

Anti-fungal drugs

Test your knowledge!

Q1: A 37-year-old woman with leukemia was undergoing chemotherapy with intravenous antineoplastic drugs. During treatment, she developed a systemic infection from an opportunistic pathogen. There was no erythema or edema at the catheter insertion site. A white vaginal discharge was observed. After appropriate specimens were obtained for culture, empiric antibiotic therapy was started with gentamicin, nafcillin, and ticarcillin intravenously. This regimen was maintained for 72 h, during which time the patient's condition did not improve significantly. Her throat was sore, and white plaques had appeared in her pharynx. On day 4, none of the cultures had shown any bacterial growth, but both the blood and urine cultures grew out *Candida albicans*. At this point, the best course of action is to:

- (A) Continue current antibiotics and start amphotericin B
- (B) Continue current antibiotics and start flucytosine
- (C) Stop current antibiotics and start amphotericin B**
- (D) Stop current antibiotics and start Griseofulvin

Q2: *Candida* is a major cause of nosocomial bloodstream infection. The opportunistic fungal infection in this patient could have been prevented by administration of

- (A) Caspofungin
- (B) Fluconazole
- (C) Nystatin
- (D) None of the above**

Q3: Which drug is least likely to be effective in the treatment of esophageal candidiasis if it is used by the oral route?

- (A) Clotrimazole
- (B) Fluconazole
- (C) Griseofulvin**
- (D) Itraconazole

Q4: Which one of the following drugs is most suitable in an immunocompromised patient for prophylaxis against infection due to *Cryptococcus neoformans*?

- A. Amphotericin B
- B. Nystatin
- C. Flucytosine
- D. Fluconazole**

Q5: A 32-year-old HIV positive woman is admitted to the hospital with severe confusion and dizziness. She has been nonadherent with her HIV medications for several months. She is diagnosed with cryptococcal meningitis. Which is the most appropriate choice for treating the infection in this patient?

- A. Flucytosine alone
- B. Anidulafungin alone
- C. Amphotericin B + Flucytosine**
- D. None of the above

Q6: A 22-year-old woman reports a cottage cheese like vaginal discharge and slight dysuria for 1 week. The patient is diagnosed with vulvovaginal candidiasis. She requests as short a course of treatment as possible due to her busy schedule. Which antifungal is the best choice?

- A. Oral fluconazole**
- B. Topical miconazole
- C. Oral terbinafine
- D. Topical efinaconazole

Q7: Which of the following antifungal agents is most likely to cause renal insufficiency?

- A. Fluconazole
- B. Amphotericin B**
- C. Itraconazole
- D. Posaconazole

Q8: A 58-year-old man with systemic candidemia is hospitalized in the intensive care unit. He has failed treatment with outpatient oral medications. He also has a history of prostate cancer that was treated with external beam radiotherapy. He has begun on intravenous amphotericin and flucytosine. Which of the following is an important side effect to be aware of?

- A. Transient hepatitis
- B. Bone marrow depression**
- C. Necrotizing enterocolitis
- D. Neutrophilia

Q9: An 8 year old children presents to you with an itchy scalp which has been presents for 2 weeks following a visit at the barber shop. On examination, you suspect that the patient has a dermatophytic infection. Which one of the following options would be the most appropriate in treating this condition?

- A. Nystatin
- B. Griseofulvin**
- C. Fluconazole
- D. Ketoconazole

Q10: Which one the following effects is caused by the ingestion of mushrooms that contain Pilocarpine?

- A. Hypertension
- B. Tachycardia
- C. Bronchodilation
- D. Diarrhea**

Q11: Which of the following is an antibiotic as well as anti-cancer?

- A. Ketoconazole
- B. Interferon
- C. Actinomycin D**
- D. Pencillin

Q12: Which antifungal agent if prescribed to the patient requires monitoring his liver functioning?

- A. Griseofulvin
- B. Candidicin
- C. Ketoconazole**
- D. Nystatin

Q13: Which of the following is the drug of choice in treatment of dermatophytes infection of the foot in an elderly patient with DM?

- A. Miconazole
- B. Cotrimazole
- C. Naftifine
- D. Griseofulvin**

Q14: Which of the following anti fungal agent can be given in the treatment of superficial fungal infections only despite taken orally?

- A. Amphotericin B
- B. Cotrimazole
- C. Itraconazole
- D. Griseofulvin**

Q15: Which of the following antifungal can be given topically for the treatment of oral candidiasis?

- A. Itraconazole
- B. Amphotericin B
- C. Fluconazole
- D. Naftifine**

Q16: Which of the following anti fungal agent among the azoles family can be given as the drug of choice generally in systemic fungal infections?

- A. Ketoconazole
- B. Itraconazole**
- C. Miconazole
- D. Clotrimazole

Q17: A 47-year-old male presented with a fungal infection 2 weeks ago and was treated appropriately with an antifungal. However, the man returns today because of noticeable enlargement of his breasts. He read on the Internet that the medication he was given can cause gynecomastia. What antifungal was he most likely given?

- A. Amphotericin B
- B. Caspofungin
- C. Flucytosine
- D. Ketoconazole**

