

## TASK FOR SUBMODULE CONTROL № 6

### List of drugs

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Amoxicilline (tabl.0.5)*</li> <li>2. Sodium benzylpenicillin (pwd. for inj. 1000000 U)*</li> <li>3. Imipinem-Cylastatin (Tienam) (Pwd. for inj. 0.5)*</li> <li>4. Cefotaxime (pwd. for inj. 0.5)*</li> <li>5. Ceftriaxone (pwd. for inj. 0.5)*</li> <li>6. Spiramicine (Rovamycin)</li> <li>7. Tetracycline (Imex) (caps. 0.12, oint. 3%)*</li> <li>8. Doxycycline (caps. 0.1, sol. for inj. 2%)*</li> <li>9. Chloramphenicol (Levomycetin) (tabl.0.5, sol.3%)*</li> <li>10. Rifampicin (Rifampin)</li> <li>11. Streptomycin (Streptomycin sulfate)</li> <li>12. Gentamycin (Garamycin)</li> <li>13. Gramicidin</li> <li>14. Lincomycin (Lincocin)</li> <li>15. Ftivazide</li> <li>16. Ciprofloxacin (Ciphran) (tabl.0.25)*</li> <li>17. Nistatin (Mycostatin)</li> <li>18. Fluconazole (Diflucan) (caps. 0.1)*</li> <li>19. Terbinaphin (Lamizil)</li> <li>20. Levamisol (Decaris)</li> <li>21. Clarythromycine (tabl. 0.5)*</li> <li>22. Mebendasol (Vermox) (tabl.0.1)*</li> <li>23. Isoniazide</li> <li>24. Furacilin (Furacin) (tabl.0.1)*</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>25. Potassium permanganate</li> <li>26. Alcoholic iodine solution</li> <li>27. Nifuroxazide</li> <li>28. Chingamin</li> <li>29. Metronidazole (Trichopol) (caps. 0.25, tabl.0.5, sol. for inj. 0.5)*</li> <li>30. Acyclovir (Zovirax) (tabl.0.4, oint. 5%)*</li> <li>31. Interferon (sup. rectale 150000U)*</li> <li>32. Co-trimoxazole (Bactrim, Biseptol) (tabl.0.48)*</li> <li>33. Phthalylsulfathiazole (Phthalazole) (tabl.0.5)*</li> <li>34. Salazosulfapiridine (Sulfasalazine) (tabl.0.5)*</li> <li>35. Sulfacetamide (Albucide)</li> <li>36. Fusafungin</li> <li>37. Hydrogen peroxide</li> <li>38. Actinomycin</li> <li>39. Methotrexate</li> </ol>
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**Give the classifications, nomenclature, mechanism of action, pharmacological effects, indications, side effects, contraindications of:** antibiotics (general classes), sulfonamides, antituberculous agents, fluoroquinolones (general), antifungal agents, antihelminthic agents (general), antiseptics, antiviral agents (general), antiprotozoal agents (general), vitamin-containing drugs, antitumour drugs.

### *Kalii permanganas*

Tests
<p>1. What anti-infective agent could show his bactericidal action by creating atomic oxygen.</p> <p><b>A Kalii permanganas</b></p> <p>B Chloramin</p> <p>C Furacyllin</p> <p>D Aethonium</p> <p>E Argentii nitras</p>
<p>2. A bedridden patient suffers bedsores, festers. What antiseptic from oxidizing agents group with deodorant effect should one use to debride wound?</p> <p><b>a) Permanganate potassium</b></p> <p>b) hydrogen peroxide</p> <p>c) brilliant green</p> <p>d) ioddicerine</p>

e) phenol solution

3. Which antiseptic preparation has bactericidal effect due to the formation of atomic oxygen?

a)\* **Potassium permanganate**

b) Silver nitrate

c) Furacilinum

d) Aethonium

e) Chloraminum

### 1. Nifuroxazid

#### Tests

1. An internship doctor prescribed his patient nifuroxazid from the group of nictofurans for treatment of urinary tracts infection. The doctor made a mistake because:

a)\* **It can not be absorbed from the digestive tract**

b) It has bacteriostatic effect

c) It is excreted from the organism very slowly

d) It has nephrotoxic effect

e) It is excreted with urine in the inactive state

2. An internship doctor prescribed his patient nifuroxazid from the group of nitrofurans for the treatment of urinary tracts infection. The doctor made a mistake because:

