$\Delta T_{f} = i \cdot K_{f} \cdot m \quad \Delta T_{f} = \langle_{iso} \cdot \langle \\ PHARMACEUTICAL \\ CALCULATIONS$

PAYAL AGARWAL, PhD

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES SCHOOL OF PHARMACY NOTRE DAME OF MARYLAND UNIVERSITY BALTIMORE, MARYLAND



World Headquarters Jones & Bartlett Learning 5 Wall Street Burlington, MA 01803 978-443-5000 info@jblearning.com www.jblearning.com

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8536-2

Production Credits

Executive Editor: Rhonda Dearborn Editorial Assistant: Sean Fabery Associate Director of Production: Julie C. Bolduc Production Editor: Michael Noon Marketing Manager: Grace Richards Art Development Assistant: Shannon Sheehan VP, Manufacturing and Inventory Control: Therese Connell

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data Agarwal, Payal, 1979- , author.

Pharmaceutical calculations / Payal Agarwal.

Includes bibliographical references and index.

Composition: diacriTech Cover Design: Michael O'Donnell Rights and Photo Research Coordinator: Ashley Dos Santos Cover Image: © David Sutherland/Photographer's Choice/Getty Images Printing and Binding: Edwards Brothers Malloy Cover Printing: Edwards Brothers Malloy

I. Title. [DNLM: 1. Drug Dosage Calculations—Problems and Exercises. 2. Dosage Forms—Problems and Exercises. 3. Pharmaceutical Preparations—administration & dosage—Problems and Exercises. QV 18.2] RS57

615.1'4076-dc23

ISBN 978-1-284-03566-7

p. ; cm.

2014023058

6048

Printed in the United States of America 18 17 16 15 14 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

This textbook is dedicated to:

My beloved mom, Mrs. Neelam Agarwal, and dad, Shri. Rajendra Prasad Agarwal, for making me what I am today. You have been my pillar, my stone of strength. Your love, care, and blessings for me are simply pure and divine. There is nothing more I could have asked from God; I am truly blessed to have you as my parents.

My husband, my life, my soulmate, my mentor, my love—Dr. Ritesh Jain. You mean the whole world to me!

My wonderful sister, Monalisa Agarwal, for filling my life with countless happy moments that I can cherish forever. Your trust, love, and care for me will always remain precious!

My son, Shubh, for coming into my life as a wonderful blessing of God. You have filled our lives with joy, happiness, and laughter!

Brief Contents

1	Review of Basic Math Fundamentals	1
2	Prescriptions and Medication Orders	17
3	Basics of Pharmaceutical Measurement	31
4	Calculations for Nonsterile Pharmaceutical Liquids	71
5	Calculations for Sterile Pharmaceutical Liquids	117
6	Calculations for Pharmaceutical Solid Dosage Forms	167
7	Calculations for Semisolid Dosage Forms	197
8	Calculations Involving Special Populations	217
9	Biologics	239
10	Radiopharmaceuticals	253

Contents

	Foreword xiii
	Preface xv
	About the Editor xix
	Acknowledgments xxi
	Contributors xxiii
	Reviewers xxv
CHAPTER 1	Review of Basic Math Fundamentals11.1Introduction to Arabic and Roman Numerals1
	 1.1.1 How to Read Roman Numerals 2 1.2 Common and Decimal Fractions 3
	1.3 Ratio and Proportion 6 1.3.1 Setting Up the Right Ratio and Proportion 7 1.3.2 Dimensional Analysis 7
	 1.4 Significant Figures 10 Rules for Deciding the Number of Significant Figures in a Measured Quantity 10 Rules for Rounding Off Numbers 11 Rules for Mathematical Operations 11 1.5 Application of Math Fundamentals to Pharmaceutical Calculations 13
	Answers to Test Yourself 15 References 16
CHAPTER 2	Prescriptions and Medication Orders 17

- 2.1 Introduction and definitions 17
- 2.2 **Basics of Prescriptions and Medication Orders** 18

