

# PRACTICE PROBLEMS

## Week 11

### Conversions & Measurement Systems

41. 18 mcg = \_\_\_\_mg
42. gr ss = \_\_\_\_mg
43. 0.03 g = gr \_\_\_\_
44. gr 1/150 = \_\_\_\_mg
45. gr viiss = \_\_\_\_g
46. 15 mg = gr \_\_\_\_
47. 13 t = \_\_\_\_cc
48. 0.4 mg = \_\_\_\_mcg
49. 750 ml = pt \_\_\_\_
50. 20 ml = \_\_\_\_t
51. 4 T = \_\_\_\_cc
52. 9 kg = \_\_\_\_lb
53. qt iv = pt \_\_\_\_
54. 55 kg = \_\_\_\_lb
55. 12 in = \_\_\_\_cm
56. qt ii = \_\_\_\_L
57. 3 t = \_\_\_\_mL
58. 99 lb = \_\_\_\_kg
59. 0.4 mg = gr \_\_\_\_
60. 0.6 mg = gr \_\_\_\_
61. pt i = \_\_\_\_mL
62. gr x = \_\_\_\_mg
63. 300 mg = gr \_\_\_\_
64. 25 g = \_\_\_\_kg
65. 30 cm = \_\_\_\_in
66. 90 mg = gr \_\_\_\_
67. gr 1/6 = \_\_\_\_mg
68. 30 mg = gr \_\_\_\_
69. 32 in = \_\_\_\_cm
70. 350 mm = \_\_\_\_in
71. 7.5 cm = \_\_\_\_in
72. 2 in = \_\_\_\_mm
73. 40 kg = \_\_\_\_lb
74. 7.16 kg = \_\_\_\_g
75. 110 lb = \_\_\_\_kg
76. 3.5 kg = \_\_\_\_lb
77. 63 lb = \_\_\_\_kg
78. 50 cm = \_\_\_\_m
79. 10 L = \_\_\_\_mL
80. 450 cc = \_\_\_\_L

81.  $0.5 \text{ g} = \text{ \_\_\_\_ mg}$
82.  $0.01 \text{ g} = \text{ \_\_\_\_ mg}$
83.  $7.5 \text{ cc} = \text{ \_\_\_\_ mL}$
84.  $\text{qt iii} = \text{ \_\_\_\_ L}$
85.  $4 \text{ mg} = \text{ \_\_\_\_ g}$
86.  $500 \text{ mL} = \text{ \_\_\_\_ L}$
87.  $250 \text{ mL} = \text{ pt \_\_\_\_}$
88.  $300 \text{ g} = \text{ \_\_\_\_ kg}$
89.  $28 \text{ in} = \text{ \_\_\_\_ cm}$
90.  $68 \text{ kg} = \text{ \_\_\_\_ lb}$
91.  $\text{gr iii} = \text{ \_\_\_\_ mg}$
92.  $\text{gr } 1/200 = \text{ \_\_\_\_ mg}$
93.  $\text{gr } 1/4 = \text{ \_\_\_\_ mg}$
94.  $\text{gr } 1/10 = \text{ \_\_\_\_ mg}$
95.  $\text{gr iss} = \text{ \_\_\_\_ mg}$
96.  $70 \frac{1}{2} \text{ lb} = \text{ \_\_\_\_ kg}$
97.  $3634 \text{ g} = \text{ \_\_\_\_ lb}$
98.  $8 \text{ mL} = \text{ \_\_\_\_ L}$
99.  $\text{gr xxx} = \text{ \_\_\_\_ g}$
100.  $237.5 \text{ cm} = \text{ \_\_\_\_ in}$
101.  $0.5 \text{ g} = \text{ gr \_\_\_\_}$
102.  $0.6 \text{ mg} = \text{ gr \_\_\_\_}$
103.  $\text{gr x} = \text{ \_\_\_\_ g}$
104.  $150 \text{ lb} = \text{ \_\_\_\_ kg}$
105.  $60 \text{ mg} = \text{ gr \_\_\_\_}$
106.  $\text{gr 15} = \text{ \_\_\_\_ g}$
107.  $2 \text{ cups} = \text{ \_\_\_\_ cc}$
108.  $6 \text{ t} = \text{ \_\_\_\_ T}$
109.  $1 \text{ ft} = \text{ \_\_\_\_ cm}$
110.  $2 \text{ T} = \text{ \_\_\_\_ cc}$
111.  $2.2 \text{ lb} = \text{ \_\_\_\_ kg}$
112.  $5 \text{ cc} = \text{ \_\_\_\_ t}$
113.  $1000 \text{ mL} = \text{ \_\_\_\_ L}$
114.  $1.5 \text{ g} = \text{ \_\_\_\_ mg}$
115.  $1500 \text{ mL} = \text{ qt \_\_\_\_}$
116.  $10 \text{ mg} = \text{ gr \_\_\_\_}$
117.  $25 \text{ mg} = \text{ \_\_\_\_ g}$
118.  $4.3 \text{ kg} = \text{ \_\_\_\_ g}$
119.  $60 \text{ mg} = \text{ \_\_\_\_ g}$
120.  $0.015 \text{ g} = \text{ \_\_\_\_ mg}$