A. It has bacteriostatic effect

B. It has nephrotoxic effect

**C. It cannot be absorbed from the digestive tract**

D. It is excreted from the organism very slowly

E. It is excreted with urine in the inactive state

### 2. Alcoholic iodine solution

#### Tests

1. Choose an antiseptic from the group of halogen containing drugs that can be included into the first-aid kit for a child going to a summer camp:

**A Alcoholic iodine solution**

B Brilliant green solution

C Copper sulfate solution

D Methylene blue solution

E Formaldehyde solution

2. Select the halogenated antiseptic that would be preferable for a child to pack in the first aid kit, when going to a summer camp

A. Brilliant green

**B. Iodine alcoholic solution**

C. Methylene blue

D. Copper sulfate

E. Formaldehyde solution

### 3. Hydrogen peroxide

#### Tests

1. When hydrogen peroxide solution is administered to bleeding wounds, it is broken up by one of the blood enzymes. Point out this enzyme.

**A. Catalase**

B. Monoamine oxidase

C. Cytochrome oxidase

D. Aspartate aminotransferase

E. Lactate dehydrogenase

### 4. Benzylpenicillin

#### Tests

1. To treat bacterial pneumonia benzylpenicillin was prescribed. What mechanism of antimicrobial action has this medicine?

**a) suppression of microorganism cell wall synthesis**

- b) suppression of intracellular synthesis of protein
- c) abnormality of cytoplasmic membrane penetration
- d) suppression of SH-groups microorganism enzymes
- e) antagonism with paraaminobenzoic acid

2. Select antibiotic for syphilis treatment:

- a) **benzylpenicillin**
- b) streptomycin
- c) kanamycin
- d) amphotericin
- e) nystatin

3. Why benzylpenicillin sodium is not used orally?

- a) **it is inactivated by HCl in stomach**
- b) is badly absorbed in bowels
- c) irritates stomach mucous membrane
- d) reduce production of HCl in bowels
- e) is ruined by penicillinase

4. You work in a drugstore which is located on the territory of the dermatovenerologic dispensary. Consult the intern doctor, what antibiotic is the drug for the syphilis treatment.

- a) **Benzylpenicillin sodium salt**
- b) Lincomycin hydrochloride
- c) Levorinum sodium salt
- d) Streptomycin sulfate
- e) Polymyxin M sulfate

5. What mechanism of action deferment bactericidal effects of benzylpenicillin?

- A **Stoppage of synthesis of microorganisms cell wall**
- B Oppressing of synthesis of albumins
- C Damages of permeability of cytoplasmic membrane
- D Activating of the immune system of macroorganism
- E Increases of phagocytic activity of leucocytes

6. Benzylpenicillin sodium is not used per os, because this drug:

- a). **\*Destroys gastric HCl**
- b). Poorly absorbed in the intestine
- c). Reduces formation of gastric HCl
- d). Irritates gastric mucosa
- e). Is destroyed by penicillinase

7. A gravida in her 20th week of gestation got ill with pneumonia. What chemotherapeutical drug may be administered with no risk for the fetus development?

- A. **Benzylpenicillinum**
- B. Gentamycin
- C. Sulfalenum
- D. Laevomycetinum
- E. Ofloxacinum

8. Benzathine benzylpenicillin is the drug of choice for treating the following disease:

- A. Furunculosis
- B. Intestinal infections
- C. **Syphilis**
- D. Pneumonia
- E. Angina

9. Bacteria eventually become resistant to antibacterial agents. What enables grampositive bacteria's resistance to penicillin antibiotics?