- 2.3 Abbreviations and Symbols Commonly Used in Prescriptions and Medication Orders 20
- 2.4 Labeling Prescriptions and Medication Orders 22

2.5 Calculating Percent Adherence 26

Answers to Test Yourself 28

References 29

CHAPTER	Basics of Pharmaceutical Measurement 31				
3	3.1	Comm	 Sommon Systems of Measurement in Pharmacy 31 1.1 The International System of Units (SI System or Metric System) 32 1.2 Rules for Converting from Lower to Higher or Higher to Lower Denominations 34 1.3 The Apothecary System of Weights and Measurements 39 1.4 The Avoirdupois System of Weights 40 1.5 Household System of Measurements 40 1.6 Conversions Among the Different Systems 40 asics on Weights and Prescription Balances 48 2.1 Definitions 48 2.2 Prescription Balance 49 Seneral Guidelines on Proper Handling of Balances and Weighing echniques 50 Official Tests Required by the USP for Class A Prescription alances 51 Itinmum Weighable Quantity 53 Iiquot Method 56 6.1 Aliquot Method for Solid Measurements 58 Test Yourself 64 		
		3.1.1	The International System of Units (SI System or Metric		
		3.1.2			
		3.1.3			
		3.1.4	The Avoirdupois System of Weights 40		
		3.1.5	Household System of Measurements 40		
		3.1.6	Conversions Among the Different Systems 40		
	3.2	Basics	on Weights and Prescription Balances 48		
		3.2.1	Definitions 48		
		3.2.2	Prescription Balance 49		
	3.3				
	3.4	Officia	al Tests Required by the USP for Class A Prescription		
	3.5	Minin	num Weighable Quantity 53		
	3.6				
		3.6.1			
		3.6.2			
	Answe				
		ences 69			
CHAPTER	Calc	ulations	for Nonsterile Pharmaceutical Liquids	71	
4	4.1	Introd	luction 71		
	4.2	Densit	ty, Specific Gravity, and Specific Volume 72		
	4.3	Under	standing Different Ways of Expressing Concentration 74		
		4.3.1	Percentage Strength 74		
		4.3.2	Ratio Strength 76		
		4.3.3	Parts Per Million/Parts Per Billion 76		
		4.3.4	Molarity, Molality, and Normality 80		
		4.3.5	Milliequivalents and Milliosmoles 83		
		4.3.6	Dilution and Concentration 88		

- 4.3.7 Dilution of Alcohols and Acids 90
- 4.3.8 Alligation Method 92
- 4.3.9 Reconstitution of Powders for Oral Administration 94

4.4 pH, Solubility, and Buffer Solutions 97

- 4.4.1 pH 97
- 4.4.2 Solubility 98
- 4.4.3 Buffers 98
- 4.5 Application of This Chapter's Concepts for Compounding and Dispensing Liquids 102

Answers to Test Yourself 112

References 115

ER	Calc	ulations	s for Sterile Pharmaceutical Liquids
	5.1	Introd	luction 117
	5.2	Osmo	larity and Isotonicity Calculations 118
		5.2.1	The Importance of Osmolarity Calculations (Hypertonic, Isotonic, and Hypotonic Solutions) 118
		5.2.2	Van't Hoff Factor or Dissociation Factor 119
		5.2.3	Methods That Can Be Used to Adjust the Tonicity of a Solution 121
	5.3		cation of Isotonicity and Buffer Calculations for Compounding Preparations 137
	5.4	Millie	quivalent and Milliosmole Calculations Specific to Injectables 138
		5.4.1	Calculating the Osmolarity of an IV Admixture 140
	5.5	Calcu	lations on Flow Rate of Intravenous Fluid 145
	5.6	Recon	stitution of Powders 149
		5.6.1	Reconstitution of Powders for Parenteral Administration 149
		5.6.2	Problems Related to Powders that Contribute Significant Volume to the Final Product 150
	5.7	Calcu	lations Involving Nutrition 152
		5.7.1	Calculating Percentage of Change in Weight 152
		5.7.2	Calculating Body Mass Index (BMI) 153
		5.7.3	Calculating Fluid Needs 154
		5.7.4	Calculating Caloric Goals 156
		5.7.5	Developing a Parenteral Nutrition Product 159
	Answe	ers to Test	Yourself 161
	Refere	nces 164	

