Dosage calculation worksheet: Unit Conversion

Name: _____ Date: _____

Round each answer as the problem says. For study and exam practice, not for patient care.

1. The nurse is teaching a client who was discharged after treatment for pneumonia. The client is told to take 10 ounces of an oral medication. Use 1 ounce = 30 mL. How many mL is this? Record your answer using a whole number.

Answer: _____

2. The dose is 7.5 mL. Use 1 tablespoon = 15 mL. How many tablespoons is this? Record your answer using 1 decimal place.

Answer: _____

3. A client is being discharged on an oral liquid medication for ongoing pain control, and the nurse is teaching the client how to measure each dose at home. The dose is 30 mL. Use 1 tablespoon = 15 mL. How many tablespoons is this? Record your answer using a whole number.

Answer: _____

4. The nurse is preparing a dose for a client recovering from a respiratory infection. The client is told to take 8 ounces of an oral medication. Use 1 ounce = 30 mL. How many mL is this? Record your answer using a whole number.

Answer: _____

5. The nurse is caring for a client during the day shift. The client drinks 10 ounces of tea, 8 ounces of coffee, 8 ounces of juice, and 10 ounces of water, and receives 0.9% sodium chloride IV at 50 mL/hr for 8 hours. Use 1 ounce = 30 mL. What is the client's total intake in mL? Record your answer using a whole number.

Answer: _____

6. The nurse is calculating the output record for a client recovering after abdominal surgery. During the shift the client voids 425 mL, 575 mL, and 225 mL and has 200 mL from a wound drain. What is the client's total output in mL? Record your answer using a whole number.

Answer: _____

7. Order: the client's intake for the day shift is recorded as follows. Oral intake includes 8 ounces of tea, 2 ounces of milk, and 2 ounces of water. The client receives 0.9% sodium chloride IV at 100 mL/hr for 8 hours. Use 1 ounce = 30 mL. What is the client's total intake in mL? Record your answer using a whole number.

Answer: _____

8. The client is recovering from a bout of dehydration after a gastrointestinal illness and is being monitored closely during the 12-hour shift. The client drinks 12 ounces of broth and 12 ounces of milk, and receives 0.9% sodium chloride IV at 100 mL/hr for 12 hours. Use 1 ounce = 30 mL. What is the client's total intake in mL? Record your answer using a whole number.

Answer: _____

9. The client is recovering on the medical unit and the nurse is reviewing intake for the shift. During the day shift the client drinks 6 ounces of milk, 6 ounces of water, and 12 ounces of coffee. Use 1 ounce = 30 mL. What is the client's total intake in mL? Record your answer using a whole number.

Answer: _____

10. During the day shift the client drinks 10 ounces of water, 2 ounces of broth, 12 ounces of milk, and 8 ounces of coffee. The nurse uses the conversion 1 ounce = 30 mL to calculate the client's oral intake for the shift. What is the client's total intake in mL? Record your answer using a whole number.

Answer: _____

11. Order: the nurse records the client's intake-output for the shift. During the shift the client voids 250 mL and has 90 mL from a wound drain. What is the client's total output in mL? Record your answer using a whole number.

Answer: _____

12. During the day shift, the client, who is recovering after surgery, drinks 2 ounces of milk, 10 ounces of juice, and 10 ounces of coffee, and receives 0.9% sodium chloride IV at 150 mL/hr for 8 hours. Use 1 ounce = 30 mL. What is the client's total intake in mL? Record your answer using a whole number.

Answer: _____

13. The nurse is caring for a client recovering after abdominal surgery. During the shift the client voids 200 mL, 375 mL, and 150 mL and has 115 mL from a wound drain. What is the client's total output in mL? Record your answer using a whole number.

Answer: _____

14. Order: intake for the day shift. The client drinks 2 ounces of water, 6 ounces of juice, 2 ounces of coffee, and 8 ounces of milk, and receives 0.9% sodium chloride IV at 75 mL/hr for 8 hours. Use 1 ounce = 30 mL. What is the client's total intake in mL? Record your answer using a whole number.

Answer: _____

15. A child is admitted to the pediatric unit for nutritional monitoring after a recent illness, and the nurse must confirm the admission weight before calculating any weight-based care. The child weighs 38 kg. Use 1 kg = 2.2 lb. What is the child's weight in lb? Record your answer using 1 decimal place.

Answer: _____

16. The nurse is caring for a client who weighs 176 lb. Use 1 kg = 2.2 lb. What is the client's weight in kg? Record your answer using a whole number.

Answer: _____

17. A client weighs 66 kg. Use 1 kg = 2.2 lb. What is the client's weight in lb? Record your answer using 1 decimal place.

Answer: _____

18. Order: weigh the client before the morning medication pass. Client weight recorded on admission: 109 kg. Use 1 kg = 2.2 lb. What is the client's weight in lb? Record your answer using 1 decimal place.

Answer: _____

19. Order: the client weighs 116 kg. Use 1 kg = 2.2 lb. What is the client's weight in lb? Record your answer using 1 decimal place.

Answer: _____

20. A client weighs 78 kg. Use 1 kg = 2.2 lb. Order: weigh the client before the prescription is calculated for the dose. Available: a standing hospital weight-conversion chart. What is the client's weight in lb? Record your answer using 1 decimal place.

Answer: _____

21. Order: the client weighs 253 lb. Use 1 kg = 2.2 lb to convert the client's weight for the medication record. What is the client's weight in kg? Record your answer using a whole number.