- Beta-lactamases production**
- Cell wall permeability
- Active transport of antibiotics
- Protein synthesis

**5. Amoxicillin****Tests**

1. A man with a long history of chronic hepatitis has been diagnosed with pneumonia. Which of the following antibacterial drugs can be applied in this clinical situation?

- A. Biseptol
- B. Rifampicin
- C. Amoxicillin**
- D. Tetracycline
- E. Vancomycin

2. A female patient in the first trimester of pregnancy has been diagnosed with acute pyelonephritis. What is the antibiotic drug of choice for treating this patient?

- A. Norfloxacin
- B. Gentamicine
- C. Amoxicillin**
- D. Amikacin
- E. Chloramphenicol

**6. Doxycycline hydrochloride****Tests**

1. Name the medicine from tetracycline group which was prescribed to treat acute bronchitis.

- a) doxycycline hydrochloride**
- b) benzylpenicillin
- c) acyclovir
- d) isoniazid
- e) chingamin

2. In a city N. when analyzing of drinking water a cholera bacillus was detected. What medicine should one prescribe to patients in case of cholera symptoms?

- a) doxycycline**
- b) erythromycin
- c) bicylin – 5
- d) benzylpenicillin sodium
- e) benzylpenicillin potassium

3. To the patient doxycycline hydrochloride was prescribed in pills. Explain to the patient, how correctly should he use this preparation?

- A To swallow a whole pill, washing down water**
- B To chew a pill, accepting during a meal
- C To use to the meal, washing down milk
- D To accept together with an antacid
- E To hold in an oral cavity to resolution

4. To a patient for treatment pneumonia doxycycline hydrochloride was prescribed. What group of antibiotics does this preparation belong to?

- A Tetracyclins**
- B Aminoglykosides
- C Macrolides
- D Cephalosporins
- E Penicillins

5. During treatment of bronchitis a patient had dyspepsia disorders, photodermatosis, disorders of liver function. What preparation induced these phenomena?

- A Doxycycline**
- B Paracetamol
- C Ascorbinic acid
- D Acetylcystein
- E Codeine phosphate

6. In course of pharmacotherapy of bronchitis a patient was found to have dyspeptic disorders,

photodermatitis, liver dysfunction. Which of prescribed drugs might have caused these manifestations?

- a). \* **Doxycyclin**
- b). Acetylcysteinum
- c). Ascorbic acid
- d). Codeine phosphate
- e). Paracetamol

7. In course of pharmacotherapy of bronchitis a patient was found to have dyspeptic disorders, photodermatitis, and liver dysfunction. Which of the prescribed drugs might have caused these manifestations?

- A. Codeine phosphate
- B. Acetylcysteinum
- C. \***Doxycyclin**
- D. Ascorbic acid
- E. Paracetamol

8. In the course of bronchitis pharmacotherapy, the patient has developed dyspeptic disorders, photodermatitis and hepatic failure. What drug can cause such disorders?

- A. **Doxycycline**
- B. Paracetamol
- C. Ascorbic acid
- D. Acetylcysteine
- E. Codeine phosphate

### 7. Tetracycline

#### Tests

1. A doctor at a recreation center when suspecting cholera subscribed to a patient doxycycline hydrochloride. To what group of antibiotic does this medicine belong?

- a) **tetracycline**
- b) penicillin
- c) cephalosporin
- d) cyclic polypeptides
- e) macrolides

2. Absorption of tetracycline preparations will be reduced when they are administered simultaneously with antacids. This is an example for:

- A **Pharmacokinetic incompatibility**
- B Pharmaceutical incompatibility
- C Pharmacodynamic incompatibility
- D Drugs synergism
- E Functional drugs antagonism

3. A pharmaceutical enterprise offers wide range of antimicrobial agents. Select the broad spectrum antimicrobial agent

- A. Griseofulvin
- B. Rimantadine
- C. **Tetracycline**
- D. Phthalazolium
- E. Nystatin