CHAPTER	Calculations for Pharmaceutical Solid Dosage Forms						
6	6.1	Introduction 167					
	6.2	Geometric Dilution of Powders 168					
	6.3	Application of the Aliquot Method for Compounding and Dispensing of Powders 169					
	6.4	Use of Tablets and Capsules in Divided Powders 172					
	6.5	Dosage Strength Calculation for Tablets 178					
	6.6	Calculations on Molded Tablets or Tablet Triturates 181					
	6.7	Extemporaneous Filling and Compounding of Capsules 184					
	6.8	Displacement Value and Its Application for Compounding Suppositories 190					

Answers to Test Yourself 193 References 194

CHAPTER	Calculations for Semisolid Dosage Forms				
	7.1 Introduction to Semisolid Dosage Forms 197				
	7.1.1 Fusion Method 198				
	7.1.2 Incorporation of Solids and Liquids into the Ointment Base 198				
	7.2 Calculations for Bulk Preparations of Ointments, Creams, and/or Pastes 198				
	7.3 Mixing Two or More Ointments of Different Concentrations 204				
	7.3.1 Alligation Medial 205				
	7.3.2 Alligation Alternate 208				
	7.4 Application of the Concepts for Compounding Semisolid Preparations 212				
	Answers to Test Yourself 214				
	References 215				

	Calculations Involving Special Populations				
8	8.1	Drug Dosage Based on Age, Body Weight, and Body Surface Area 217			
		8.1.1 Drug Dosage Based on Age and Body Weight 217			
		8.1.2 Drug Dosage Based on Body Surface Area (BSA) 221			
	8.2	Dosage Calculations Involving Pediatric Patients 223			
		8.2.1 Pediatric Dosage Calculations Based on Adjusted Age 223			
		8.2.2 Pediatric Dosage Calculations Based on Renal Function 225			
	8.3	Dosage Calculations Involving Geriatric Patients 227			
	8.4	Calculations Involving Patients with Renal Dysfunction 228			
	8.5	Dosage Calculations Involving Patients with Cancer 231			
		8.5.1 Evaluating Chemotherapy Orders 231			
		8.5.2 Chemotherapy Dosage Calculations 231			
		8.5.3 Allowable Error 233			
	Answe	vers to Test Yourself 234			
	Refere	rences 237			

CHAPTER 9	Biolo	239			
	9.1	Intro	luction 239		
	9.2	Comn	nonly Used Biologics	240	
		9.2.1	Penicillin 240		
		9.2.2	Heparin 240		
		9.2.3	Insulin 242		
		9.2.4	Vaccines and Toxoids	247	
	Answe	ers to Test	Yourself 250		
	Refere	nces 251			

CHAPTER	Radiopharmaceuticals	253
10	10.1 Introduction 253	
	10.2 Units of Radioactivity 254	
	10.3 Half-Life of Radioisotopes 255	
	10.4 Equations for Radioactive Decay 258	
	10.5 Mean Life of Radioisotopes 265	
	10.5.1 Relationship Between Mean Life and Half-Life of a Radioactive Isotope 265	
	10.6 Percentage Activity 267	
	10.7 Specific Activity 269	
	Answers to Test Yourself 270	
	Review of Basic Math Fundamentals	273
1	Introduction to Arabic and Roman Numerals 273	
	Common and Decimal Fractions 273	
	Ratio and Proportion 274	
	Significant Figures 274	
	Application 275	
WORKBOOK CHAPTER	Prescriptions and Medication Orders	277
2	Basics of Prescriptions and Medication Orders 277	
2	Abbreviations and Symbols Commonly Used in Prescriptions and Medication Orders 279	
	Labeling Prescriptions and Medication Orders 279	
	Calculating Percent Adherence 280	
WORKBOOK CHAPTER	Basics of Pharmaceutical Measurement	28 1
3	Metric System 281	
3	Apothecary System and Avoirdupois 282	
	Household 283	
	Interconversions 283	
	Prescription Balance, SR, and MWQ 284	
	Calculations for Nonsterile Pharmaceutical Liquids	287
WORKBOOK		
CHAPTER	Density Specific Gravity and Specific Volume 287	
	Density, Specific Gravity, and Specific Volume 287 Percentage Concentrations 287	
CHAPTER	Percentage Concentrations 287	
CHAPTER	Percentage Concentrations 287 Molarity, Molality, and Normality 288	
CHAPTER	Percentage Concentrations287Molarity, Molality, and Normality288Milliequivalents and Milliosmoles288	
CHAPTER	Percentage Concentrations 287 Molarity, Molality, and Normality 288	

