oz. That gives a daily intake of about 40 ounces. If you use the exact conversion (29.57 mL per ounce), you'd get roughly 40.6 oz, which rounds to 41 oz, but the common approximation used for these questions yields 40 oz, which aligns with the closest option.

4. 1 teaspoon equals how many milliliters?

- A. 1 mL
- B. 5 mL**
- C. 10 mL
- D. 0.5 mL

A standard teaspoon is defined as 5 milliliters. This makes converting common measures straightforward: if a dose or recipe calls for 1 teaspoon, you would use 5 mL; 2 teaspoons would be 10 mL, and so on. The other amounts don't match a teaspoon's size—1 mL and 0.5 mL are much smaller, and 10 mL is about twice as much as a single teaspoon. This 5 mL per teaspoon rule is the basis for many dosing and kitchen conversions.

5. Amantadine 150 mg PO every 12 hours. Available is Amantadine 50 mg/5 mL syrup. How many mL should the nurse administer per dose?

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

Start with the concentration: the syrup is 50 mg in 5 mL, which is 10 mg per mL. The prescribed dose is 150 mg, so divide 150 mg by 10 mg/mL to get 15 mL. Another way to see it is that 150 mg is three times 50 mg, so you'd administer $5 \text{ mL} \times 3 = 15 \text{ mL}$ per dose. Therefore, 15 mL should be given per dose.

6. How many milligrams are equal to 1000 micrograms?

- A. 1 mg**
- B. 1000 mg
- C. 0.001 mg
- D. 0.1 mg

Understanding metric prefixes and unit conversions between micrograms and milligrams is the key idea. There are 1000 micrograms in one milligram, so $1 \text{ mg} = 1000 \text{ }\mu\text{g}$. Therefore, 1000 micrograms equals 1 milligram. You can see the math: $1000 \text{ }\mu\text{g} \times (1 \text{ mg} / 1000 \text{ }\mu\text{g}) = 1 \text{ mg}$, and the microgram unit cancels out. The other amounts correspond to different magnitudes: 1000 mg would be 1,000,000 μg , which is far larger; 0.001 mg is 1 μg ; 0.1 mg is 100 μg .

7. A nurse is infusing 1500 mL NS at 75 mL/hour with a drop factor of 15 gtt/mL. Approximately how many gtt/min will be delivered?
- A. 16 gtt/min
 - B. 18 gtt/min
 - C. 19 gtt/min**
 - D. 20 gtt/min

Flow rate in drops per minute is found by converting the hourly rate to minutes and then applying the drop factor. Start with 75 mL per hour, which is $75 \div 60 = 1.25$ mL per minute. With a drop factor of 15 drops per mL, the infusion delivers $1.25 \times 15 = 18.75$ drops per minute. Since you count whole drops, round to the nearest whole drop: 19 gtt/min. You can verify with total volume and total time as well: 1500 mL at 75 mL/hour takes 20 hours (1200 minutes), and $(1500 \times 15) / 1200 = 18.75$, which also rounds to 19 gtt/min.

8. What is 670 mL expressed in liters?
- A. 0.470 L
 - B. 0.670 L**
 - C. 0.770 L
 - D. 1.670 L

Converting milliliters to liters uses that 1 liter equals 1000 milliliters. So you divide the amount in milliliters by 1000. For 670 mL, $670 \div 1000 = 0.670$ liters. This makes sense because 670 mL is less than a full liter, about two-thirds of a liter. The result 0.670 L is the correct expression in liters. If you multiplied back by 1000, you'd get 670 mL, confirming the conversion.

9. Half a pint equals how many milliliters?
- A. 125 mL
 - B. 250 mL**
 - C. 500 mL
 - D. 750 mL

Converting pints to milliliters in this context uses a common classroom/clinical approximation: 1 pint \approx 500 mL. Half of 500 mL is 250 mL, so half a pint equals 250 mL. If you used the exact US pint (\sim 473 mL), half would be about 236.5 mL, which isn't among the choices, confirming the 500 mL pint convention here. The other values represent quarter pint (125 mL), a full pint (500 mL), and one and a half pints (750 mL).

10. A physician orders 1500 mL of NS to infuse at 75 mL per hour. How many hours will this IV run?

- A. 15 Hours**
- B. 20 Hours**
- C. 25 Hours**
- D. 30 Hours**

This question tests how to determine the duration of an IV infusion using $\text{time} = \text{volume} \div \text{rate}$. If you have 1500 mL to infuse at 75 mL per hour, divide 1500 by 75 to find the hours: $1500 \div 75 = 20$. So the IV will run for 20 hours. A quick check confirms the math: $20 \text{ hours} \times 75 \text{ mL/hour} = 1500 \text{ mL}$. The other options would deliver different total volumes in the given time (e.g., 15 hours would deliver 1125 mL, 25 hours would deliver 1875 mL, 30 hours would deliver 2250 mL).

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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://medmathdosagecalc.examzify.com>

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

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