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Week #11 Lab – Medication Errors

What could be a potential source of error in the following orders:

1. Percocet 5 tab po q 4 h prn
2. Aspirin 500gr for severe nausea q 3 hrs
3. Erythromycin 2% topical cream to be applied to infected left eye
4. Cortisporin Otic susp 2gtts ou bid for 5 days
5. CTM 4mg po q 4 h
6. TCN 500mg qid
7. Tenormin 50mg po qd
8. Phenergan 25mg q 6 h prn nausea
9. Haloperidol .5mg po q 4 hrs prn agitation
10. 10u Regular insulin sq q am
11. Procardia 30mg po qd
12. Chlorpromamide 250mg po daily
13. Phenobarbital 5ml po hs
14. Benadryl ½ 25mg hs

List of drugs available for the previous orders:

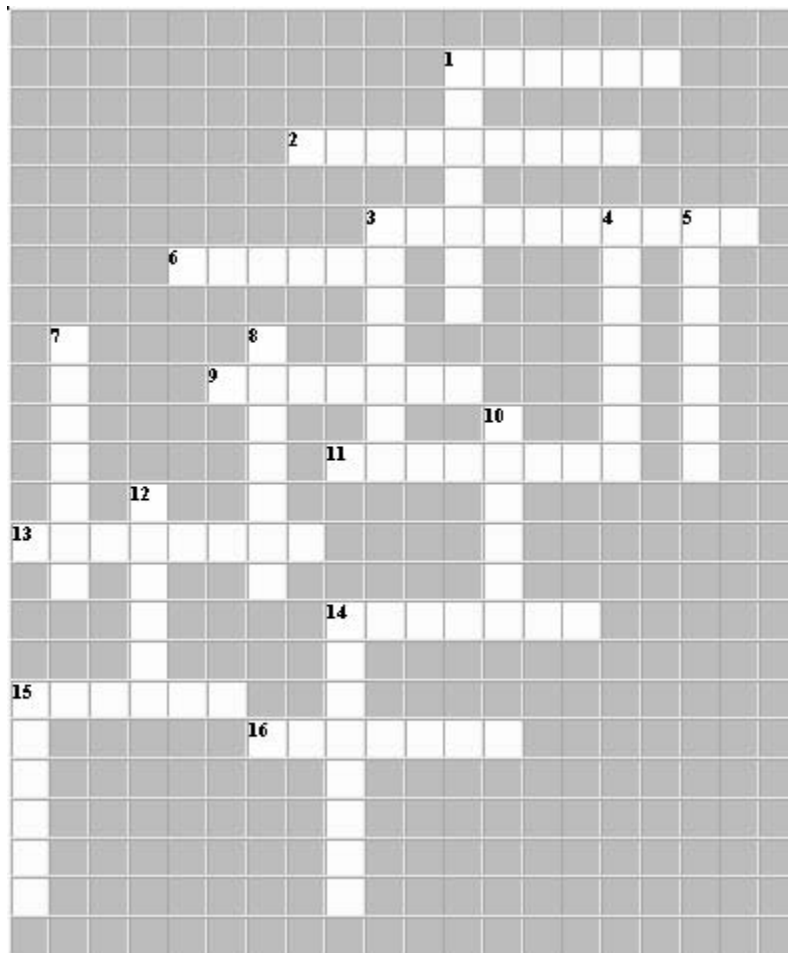
Chlorpromamide 250mg	Haloperidol 5mg tablets
Chlorpromazine 50mg	Procardia 10mg capsules
Percocet-5 mg tablets	Procardia XL 30mg tablet
Percocet-7.5mg tablets	Phenobarbital 15mg/5ml solution
Percocet-10 mg tablets	Phenobarbital 20mg/5ml solution
Aspirin 5grain tablets	Haloperidol 0.5mg tablets
Phenergan 25mg tablets	Tetracycline 500mg caps
Phenergan 25mg suppositories	Erythromycin 2% topical cream
Phenergan 25mg/5ml syrup	Erythromycin ophthalmic ointment
Cortisporin ophthalmic suspension	Chlortrimeton 4mg tablets
Cortisporin otic suspension	Humulin R insulin u-100
Benadryl 25mg tablets	Benadryl 25mg tablets

**WK 11 BRAND & GENERIC DRUGS CROSSWORD PUZZLE (TABLE 4-21)**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Complete the puzzle.