İХ

x Contents

Dry Powders 290 pH, Solubility, and Buffer Solutions 291

WORKBOOK CHAPTER	Calculations for Sterile Pharmaceutical Liquids	293
5	Dissociation Factor and Isotonic Methods 293	
	Milliequivalents and Milliosmoles 295	
	IV Flow Rates 295	
	Percentage of Change in Weight 297	
	Body Mass Index (BMI) 297	
	Fluid Needs 297	
	Caloric Goals 297	
	Developing a Parenteral Nutrition Product 298	
WORKBOOK CHAPTER	Calculations for Pharmaceutical Solid Dosage Forms	299
6	Geometric Dilution of Powders 299	
•	Application of Aliquot Method for Compounding and Dispensing of Powders 299	
	Use of Tablets and Capsules in Divided Powders 299	
	Dosage Strength Calculation for Tablets 300	
	Calculations on Molded Tablets or Tablet Triturates 300	
	Extemporaneous Filling and Compounding of Capsules 300	
	Displacement Value and its Application for Compounding Suppositories 301	
WORKBOOK CHAPTER	Calculations for Semisolid Dosage Forms	303
7	Bulk preparations of ointments, creams, and pastes 303	
-	Mixing two or more ointments of different concentrations (strengths) 304	
	Alligation Alternate 304	
	Application 304	
WORKBOOK CHAPTER	Calculations Involving Special Populations	307
8	Drug Dosage Based on Age, Body Weight, and Body Surface Area 307	
0	Dosage Calculations Involving Pediatric Patients 308	
	Pediatric Dosage Calculations Based on Renal Function 309	
	Dosage Calculations Involving Patients with Renal Dysfunction 309	
	Dose Calculations for Patients with Cancer 310	
WORKBOOK CHAPTER	Biologics	311
9	Penicillin, Heparin, and Insulin 311	
	Vaccines and Toxoids 312	

Vaccines and Toxoids 312

WORKBOOK CHAPTER	Units of Radioactivity	313
10	Unit Conversion 313	
	Half-Life and Decay Constant of Radioisotopes 313	
	Radioactive Decay 314	
	Mean Life of Radioisotopes 314	
	Percentage Activity 314	
	Specific Activity 314	
	Glossary	315

Index

319

Foreword

"Alle Ding sind Gift und nichts ohn' Gift; allein die Dosis macht, das ein Ding kein Gift ist."

"All substances are poisons; there is none which is not a poison. The right dose differentiates a poison. . . . "

-Paracelsus (1493-1541)

Theophrastus Bombastus von Hohenheim—better known as Paracelsus—not only serves as the basis for modern dose–response theory and the field of toxicology, but also stands as a reminder of the importance of specialized practitioners with the knowledge and skill sets to accurately compound, dose, and dispense medications. The need for these types of practitioners harkens back to the time of the ancient Egyptians, when the quantitative drug formula was first used. Despite the enormous benefits in the development of the quantitative drug formula, it would be many millennia before physicians and scientists began to recognize the relationship between drug dose and response and the subsequent need for careful and precise mathematical manipulation of drug compounds.

