

Interview Questions Answers

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Question - 1:

What drug(s) inhibit the second stage of the cell wall synthesis? (Precursor transported from inside cell membrane to outside)

Ans:

Vancomycin and Bacitracin

View All Answers

Question - 2:

What drug(s) inhibit the third stage of the cell wall synthesis? (Cross linking of the cell wall)?

Ane.

Penicillin and Cephalosporin

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Question - 3:

What does Cell Death require?

Ans:

Action of Autolysin

View All Answers

Question - 4:

What are three mechanisms of resistance to Penicillin?

Ans:

Lack of accessibility to target (Gram Negative) Production of Penicillinases (Beta-Lactamase) Alterations in Penicillin Binding Proteins

View All Answers

Question - 5:

About what percent of penicillin is protein bound?

Ans:

33-50%

View All Answers

Question - 6:

What is the standard reference of Penicillin?

Ans:

Penicillin G

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Question - 7:

Is oral use of Penicillin G indicated?

Ans:

Not, it is inactivated at low pH

View All Answers



Question - 8:

Which type of Pen G is used for syphyllis and rheumatic fever prophylaxis?

Ans:

Benzathine Pen G

View All Answers

Question - 9:

Which type of Pen G is used for the treatment of ghonorrea?

Ans:

Procaine Pen G

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Question - 10:

Which type of penicillin is acid stable?

Ans:

Penicillin V

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Question - 11:

Should you use sulfonamides on a patient with 6-glucose phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency?

Ans:

No, it could produce acute hemolytic anemia

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Question - 12:

What sulfonamide is used routinely for urinary tract infection?

Ans:

Sulfisoxazole

View All Answers

Question - 13:

Why are long-acting sulfonamides not available in the US any longer?

Δns·

Due to the high incidence of Stevens-Johnson syndrome

View All Answers

Question - 14:

What is the mechanism of Trimethoprim?

Ans:

It is a selective inhibitor of Dihydrofolate reductase

View All Answers

Question - 15:

What must be absent with the use of trimethoprim in order to make it bacteriocidal?

Ans:

Thymine

View All Answers

Question - 16:

Which types of bacteria are targeted by Trimethoprim?

Ans

Both Gram - and Gram + Its Broad Spectrum

View All Answers

Question - 17:

Which chemotherapeutic agents are inhibitors of cell wall synthesis?

Ans:

Penicillin

Cephalosporin



Vancomycin Bacitracin Cycloserine

View All Answers

Question - 18:

Which type of bacteria is most affected by penicillins?

Ans:

Gram +

View All Answers

Question - 19:

What drug inhibits the first stage of the cell wall synthesis? (Production of Cell Wall Building Blocks)?

Ans:

Cycloserine

View All Answers

Question - 20:

What log cell kill is required to cure microbial infections?

Ans:

2 (99% of population is killed)

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Question - 21:

What was the first effective chemotherapeutic agent employed systemically?

Ans:

Sulfonamides

View All Answers

Question - 22:

What types of bacteria do sulfonamides target?

Ans:

Broad-Spectrum -Gram + and Gram -

View All Answers

Question - 23:

What is the mechanism of action of sulfonamides?

Ans:

They are structural analogs and competitive antagonists of PABA (Para-Aminobenzoic Acid)

View All Answers

Question - 24:

What are sulfonamides often used in combination with?

Ans:

Trimethoprin

View All Answers

Question - 25:

How do sulfonamides not interfere with host metabolism?

Ans:

Mammalian cells use preformed folic acid.

View All Answers

Question - 26:

Which drug inhibits dihydrofolate reductase and prevents the transformation of dihydrofolate to tetrahydrofolate?

Ans:

Trimethoprim

View All Answers

Question - 27:

How is resistance to sulfonamides presented?

Increased synthesis of PABA Alterations in enzyme that utilizes PABA Increased capacity to destroy or inactive the drug Development of an alternative metabolic pathway for synthesis of essential metabolites

View All Answers

Question - 28:

Where are sulfonamides absorbed?

Gut

View All Answers

Question - 29:

What antibiotic produces hearing loss in newborn when taken during pregnancy?

Streptomycin

View All Answers

Question - 30:

What condition must be considered when prescribing sulfonamides and chloramphenicol?

Glucose-6-Phosphate Dehydrogenase Deficiency (May produce Hemolysis)

View All Answers

Question - 31:

What are six mechanisms of resistance from chemotherapeutic agents?

- 1) Absence of Target (Ergosterol's absent)
- 2) Alterations in Target (Pen. Binding Protein Alterations)
- 3) Low concentration at target (Interference with membrane passage)
- 4) Lack of metabolic activation (Antifungal Flucytosine -> Fluorouracil) 5) Inactivation (Penicillinases)
- 6) Escape from Effect (Alternate Metabolic Pathways)

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Question - 32:

What type of resistance occurs in the absence of selective pressure?

Ans:

De Novo (Intrinsic) Resistance

View All Answers

Question - 33:

When is a microorganism said to be resistant?

When the concentration of the drug required to weaken or kill the microorganism is greater than can be tolerated by the host.

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Question - 34:

What generally happens when you add two bacteriocidal agents?

Ans:

Generally results in a synergistic effect.

View All Answers

Question - 35:

What generally happens when you combine 1 bacteriocidal and 1 bacteriostatic agent?

Generally results in antagonism

View All Answers

Question - 36:



What generally happens when you combine two bacteriostatic agents?

Ans

Produce an Additive effect

View All Answers

Question - 37:

What chemotherapeutic agent can be either bacteriocidal or bacteriostatic depending on the environment?

Ans:

Sulfonamides

View All Answers

Question - 38:

What is a chemical selective destruction of invading organisms?

Ans:

Chemotherapy

View All Answers

Question - 39:

What is the ratio of toxic dose:effective dose?

Ans:

Therapeutic Index

View All Answers

Question - 40:

What type of chemotherapy stems from the concept that substances derived from one living thing may serve to kill other living things?

Ans:

Antibiotic Chemotherapy

View All Answers

Question - 41:

What drug was discovered in 1936 and began the modern era of chemotherapy?

Ans:

Sulfanilamide

View All Answers

Question - 42:

How are chemotherapeutic agents classified?

Ans:

According to their Mechanism of Action

View All Answers

Question - 43:

What type of chemotherapeutic agents inhibit bacterial cell wall synthesis?

Ans:

Penicillin

Cephalosporins

Vancomycin

Bacitracin

Cycloserine
View All Answers

Question - 44:

What type of chemotherapeutic agents act directly on the cell membrane?

Ans:

Polyeene Antifungal Agents:

Nystatin

Amphotericin B

View All Answers

Question - 45

What types of antibacterial agents affect the function of bacterial ribosomes to inhibit protein synthesis, and are bacteriostatic?



Ans:

Chloramphenicol Tetracyclines

View All Answers

Question - 46

What types of antibacterial agents affect the function of bacterial ribosomes to inhibit protein synthesis, and are bacteriocidal?

Ans:

Streptomycin

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Question - 47:

What types of chemotherapeutic agents affect nucleic acid metabolism?

Δne·

Rifampin (DNA dependent RNA polymerase) Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin

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