

- Carbapenems are commonly reserved for treating which type of bacterial infections?
 - Gram-positive infections
 - Multidrug-resistant bacterial infections**
 - Fungal infections
 - Viral infections
- A patient presents with a severe skin infection suspected to be caused by methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA). Which of the following antibiotics is most appropriate for empiric treatment of this infection?
 - Penicillin
 - Amoxicillin
 - Ciprofloxacin
 - Vancomycin**
- Which antibiotic class is associated with significant concerns of nephrotoxicity and ototoxicity?
 - Macrolides
 - Tetracyclines
 - Fluoroquinolones
 - Aminoglycosides**
- A patient presents to the clinic with a history of penicillin allergy, experiencing hives and itching after taking penicillin in the past. Which of the following alternative antibiotic classes should be avoided in this patient due to potential cross-reactivity with penicillins?
 - Aminoglycosides
 - Cephalosporins**
 - Tetracyclines
 - Fluoroquinolones
- Which of the following antibiotics is typically avoided in pregnant women due to its potential effects on fetal bone and teeth development?
 - Penicillins
 - Tetracyclines**
 - Sulfonamides
 - Aminoglycosides
- You are working in a primary care clinic, and an adult patient tests positive for group A beta-hemolytic streptococcal (GAS) pharyngitis and tonsillitis. You decide to prescribe penicillin V potassium tablets for the patient. The prescription reads: "Penicillin V potassium 500 mg orally, one tablet daily for 10 days." Based on your textbook, what correction should you make?
 - Change the dosage to 3g
 - Change the route to intravenous
 - Change the duration to 7 days
 - Change the frequency to every 8 hours**
- A patient presents with an infection caused by Haemophilus influenzae. Which penicillin is preferred for treating this infection due to its increased activity against gram-negative bacilli?
 - Penicillin V
 - Ampicillin**
 - Oxacillin
 - Penicillin G
- Use your web browser to access www.pdr.net and then search for amoxicillin to answer the following question. You're seeing a 7-year-old patient in your primary care clinic with a mild skin infection. The child weighs 20 kg and has no known drug allergies. Using 25 mg/kg/day divided every 12 hours for 5 to 14 days, what would be the appropriate prescription for amoxicillin for this patient's condition?
 - Amoxicillin 250 mg tablet, take 1 tablet orally every 8 hours for 7 days
 - Amoxicillin 125 mg/5 mL oral suspension, take 10 mL orally every 8 hours for 14 days
 - Amoxicillin 400 mg/5 mL oral suspension, take 5 mL orally every 6 hours for 5 days
 - Amoxicillin 250 mg/5 mL oral suspension, take 5 mL orally every 12 hours for 10 days**
- A patient presents with symptoms suggestive of a respiratory tract infection. After a thorough assessment, the healthcare provider determines that the infection is likely viral in nature. What is the recommended action regarding antibiotic therapy for this patient with a likely viral respiratory tract infection?
 - Initiate broad-spectrum antibiotics immediately
 - Prescribe antibiotics empirically without further testing
 - Administer antiviral medication without delay
 - Withhold antibiotics until further testing confirms the diagnosis**
- Which class of antibiotics is primarily associated with the risk of tendonitis and tendon rupture?
 - Macrolides
 - Fluoroquinolones**
 - Tetracyclines
 - Aminoglycosides
- A patient with cystic fibrosis presents with a respiratory infection suspected to be caused by Pseudomonas aeruginosa. Which penicillin is specifically used to treat infections with Pseudomonas aeruginosa?
 - Ampicillin
 - Nafcillin
 - Piperacillin**