According to the 2006 Institute of Medicine report *Preventing Medication Errors*, which is in the *Quality Chasm* series, approximately 1.5 million preventable adverse drug events (ADEs) occur each year in the United States. Many causes for these ADEs have been identified, with mistakes in the mathematical components of compounding, preparation, dosing, and dispensing of medications accounting for a significant number of them. As an important member of the healthcare team, pharmacists are uniquely positioned to ensure the safety of their patients by accurately preparing and dispensing medications, making appropriate therapeutic recommendations, and serving as the last line of defense to identify and correct potential medication-related errors before patients are negatively impacted. It is clear that knowledge and skill in pharmaceutical calculations can empower pharmacists to make these interventions and can be the difference between a positive therapeutic outcome and one that is potentially life threatening. As such, it is imperative that student pharmacists are provided with a strong foundation in the theoretical and practical components of pharmaceutical calculations.

Developed by clinical and scientific pharmacy educators, *Pharmaceutical Calculations* is an important educational tool for training the next generation of pharmacy practitioners. The text is written in a style readily accessible to students of all ability levels. The first three chapters provide students with grounding in the fundamental math skills essential for solving pharmaceutical calculation problems and an overview of the necessary skills and knowledge required for accurate weighing and measurement of pharmaceutical ingredients. Chapters 4 through 7 detail the principles involved in formulating and dispensing specific calculations for individual dosage forms while also providing application to clinical or community pharmacy. The final three chapters discuss clinical calculations for specific patient populations, biologics, and radiopharmaceuticals.

Each chapter is structured to maximize student learning. Learning objectives written at different levels of Bloom's taxonomy set clear educational goals for readers. A list of key terms at the beginning of each chapter alerts students to important terminology and allows for the opportunity to become familiar with those terms prior to reading the chapter. A thorough review of relevant theoretical concepts and "real-world" clinical examples of therapeutic agents and dosage forms help students successfully bridge basic pharmaceutical concepts with their practical, practice-based application. A wide range of prescription-based problems accompanied by clear step-by-step solutions provide students with a valuable framework for problem solving. Numerous online and text-based resources further augment student learning by offering ample practice questions and opportunities for self-assessment. In addition, instructors will find the test banks helpful when developing assessments to gauge student mastery of the material.

With this text, Dr. Payal Agarwal and her colleagues make a significant contribution to the education of future pharmacy practitioners, pharmaceutical scientists, and pharmacy educators in the critical area of pharmaceutical calculations. It is apparent that their expertise as scientists, clinicians, and educators makes this text a relevant and useful tool for pharmacy educators and student pharmacists alike.

James Culhane, PhD

Chair and Professor of Pharmaceutical Sciences School of Pharmacy Notre Dame of Maryland University Baltimore, Maryland

Preface

A ccurately performing pharmaceutical calculations to deliver the correct dose of medication to the patient population is a critical component in providing optimum patient care in any pharmacy setting. Consequently, developing a student pharmacist's calculation skills plays a significant role in building a competent healthcare professional.

Pharmaceutical Calculations is an introductory text that provides a valuable platform to pharmacy students for understanding and performing calculations that are relevant to both compounding and clinical pharmacy. This text is targeted for PharmD students as well as professional pharmacy technicians, but it can also be referenced by students pursuing their master's or PhD in pharmaceutics.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS BOOK

A number of pharmaceutical calculations textbooks written by clinical practitioners and experts in the field of pharmaceutics are currently available in the market; however, these textbooks focus too much on either theoretical concepts or mathematical calculations. In creating this textbook, the goal was to provide a good balance of both pharmaceutical concepts and calculations.

Having personally witnessed students struggling with connecting factual information to real-life pharmacy settings, our vision was to present the calculations in the form of actual prescriptions. We anticipate that this will help readers quickly grasp the concepts and make it easier to apply the information in practice. In constructing this book, we kept the following key aspects in mind:

- Present the information in a simple and easy-to-understand manner.
- Offer a large collection of both solved and test problems.
- Incorporate current and up-to-date information dealing specifically with clinical calculations.
- Provide ample prescription-based questions that demonstrate the application of these math concepts in understanding, interpreting, compounding, and dispensing actual prescriptions.

