The APhA Complete Review for the FPGEE Corrections

Page 250, column 2; Monitoring

\[ DR = CL \times C_{ss,\text{target}} = \frac{V_{\text{max}} \times C_{ss,\text{target}}}{K_m + C_{ss,\text{target}}} \]

The slope of the line is \(-K_m\), and the y-intercept is the \(V_{\text{max}}\).

Page 280, 16-4. Dosage Form Preparation Calculations

Replace the capsule calculations section in the book with the following:

Capsule Calculations

The following example demonstrates the dosage form calculation for capsules.

Rx:

Diphenhydramine hydrochloride 25 mg
Acetaminophen 325 mg
Lactose qs
Make 30 capsules size 1

1. Determine the amount of each drug and of lactose that fully fills size 1 capsule:
   Diphenhydramine hydrochloride  400 mg
   Acetaminophen    425 mg
   Lactose      475 mg

2. Calculate the diluent displacement weights for the two drugs.
   Weight of drug in filled capsule / weight of lactose in filled capsule = Weight of drug per capsule / lactose displacement (x)

Diphenhydramine:
400 mg/475 mg = 25 mg/x
x = 29.69 mg of lactose are displaced by 25 mg of diphenhydramine per capsule
For 30 capsules: 29.69 mg x 30 = 0.89 g lactose

Acetaminophen:
425 mg/475 mg = 325 mg/x
x = 363.24 mg of lactose are displaced by 325 mg of acetaminophen per capsule
For 30 capsules: 363.24 mg x 30 = 10.90 g lactose
3. Total amount of lactose needed to prepare this prescription
   Amount of lactose needed per capsule (qs) = 475 mg - (29.69 mg + 363.24 mg) = 82.07 mg
   Amount of lactose needed for 30 capsules = 82.07 mg x 30 = 2.46 g

- **Page 277, Semisolids section, line 1**
  Delete the word *suppositories.*

- **Page 473, answer number 10, line 7**
  Prednisone can increase the risk for *hyperglycemia* (*hypoglycemia* is incorrect)

- **Appendix J (pages 583–94)**
  Please visit: