NR 565 Week 5 Quiz

(100% Correct Solutions)

Question 1
1 / 1 pts

A 24-year-old female has been diagnosed with a lower urinary tract infection. She is healthy, afebrile, and has not used antibiotics in the previous 6 months. She has drug allergies to sulfa (hives) and penicillin (angioedema). Which of the following would be the best choice of antibiotic for the nurse practitioner to prescribe?

Trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole (Bactrim).

Azithromycin (Zithromax).

Ceftriaxone (Rocephin).

Ciprofloxacin (Cipro).

Simple, uncomplicated lower UTIs should be treated with nitrofurantoin or trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole. Since this patient has an allergy to sulfa, Bactrim, is contraindicated. Azithromycin is ineffective in treating UTIs. Rocephin is not indicated in an uncomplicated UTI. The best choice of the medications given is Cipro.

Question 2
1 / 1 pts

The Centers for Disease Control recommends all newborn infants receive prophylactic administration of which medication within 1 hour of birth?

Ciprofloxacin ophthalmic drops.

Erythromycin ophthalmic ointment.

Erythromycin oral suspension.

Gentamicin ophthalmic ointment.

To prevent ophthalmia neonatorum, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force recommend prophylactic administration of antibiotic eye medication within 1 hour of delivery (CDC, 2010; US Preventive Services Task Force, 2011). The recommended antibiotic is erythromycin ointment 0.5% (0.25 to 0.5 inch ribbon in each eye).

Question 3

1 / 1 pts

Conjunctivitis in a child that is accompanied by acute otitis media is treated with which of the following?

Amoxicillin-clavulanate (Augmentin) with amoxicillin dosed at 80-90mcg/kg/day.

Ceftriaxone (Rocephin) 1 gm in a single dose.

Bacitracin/polymyxin B (Polysporin) ophthalmic drops.

Ciprofloxacin (Ciloxan) ophthalmic drops.

The syndrome of conjunctivitis accompanied by otitis media predominantly occurs in children younger than age 6 years. H. influenzae is the causative organism in the majority (82%) of patients with conjunctivitis-otitis syndrome (Buznach et al, 2005). Treatment is systemic antibiotics that are effective against