ORGANIZATION

This book divides the content typically taught in a pharmaceutical calculations course into 10 chapters. The first three chapters begin with basic math fundamentals that are the essential building blocks for any pharmaceutical calculation. These chapters also provide the necessary tools for the accurate weighing and measurement of pharmaceutical ingredients. This is then followed by four chapters in which calculations specific to the formulation and dispensing of individual dosage forms are discussed. The last three chapters deal with clinical calculations on specific patient populations, biologics, and radiopharmaceuticals.

Chapter 1, "Review of Basic Math Fundamentals," provides a quick recap of the basic yet critical math fundamentals that students learned in their undergraduate years. This chapter highlights Arabic and Roman numerals, fractions and decimals, and ratios and proportions, as well as significant figures. Keeping in mind that this chapter will serve as the student's first exposure to pharmaceutical calculations, an attempt is made at the end of the chapter to present the application of the basics in pharmaceutical settings so that students can see how the fundamentals are tied to pharmacy.

Chapter 2, "Prescriptions and Medication Orders," provides the knowledge required for understanding and interpreting the essential components of prescription and medication orders. Abbreviations and symbols commonly used (as well as restricted) in prescription writing are provided along with labeling instructions. This chapter gives the reader important tools to verify a DEA number in prescription writing and also presents a mathematical approach for calculating patient adherence to a prescribed regimen.

In any given calculation, the importance of measurement systems cannot be overstated. When dealing specifically with pharmaceutical calculations, having a thorough understanding of precision and accuracy in both solid and liquid measurements becomes critical. With this in mind, Chapter 3, "Basics of Pharmaceutical Measurement," begins with different systems of measurement that are commonly seen in pharmacy-related calculations. Although the metric system has been adopted as the official system of measurement worldwide, this chapter also provides explanations of the apothecary, avoirdupois, and household systems along with interconversions to the metric system. Although the contemporary pharmacist normally utilizes sensitive electronic scales to weigh pharmaceutical ingredients, they may need to use a manual double pan prescription balance; consequently, basic guidelines for proper use and handling are provided, along with descriptions of the official tests required for calibrating a prescription balance. The principles involved in accurately weighing solids and measuring liquids are discussed with multiple examples and an examination of the aliquot method.

Chapter 4, "Calculations for Nonsterile Pharmaceutical Liquids," covers a wide range of calculations related to the preparation and dispensing of pharmaceutical liquids that are not sterile. It includes topics such as density, specific gravity, specific volume, and their interconversion. Calculations related to different ways of expressing the concentration of a pharmaceutical liquid are emphasized, including ratio strength, percentage strength, molarity, molality, normality, parts per million, parts per billion, milliequivalent, and milliosmole. The chapter also covers concepts of dilution and alligation as well as pH, buffer, and solubility of pharmaceutical solutions.

Certain specific formulation and labeling requirements are demanded when working with solutions intended for administration through the eye, nose, or ears or that are to be injected directly into the blood or body tissue. Chapter 5, "Calculations for Sterile Pharmaceutical Liquids," deals with calculations that can be used to prepare an isotonic solution. Milliequivalent and milliosmole calculations specific to injectables are presented. Calculations for the flow rate of intravenous fluids and for understanding the necessity of reconstitution of dry powders for injectables are discussed. Dose calculations based on a patient's body weight, age, body surface area, and body mass index are provided. This chapter also exposes the students to various clinical calculations that are related to a patient's caloric and fluid needs.

Chapter 6, "Calculations for Pharmaceutical Solid Dosage Forms," focuses on various concepts related to pharmaceutical calculations for tablets, capsules, powders, and suppositories. Calculations such as geometric dilution of powders and the use of tablets and capsules in divided powders are laid out. Also, the application of the aliquot method for solids, introduced in the previous chapter, is applied for the compounding and dispensing of powders. Dosage strength calculation for tablets, extemporaneous filling and compounding of capsules, and calculations for scored and molded tablets are also provided. Calculating the displacement value of an active ingredient needed to calculate the amount of suppository base to prepare medicated suppositories and its application is illustrated at the end of this chapter.

Chapter 7, "Calculations for Semisolid Dosage Forms," features calculations necessary for the bulk preparation of ointments, creams, and pastes. This chapter also explains alligation alternate and alligation medial methods, both of which are used extensively in compounding semisolid dosage forms.

Changes in age, body weight, body surface area, or organ function necessitate dose adjustment. Consequently, Chapter 8, "Calculations Involving Special Populations," elucidates the dose calculations necessary for pediatrics, geriatrics, and patients with renal dysfunction or cancer. Chapters 9, "Biologics," and 10, "Radiopharmaceuticals," cover calculations for nontraditional pharmaceuticals such as biologicals and radiopharmaceuticals. Calculations for biological preparations such as penicillin and insulin are discussed. In addition, understanding and interpreting specific medication orders using standardized protocols for heparin dosing are presented in Chapter 9. This chapter also emphasizes calculations related to various measurement units specific to vaccines and toxoids. Calculations involving units of radioactivity and their interconversion are laid out in Chapter 10. This includes calculating half-life, mean life, radioactive decay, percentage activity remaining, and specific activity of a radiopharmaceutical.

FEATURES AND BENEFITS

Each chapter of *Pharmaceutical Calculations* features the following elements:

- Learning Objectives present the chapter's desired outcomes to the reader.
- **Key Terms** help the reader quickly identify critical new terms.
- Solved Examples provide the reader with problems as well as the steps involved in solving them.
- **Test Yourself** sections allow readers to solve problems and then check their answers at the end of the chapter.
- **Rules to Remember** provide readers with important items they need to remember for their calculations.

A workbook has been included at the back of this book that can be utilized in the classroom. The pages of the workbook have been perforated so that students can easily turn in their solutions to the instructor.

INSTRUCTOR RESOURCES

Qualified instructors can receive the full suite of instructor resources, including the following:

- Lecture outlines in PowerPoint format featuring more than 200 slides
- Test Bank containing more than 300 questions
- Instructor's Manual including a Sample Syllabus and an Answer Key for the workbook problems

To gain access to these valuable teaching materials, contact your Health Professions Account Specialist at **go.jblearning.com/findarep**.

About the Editor

Dr. Payal Agarwal has been an Assistant Professor of Pharmaceutics in the School of Pharmacy at Notre Dame of Maryland University since 2009. Dr. Agarwal received her PhD in pharmaceutical sciences from St. John's University in New York, where she specialized in industrial pharmacy. She also holds a BS in pharmacy and MS in pharmaceutics from Dr. H. S. Gour University in Sagar, India.

Dr. Agarwal currently teaches pharmaceutics, pharmaceutical calculations, and biopharmaceutics and clinical pharmacokinetics classes to first-year and second-year PharmD students. Her current research interests are oral delivery of protein- and peptide-based drugs through formulation of novel drug delivery systems.

Thus far in her career she has received prestigious awards such as the Graduate Symposium Award from the American Association of Pharmaceutical Scientists (AAPS) and the Student Scholar Award from the American Association of Indian Pharmaceutical Scientists (AAiPS). She has also won the Innovation in Biotechnology Award, sponsored by Genentech and given by AAPS at the National Biotech Conference (NBC). She has presented her research at several scientific conferences and has been a reviewer for many scientific manuscripts and book chapters.

Dr. Agarwal is a member of Rho Chi Honor Society, AAPS, NBC, AAiPS (since 2005), and the American Diabetes Association (since 2009).

Acknowledgments

The inspiration to write a pharmaceutical calculations textbook came from my first-year PharmD students in the School of Pharmacy at Notre Dame of Maryland University. Observing the struggles and challenges students experienced in their first-year pharmaceutical calculations course motivated me to create a textbook that would cater not only to the needs of students at Notre Dame, but also to the needs of pharmacy students and faculty everywhere.

