

ANTIBIOTIC NURSING MCQs

- 1. Mr. S is receiving sulfamethoxazole-trimethoprim along with a sulfonylurea called glibenclamide. What should the nurse PRIORITIZE in Mr. S's plan of care?**
 - A. Assess for pitting edema and crackles
 - B. Obtain BP every 4 hours
 - C. Monitor blood glucose levels for hypoglycemia
 - D. Assess hearing throughout treatment

- 2. The nurse knows that this drug is known to cause pseudo-elevated creatinine without kidney damage. Which drug is it?**
 - A. Gentamicin
 - B. Trimethoprim
 - C. Levofloxacin
 - D. Cefepime

- 3. Sulfonamides inhibit:**
 - A. Peptidoglycan synthesis
 - B. Folic acid production
 - C. RNA polymerase
 - D. Cell-membrane permeability

- 4. Which antibiotics have a cross-reactivity with penicillins?**
 - A. Macrolides
 - B. Cephalosporins
 - C. Fluoroquinolones
 - D. Aminoglycosides

5. A physician prescribes an antibiotic for pseudomonas. The nurse is aware that Pseudomonas are best treated with?

- A. Ceftriaxone
- B. Cefuroxime
- C. Azithromycin
- D. Piperacillin-tazobactam

6. A nurse teaches the patient that the following drug can cause tendon rupture?

- A. Ciprofloxacin
- B. Amoxicillin
- C. Vancomycin
- D. Cefixime

7. The nurse is aware that the following medication causes disulfiram-like reaction with alcohol?

- A. Tigecycline
- B. Azithromycin
- C. Metronidazole
- D. Meropenem

8. Mrs. Ndung'u on isoniazid develops peripheral neuropathy. The nurse should administer which of the following?

- A. Vitamin E
- B. Vitamin B6
- C. Vitamin D
- D. Vitamin B1

9. Which antibiotic causes “gray baby syndrome” in neonates?

- A. Linezolid
- B. Clindamycin
- C. Doxycycline
- D. Chloramphenicol

10. Among the following, which drug is used for prophylaxis of infective endocarditis in dental procedures?

- A. Cefalexin
- B. Amoxicillin
- C. Ciprofloxacin
- D. Erythromycin

11. Patient X is on gentamicin. A nurse should hold gentamicin if the patient reports which of the following?

- A. Metallic taste
- B. Blurred vision
- C. Tinnitus
- D. Dry mouth

12. Among the following drugs, which drug class binds to the 50S ribosomal subunit?

- A. Aminoglycosides
- B. Macrolides
- C. Fluoroquinolones
- D. Sulfonamides

13. Mrs. Abigail is pregnant. Upon her first antenatal clinic, she was diagnosed with a UTI.

38. Which antibiotic is safe for her to use during this period?

- A. Ciprofloxacin
- B. Doxycycline
- C. Nitrofurantoin
- D. Gentamicin

14. Mr. A is diagnosed with TB and is on medication. Which among the following antibiotics causes “red-orange” discoloration of body fluids?

- A. Rifampin
- B. Isoniazid
- C. Ethambutol
- D. Cycloserine

15. A patient is taking ethambutol. He/she should be monitored for?

- A. Renal toxicity
- B. Optic neuritis
- C. Ototoxicity
- D. Hepatotoxicity

16. The nurse is aware that Lyme disease is treated best with which antibiotic?

- A. Doxycycline
- B. Amoxicillin
- C. Gentamicin
- D. Clarithromycin

17. Which drug below is best for treatment of a C. difficile infection?

- A. Oral vancomycin
- B. IV vancomycin
- C. Ceftriaxone
- D. Gentamicin

18. Mr. Mandugu is on a certain antibiotic. When teaching the patient, the nurse warns him that the antibiotic is associated with Achilles tendon rupture. Which antibiotic is Mr. Mandugu on?

- A. Ceftriaxone
- B. Ciprofloxacin
- C. Meropenem
- D. Azithromycin

19. Mrs. M on gentamicin needs peak and trough monitoring because?

- A. It is hepatotoxic
- B. It causes hypertension
- C. It has a narrow therapeutic window
- D. It interacts with vitamin K

20. Which drug is used to treat Vancomycin-resistant Enterococcus?

- A. Linezolid
- B. Cefazolin
- C. Ciprofloxacin
- D. Metronidazole

21. A patient is taking atorvastatin. Which drug is contraindicated with statins due to rhabdomyolysis risk?

- A. Amoxicillin
- B. Clarithromycin
- C. Doxycycline
- D. Ciprofloxacin

22. Mrs. Wanjiku is on rifampin and notices orange urine. The nurse should:

- A. Stop the drug immediately
- B. Document as normal
- C. Increase hydration
- D. Test for kidney damage

23. It is the most nephrotoxic antibiotic. Which one is it?

- A. Gentamicin
- B. Tetracycline
- C. Azithromycin
- D. Clindamycin

24. This antibiotic is often associated with QT prolongation. Which one is it?

- A. Azithromycin
- B. Cefepime
- C. Meropenem
- D. Rifampin

25. Which among the following sign indicates that a Mr. Lui has a superinfection after taking an antibiotic?

- A. Thrush
- B. Constipation
- C. Bradycardia
- D. Polyuria

26. The nurse administers an antibiotic to a patient. Upon checking the cardiac monitor, the nurse prolonged interval. Which antibiotic is often associated with prolonged QT intervals?

