Examination

1. According to the Food and Drug Administration, if a drug fails to demonstrate a risk to the fetus in controlled studies in humans as well as animals, and the possibility of fetal harm appears to be remote, the drug would be considered
   a. Category A
   b. Category B
   c. Category C
   d. Category D
   e. Category X

2. Regarding clindamycin, all of the following are true EXCEPT
   a. it is a drug frequently used in pregnancy, especially in the latter half of gestation for treating potential anaerobic infections
   b. there are no reports of human congenital malformations attributable to its usage
   c. its pregnancy risk rating category is D
   d. it crosses the human placenta, but this has only been studied near delivery
   e. it is excreted into breast milk

3. Which of the following drugs is inactivated by the enzyme dehydropeptidase I?
   a. cilastatin
   b. clindamycin
   c. metronidazole
   d. imipenem
   e. trimethoprim

4. Which of the following drugs markedly increased the fetal toxicity and teratogenicity of alcohol in mice?
   a. nitrofurantoin
   b. vancomycin
   c. metronidazole
   d. imipenem
   e. trimethoprim

5. Which antibiotic is frequently used in the second and third trimesters for the treatment of bacterial vaginosis?
   a. metronidazole
   b. trimethoprim
   c. sulfonamides
   d. nitrofurantoin
   e. clindamycin

6. Regarding metronidazole, all of the following are true EXCEPT
   a. Metronidazole is excreted into breast milk with milk to plasma ratios of about 1.
   b. ACOG considers the use this drug for bacterial vaginosis or trichomoniasis in the first trimester to be acceptable, but contraindicated for use during the rest of pregnancy.
   c. The main concern with the use of this drug during gestation relates to the mutagenicity observed in bacteria and
the carcinogenicity seen in rodents.
d. Neither mutagenicity nor carcinogenicity has been demonstrated in humans.
e. The AAP recommends using the drug with caution during lactation.

7. **Regarding vancomycin, all of the following are true EXCEPT**
   a. animal reproduction studies have revealed no evidence of fetal harm
   b. it has a pregnancy risk rating category of B
   c. it crosses the human placent and produces measurable levels in fetal blood and the amniotic fluid
   d. major birth defects, ototoxicity, and renal impairment have been reported after the use of the drug during human pregnancy, but the numbers are small
   e. it is excreted into breast milk with a milk to plasma ratio of proximately 1

8. **Which two drugs have the potential complication of producing hemolytic anemia in patients who are G6PD deficient?**
   a. clindamycin and vancomycin
   b. imipenem and cilastatin
   c. trimethoprim and metronidazole
   d. meropenem and chloroquine
   e. nitrofurantoin and sulfonamides

9. **Which drug competes with bilirubin for binding to plasma albumin and therefore, if given to the mother within a few days of delivery, could result in severe jaundice (hyperbilirubinemia) in the newborn?**
   a. vancomycin
   b. cilastatin
   c. trimethoprim
   d. metronidazole
   e. sulfonamides

10. **Regarding the sulfonamides, all of the following are true EXCEPT**
    a. They readily cross the human placenta resulting in fetal levels that are up to 90% of the mother's concentration.
    b. Equilibrium between the maternal and fetal compartments is slow, usually taking up to 2 to 3 days.
    c. This class of drugs is categorized as pregnancy risk factor C (but considered D if used near term).
    d. Low concentrations of the drug are excreted into breast milk.
    e. The AAP classifies only one of these agents (sulfisoxazole) as compatible with breast-feeding, but this probably reflects the lack of data available for the other agents rather than concerns of safety.

11. **Regarding nitrofurantoin,**
    a. it is commonly used in pregnancy for the treatment and prophylaxis of pulmonary tract infections
    b. its pregnancy risk factor rating category is D
    c. it was carcinogenic (fetal lung papillary adenomas) in humans, but this was not seen in animal studies
    d. no evidence of an association with congenital malformations was discovered in a large body of data on human pregnancy experience
    e. a 1995 meta-analysis of four studies did find a significant correlation between nitrofurantoin use in early gestation and congenital defects

12. **Nitrofurantoin is excreted into human breast milk producing a milk to plasma ratio that is ______ the mother's plasma concentration.**
    a. 2 times less than
    b. 4 times greater than
    c. 6 times less than
    d. 2 times greater than
    e. 6 times greater than
13. Because of its anti-folate action, trimethoprim should be rated a ____ drug if used in the first trimester of pregnancy.
   a. category A
   b. category B
   c. category C
   d. category D
   e. category X

14. A low folic acid level in the mother at the time of conception and in the first few weeks after conception has been suggested as a possible cause for the development of
   a. neural tube defects
   b. cardiac defects
   c. renal anomalies
   d. facial defects
   e. limb defects

15. Regarding iodoquinol, in non-pregnant adults, elevations of protein-bound serum iodine levels may persist for up to _______ after treatment.
   a. 2 months
   b. 4 months
   c. 6 months
   d. 4 days
   e. 6 days

16. Which characteristic(s) regarding paromomycin suggest(s) that it is not excreted into breast milk?
   a. its good intestinal absorption following oral usage
   b. its low acidic pH
   c. its high lipid solubility
   d. its high serum protein-binding capacity
   e. its lack of systemic bioavailability

17. Which anti-malarial drugs inhibit parasitic dihydrofolate reductase, and thus, women taking these drugs should be supplemented with folic acid?
   a. chloroquine and hydroxychloroquine
   b. proguanil and pyrimethamine
   c. primaquine and dapsone
   d. halofantrine and mefloquine
   e. paromomycin and iodoquinol

18. Regarding chloroquine, all of the following are true EXCEPT
   a. it is a drug of choice for the prophylaxis and treatment of sensitive malarial species during pregnancy
   b. in humans, fetal concentrations of the drug are approximately triple the maternal levels
   c. the drug should not be withheld during pregnancy because the risk of complications from malarial infection in pregnancy is increased, which may have severe consequences for the fetus
   d. the drug is excreted into human breast milk
   e. the AAP classifies the drug as compatible with breast-feeding

19. In fetal mice and monkeys, which drug accumulates for long periods in the melanin structures of the eyes and inner ears?
   a. chloroquine
   b. proguanil
   c. primaquine
   d. halofantrine
   e. mefloquine
20. Which of the following drugs is excreted into human breast milk in quantities sufficient to treat and prevent malaria in a nursing infant?
   a. chloroquine
   b. proguanil
   c. pyrimethamine
   d. halofantrine
   e. paromomycin

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