* 1. Explain the importance of reading drug labels correctly and how it helps prevent medication errors.
	2. Identify and describe the key components of a drug label, including active ingredients, dosage form, instructions for use, and storage details.
	3. Define drug strength, dosage, and concentration, and provide examples for each.
	4. Discuss how misinterpreting these terms can lead to medication errors.
	5. Using the formula Concentration (mg/mL) = Amount of Drug (mg) ÷ Volume of Solution (mL), solve the following problem:
	A vial contains 600 mg of a drug in 12 mL of solution. Calculate the drug concentration in mg/mL.
	6. How does understanding concentration calculations help healthcare professionals in administering correct dosages?
	7. Why is dilution or reconstitution necessary for certain medications?
	8. Solve the following problem:
	A powdered drug requires reconstitution with 20 mL of sterile water to achieve a final concentration of 50 mg/mL. Calculate the total amount of drug in the reconstituted solution.
	9. Analyze a sample drug label and highlight the critical information healthcare professionals should check before administration.
	10. Discuss common label misinterpretations and errors, such as mistaking mg for mcg or confusing percent solutions (% w/v) with drug concentration (mg/mL).
	11. Suggest best practices to prevent medication errors in clinical settings.