- A. Azithromycin
- B. Cefepime
- C. Meropenem
- D. Rifampin

27. When teaching a client taking tetracyclines, a nurse instructs a patient to avoid?

- A. Oranges
- B. Milk products
- C. Leafy vegetables
- D. Eggs

28. This antibiotic is known to cause photosensitivity?

- A. Amoxicillin
- B. Doxycycline
- C. Erythromycin
- D. Cefixime

29. Liver enzymes should be monitored for patients taking which medication?

- A. Doxycycline
- B. Isoniazid
- C. Aztreonam
- D. Cefuroxime

30. This anti-TB drug causes gout as a result of hyperuricemia?

- A. Rifampin
- B. Ethambutol
- C. Pyrazinamide
- D. Isoniazid

31. Among the following, which antibiotic interacts with warfarin increasing INR?

- A. Amoxicillin
- B. Azithromycin
- C. TMP-SMX
- D. Nitrofurantoin

32. A nurse knows that the following antibiotic requires slow infusion to avoid hypotension and flushing?

- A. Azithromycin
- B. Vancomycin
- C. Meropenem
- D. Gentamicin

33. A patient on clindamycin develops severe watery diarrhea. What is the PRIORITY nursing intervention?

- A. Test for *C. difficile* toxin
- B. Hold fluids
- C. Administer loperamide
- D. Switch to vancomycin IV

34. A nurse notices that a patient on IV antibiotics has developed sudden flushing, hypotension, and pruritus. The nurse suspects:

- A. Red man syndrome
- B. Anaphylaxis
- C. Serotonin syndrome
- D. Stevens-Johnson syndrome

35. The nurse knows that a patient given IV ciprofloxacin at a rapid rate is at risk for which of the following?

- A. Stevens-Johnson syndrome
- B. Ventricular arrhythmias
- C. Tendon rupture
- D. Acute tubular necrosis

36. The nurse knows that the following drug cannot be administered without looking at the G6PD deficiency. Which drug is it?

- A. Nitrofurantoin
- B. Cefazolin
- C. Azithromycin
- D. Meropenem

37. When teaching a patient, the patient tells the patient that the medication he is taking cause a harmless metallic taste. Which medication is the nurse talking about?

- A. Metronidazole
- B. Ceftriaxone
- C. Azithromycin
- D. Gentamicin

38. When teaching a patient taking tetracycline, the nurse should advise the patient to to take it?

- A. With milk
- B. On an empty stomach
- C. Before bedtime
- D. With antacids

39. The following drug is preferred to treat MRSA skin infections?

- A. Clindamycin
- B. Amoxicillin
- C. Cefazolin
- D. Ciprofloxacin

40. Macrolides are known to cause which of the following side effect?

- A. Hepatotoxicity
- B. Severe hypotension
- C. Bone marrow failure
- D. Nephrotoxicity

42. A nurse is aware that this antibiotic can turn teeth brown in children under 8 years.

Which antibiotic is it?

- A. Linezolid
- B. Doxycycline
- C. Ciprofloxacin
- D. Azithromycin

43. A nurse teaches a patient taking nitrofurantoin that she should expect the urine color to be?

- A. Blue
- B. Orange
- C. Brown
- D. Pink

44. A patient is allergic to penicillins, which antibiotic is safe for this patient?

- A. Amoxicillin
- B. Cefazolin
- C. Azithromycin
- D. Piperacillin

45. Mr. Peter is receiving IV vancomycin. He suddenly develops flushing, pruritus, and a drop in BP during infusion. The nurse's PRIORITY action is:

- A. Assess kidney function tests
- B. Reduce the infusion rate immediately
- C. Give an antihistamine and continue at same rate
- D. Stop the infusion and administer epinephrine

46. During her shift, a nurse reviews labs for Mrs. Laura who is on gentamicin. Which finding requires the most immediate intervention?

- A. Sodium 133 mmol/L
- B. Urine output 400 mL/24hrs
- C. Temperature 38.2°C
- D. Hemoglobin 11 g/dL

47. The nurse is aware that a patient who suffers from mycoplasma pneumoniae, which antibiotic is used as first-line management for Mycoplasma pneumoniae?

- A. Gentamicin
- B. Azithromycin
- C. Ampicillin
- D. Cephalexin

48. Which anti-TB drug is known to cause red-green color discrimination problems?

- A. Pyrazinamide
- B. Rifampin
- C. Isoniazid
- D. Ethambutol

49. Mr. L is allergic to sulfa drugs. Which of the following medications should he not receive?

- A. TMP-SMX
- B. Doxycycline
- C. Ceftriaxone
- D. Clindamycin

50. A patient taking rifampin should be taught by the nurse that they must avoid?

- A. Alcohol
- B. Iron supplements
- C. Carbohydrates
- D. Antacids

51. A nurse is on shift when a patient taking ciprofloxacin reports sudden calf pain and difficulty walking. What should be the nurse's priority?

