

1. Which one of the following can be given to a patient who is allergic to penicillin :

- a. doxycycline
- b. erythromycin**
- c. quinine
- d. metronidazole
- e. all of the above

2. the drug of choice for typhoid fever is :

- a. cotrimoxazole
- b. chloramphenicol
- c. ciprofloxacin**
- d. ampicillin
- e. none of the above

3. not used in treatment of pseudomonas aureginosa:

- a. ceftazidime
- b. aminoglycosides
- c. ticarcillin
- d. methicillin**
- e. piperacillin

4. treatment of pseudomembranous colitis that is induced by clindamycin include :

- a. fluid and electrolytes replacement
- b. stopping usage of clindamycin
- c. using metronidazole
- d. using vancomycin
- e. all of the above**

5. all of the following are used in treatment of GIT infections except :

- a. metronidazole
- b. ampicillin
- c. ciprofloxacin
- d. cotrimoxazole
- e. amoxicillin**

6. all of the following are bactericidal except:

- a. B-lactam
- b. aminoglycosides
- c. macrolides**
- d. ciprofloxacin
- e. vancomycin

7. which of the following can be used in treatment of anaerobic infections :

- a. metronidazole
- b. chloramphenicol
- c. clindamycin
- d. cefoxitine
- e. all of the above**

8. the most effective against gram +ve bacteria is :

- a. cefoxitine

- b. cefuroxime
- c. cephalexin**
- d. ceftazidime
- e. cefotaxime

9. all are true about vancomycin except :

- a. bactericidal
- b. rapid IV administration is associated with red man syndrome :
- c. non B-lactam inhibitor of cell wall synthesis
- d. used IV in treatment of pseudomembranous colitis**
- e. can cause ototoxicity

10. is given as prophylaxis in patients with rheumatic heart disease :

- a. penicillin G
- b. penicillin V
- c. benzathine penicillin**
- d. procaine penicillin
- e. tetracycline

11. which of the following is used orally to treat intestinal candidiasis :

- a. ketoconazole
- b. griseofulvin
- c. nystatin**
- d. itraconazole
- e. none of the above

12. all of the following are given IV except :

- a. methicillin
- b. mezlocillin
- c. cloxacillin**
- d. ticarcillin
- e. azlocillin

13. the drug used as mixed amebicidal is:

- A. emetine
- b. metronidazole**
- c. tetracycline
- d. chloroquine
- e. diloxanide furoate

14. not used for erythrocytic malaria :

- a. chloroquine
- b. primaquine**
- c. quinine
- d. artemisinin
- e. mefloquine

15. to treat Cytomegalovirus we can use :

- a. acyclovir
- b. gancyclovir**
- c. amantadine
- d. ketoconazole
- e. non of the above

16. the antifungal which its absorption is decreased by antacids is :

- a. amphotericin B
- b. clotrimazole
- c. ketoconazole**
- d. 5- flucytocine
- e. all of them

17. 15 year old boy with recurrent tonsillitis, appropriate therapy is :

- a. aspirin
- b. penicillin**
- c. erythromycin
- d. acyclovir
- e. ciprofloxacin

18. a 15 year old male on cephalosporine, all of the following anticipated except :

- a. hemolytic anemia
- b. thrombocytopenia
- c. aplastic anemia**
- d. interstitial nephritis
- e. epistaxis

19. all are protein synthesis inhibitor antimicrobials except :

- a. azithromycin
- b. amikacin
- c. chloramphenicol
- d. doxycycline
- e. ketoconazole**

20. prophylaxis chemotherapy is needed in:

- a. hepatic coma
- b. rheumatic fever
- c. operations
- d. AIDS patients
- e. all of them**

21. an old man with severe diarrhea , what is your drug of choice regarding amebic dysentery ?

- a. mebendazole
- b. omeprazole
- c. metronidazole**
- d. ketoconazole
- e. chloroquine

22. gray baby syndrome is a fatal toxic effect of :

- a. ciprofloxacin
- b. chloramphenicol**
- c. doxycyclin
- d. sulfamethaxazole
- e. metronidazole

23. side effects of anti-neoplastic drugs include:

- a. azospermia
- b. bone marrow suppression
- c. alopecia
- d. urate nephropathy
- e. all of the above**

24. methotrexate , trimethoprim and sulfonamide drugs :
- a. increase the level of folic acid & PABA
 - b. antimicrobial drugs mainly used in urinary infections
 - c. increase the level of PABA & decrease the level of folic acid
 - d. their usage should accompany prescribing folic acid supplements
- e. c & d are true**

25. one is true regarding cancer therapy:
- a. cycle specific drugs follow first order kinetic
 - b. lung & colon cancers respond well to chemotherapeutic agents
 - c. most blood malignancies are resistant to chemotherapy
 - d. tamoxifen is estrogen agonist immunosuppressant agent
- e. adjuvant therapy is using chemotherapy after surgery or radiation**

26. flouroquinolones are :
- a. DNA polymerase inhibitors
 - b. DNA gyrase inhibitors**
 - c. reverse transcriptase inhibitors
 - d. 50S ribosome inhibitors
 - e. blood schizoid

27. chichonism is a side effect of which antiprotozoal agents:
- a. quinine**
 - b. primequine
 - c. chloroquine
 - d. metronidazole
 - e. finsedar

28. the first choice in schistosomiasis managing is:
- a. praziquental**
 - b. piperazine
 - c. levamisole
 - d. niclosamide
 - e. mebendazole

29. the antifungal of the following whose absorption is impaired by antacids usage is :
- a. amphotericin B
 - b. clotrimazole
 - c. ketoconazole**
 - d. 5-flurocytocin
 - e. all of them

30. the drug of choice in influenza virus type A therapy and prophylaxis is:
- a. acyclovir
 - b. amantadine**
 - c. interferone
 - d. ritonavir
 - e. foscarent

31. zidoviridine
- a. causes pancreatitis
 - b. an excellent choice in CMV infection

c. a reverse transcriptase inhibitor used in acquires immunodeficiency disease

- d. it is effective when used alone
- e. is characterized by all of them

32. one is not given orally

a. amoxicillin

b. penicillin G

c. penicillin V

d. metronidazole

e. all can be given orally

33. the only given orally aminoglycoside is:

a. streptomycin

b. gentamycin

c. neomycin

d. tobramycin

e. amikacin

34. one is matched correctly with its specific adverse effect :

a. bleomycin --- pulmonary fibrosis

b. cyclophosphamide --- hemorrhagic cystitis

c. chloramphenicol --- aplastic anemia

d. chloroquine --- retinopathy

e. all are matched correctly

35. one of the following antibiotic isn't to be given in myasthenia gravis patients :

a. azithromycin

b. nitrofurantoin

c. rifampicin

d. amikacin

e. none of the above

36. one matched correctly with its route of administration :

a. amphotericin B ----- oral

b. adrenalin ----- oral

c. clotrimazole ----- IV

d. chloramphenicol ----- topical

e. azteronam ----- oral

37. the first drug of choice in herpes simplex and chickenpox therapy is :

a. acyclovir

b. amantadine

c. osletavir

d. nystatin

e. foscaent

38. aminoglycosides are an excellent choice in eradications which bacterias:

a. gram negative aerobes

b . gram negative anaerobes

c. gram positive aerobes

d. atypical bacterias

e. a and b

39. one isn't given orally nor parenterally:

a. amphotericin B

b. nystatin

c. fluconazole

d. ketoconazole

e. all of them

40. pseudomembranous colitis, what is true:

a. a superinfection occur when broad spectrum antibiotic used parenterally

b. parental vancomycin and metronidazole are the treatment of choice

c. it is caused by clostridium perfringes microbe

d. it is presented with bloody diarrhea, a serious effect of clindamycin usage

e. all are true

41. one is safely given during the last trimester of pregnancy :

a. sulfonamide

b. chloramphenicol

c. tetracycline

d. amoxicillin

e. gentamycin

42. a 39 year old man with cystic fibrosis, which of the following cephalosporines is effective in treating pseudomonas infections:

a. cefoxitine "3rd"

b. ceftriaxone "3rd"

c. ceftazidime "3rd"

d. cephalaxine "1st"

e. none of them

43. one of the following isn't stable at low PH " stomach environment ":

a. streptomycin

b. erythromycin

c. trimethoprim

d. rifampin

e. none of them

44. aminoglycoside elimination is :

a. biliary excretion

b. hepatic metabolism

c. mixed hepatic & renal excretion

d. renal excretion

e. none of them

45. a patient on tobramycin, his kidney function test showed elevated serum creatinine of > 1 mg/dl , your next step is:

a. increase the maintainance dose

b. decrease the maintainance dose

c. decrease the initial dose

d. increase the initial dose

e. ask a nurse

46. ototoxicity , a feature of which of the following antibiotic toxicity , used in TB?

a. INH

b. rifampin

- c. ethambutol
- d. streptomycin**
- e. clostitin

47. which drug of the following is absolutely contraindicated in children :

- a. tetracycline
- b. ciprofloxacin
- c. cephalexine "1st"
- d. a & b**
- e. all of them

48. a patient on ketoconazole is anticipated to have :

- a. photosensitivity
- b. gynecomastia
- c. elevated liver enzymes
- d. all of the above**
- e. non of the above

49. the antidote for flucytocine is :

- a. terbinafine
- b. vitamine B6
- c. folic acid
- d. uracil**
- e. non of them

50. patient having HIV , the drug of choice for pneumocystic superinfection pneumonia is :

- a. penicillin v
- b. ticarcillin
- c. linomycin
- d. sulfa-tri (cotrimoxazole)**
- e. non of them

51. metronidazole , antibacterial and antiprotozoal have the following side effects :

- a. metallic taste
- b. red urine
- c. disulfiram like reaction
- d. dry mouth
- e. all of them**

52. what matched with its appropriate use :

- a. ampicillin / prostatitis
- b. amoxicillin / salmonellosis
- c. acyclovir / cytomegalovirus
- d. mebendazole / trichomoniasis
- e. all are incorrect**

53. all are true regarding anti cancer therapy rules of combination except :

- a. each drug has its different toxicity
- b. each drug has its specific site & mechanism of action
- c. each drug has its phase in cycle to act on
- d. each drug should be used in its optimal dose
- e. all are true**

54. the least susceptible tumor to chemotherapy is :

- a. burkit's lymphoma
- b. choriocarcinoma
- c. hairy cell leukemia
- d. colon adenocarcinoma**
- e. testicular teratoma

55. all are p-450 inhibitors except :

- a. erythromycin
- b. chloramphenicol
- c. ketoconazole
- d. griseofulvin**
- e. none of them

" rifampin & griseofulvin are p-450 inducers "

56. the major adverse effect might a patient on clindamycin have :

- a. thrombocytopenia
- b. thrombophlebitis
- c. skin rash
- d. nephrotoxicity
- e. pseudomembranous colitis**

57. chloroquine:

- a. Used as a systemic amebicide
- b. might cause irreversible retinopathy
- c. affect hepatic from of malaria
- d. a & b**
- e. all of them is true

58. a patient diagnosed to have lung hydatid cysts , your medical therapy include :

- a. albendazole**
- b. levamisole
- c. piperazine
- d. praziquantal
- e. none of them

59. in treating worms :

- a. use oral medication usually
- b. use laxative agents with
- c. identify the worm , egg or larva in cultures
- d. drugs act mainly via inhibiting muscle contraction
- e. all are true**

60. the IM depot form of penicillin is :

- a. methicillin
- b. oxacillin
- c. ampicillin
- d. piperacillin
- e. none of them**

61. augmentin :

- a. combination of amoxicillin & clavulanic acid

- b. given only orally
- c. resist B- lactamase producing staph
- d. maculopapular rash might occurs

e. all are true

62. the drug used prior to abdominal – pelvic operations to prevent peritonitis is :

- a. amoxicillin
- b. rifampin
- c. mebendazole

d. metronidazole

e. none of them

63. kernicterus is a neonatal adverse effect of using mainly :

- a. chloramphenicol
- b. vancomycin
- c. tetracycline
- d. INH

e. sulfonamide

64. pyridoxine is mandatory in TB therapy aiming to :

- a. decreasing INH resistance
- b. increasing INH effectiveness " synergism "
- c. decreasing INH induced peripheral neurotoxicity
- e. all are true

65. one of the following has narrow spectrum of action :

- a. nitrofurantion
- b. nalidixic acid
- c. ethambutol
- d. isoniazide

e. all of them

" a+b only UTI , c+d only TB "

66. combination therapy is mandatory in treating

- a. TB
- b. HIV
- c. pseudomonas
- d. non of them

e. all of them

67. antipseudomonal includes :

- a. piperacillin
- b. amikacin
- c. cefipime
- d. azteronam

e. all of them

68. GI infections can be treated by all of the following except :

- a. metronidazole
- b. ciprofloxacin
- c. ampicillin
- d. co-trimethazole

e. amoxicillin