### 8. Cefotaxime

#### Tests

1. A pregnant woman fell ill with severe pneumonia. What antibacterial drug may be prescribed?

- a). \* **Cefotaxime**
- b). Co-trimoxazolium
- c). Gentamycin sulfate
- d). Ofloxacinum
- e). Tetracycline hydrochloride

2. Antibiotics can be classified according to various principles. According to the action mechanism

cephalosporins relate to the following group:

- A. **Inhibitors of cell wall synthesis**
- B. Inhibitors of protein synthesis
- C. Inhibitors of respiratory processes
- D. Inhibitors of oxidative phosphorylation
- E. Inhibitors of cytoplasmic membrane synthesis

### 9. Ceftriaxon

#### Tests

1. A patient fell ill with severe pneumonia was prescribed ceftriaxonum once a day. Prescription of ceftriaxonum once a day connected with the fact that drug :

- a). **\*Slowly eliminated from the body**
- b). Has bactericidal effect
- c). Accumulates in the lungs
- d). Pluripotential
- e). Poorly absorbed from the injection site

### 10. Gramicidin

#### Tests

1. Antibiotics are classified by sources of production. Name an antibiotic of bacterial origin:

- A. **Gramicidin**
- B. Penicillin
- C. Tetracycline
- D. Lysozyme
- E. Gentamycin

### 11. Phthalazol

#### Tests

1. A patient being treated in infection disease ward for dysentery is administered phthalazol. What is the reason for phthalazol being used only for treatment of enteric infections?

- a). **The drug is not absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract**
- b). The high degree of reabsorption in the kidney
- c). Rapidly excreted in unchanged form
- d). Slowly eliminated from the body
- e). Slowly absorbed in the gastrointestinal tract

2. Sulfanilamides inhibit the growth and development of bacteria. The mechanism of their action is based on the impairment of the following acid synthesis:

- A. **Folic**
- B. Lipoic
- C. Nicotinic
- D. Pantothenic
- E. Pangamic

3. Sulfanilamides are widely used as bacteriostatic agents. The mechanism of antimicrobial action of sulfanilamides is based on their structural similarity to:

- A. **Para-aminobenzoic acid**
- B. Glutamic acid
- C. Folic acid
- D. Nucleic acid
- E. Antibiotics

### 12. Co-trimoxazole

#### Tests

1. Which of the listed antibacterial drugs should NOT be administered to a patient with diabetes mellitus type II being treated with glibenclamide?

- a). **\* Co-trimoxazole**
- b). Doxycycline
- c). Benzylpenicillinum
- d). Midecamycin

e). Gentamycinum

2. A pharmacy has sulfonamide biseptol on sale. What chemical compounds are the main components of this drug?

- a). \* Sulfamethoxazole, trimetoprim
- b). Phthalazolium, sulfadimezin
- c). Sulgin, norsulfazol
- d). Urosulfan, sulfapiridazin
- e). Sulfazin, salazodimethoxinum

3. Which of the listed antibacterial drugs **should NOT be administered** to a patient with diabetes mellitus type II being treated with glibenclamid?

- A. Co-trimoxazolium**
- B. Benzylpenicillinum
- C. Doxycycline
- D. Gentamycinum
- E. Midecamycin

### 13. Isoniazid

#### Tests

1. Studying about the antituberculosis drugs do not forget about the most effective artificial drug which is used different localization of tubercular process.

- a) Isoniazid**
- b) Ethambutol
- c) Streptomycin
- d) Thiocetason
- e) Lomefloxacin

2. A patient has consumption. While anticonsumption treatment, eye - neuritis has appeared. Choose the medicine which has provoked this complication.

- a) isoniazid**
- b) rimphampicin
- c) kanamycin
- d) ethambutol
- e) sodium para-aminosalicylate

3. To treat pulmonary tuberculosis a patient was prescribed antituberculosis medicine, inactivation speed of it by means of acetylation in liver is genetically conditioned and differs in different individuals. Define this medicine.