Answer: _____

22. A child is being weighed in the clinic before a routine visit. The child's weight is 54 kg. The nurse must convert this to pounds for the record. Use 1 kg = 2.2 lb. What is the child's weight in lb? Record your answer using 1 decimal place.

Answer: _____

23. Order: the child weighs 33 kg. Use 1 kg = 2.2 lb to convert the child's weight for the chart. What is the child's weight in lb? Record your answer using 1 decimal place.

Answer: _____

24. A client weighs 125 kg. Use 1 kg = 2.2 lb. What is the client's weight in lb? Record your answer using a whole number.

Answer: _____

More practice: https://doserightrn.com/worksheets/ and the DoseRightRN app.

Answer key

1. 300 mL

1 ounce = 30 mL.
10 ounces × 30 mL = 300 mL.
300 mL is exact, so no rounding is needed.

2. 0.5 tablespoons

1 tablespoon = 15 mL.
7.5 mL ÷ 15 mL = 0.5 tablespoons.
0.5 tablespoons is exact, so no rounding is needed.

3. 2 tablespoons

1 tablespoon = 15 mL.
30 mL ÷ 15 mL = 2 tablespoons.
2 tablespoons is exact, so no rounding is needed.

4. 240 mL

1 ounce = 30 mL.
8 ounces × 30 mL = 240 mL.
240 mL is exact, so no rounding is needed.

5. 1,480 mL

Oral: 10 × 30 = 300 mL; 8 × 30 = 240 mL; 8 × 30 = 240 mL; 10 × 30 = 300 mL.
IV: 50 mL/hr × 8 hours = 400 mL.
Total intake = 300 + 240 + 240 + 300 + 400 = 1,480 mL.
1,480 mL is exact, so no rounding is needed.

6. 1,425 mL

Total output = 425 + 575 + 225 + 200 = 1,425 mL.
1,425 mL is exact, so no rounding is needed.

7. 1,160 mL

Oral: 8 × 30 = 240 mL; 2 × 30 = 60 mL; 2 × 30 = 60 mL.
IV: 100 mL/hr × 8 hours = 800 mL.
Total intake = 240 + 60 + 60 + 800 = 1,160 mL.
1,160 mL is exact, so no rounding is needed.

8. 1,920 mL

Oral: 12 × 30 = 360 mL; 12 × 30 = 360 mL.
IV: 100 mL/hr × 12 hours = 1,200 mL.
Total intake = 360 + 360 + 1,200 = 1,920 mL.
1,920 mL is exact, so no rounding is needed.

9. 720 mL

Oral: 6 × 30 = 180 mL; 6 × 30 = 180 mL; 12 × 30 = 360 mL.
Total intake = 180 + 180 + 360 = 720 mL.
720 mL is exact, so no rounding is needed.

10. 960 mL

Oral: 10 × 30 = 300 mL; 2 × 30 = 60 mL; 12 × 30 = 360 mL; 8 × 30 = 240 mL.
Total intake = 300 + 60 + 360 + 240 = 960 mL.
960 mL is exact, so no rounding is needed.

11. 340 mL

Total output = 250 + 90 = 340 mL.
340 mL is exact, so no rounding is needed.

12. 1,860 mL

Oral: 2 × 30 = 60 mL; 10 × 30 = 300 mL; 10 × 30 = 300 mL.
IV: 150 mL/hr × 8 hours = 1,200 mL.
Total intake = 60 + 300 + 300 + 1,200 = 1,860 mL.
1,860 mL is exact, so no rounding is needed.

13. 840 mL

Total output = 200 + 375 + 150 + 115 = 840 mL.
840 mL is exact, so no rounding is needed.

14. 1,140 mL

Oral: 2 × 30 = 60 mL; 6 × 30 = 180 mL; 2 × 30 = 60 mL; 8 × 30 = 240 mL.
IV: 75 mL/hr × 8 hours = 600 mL.
Total intake = 60 + 180 + 60 + 240 + 600 = 1,140 mL.
1,140 mL is exact, so no rounding is needed.

15. 83.6 lb

lb = kg × 2.2.
38 × 2.2 = 83.6 lb.
83.6 lb is exact, so no rounding is needed.

16. 80 kg

kg = lb ÷ 2.2.
176 ÷ 2.2 = 80 kg.
80 kg is exact, so no rounding is needed.

17. 145.2 lb

lb = kg × 2.2.
66 × 2.2 = 145.2 lb.
145.2 lb is exact, so no rounding is needed.

18. 239.8 lb

lb = kg × 2.2.
109 × 2.2 = 239.8 lb.
239.8 lb is exact, so no rounding is needed.

19. 255.2 lb

lb = kg × 2.2.
116 × 2.2 = 255.2 lb.
255.2 lb is exact, so no rounding is needed.

20. 171.6 lb

lb = kg × 2.2.

78 × 2.2 = 171.6 lb.

171.6 lb is exact, so no rounding is needed.

21. 115 kg

kg = lb ÷ 2.2.

253 ÷ 2.2 = 115 kg.

115 kg is exact, so no rounding is needed.

22. 118.8 lb

lb = kg × 2.2.

54 × 2.2 = 118.8 lb.

118.8 lb is exact, so no rounding is needed.

23. 72.6 lb

lb = kg × 2.2.

33 × 2.2 = 72.6 lb.

72.6 lb is exact, so no rounding is needed.

24. 275 lb

lb = kg × 2.2.

125 × 2.2 = 275 lb.

275 lb is exact, so no rounding is needed.