ANTIBIOTICS, ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE AWARENESS QUIZ

True/False

1. Antibiotics are drugs used in the treatment and prevention of all types of infections.
   
   True / False

2. Over time people can become resistant to antibiotics.
   
   True / False

3. Antibiotic resistance is due to the human body, not the bacterial cell.
   
   True / False

4. Antibiotic resistance is not a problem in FSM.
   
   True / False

5. Antibiotic resistance is already out of control and it’s only getting worse. There’s nothing I can do.
   
   True / False

6. If an antibiotic is reported by the lab as resistant, the patient’s infection will respond if an increased dose is given.
   
   True / False

7. Not treating minor infections with antibiotics which would get better without it is a way of reducing the development of resistance.
   
   True / False

8. Buying antibiotics over the internet or from the mini stores is not recommended because antibiotics should only be taken when prescribed by certified health care providers.
   
   True / False

9. Do not start antibiotics without clinical evidence of bacterial infection.
   
   True / False

10. Take appropriate cultures before starting antibiotics.
    
    True / False

Quiz is a combination of borrowed questionnaires from the Public Health England website (antibiotic awareness quizzes); WHO antibiotic awareness quiz and Pohnpei State 2015 Antibiotic Quiz
11. Patients who have a history of infection with an extended spectrum beta-lactamase producing organism should be isolated to protect other patients.

   True / False

12. If a patient’s urine smells strong, they must have an infection and need antibiotics.

   True / False

13. It is important to document the indication for any antibiotic prescriptions on the drug chart so that the antibiotic can be stopped or changed if an alternative diagnosis is made.

   True / False

14. IV Flucloxacillin plus IV Vancomycin is a useful combination to treat a patient with MRSA bacteraemia.

   True / False

15. On a microbiology lab report, if bacteria are isolated and identified, but susceptibilities not given, then you should treat the patients based on the usual susceptibilities for that organism.

   True / False

16. Trimethoprim is associated with a drug interaction that could be life threatening.

   True / False

**Multiple Choice**

17. Alexander Fleming discovered the first antibiotic in 1928. What was the antibiotic named?
   a. Mold
   b. Vancomycin
   c. Penicillin
   d. Doxycycline
   e. Clarithromycin

18. In which case is it appropriate to treat with antibiotics?
   a. Runny nose
   b. Flu
   c. Strep throat
   d. Cold
   e. None of the above

19. Which of the following is correct for ciprofloxacin?

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a. It is not considered a first line agent for the treatment of acute sinusitis, lower respiratory tract infections and uncomplicated gonorrhea
b. It is active against both Gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria
c. Belongs to the group of drugs called fluoroquinolones
d. Its use in the treatment of urinary tract infections is recommended to be reserved to cases of proven or expected resistance to narrow spectrum drugs such as nitrofurantoin or trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole
e. All of the above

20. Which of the following is NOT effective in preventing the spread of antibiotic resistant pathogens?
   a. Adherence to hand hygiene
   b. Contact isolation during hospitalization for patients colonized with MRSA
   c. Avoiding the use of antibiotics for viral infections
   d. Treating infections for a longer duration
   e. Educating patients on antibiotics to take the right doses for the right duration and never share or use leftovers

21. Which of the following is not a current example of clinically important antibiotic resistance?
   a. Methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus
   b. Fluoroquinolone resistant P. aeruginosa
   c. Vancomycin resistant Enterococci
   d. None of the above
   e. All of the above

22. Which of the following is not a way that a bacterium can acquire antibiotic resistance?
   a. Acquiring resistance gene from its host’s cells
   b. On its own through evolution
   c. From its parent cell
   d. Scavenging resistance genes from the environment
   e. Exchanging DNA with another bacterium

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23. Which of these drugs are penicillins or penicillin related?

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug</th>
<th>Yes</th>
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<td>Penicillin VK</td>
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<td>Doxycycline</td>
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24. If you are prescribing antibiotics to a patient, what kind of advise do you need to give him/her?