- a) isoniazid**
- b) azitromicin
- c) amoxicilin
- d) amicacin
- e) cyprofloxacin

4. A 67-year-old patient was diagnosed with disseminated pulmonary tuberculosis. What drug will provide etiotropic pharmacotherapy?

- a). \* Isoniazid**
- b). Lincomicin
- c). Thrimethoprim
- d). Metronidazole
- e). Benzylpenicillin sodium salt

5. The patient has been prescribed drug with antibacterial effect on tuberculosis mycobacteria. What drug is used in tuberculosis treatment and pyridoxine antivitamin?

- Isoniazide**
- Sulfanilamide
- Heparine
- Trimetoprim/sulfamethoxazol (Co-trimoxazole)
- Streptomycin

6. A 30 year-old patient suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis has been prescribed isoniazid.

Continuous taking of this drug may lead to the deficiency of the following vitamin:

- A. **Pyridoxine**
- B. Tocopherol
- C. Cobalamin
- D. Ergocalciferol
- E. Retinol

7. Patients ill with tuberculosis take a drug that is an antivitamin of nicotinic acid. Name this substance:

- A. **Isoniazid**
- B. Sulfanilamide
- C. Acrichine
- D. Isoriboflavin
- E. Oxythiamine

#### 14. Rifampicine

##### Tests

1. Patient with pulmonary form of tuberculosis was prescribed as an combined therapy antituberculous antibiotic. Name this medicine.

- A **Rifampicine**
- B Benzylpenicyllin
- C Doxycycline
- D Cephtriaxon
- E Azytromicyn

2. Patient has tuberculosis. What preparation is used to treatment this disease?

- A **Rifampicin**
- B Tetracyclin
- C Gentamycin
- D Ampicillin
- E Levomycetin

3. A 32-year-old patient takes antituberculous drugs. Some time later he has noticed that his urine turned orange. What preparation is the most likely cause of this phenomenon?

- a)\* **Rifampicin**
- b) Streptomycin sulfate
- c) Ethambutol
- d) Pyrazinamide
- e) Isoniazid

#### 15. Rovamycine

##### Tests

1. Choose a optimal antibacterial drug for the mycoplasmal pneumonia treatment:

- a). \* **Rovamycine**
- b). Amoksiklav
- c). Penicillin
- d).Gentamycinum
- e). Ampicillin

A 26-year-old patient was diagnosed with community-acquired pneumonia provoked by mycoplasma. Choose the appropriate antimicrobial preparation for the patient treatment:

- a). \* **Rovamycine**
- b). Amoksiklav
- c). Benzylpenicillinum
- d).Gentamycinum
- e). Amoxicillin

#### 16. Streptomycine

##### Tests

1. A woman who has been treated for infiltrative local tuberculosis for a long time complains of

acute hearing impairment. Which of the following preparations might be the cause of such side effect?

- a)\* **Streptomycin**
- b) Isoniazid
- c) Etambutol
- d) Ethionamide
- e) Rifampicin

### 17. Ftivazide

#### Tests

1. A patient with tuberculosis has been prescribed some anti-TB preparations. Which of the following chemotherapeutic drugs has an effect on the tuberculosis pathogen?

- A. **Ftivazide**
- B. Furacilinum
- C. Methisazonum
- D. Sulfadimezinum
- E. Phthalylsulfathiazole

### 18. Oligomycin

#### Tests

1. Oligomycin antibiotic is prescribed to the patient with tuberculosis. What mitochondrial process is slowed down by this medicine?

- A. **Oxidative phosphorylation**
- B. Substrate-linked phosphorylation
- C. Microsomal oxidation
- D. Lipid peroxidation
- E. Oxidative decarboxylation

### 19. Actinomycin

#### Tests

1. A patient was prescribed with an antitumoral antibiotic that inhibits synthesis of nucleic acids in the cells. What of the following antibiotics has such a mechanism of action?

