ANTI-BACTERIAL DRUGS: SELF-STUDY/REVISION QUESTIONS

1. Explain why aminoglycosides are inactive against anaerobic bacteria
2. What is the route of administration for aminoglycosides in the treatment of systemic infections
3. What are the two major adverse effects of aminoglycosides?
4. List four groups of antibacterial drugs that act by inhibiting 50s ribosomal sub-units
5. Mention two groups of anti-bacterial drugs that act by inhibiting 30s ribosomal sub-units
6. List four groups of anti-bacterial drugs that act by inhibiting cell wall synthesis or interfering with the integrity of the bacterial cell wall
7. Give the mechanisms of anti-mycobacterial actions of (1) Isoniazid (2) Rifampicin (3) Ethambutol (4) Pyrazinamide
8. Describe the anti-bacterial spectrum of flouro-quinolones
9. Explain why norfloxacin and nalidixic acid are not effective for the treatment of systemic bacterial infections
10. Describe the anti-bacterial spectrum of vancomycin
11. Describe the anti-bacterial spectrum of amoxicillin
12. What are the anti-bacterial indications for tetracyclines?
13. Mention four anti-tuberculosis drugs that are hepatotoxic
14. Mention two anti-tuberculosis drugs that are contra-indicated in patients with severe renal impairment (creatinine clearance less than 10ml/min)
15. What is the major adverse effect of clindamycin?
16. Name two drugs that are effective in the treatment of pseudomembraneous colitis?
17. Name any four anti-bacterial drugs that are active against pseudomonas aeruginosa
18. Which anti-microbial agent causes gray baby syndrome in neonates?
19. Which group of anti-microbial agents can cause kernicterus in a neonate?
20. Name two sulfonamides that are used topically for bacterial infections
21. Which anti-bacterial agent would be suitable for empirical treatment of urethral discharge syndrome?
22. Which classes of anti-microbial agents would be suitable for treatment of urinary tract infection in a pregnant woman?
23. What is the anti-bacterial drug of choice for anthrax?
24. Name two penicillins that are active against staphylococcus aureas
25. Name two anti-mycobacterial drugs that are active against both mycobacterium leprae and atypical mycobacteria