

MEDICATION MATH (MED MATH) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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 should 'daily' be written in a medical prescription?
 - A. QD
 - B. daily
 - C. q.d.
 - D. not QD
2. When is a NJ or nasojunal tube typically used?
 - A. To deliver medications subcutaneously
 - B. For enteral feeding post-surgery
 - C. For intravenous fluid replacement
 - D. To test gastric emptying
3. How many ounces are there in 2 pounds?
 - A. 24 ounces
 - B. 28 ounces
 - C. 32 ounces
 - D. 36 ounces
4. If a patient needs 500 mg of a medicine and you have 250 mg tablets, how many tablets should you give?
 - A. 1 tablet
 - B. 2 tablets
 - C. 3 tablets
 - D. 4 tablets
5. What does the abbreviation "PR" imply regarding administration route?
 - A. Inhaled
 - B. Topical
 - C. Rectally
 - D. Transdermal
6. What is the equivalent of one ounce in measurements?
 - A. Grain
 - B. Drop
 - C. Ounce
 - D. Cubic centimeter

7. What would be the total volume in mL after diluting 200 mL of a solution with 100 mL of solvent?
- A. 200 mL
 - B. 250 mL
 - C. 300 mL
 - D. 350 mL
8. What does the abbreviation "IV" stand for in medication terminology?
- A. Intra-vaginal
 - B. Intravenous
 - C. Intra-arterial
 - D. Intramuscular
9. How many mL are contained in a gallon?
- A. 2000 mL
 - B. 2500 mL
 - C. 3785 mL
 - D. 4000 mL
10. How many grams are in 2500 milligrams?
- A. 1 gram
 - B. 2 grams
 - C. 2.5 grams
 - D. 3 grams

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How should 'daily' be written in a medical prescription?

- A. QD
- B. daily
- C. q.d.
- D. not QD**

In a medical prescription, the term 'daily' is most accurately represented using the Latin abbreviation "q.d." This abbreviation stands for "quaque die," which translates to "once daily" in English. The use of this specific abbreviation helps to standardize communication among healthcare providers and minimizes the risk of misunderstanding regarding dosing schedules. Using "QD" can potentially lead to confusion because of its similarity to "QOD," which means "every other day." The American Medical Association and the Joint Commission have recommended avoiding "QD" due to the risk of misinterpretation, especially in handwritten prescriptions. Writing 'daily' out in full could lead to ambiguity, as it may not clearly imply the frequency intended in all contexts. Consequently, the most appropriate and recognized way to indicate 'daily' in a prescription is by using the abbreviation "q.d." to ensure clarity and reduce the risk of dosing errors.

2. When is a NJ or nasojejun tube typically used?

- A. To deliver medications subcutaneously
- B. For enteral feeding post-surgery**
- C. For intravenous fluid replacement
- D. To test gastric emptying

A nasogastric (NJ) or nasojejun tube is specifically used to facilitate enteral feeding, particularly in patients who may have difficulty swallowing or absorbing nutrition through normal oral intake. This type of tube is especially beneficial post-surgery when patients might require nutritional support but are unable to eat by mouth. Enteral feeding allows for the direct delivery of nutrients into the stomach or small intestine, which is essential for recovery in individuals with compromised swallowing or digestive functions. In contrast, other options such as delivering medications subcutaneously, intravenous fluid replacement, or testing gastric emptying do not align with the purpose and function of an NJ or nasojejun tube. These tubes are specifically designed for feeding, not for administering medications or fluids intravenously or conducting diagnostic tests.

3. How many ounces are there in 2 pounds?

- A. 24 ounces
- B. 28 ounces
- C. 32 ounces**
- D. 36 ounces

To determine the number of ounces in 2 pounds, it is essential to know the conversion factor between pounds and ounces. One pound is equal to 16 ounces. Therefore, to convert pounds to ounces, you multiply the number of pounds by the number of ounces in one pound. In this case, for 2 pounds: $2 \text{ pounds} \times 16 \text{ ounces/pound} = 32 \text{ ounces}$. This calculation confirms that 2 pounds equal 32 ounces, making this the correct answer. Understanding this conversion is crucial in medication math, where precise measurements are essential for safe and effective dosing.

4. If a patient needs 500 mg of a medicine and you have 250 mg tablets, how many tablets should you give?

- A. 1 tablet
- B. 2 tablets**
- C. 3 tablets
- D. 4 tablets

To determine the correct number of tablets required to administer 500 mg of medication when you have 250 mg tablets, you simply divide the total dose needed by the strength of each tablet. In this scenario, you need to administer 500 mg. Each tablet contains 250 mg. When you divide 500 mg by 250 mg per tablet, you calculate how many tablets are necessary: $500 \text{ mg} \div 250 \text{ mg/tablet} = 2 \text{ tablets}$. This calculation shows that you need 2 tablets to reach the total required dosage of 500 mg. Therefore, it is clear that administering 2 tablets is the appropriate choice to ensure the patient receives the correct amount of medication.