- A. **Actinomycin**
- B. Tetracycline
- C. Nystatin
- D. Lincomycin
- E. Erythromycin

### 20. Methotrexate

#### Tests

1. The anti-tumor preparation Methotrexate is a structural analogue of folic acid. The mechanism of its action is based on the inhibition of the following enzyme:

- A. **Dihydrofolate reductase**
- B. Xanthine oxidase
- C. Hexokinase
- D. Creatine kinase
- E. Lactate dehydrogenase

### 21. Acyclovir

#### Tests

1. A patient has herpetic appearance of skin rash. What medicine should one prescribe?

- a) **acyclovir**
- b) gentamycin
- c) clotrimazol
- d) benzylpenicillin
- e) biseptol

2. A patient after supercooling has herpes infection on lips. What preparation can be recommended to a patient?

- A **Acyclovir**
- B Itraconazol
- C Amoxicillin
- D Prednisolone
- E Azidotimidine

3. A patient infected with herpes is prescribed a viricide. Choose it.

- a) **acyclovir**
- b) gancyclovir
- c) zidovudine
- d) remantadin
- e) lamivudin

4. Help a young doctor to choose chemotherapeutic agent available at your chemist's shop for treatment herpes.

- a) **Acyclovir**
- b) Rimphampicin
- c) Doxycycline hydrochloride
- d) Chingamin
- e) Zidovudine

5. What chemotherapeutic agent is a drug of choice for treatment of herpes?

- A. **Acyclovir**
- B. Rifampicin
- C. Doxycycline hydrochloride
- D. Chingamin
- E. Metronidazole

6. It is known that infectious type B hepatitis is a systemic disease caused by the type B hepatitis virus and characterized by a predominant liver affection. Choose from the below given list the drugs for the etiotropic therapy of this infection:

- A. **Acyclovir**
- B. Penicillin
- C. Tetracycline
- D. Sulfanilamides
- E. Fluoroquinolones

## 22. Interferon

### Tests

1. A drugstore received a supply of a drug that is widely used for treatment of many virus diseases since it is not virus specific. What drug is it?

- A. **Interferon**
- B. Remantadin
- C. Metisazone
- D. Immunoglobulin
- E. Vaccine

## 23. Rimantadine

### Tests

1. Pharmacy has received viricides. Choose the viricide used for influenza treatment from the list given below.

- A. **Rimantadine**
- B Acyclovir
- C Levamisole
- D Azidothimidine
- E Metisazone

2. A patient fell ill the day before, the disease is acute with a predominance of general toxic symptoms. With an account for the epidemic situation in the city, the doctor diagnosed the patient with influenza A. What emergency etiotropic treatment must be administered to this patient?

- A. **Rimantadine**

- B. Oxolinic ointment
- C. Gentamicin
- D. Inactivated influenza vaccine
- E. Human gamma globulin

### 24. Antigrippal immunoglobulin

#### Tests

1. A person has been in contact with influenza patient. What drug should be administered for specific passive influenza prophylaxis?

- A. Antigrippal immunoglobulin**
- B. Vaccine influenza virus inactivated
- C. Leukocytic interferon
- D. Amizon
- E. Anaferon

### 25. Chingamin

#### Tests

1. For individual prevention of malaria a medicine was prescribed. Find it

- a) chingamin**
- b) riphampicyn
- c) ampicillin
- d) gentamycin
- e) biseptol

2. What drug should be administered for individual prevention of malaria?

- A. Chingamin**
- B. Rifampicin
- C. Ampicillin
- D. Gentamicin
- E. Biseptol (Co-Trimoxazole)

### 26. Metronidazole

#### Tests

1. A pharmacist told to a patient about the effects and mechanism of metronidazole action. Find the elements mechanism of this drug action:

- A Blocking of of alcohol dehydrogenase enzyme**
- B Activating of alcohol dehydrogenase enzyme
- C Blocking of acetylcholinesterase enzyme
- D Activating of acetilkholinesterase enzyme
- E Activating of glucose -6- phosphodehydrogenase enzyme