As it is rightly said, "No one flower can make a garland," and this textbook is a compilation of work that has been contributed by many people. First, I would like to offer my warmest acknowledgement to my contributors—Dr. Jane F. Bowen, Dr. Morgan Culver, and Dr. Paramjeet Kaur—for providing their expertise and enriching the content of this textbook by contributing five chapters. I offer my sincere thanks to them for all their valuable ideas and input, as well as for their extremely hard work and patience that helped me fulfill my vision for this book.

I would like to show special gratitude to the reviewers for providing their constant valuable insights, thoughtful suggestions, constructive comments, and appreciation that undoubtedly strengthened this book.

I would also like to thank Dr. Himanshu Bhai Patel, RPh, for providing me with prescription examples for this book.

I offer my warmest acknowledgment to Dr. James Culhane, Chair of the Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, and Dr. Anne Lin, Dean of the School of Pharmacy at Notre Dame of Maryland University, for their constant support, enthusiasm, and understanding on this journey, without which it would have been difficult to successfully complete the project. I would like to extend a special word of appreciation to all my esteemed faculty colleagues and staff members for providing me with their continuous help during these years at Notre Dame.

I owe my sincere thanks to all the staff members at Jones & Bartlett Learning for their exceptional work in creating this book. I am very grateful to former Acquisitions Editor Katey Birtcher as well as Teresa Reilly for giving me this wonderful opportunity to fulfill my dream of writing a pharmaceutical calculations textbook. I am very appreciative of them for having faith in me and for providing me with their constant encouragement for this project. I am grateful to Sean Fabery for his continuous support and understanding to help bring this project to reality. I offer my thanks to Rhonda Dearborn for her editorial insights in the overall process. I thank Jones & Bartlett Learning for providing me with this great learning experience.

xxii Acknowledgments

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all my teachers from whom I have learned so much. I thank them for inspiring and motivating me over these years.

I would like to thank all my friends and family members for their constant love and support throughout this journey. Last but not the least, I thank God, for all the blessings, and turning this humble effort into reality.

Contributors

Jane F. Bowen, PharmD, BCPS

Assistant Professor of Clinical Pharmacy Philadelphia College of Pharmacy University of the Sciences Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Morgan Culver, PharmD, BCOP

Assistant Professor of Clinical and Administrative Sciences School of Pharmacy Notre Dame of Maryland University Baltimore, Maryland

Paramjeet Kaur, PhD

Office of Generic Drugs Food and Drug Administration Silver Spring, Maryland

Reviewers

Hassan Almoazen, PhD

Assistant Professor of Pharmaceutics College of Pharmacy The University of Tennessee Memphis, Tennessee

Christine R. Birnie, PhD

Associate Professor and Chair Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences St. John Fisher College Rochester, New York

Charles C. Collins, PhD

Professor of Pharmaceutical Sciences Bill Gatton College of Pharmacy East Tennessee State University Johnson City, Tennessee

Rutesh H. Dave, PhD

Assistant Professor of Pharmaceutical Sciences Arnold and Marie Schwartz College of Pharmacy and Health Sciences Long Island University Brooklyn, New York

Anthony U. Emekalam, PharmD, RPh

Clinical Assistant Professor Eshelman School of Pharmacy University of North Carolina Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Michael A. Hegener, PharmD

Assistant Professor of Pharmacy Practice James L. Winkle College of Pharmacy University of Cincinnati Cincinnati, Ohio

Jane E. Krause, RPh, MS

Clinical Associate Professor of Pharmacy Practice College of Pharmacy Purdue University West Lafayette, Indiana

P. L. Madan, PhD

Professor of Pharmaceutical Sciences St. John's University Queens, New York

Anthony Palmieri III, PhD

Assistant Scholar College of Pharmacy University of Florida Gainesville, Florida

Jennifer L. Robertson, PharmD, CPP

Clinical Assistant Professor Eshelman School of Pharmacy University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Hardeep S. Saluja, PhD

Assistant Professor of Pharmaceutical Sciences College of Pharmacy Southwestern Oklahoma State University Weatherford, Oklahoma