- A. Encourage ambulation
- B. Apply warm compresses
- C. Hold the medication and notify the provider
- D. Give Morphine 4mg

52. Which teaching should the nurse include when teaching a patient starting rifampin?

- A. Avoid taking the drug with dairy
- B. Expect orange discoloration of body fluids
- C. Increase intake of leafy vegetables
- D. Avoid sunlight exposure

53. The nurse is aware that before administering the next dose of IV tobramycin, which of the following assessment is PRIORITY?

- A. Lung auscultation
- B. Heart rate and rhythm
- C. Serum creatinine and BUN
- D. Oral mucosa for thrush

54. A nurse notices suddenly that a patient on clindamycin has developed severe abdominal cramping and watery diarrhea. What is the BEST nursing action?

- A. Provide oral rehydration
- B. Administer anti-diarrheal medication
- C. Hold drug and suspect *C. difficile* infection
- D. Encourage a high-fiber diet

55. For a patient on isoniazid, the nurse is aware that the following is MOST critical for a patient on long-term therapy?

- A. Serum sodium
- B. Liver function tests
- C. Platelet count
- D. Potassium levels

56. A doctor prescribes doxycycline for various patients. Among the following orders, which one should the nurse question?

- A. A 24-year-old with acne
- B. A 32-year-old with chlamydia
- C. A 12-year-old with pneumonia
- D. A 45-year-old with Lyme disease

57. After receiving a dose for piperacillin–tazobactam, a patient develops wheezing and periorbital swelling. What is priority action for the nurse?

- A. Give diphenhydramine
- B. Stop infusion and maintain airway
- C. Elevate the head of bed
- D. Slow the infusion rate

58. Which antibiotic needs the nurse to teach the patient to avoid taking antacids within 2 hours of dosing?

- A. Ceftriaxone
- B. Amoxicillin

- C. Levofloxacin
- D. Meropenem

59. After taking metronidazole, Mr. X drinks alcohol and becomes violently ill. Which type of reaction is occurring?

- A. Hepatic crisis
- B. Disulfiram-like reaction
- C. Cholinergic crisis
- D. Cytokine release syndrome

60. A nurse is preparing to administer IM benzathine penicillin G. The nurse is aware that the following technique is essential?

- A. Z-track method into deltoid
- B. Inject slowly into the ventrogluteal muscle
- C. Massage site afterward
- D. Aspirate vigorously before injecting

61. A patient is on Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole. During a shift, the nurse notices that the patient has developed a widespread rash and fever. Which condition should the nurse suspect?

- A. Stevens-Johnson syndrome and toxic epidermal necrolysis
- B. C. difficile
- C. Pseudomembranous colitis
- D. Serum sickness

62. When reviewing patient teaching, which one of the following statement indicates correct patient understanding about tetracycline?

- A. "I should take it with milk to reduce stomach upset."
- B. "It can permanently discolor my teeth."
- C. "I can take it right before bedtime."
- D. "I should reduce fluid intake to avoid kidney strain."

63. Nurse Esther knows that when a patient on IV meropenem develops a new-onset seizure, she should suspect?

- A. Drug-induced nephrotoxicity
- B. Carbapenem-associated neurotoxicity
- C. Hepatic encephalopathy
- D. Hypoglycemia

64. Patient in ward B is taking amikacin. The patient reports ringing in the ears. What is the priority nursing action?

- A. Document as expected
- B. Increase fluid intake
- C. Stop medication; possible ototoxicity
- D. Give an analgesic

65. Among the drugs below, Nurse Beryn knows that this specific drug requires her to teach the patient to avoid iron supplements within 3 hours of dosing?

- A. Cefuroxime
- B. Doxycycline
- C. Metronidazole
- D. Ampicillin

66. During ward rounds, a doctor prescribes the below treatment for various patients. Which order should the nurse question?

- A. Ciprofloxacin for a patient taking prednisone
- B. Metronidazole for *C. difficile*
- C. Vancomycin for MRSA
- D. Piperacillin–tazobactam for sepsis

67. After reviewing a patient's labs, a nurse realizes that the patient on vancomycin has a trough level of 27 mcg/mL. What's the first action for the nurse?

- A. Administer the next dose
- B. Increase infusion rate

Email: afyaunlimited@gmail.com

- C. Hold medication; risk of toxicity
- D. Give diphenhydramine

68. Mr. P has a positive penicillin skin test. The nurse is aware that the following antibiotic must be avoided?

- A. Azithromycin
- B. Cefepime
- C. Doxycycline
- D. Gentamicin

69. A nurse notes that a patient on rifampin has developed multiple bruises. What lab is most important?

- A. INR/PT
- B. Platelets
- C. Albumin
- D. Sodium

70. Nurse Sham avoids giving doxycycline with milk because she knows?

- A. It increases gastric irritation
- B. It binds calcium and reduces absorption
- C. It increases risk of bleeding
- D. It increases hepatotoxicity