Multiple Choice

**Directions.** Select the best answer to each multiple-choice question, and write the appropriate letter on the answer sheet:

1. An individual hypersensitivity to a substance, usually an antibody-antigen reaction, is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) toxicity

b) allergy

c) anaphylaxis

d) superinfection

1. Substances that prevent or inhibit the growth of microorganisms are known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) antiseptics

b) disinfectants

c) germicides

d) fungicides

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ may occur when there is overgrowth of a resistant strain of bacteria, fungi, or yeast.

a) Renal impairment

b) Hypersensitivity

c) Organ toxicity

d) Superinfection

1. The most common adverse reaction to penicillin is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) nausea

b) fever

c) diarrhea

d) allergic

1. The cephalosporins are chemically and pharmacologically related to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. a) tetracyclines

b) aminoglycosides

c) erythromycins

d) penicillin

1. Tetracyclines are contraindicated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) in patients with renal and liver impairment

b) during pregnancy and lactation

c) in children 8 years of age and younger

d) all of these

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can cause irreversible damage to the auditory branch of the eighth cranial nerve.

a) Cephalosporins

b) Penicillin

c) Aminoglycosides

d) Tetracyclines

1. Signs of ototoxicity are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) nausea, vomiting, tinnitus, and vertigo

b) diarrhea, fever, nausea, and sweating

c) pruritus, stomatitis, and headache

d) nausea, vomiting, and headache

1. Before administering any medication, you should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) verify the order

b) know essential information about the drug

c) check the drug’s expiration date

d) all of these

1. A broad-spectrum antibiotic, similar to penicillin, and one that is often used against penicillinre- sistant microorganisms, is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) neosporin

b) erythromycin

c) chloromycetin

d) linezolid

1. Emergency medications that should be readily available when administering any drug should in- clude \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) epinephrine

b) Benadryl (diphenhydramine)

c) dopamine and corticosteroids

d) all of these

1. Signs of nephrotoxicity are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) jaundice, headache, and dizziness

b) jaundice, diarrhea, and constipation

c) oliguria and proteinuria

d) nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea

1. In monitoring a patient for hypersensitivity to antibiotics, you should observe for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) hypertension

b) anorexia

c) urticaria

d) constipation

1. Your patient is to receive Ceftin 20 mg/kg/day. The patient weighs 88 pounds. What is the cor- rect dosage?

a) 500 mg

b) 600 mg

c) 800 mg

d) 1000 mg

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are parasitic, minute organisms that may invade normal cells and cause disease.

a) Bacteria

b) Fungi

c) Viruses

d) Protozoa

1. Monistat is an example of a/an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) antibiotic

b) immunizing agent

c) antifungal agent

d) antiviral agent

1. DTaP is the abbreviation for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) diptheria, tetanus, and pertussis

b) diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis

c) disseminated tetanus protein

d) diphtheria toxoid protein

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the state of being protected from or resistant to a particular disease due to the development of antibodies.

a) Immunization

b) Vaccination

c) Immunity

d) Immunobiologic