

Chapter 9
Chemotherapy/Antibiotics

1. Which of the following antibiotics are produced by *Streptomyces sp.*?
(A) Amphotericin B
(B) Neomycin
(C) Vancomycin
(D) Gentamicin

2. Which of the following are peptide antibiotic?
(A) Polymyxins
(B) Gramicidins
(C) Chloramphenicol
(D) Tyrocidines

3. DNA gyrase is inhibited by
(A) novobiocin
(B) tetracycline
(C) nalidixic acid
(D) ciprofloxacin

4. Which of the following antibiotics are protein synthesis inhibitors?
(A) vancomycin
(B) tetracycline
(C) chloramphenicol
(D) erythromycin

5. Which of the following are responsible for making bacteria resistant to penicillin action?
(A) Change in the penicillin binding proteins
(B) Inability of penicillin to reach its site of action
(C) Inability to bind to 30S ribosomal subunit
(D) Presence of plasmid coding for penicillinase

6. The bactericidal antibiotics that belong to aminoglycosides includes
(A) gentamicin
(B) spiramycin
(C) amikacin
(D) kanamycin

7. Prontosil are
(A) effective antibacterial when used in animals
(B) independent on metabolism
(C) non-effective antibacterial when used in *in vitro* cultures
(D) also called sulfamidochrysoidine

8. Which antibiotics specifically disrupts the cell membrane of fungi because of its high affinity of miconazole present in fungal membrane?
(A) Amphotericin B
(B) Rifampicin

- (C) Nystatin
- (D) Rifampicin

9. Which of the following antibiotic are involved in the inhibition of specific enzyme systems?
- (A) Penicillin
 - (B) Tetracycline
 - (C) Sulphonamides
 - (D) Chloramphenicol
10. Which of the following are characteristic of a chemotherapeutic agent?
- (A) low toxicity for host cells
 - (B) high toxicity for the parasites
 - (C) less penetrating power
 - (D) does not affect the host's natural defense mechanism

Answer

- 1. (A), (B), (C)
- 2. (A), (B), (D)
- 3. (A), (C), (D)
- 4. (B), (C), (D)
- 5. (A), (B), (D)
- 6. (A), (C), (D)
- 7. (A), (C), (D)
- 8. (A), (C)
- 9. (A), (B), (D)
- 10. (A), (B), (D)