## Student Life

Library and
Learning Services

## Equivalences and Conversions

Study Development Factsheet

When completing nursing calculations, you may be asked to convert between household and metric measures. It is important that you know how to do this accurately, as getting it wrong can be dangerous, especially in dosage calculations.

## Metric measures

Most formulae in nursing require measurements to be taken in metric units. If the information you are given is not in metric units, you will likely have to convert it.

Metric measures include variations of grams, litres and metres.
The variations that we must be able to convert between are given prefixes as follows:

| Kilo- | 1000 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Unit | 1 |
| Deci- | 0.1 |
| Centi- | 0.01 |
| Milli- | 0.001 |
| Micro- | 0.0001 |

You may have heard of measures like 'kilograms', 'millilitres' and 'centimetres' being used before. As we can see from the table, these mean 'thousand grams', 'thousandths of a litre' and 'hundredths of a metre'.

Remember:

- When converting to a larger unit, move the decimal point to the left.

Eg) Convert 3000 g into kg . We move the decimal point 3 places to the left, to get 3.000 kg .

- When converting to a smaller unit, move the decimal point to the right.

Eg) Convert 4.5 m into cm . We move the decimal point 2 places to the right, to get 450 cm .

## Metric Equivalences

## Mass

| $1 \mathrm{~kg}=1000 \mathrm{~g}$ | 1 kilogram $=1000$ grams |
| :---: | :---: |
| $1 \mathrm{~g}=1000 \mathrm{mg}$ | 1 gram $=1000$ milligrams |
| $1 \mathrm{mg}=1000$ micrograms | 1 milligram $=1000$ micrograms |

## Length

| $1 \mathrm{~km}=1000 \mathrm{~m}$ | 1 kilometre $=1000$ metres |
| :---: | :---: |
| $1 \mathrm{~m}=100 \mathrm{~cm}$ | 1 metre $=100$ centimetres |
| $1 \mathrm{~m}=1000 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 1 metre $=1000$ millimetres |
| $1 \mathrm{~mm}=1000$ micrometres | 1 millimetre $=1000$ microns |

## Volume

| $1 \mathrm{~L}=100 \mathrm{cL}$ | 1 litre $=100$ centilitres |
| :---: | :---: |
| $1 \mathrm{~L}=1000 \mathrm{~mL}$ | 1 litre $=1000$ millilitres |
| $1 \mathrm{~mL}=1000$ microlitres | 1 millilitre $=1000$ microlitres |
| $1 \mathrm{~mL}=1 \mathrm{cc}$ | 1 millilitre $=1$ cubic centimetre |

## Common conversions for nursing

- $1 \mathrm{~kg}=1000 \mathrm{~g}$
- $1 \mathrm{~kg}=2.2 \mathrm{lbs}$
- $1 \mathrm{~L}=1000 \mathrm{~mL}$
- $1 \mathrm{~g}=1000 \mathrm{mg}$
- $10 z=30 \mathrm{~g}$
- $1 \mathrm{tsp}=5 \mathrm{~mL}$
- $1 \mathrm{lb}=454 \mathrm{~g}$
- $1 \mathrm{tbsp}=15 \mathrm{ml}$
- $1 \mathrm{mg}=1000 \mathrm{mic}$ rograms


## Temperature conversions

- Temperature in Fahrenheit $\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)=\frac{\left(9 \times \text { Temperature in Celsius }\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)\right)}{5}+32$
- Temperature in Celsius $\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=\left(\right.$ Temperature in Fahrenheit $\left.\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)-32\right) \times \frac{5}{9}$

Body temperature is at $37^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ or $98.6^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$

## Time conversions

1 minute $=60$ seconds
1 hour = 60 minutes
1 day $=24$ hours

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