5. What does the abbreviation "PR" imply regarding administration route?

- A. Inhaled
- B. Topical
- C. Rectally**
- D. Transdermal

The abbreviation "PR" stands for "per rectum," indicating that the medication should be administered rectally. This route is often used for delivering medications that may be more effective or less irritating when absorbed through the rectal mucosa. For instance, certain medications for nausea or fever can be administered rectally to provide quick relief, especially in patients who cannot take medications orally due to vomiting or difficulty swallowing. The use of "PR" is widely recognized in medical and pharmaceutical contexts as it specifically guides healthcare providers on how to administer the medication appropriately to ensure its effectiveness and safety.

6. What is the equivalent of one ounce in measurements?

- A. Grain
- B. Drop
- C. Ounce**
- D. Cubic centimeter

One ounce is a unit of measurement that is used to quantify mass or volume, depending on the context. In culinary terms, one ounce is commonly used to measure volume, especially in recipes. An ounce can also refer to weight in the context of measuring solids. Among the choices provided, the most straightforward equivalent is the unit "ounce" itself. This underscores the idea of measurement consistency, where each unit represents a specific quantity. Therefore, this choice effectively reiterates that one ounce remains one ounce, adhering to the definition of the unit. The other options, while they represent various forms of measurements, do not serve as direct equivalents to one ounce. For example, a grain is a much smaller unit of weight, and a drop is a measure of liquid volume that varies depending on viscosity and other factors. Similarly, a cubic centimeter is a metric unit of volume, but it does not equate to an ounce in a direct one-to-one manner, since one ounce is approximately 29.57 milliliters, and thus, about 29.57 cubic centimeters. Understanding these distinctions aids in accurately converting between different measurement systems.

7. What would be the total volume in mL after diluting 200 mL of a solution with 100 mL of solvent?

- A. 200 mL
- B. 250 mL
- C. 300 mL**
- D. 350 mL

When diluting a solution, the total volume is the sum of the volume of the original solution and the volume of the solvent added. In this scenario, you start with 200 mL of the original solution and then add 100 mL of solvent. To find the total volume after dilution, simply add these two amounts together: 200 mL (original solution) + 100 mL (solvent) = 300 mL (total volume). This calculation illustrates that when you mix two liquids, the volumes combine to create a new total volume. Thus, the correct answer is 300 mL, reflecting the addition of both components in the dilution process.

8. What does the abbreviation "IV" stand for in medication terminology?

- A. Intra-vaginal
- B. Intravenous**
- C. Intra-arterial
- D. Intramuscular

The abbreviation "IV" stands for "Intravenous." This term refers to the administration of medication or fluids directly into a patient's vein. This method is critical in medical settings as it allows for rapid absorption and immediate effects of the medication, making it ideal for situations where timely intervention is necessary, such as in emergencies, surgeries, or for patients who may be unable to take oral medications. Other terms, while also important in medication administration, refer to different routes and methods, such as intra-vaginal, intra-arterial, and intramuscular. Each of these has specific applications and contexts where they are applicable, but they do not connect with the "IV" abbreviation. Understanding these distinctions is essential for safe and effective medication administration in clinical practice.

9. How many mL are contained in a gallon?

- A. 2000 mL
- B. 2500 mL
- C. 3785 mL**
- D. 4000 mL

A gallon is a standard unit of measurement commonly used in the United States for volume. To convert gallons to milliliters, it's helpful to know that 1 U.S. gallon is equal to approximately 3,785 milliliters. This conversion is crucial in medication math, as precise dosing often requires converting between different measurement systems, such as gallons, liters, and milliliters. Thus, when calculating how many milliliters are in a gallon, the accurate conversion clearly indicates that there are 3,785 mL in 1 U.S. gallon, confirming that the answer is correct. Understanding this conversion allows healthcare professionals to accurately measure and administer medications, ensuring patient safety and effective treatment.

10. How many grams are in 2500 milligrams?

- A. 1 gram
- B. 2 grams
- C. 2.5 grams
- D. 3 grams

To convert milligrams to grams, one must understand the relationship between these two units of mass. There are 1000 milligrams in 1 gram. Therefore, to convert milligrams to grams, you would divide the number of milligrams by 1000. In this case, you take 2500 milligrams and divide it by 1000: $2500 \text{ mg} \div 1000 = 2.5 \text{ grams}$. This calculation shows that 2500 milligrams is equivalent to 2.5 grams, making it the correct choice. Understanding this basic conversion is essential in medication administration, as accurate dosage is critical for patient safety.

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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://medmath.examzify.com>

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

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