**Down**

1. Verapamil
3. Propranolol
4. Indomethacin
5. Erythromycin-estolate
7. Kanamycin-sulfate
8. Triamcinolone
10. Hydrocortisone, Topical
12. Haloperidol
14. Astemizole
15. Cefazolin

**Across**

1. Imipramine-HCl
2. Glipizide
3. Eptifibatide
6. Terazosin
9. Aspirin
11. Erythromycin-base
13. Dexamethasone
14. Paromomycin-sulfate
15. Cephalexin
16. Insulin

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**Qualifications for the job of Pharmacy Technician**

The following information was taken from various Pharmacy Technician Job Descriptions found on the Internet and the Employment Development Department's Labor Market Information.

Please read it and be prepared to discuss in class. Can you think of other qualifications some pharmacies may require?

- Pharmacy Technicians perform a wide range of clerical and technical tasks necessary to the operation of a hospital pharmacy.
- Must be a high school graduate or hold a GED.
- Ability to work in a pharmacy that is neat, clean, and well-organized.
- Pharmacy Technicians work under the close supervision of licensed pharmacists.
- Work is often repetitive and highly precise
- Demands good judgment, accuracy, and constant attention to detail.
- Requires access to and maintaining protected health information (PHI)
- Requires extreme care in handling and storing drugs and chemicals.
- Physical demands may include moving heavy boxes and delivery carts weighing up to 50 pounds and possible frequent lifting and/or carrying of objects up to 25 pounds.
- Typing speed of 30 to 40 words per minute,
- Good communications skills
- Sufficient math ability to perform pharmaceutical calculations are also required.
- Familiarity with computer data entry is usually required.
- Pharmacy Technicians should have above-average manual dexterity, good eyesight and normal color vision.
- Job requires reaching, handling, fingering, feeling, talking, hearing, and seeing.
- Will be standing or sitting for most of the working hours.
- Must be able to interpret and carry out instructions.
- Must have the ability to work under pressure
- Must have good interpersonal skills and ability to deal with patients, pharmacists, other hospital staff, nurses, and physicians is essential.

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## What a Pharmacy Technician can do and cannot do

<b>The Technician Can Do</b>	<b>What The Technician Cannot Do</b>
Can receive a written prescription's from patients	Cannot take a new prescription over the phone
Can obtain and record patient drug histories for pharmacy records	Cannot interpret data or advise/answer health and drug related questions
Can enter prescription information into the computer	Cannot override warnings on the computer
Call the doctors office for refill authorization	Cannot take a changed prescription order from a doctor or provider
Can prepare prescriptions orders for dispensing (count tabs etc and pour solutions)	Cannot certify and verify dispensing
Can sell or deliver prescriptions to patients	Cannot counsel patients about drug therapy
Can do bulk compounding	Cannot verify bulk compounding orders
Can perform extemporaneous compounding	Cannot verify compounding orders for dispensing
Can repackage and prepackage drugs (Must know expiration date limitations)	Cannot verify and certify finished product
Can fill unit dose cassettes	Cannot put away stock bottles until checked by a pharmacist
Can prepare IV's, and TPN products with documented competency training	Cannot remove drugs/supplies used for product preparation until verified by a pharmacist
Can reconstitute antibiotic suspensions and measure water for the finish product	Cannot be dispensed until identity and volume of diluent are checked by the pharmacist
Can load and refill automated drug distribution equipment (Pyxis, Script-Pro)	Cannot be distributed until checked by a pharmacist
Can reconcile CII perpetual inventory	Cannot leave discrepancies unreported
Can order, receive, unpack, and put away drug shipments	Cannot violate appropriate storage requirements or leave discrepancies unreported and verified by the pharmacist
Can retrieve and file OBRA 90 records in the computer or hard copy	Cannot assess drug therapy, council or discuss therapy with patients
Can perform approved duties under supervision of a pharmacist	Cannot work in a pharmacy without a pharmacist supervision
Must wear a name badge with the words "Pharmacy Technician" on it	Cannot say "my badge is at home" or "my badge is in my jacket pocket"
Can work legally under direct supervision to a Pharmacist to Technician ratio	Cannot work without a pharmacist supervision or at a ratio exceeding the board laws/rules and regulations
Must maintain patient confidentially and all patient healthcare information	Cannot discuss patient health information or patient care outside the professional setting
Should review all pharmacy policy and procedures and keep up to-date with new and changed policy and procedures	Cannot receive or give out prescription transfers or change prescription information
Refer to the pharmacist if a patient would like any information regarding OTC products	Cannot discuss how an OTC product works, its drugs interactions, side effects, precautions and its uses