2. Which of anti - protozoal remedy is used in combination to medical triatment gastric ulcer?

- a) Metronidazole**
- b) Famatidin
- c) Omeprasol
- d) Sucralfat
- e) Allumag

3. To treat trichomoniasis one should use:

- a) metronidazole**
- b) oletetrin
- c) norphloxacin
- d) nystatin
- e) klaphoran

4. To treatment gastric ulcer, a doctor to recommend an antihelicobacter drug. What is this drug?

- a) metronidazole**
- b) omeprazalon
- c) phamotidin
- d) gastrocepin
- e) phestal

5. Trichomoniasis is identified. What antimicrobial medicine should one prescribe?

- a) **metronidazole**
- b) ampicillin
- c) kanamycin
- d) amphotericin
- e) nystatin

6. A doctor-interner asked, what preparation it is better to prescribe to a patient with a diagnosis: amoeb dysentery.

- A **Metronidazol**
- B Pyrantel
- C Levomizole
- D Bicillin
- E Benzilpenicillin

7. A 56-year-old patient was diagnosed with systemic amebiasis accompanied by bowels, liver and lungs affection. What preparation should be administered?

- a)\***Metronidazole**
- b) Chiniofon
- c) Tetracycline
- d) Chingamin
- e) Phthalazol

8. A consulting pharmacist informed a patient about possible side effect of metronidazole that is normally provoked by alcohol intake. What is the mechanism of this phenomenon?

- a). \* **Enzyme alcohol dehydrogenase blocking**
- b). Enzyme glucose 6-phosphatase blocking
- c). Enzyme acetylcholinesterasa blocking
- d). Enzyme acetylcholinesterasa activation
- e). Enzyme alcohol dehydrogenase activation

9. A 52-year-old patient was diagnosed with systemic amebiasis accompanied by bowels, liver and lungs affection. What preparation should be administered?

- A. \***Metronidazole**
- B. Phthalazol
- C. Chingamin
- D. Chiniofon
- E. Tetracycline

10. What drug is more advisable for the patient with amebic dysentery?

- A. \***Metronidazole**
- B. Pyrantel
- C. Levamisole
- D. Bicillin-5
- E. Benzylpenicillin sodium salt (Penicillin G sodium salt)

4. Select the halogenated antiseptic that would be preferable for a child to pack in the first aid kit, when going to a summer camp:

- A. **Iodine alcoholic solution**
- B. Formaldehyde solution
- C. Methylene blue
- D. Copper sulfate
- E. Brilliant green

2. A patient with a small cut on the palm came to the dispensing chemist. What antiseptic would be advisable in this case?

- A. Flemoxin (Amoxicillin)
- B. Lidocaine hydrochloride
- C. **Hydrogen peroxide**
- D. Ketoconazole

E. Doxycycline hydrochloride

10. What is the main mechanism of benzylpenicillin bactericidal action on the coccal flora?

- A. **Disturbed synthesis of microbial cell wall**
- B. Increased phagocytic activity of leukocytes
- C. Disturbed cytoplasmic membrane permeability
- D. Activation of macroorganism immune system
- E. Inhibition of protein synthesis

9. A structural analog of vitamin PP (nicotinic acid) is used as an antituberculous medicine. Name this medicine:

- A. Riboflavin
- B. Tetracycline
- C. Aspirin
- D. **Isoniazid**
- E. Streptocide

2. Mother of a 10-Year-old child came to the Pharmacy to obtain a drug for prevention of upper respiratory tract infections. What drug the dispensing chemist would recommend?

- A. Doxorubicin
- B. Benzoteph
- C. Carvedilol
- D. Tetracycline
- E. **Interferon**

3. A pharmacy has received a batch of drugs for treatment of upper respiratory tract infection. What drug is used to treat influenza?

- A. Methisazone
- B. **Rimantadine**
- C. Doxycycline
- D. Levamisole
- E. Idoxuridine